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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

THE
IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC,
AND TECHNOLOGICAL.

BY
JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.,

Author of "The Comprehensive English Dictionary," "The Student's English Dictionary," &c. &c.

NEW EDITION,
CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED.

EDITED BY
CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN THE TEXT.

VOL. I. A—DEPASCENT.



LONDON:
BLACKIE & SON, 49 AND 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.;
GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN.
1883.
THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK.

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THE CENTURY CO.

May 1st, 1883.

GLASGOW:
W. G. BLACKIE AND CO., PRINTERS,
VILLAFIELD.

Mr. T. H.
7-13-53

PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THIS important English work is offered to the American public, *without change or revision*, in the belief that many American scholars will desire to have, for comparative reference, the dictionary which is commonly accepted in Great Britain as the standard authority upon the English language. More than ten years have been spent by the English editors in carefully revising the text of the present edition, with reference to new discoveries in philology, science, and mechanics, and in greatly augmenting the list of words and the illustrations. It is now probably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language, and this fact, together with its encyclopædic character, gives it great value as a book of reference for specialists and the general reader.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1883.

THE CENTURY CO.

FROM THE PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

THE publication of THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, as edited by Dr. Ogilvie, was commenced in January, 1847, and completed in the year 1850; in 1854 the publication of the Supplement was begun, and it was finished the following year (1855). In this form the *Imperial Dictionary* was before the public for more than a quarter of a century, and was widely accepted as a standard lexicon of the English language, and as one of the most useful for the purposes of general reference and every-day requirement; the latter fact being amply attested by its continuous and steady sale over that somewhat lengthened period of years.

An important and highly useful feature which distinguished this work very much from all other English Dictionaries was the employment of pictorial illustrations in the text. The idea of using pictorial illustrations in this manner seems to have originated with the well-known dictionary of Nathan Bailey, a certain number of wood-cuts, chiefly explanatory of heraldic and mathematical terms, being inserted in the edition of his dictionary published in 1726-27 (2 vols. 8vo), while a greater number was inserted in later editions. In no previous English Dictionary, however, was this aid to the elucidation of definitions and descriptions carried into effect so thoroughly and systematically as in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*. In such high estimation was this new feature held that the publishers of other dictionaries, both in this country and America, have followed the same example.

But the never-ceasing process of growth, change, and expansion—to which the English, like all other living languages, is subject—having gone on with unabated rapidity since the first publication of this work, it had at length ceased to be sufficient for all requirements, more especially in a time of great intellectual activity such as the present. During the period comprising the last twenty-five or thirty years hosts of new words and terms connected with all departments of human thought and action have come into everyday use; much new light has been thrown on the etymology and history of English words, and the literature of the country has been more generally and more thoroughly studied than

previously. The time, therefore, seemed fully to have arrived for bringing out the *Imperial Dictionary* in an improved form, and hence the appearance of the present edition, in which substantially a New Work is laid before the reader, so greatly has the book been altered and enlarged.

The most readily appreciated result of the labour bestowed upon this edition—labour continued for more than ten years—will be seen in the augmentation of the vocabulary, which has been increased by at least 30,000 words, the work being now estimated to contain about 130,000 words or separate entries—a number much greater than is contained in any English dictionary hitherto published.

The additions made to the vocabulary naturally consist largely of terms belonging to science, technology, and the arts in general; but besides these there have been inserted great numbers of words used by modern poets and prose writers, as well as by writers of all kinds from the sixteenth century to the present time, but not hitherto brought together in any one dictionary. Other additions that may be particularly mentioned are Scotch words used by Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other writers, together with numerous provincial English words; many Americanisms; and such foreign words as are frequently met with in English books. It has been thought right to include also a large number of the colloquialisms and even slang words and phrases so freely used in modern literature of the lighter class, and frequently heard in conversation, though of course attention has been drawn to their somewhat peculiar standing and character. With a view to collecting suitable additions wherewith to enrich the vocabulary, numerous works both literary and scientific have been specially read by the editorial staff and others.

Had an increase of the number of separate entries been deemed of special importance, this result might easily have been achieved, and an appearance of greater copiousness imparted. In the first place the number of entries of compound words might have been increased by embodying many of the most obvious signification which have been omitted. It will be readily understood, however, that there is some difficulty in drawing any hard-and-fast line with regard to the insertion of words of this kind, and the tendency has rather been to inclusion than to exclusion. Again, participles are not inserted as separate words when they are merely forms of verbs, and when there is no irregularity in their formation; thus, *walking*, *walked* have no entries, but *done*, *made*, *seen* have. When, however, they also form adjectives, and are used in senses diverging from those of their verbs, participles are entered separately. Thus, *loving* is inserted as an adjective, because we speak of *loving* words, *loving* looks, &c. So verbal nouns in *-ing* are not entered when they express nothing more than the mere act expressed by their primitive; but when they have a concrete meaning or denote important operations (as the word *engraving*), they are defined in a separate article. It must also be understood that, with the exception of Chaucerian words, comparatively few words will be found in this Dictionary that are peculiar to writers before the sixteenth century (say the year 1550), the earlier period of the language not falling within its scope. To have inserted words and forms from all periods of the language would certainly have greatly increased the copiousness of the vocabulary, but at the same time the bulk and price of the work, without thereby imparting a corresponding increase of value for the vast majority of readers.

Great pains have been taken that this Dictionary shall adequately fulfil what may be called the literary functions of a dictionary. As a literary dictionary its aim is to supply a key to the written works in the language, and to serve as an aid to the use of the language itself, by registering, defining, and explaining the various meanings

which are or have been attached to words by writers both new and old, by explaining idiomatic phrases and peculiar constructions, by distinguishing obsolete from current meanings and usages, as well as obsolete and obsolescent from current words, by marking whether words or meanings are poetical, colloquial, rare, provincial, and the like, and by carefully distinguishing between words closely synonymous in signification.

The words here more especially referred to are those belonging to the domain of literature as distinct from the domain of science and the arts—the words that form the bones and sinews of the English language, and give it its special character as a means for the expression of thought. All the articles on such words—comprising innumerable verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, &c.—have been thoroughly revised, and great alterations have been made on the definitions formerly given. By this process meanings similar but really different have been more clearly defined and distinguished from each other, the work has been enriched by numerous additional meanings and phrases, and greater conciseness, clearness, and precision generally have been attained; while various omissions and oversights in reference to grammatical and other peculiarities or usages have been detected and rectified. The discrimination of synonyms has been carried out on an extensive scale, and must prove a useful feature, as no doubt will also the grouping of a number of synonymous, or nearly synonymous, expressions under all the principal words.

This Dictionary will be found to be rich in illustrative quotations. Such quotations, as showing the real meanings of words and exemplifying the grammatical constructions in which they enter, are of the utmost value, and many thousands have been added in the present edition, from modern poets, novelists, historians, essayists, critics, &c., as well as from standard writers of an older date. In selecting illustrative passages preference has generally been given to such as are interesting in themselves, either from the thought conveyed or from the language in which it is clothed, and thus many of the most notable utterances of the best English writers will be found interspersed through the pages of the book. Other extracts, again, contain valuable information from trustworthy authorities on the subjects in regard to which they have been adduced.

By the encyclopædic method of treatment adopted in the work the advantages of an ordinary dictionary and those of an encyclopædia are combined. This method is the only one of real value so far as concerns a vast number of words belonging to the arts and sciences, to theology, philosophy, law, politics, manners and customs, &c., the majority of terms of this description being such that it is impossible to elucidate them satisfactorily by means of a bare definition, since such a definition, however exact in itself, often conveys little real information respecting the subject defined. For instance, under the word *Steam-engine*, this Dictionary does not stop short after defining it as “an engine worked by steam;” it gives a brief account of the principle, construction, and action of the steam-engine, some particulars regarding the various kinds of engines, and a succinct account of the history of this invention, and the article is illustrated by a pictorial representation of a condensing engine, having explanatory references to all the principal parts. So also with regard to *Horse*. To say with Dr. Johnson that it is “a neighing quadruped used in war, and draught, and carriage” is to add little or nothing to any one’s knowledge. But in this Dictionary a small article is devoted to the horse, giving some general and scientific particulars regarding the animal and its different breeds, accompanied by an engraving which explains graphically such terms as “crest,” “withers,” “pastern,” &c.

In regard to a great many words falling under this category the aid of the draughtsman and engraver has been called in to supplement the written definitions. The engraved

figures, about four thousand in number, scattered over the pages of the work testify to the value of this mode of conveying information, besides adding much to the beauty of the volumes. These important advantages have not been attained without the expenditure of an amount of care, time, and labour, which a simple inspection of the figures on the pages does not render easily apparent. But when it is considered that each figure represents a fact which no invention could supply, it is at once perceived that the providing of these pictorial facts, and the research required to obtain them in such form as would really illustrate the definitions, must have entailed no ordinary amount of labour, more especially in view of the great multiplicity of subjects that had to be thus treated. The selection and arrangement of the illustrations for both the present and the former edition, have been almost exclusively the work of Mr. Robert Blackie. The replacements and new figures added in this edition extend to about one half of the whole.

While aiming at comprehensiveness and catholicity in the admission of words and terms, this Dictionary does not profess to contain all those belonging to every art and science, nor will these ever be found all collected together in any one Dictionary; yet it certainly contains far more than the generality of readers are ever likely to meet with. It will be found especially full in the departments of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, Archæology, Architecture, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce. Among the words belonging to the department of natural history it has been thought advisable to include the Latin or semi-Latinized names of the principal orders, families, genera, &c., both of the animal and the vegetable kingdom. To secure accuracy in the definition of scientific terms, and correctness generally in the treatment of scientific subjects, the articles belonging to the various sciences have been carefully revised by men eminent for their attainments in the respective branches.

The advance that the science of comparative philology has made during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and the numerous recent investigations into the philology and history of the English language and other kindred tongues, rendered it necessary that the etymological portion of the work should be entirely remodelled. This has accordingly been done, and full use has been made of the labours of both English and foreign philologists and etymologists in effecting the requisite changes. The aim has always been to state in a concise form such facts regarding the derivations of the various words as might suffice to meet the wants of inquirers in general, and to avoid such extended treatment as could only be appreciated by persons having some special knowledge of philology. Articles on the principal prefixes and affixes will be found at their proper places registered alphabetically throughout the work, and some interesting and useful facts are given in the articles dealing with the various letters of the alphabet.

The Pronunciation has been inserted throughout according to the best usage, the words in all cases being re-spelled according to a simple and easily intelligible system of transliteration. As the pronunciation of certain words cannot be said to be settled, alternative pronunciations have been given in cases where more than one seemed to be well established. In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers, lists of Greek, Latin, Scriptural and other ancient Proper Names, and of Modern Geographical Names, with their pronunciation suitably marked have been appended, besides several other useful lists.

It is unnecessary to mention by name the various publications from which aid has been derived in bringing this Dictionary into its present form. All the most recent

and important lexicographical works, as well as others of an earlier date, have contributed something of value, and great assistance has been derived from some of them, as well as from concordances, vocabularies, grammatical and other works; while in revising and drawing up the encyclopædic articles, the most recent and most trustworthy encyclopædias home and foreign, and the newest works treating of particular branches of knowledge, have been consulted.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of much care and labour, it is not to be supposed that the present work can be perfect, or even free from various errors and defects; but it is believed that the imperfections of the *Imperial Dictionary* will not be found more in number or greater in magnitude than might reasonably be expected to occur in an undertaking of such extent, and so difficult and so laborious in execution. The hope, indeed, may confidently be expressed that the work as a whole will, for many years, prove sufficient to meet the wants of all classes of English readers, and will rarely disappoint the expectations of those who consult its pages.

GLASGOW, October, 1882.

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LIST OF THE AUTHORS

FROM WHOSE WORKS THE ILLUSTRATIVE QUOTATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

(Names of living writers usually have no date attached.)

Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as
Abbot, George, Abp. (1560-1633).	<i>Abp. Abbot.</i>	Barrington, Hon. and Rt. Rev. Shute (1734-1806).	<i>Bp. Barrington.</i>	Boyle, Robert (physicist; 1626-1691).	<i>Boyle.</i>
Abbot, Rev. E. A., D.D.	<i>E. A. Abbot.</i>	Barrow, Dr. Isaac (divine; 1630-1677).	<i>Barrow.</i>	Braddon, Henry de (jurist; 1244).	<i>Braddon.</i>
Adams, Ernest, Ph.D. (grammarian).	<i>E. Adams.</i>	Barry, M. J. (poet).	<i>M. J. Barry.</i>	Braddon, Mary Elizabeth.	<i>Miss Braddon.</i>
Adams, John (Presid. U.S.; 1735-1806).	<i>J. Adams.</i>	Bartlett, John Russell (<i>Dict. of Amer. Canims</i> , 1859).	<i>Bartlett.</i>	Bradley, Rich. (botanist; d. 1734).	<i>Bradley.</i>
Adams, J. Quincy (Presid. U.S.; 1767-1848).	<i>J. Quincy Adams.</i>	Barton, John (botanist).	<i>J. Barton.</i>	Brady, Robt., M.D. (hist.; d. 1700).	<i>Brady.</i>
Adams, Thos. (divine; 1588-1655).	<i>Rev. T. Adams.</i>	Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.D.	<i>Bastian.</i>	Bramhall, Jno., D.D. (Abp. of Armagh; 1593-1663).	<i>Bramhall.</i>
Addison, Joseph (1672-1719).	<i>Addison.</i>	Bates, Wm., D.D. (1605-1699).	<i>Bates.</i>	Bramston, James (poet; d. 1744).	<i>Bramston.</i>
Addison, Lancelot, D.D. (1638-1703).	<i>L. Addison.</i>	Battle, Wm., M.D. (1704-1776).	<i>Dr. Battle.</i>	Brande, Wm. Thos. (chemist; 1780-1866).	<i>Brande.</i>
Adventurer, The (1758-1754).	<i>Adventurer.</i>	Baxter, Andw. (philosoph.; 1686-1750).	<i>A. Baxter.</i>	Brande, Wm. Thos. (<i>Dict. of Science</i>).	<i>Brande & Cox.</i>
Adye, Gen. Sir J. M. (milit. writer).	<i>Sir J. M. Adye.</i>	Baxter, Richard (div.; 1615-1691).	<i>Baxter.</i>	Cox, Rev. Sir Geo. (<i>Literat. & Art.</i>).	<i>Brande & Cox.</i>
Agassiz, Louis (naturalist; 1807-1873).	<i>Agassiz.</i>	Bayly, Thos. Haynes (poet; 1797-1899).	<i>T. H. Bayly.</i>	W. 1805-67.	
Ainsworth, W.H. (novel; 1805-1881).	<i>W. H. Ainsworth.</i>	Bayne, Peter (journalist).	<i>P. Bayne.</i>	Brathwaite, Richard (misc. writer; 1588-1673).	<i>Rich. Brathwaite.</i>
Ainsworth, W.H. (novel; 1805-1881).	<i>W. H. Ainsworth.</i>	Beale, Lionel (physiol.).	<i>Lionel Beale.</i>	Bray, Thomas, D.D. (1656-1730).	<i>Dr. Bray.</i>
Aird, Thos. (poet; 1802-1876).	<i>Aird.</i>	Beattie, James (poet; 1735-1803).	<i>Beattie.</i>	Brayley, Ed. W. (antiq.; 1773-1854).	<i>Brayley.</i>
Akenside, Mark (poet; 1721-1770).	<i>Akenside.</i>	Beaumont, Francis (dramatist; 1586-1655).	<i>F. Beaumont.</i>	Brende, John (trans. of <i>Quintus Curtius</i> , 1553).	<i>Brende.</i>
Alexander, Jos. Addison, D.D. (Amer. divine; 1809-1860).	<i>J. A. Alexander.</i>	Beaumont, Francis (1586-1655).	<i>Beau. & Fl.</i>	Brerewood, Edw. (1565-1615).	<i>Brerewood.</i>
Alford, Henry, Dean (1810-1871).	<i>Dean Alford.</i>	Fletcher, John (1576-1625).	<i>Beau. & Fl.</i>	Bretton, Nicholas (poet; 1555-1624).	<i>Bretton.</i>
Allman, Geo. Jas., M.D. (professor at Edinburgh, from 1855-1870).	<i>Allman.</i>	Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D. (1615-1699).	<i>Beaumont.</i>	Brevint, Daniel (divine; 1616-1695).	<i>Brevint.</i>
Ames, Fisher (Amer. statesman; 1758-1808).	<i>Ames.</i>	Beckford, Wm. (<i>Vathek</i> ; 1760-1844).	<i>Beckford.</i>	Brewer, Ant. (dramatist; wrote 1607-1).	<i>Ant. Brewer.</i>
Anderson, Anthony (theol.; works 1573-1581).	<i>Ant. Anderson.</i>	Becon, Thos. (reformer; 1510-1570).	<i>Becon.</i>	Brewer, E. Cobham, L.L.D. (<i>Dict. of Phrase and Fable</i>).	<i>Brewer.</i>
Anderson, Jos., L.L.D. (archæol.).	<i>Jos. Anderson.</i>	Beddoes, Thos., M.D. (1760-1808).	<i>Beddoes.</i>	Brewster, Sir David (1781-1868).	<i>Brewster.</i>
Andrews, Bp. (1555-1626).	<i>Bp. Andrews.</i>	Bedell, Wm., Bp. (1570-1649).	<i>Bp. Bedell.</i>	Bright, John (statesman).	<i>John Bright.</i>
Andrews, Ethian Allan (lexicog.; 1767-1858).	<i>E. A. Andrews.</i>	Beecher, Lyman, D.D. (1775-1863).	<i>Lyman Beecher.</i>	British Quarterly Review.	<i>Brit. Quart. Rev.</i>
Andrews, J. Pettit (misc. writer; 1737-1797).	<i>Andrews.</i>	Bell, Alex. Melville.	<i>Melville Bell.</i>	Britton, John (antiq.; 1771-1857).	<i>Britton.</i>
Angus, Rev. Dr. Jos. (grammarian).	<i>Angus.</i>	Bell, Thos. (naturalist; 1792-1880).	<i>Thos. Bell.</i>	Brockett, Jno. Trotter (antiq.; 1788-1842).	<i>Brockett.</i>
Annual Review, The (1802-1808).	<i>Annual Review.</i>	Bell, Wm. (Scotts law; d. 1839).	<i>Bell.</i>	Brome, Alex. (poet; 1600-1666).	<i>A. Brome.</i>
Ansted, David Thos. (geol.; 1814-1880).	<i>Ansted.</i>	Belsham, Thos. (Unitarian writer; 1790-1829).	<i>Belsham.</i>	Brome, Rich. (dramatist; d. 1652).	<i>Brome.</i>
Anstey, Chris. (<i>New Bath Guide</i> ; 1724-1805).	<i>Chris. Anstey.</i>	Belsham, Wm. (hist.; 1753-1827).	<i>W. Belsham.</i>	Bronte, Charlotte (1816-1855).	<i>Charlotte Bronte.</i>
Ant Jacobin, Poetry of the.	<i>Ant Jacobin.</i>	Bennet, Thos. (divine; 1673-1728).	<i>Bennet.</i>	Bronte, Emily (1818-1848).	<i>E. Bronte.</i>
Ant Jacobin, Dr. John (1675-1735).	<i>Ant Jacobin.</i>	Benson, George, D.D. (1699-1763).	<i>Dr. G. Benson.</i>	Brooke, Henry (novelist, &c.; 1706-1783).	<i>Henry Brooke.</i>
Argyll, Geo. J. Douglas Campbell, Duke of.	<i>Argyll.</i>	Benson, Bp. Martin (d. 1754).	<i>Bp. Benson.</i>	Brooke, R. Greville, Lord (1608-1643).	<i>Lord Brooke.</i>
Armstrong, John (poet; 1709-1779).	<i>Armstrong.</i>	Bentham, Jeremy (1748-1832).	<i>Bentham.</i>	Brooks, Chas. Shirley (1815-1874).	<i>Shirley Brooke.</i>
Arnold, Edwin (poet & misc. writer).	<i>Edwin Arnold.</i>	Bentley, Rich. George (1802-1848).	<i>Lord George Bentley.</i>	Broom, William (poet; d. 1745).	<i>W. Broom.</i>
Arnold, Matthew (poet & misc. writer).	<i>Mat. Arnold.</i>	Bentley, Rich. (1669-1742).	<i>Bentley.</i>	Brougham, Henry, Lord (1779-1868).	<i>Brougham.</i>
Arnold, Dr. Thos. (1795-1842).	<i>Dr. Arnold.</i>	Berkeley, Geo., Bp. (1684-1753).	<i>Berkeley.</i>	Brown, Rev. J. Baldwin.	<i>Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.</i>
Arnway, John, D.D. (divine; d. 1653).	<i>Arnway.</i>	Bernard, Rich. (Puritan div.; 1566-1641).	<i>R. Bernard.</i>	Brown, Thomas or 'Tom' (humorist; d. 1704).	<i>Tom Brown.</i>
Arundel, Thos. (Abp. of Canterbury; 1353-1413).	<i>Abp. Arundel.</i>	Berners, Jn. Bouchier, Lord (trans. of Froissart; 1465-1530).	<i>Berners.</i>	Brown, Dr. Thos. (philos.; 1778-1820).	<i>Dr. T. Brown.</i>
Ascham, Roger (<i>Taxophilus</i> ; 1515-1568).	<i>Ascham.</i>	Berners, Juliana (<i>Book of Hawking</i> , &c., 1486).	<i>Jul. Berners.</i>	Browne, Sir Thos. (1605-1682).	<i>Sir T. Browne.</i>
Ash, John (lexicog.; 1724-1779).	<i>Ash.</i>	Beveridge, Wm., D.D. (Bp. of St. Asaph; 1636-1708).	<i>Jp. Beveridge.</i>	Browne, William (poet; 1590-1645).	<i>W. Browne.</i>
Ashburner, John, M.D.	<i>Dr. Ashburner.</i>	Bible (authorized version), quoted by book, chap., and verse.		Browning, Eliz. B. (1809-1861).	<i>Mrs. Browning or E. B. Browning.</i>
Ashmole, Elias (antiquary; 1617-1692).	<i>Ashmole.</i>	Bickerstaff, Isaac (dramatist; wrote 1756-1775).	<i>Bickerstaff.</i>	Browning, Robert.	<i>Browning.</i>
Atkins, John (traveller; wrote 1737).	<i>Atkins.</i>	Birch, Thos., D.D. (1705-1766).	<i>Birch.</i>	Bruce, James (traveller; 1730-1794).	<i>Bruce.</i>
Atterbury, Francis, Bp. (1669-1732).	<i>Atterbury.</i>	Black, Wm. (novelist).	<i>W. Black.</i>	Bruce, Michael (div.; works 1679-1709).	<i>M. Bruce.</i>
Aubrey, John (antiq.; 1666-1676).	<i>Aubrey.</i>	Blackie, John Stuart (Prof. of Greek).	<i>Prof. Blackie.</i>	Brunne, Robert de (chronicler; wrote 1327-1338).	<i>R. Brunne.</i>
Austen, Jane (novelist; 1775-1817).	<i>Jane Austen.</i>	Blackmore, Sir Rich. (poet; d. 1799).	<i>Sir R. Blackmore.</i>	Bryant, Wm. Cullen (1794-1878).	<i>Bryant.</i>
Austin, William (religious writer; wrote 1631).	<i>Austin.</i>	Blackmore, R. D. (novelist).	<i>R. D. Blackmore.</i>	Brydson, Patrick (traveller; 1743-1818).	<i>Brydson.</i>
Ayliffe, John (jurist; 1520-1734).	<i>Ayliffe.</i>	Blackstone, Sir Wm. (1723-1780).	<i>Blackstone.</i>	Bryskett, Lodowick (poet; wrote 1587-1666).	<i>L. Bryskett.</i>
Aylmer, John, Bp. (1541-1594).	<i>Bp. Aylmer.</i>	Blackwall, Anthony (Bib. critic; 1674-1730).	<i>Blackwall.</i>	Buchanan, W. M. (<i>Dict. of Science</i> , 1876).	<i>Buchanan.</i>
Ayre, John, A. M. (<i>Mystery of Godliness</i> , 1837).	<i>Ayre.</i>	Blair, Hugh, D.D. (1718-1800).	<i>Dr. Blair.</i>	Buck, Sir Geo. (hist.; d. 1623).	<i>Sir G. Buck.</i>
Aytoun, W. E., Prof. (1813-1865).	<i>Aytoun.</i>	Blair, Robert (poet; 1699-1747).	<i>Blair.</i>	Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of (1649-1730).	<i>Sheffield.</i>
Bacon, Francis, Lord (1561-1626).	<i>Bacon.</i>	Blamire, Susanna (Scottish poetry; 1747-1794).	<i>Blamire.</i>	Buckland, Wm., D.D. (geol.; 1784-1856).	<i>Buckland.</i>
Bacon, Nath. (lawyer; d. 1660).	<i>N. Bacon.</i>	Blessington, Countess of (1789-1849).	<i>Lady Blessington.</i>	Buckle, Henry Thomas (1822-1862).	<i>Buckle.</i>
Bailey, Nathan (lexicog.; d. 1743).	<i>Bailey.</i>	Bloomfield, Robert (poet; 1766-1823).	<i>Bloomfield.</i>	Buckman, James (naturalist).	<i>Prof. Buckman.</i>
Bailey, Philip James (poet).	<i>P. J. Bailey.</i>	Blount, Sir Henry (traveller; 1602-1688).	<i>Sir H. Blount.</i>	Buckminster, Thos. (divine; wrote 1570).	<i>Buckminster.</i>
Baillie, Joanna (poetess; 1762-1851).	<i>J. Baillie.</i>	Blount, Thomas (jurist; 1618-1679).	<i>Blount.</i>	Budgell, Eustace (misc. writer; 1685-1736).	<i>Budgell.</i>
Bain, Alex., L.L.D. (Prof. Logic and English).	<i>Prof. Bain.</i>	Blunt, Rev. John Henry, M.A. (<i>Dict. of Theol.</i> , 1870).	<i>J. H. Blunt.</i>	Bull, Bp. Geo. (1634-1710).	<i>Bp. Bull.</i>
Bainbridge, Christopher, Cardinal (d. 1514).	<i>Card. Bainbridge.</i>	Blunt, John James (Prof. Divinity, Camb.; 1794-1855).	<i>J. J. Blunt.</i>	Bullein, Wm., M.D. (works 1558-1564).	<i>Bullein.</i>
Baird, William, M.D. (<i>Cyc. of Nat. Science</i> , 1859).	<i>Baird.</i>	Boece, Hector (hist.; 1470-1550).	<i>Boece.</i>	Bullock, William (grammarian, 1580).	<i>Bullock.</i>
Baker, Sir Rich. (chronicler; 1568-1645).	<i>The Baker.</i>	Bolingbroke, Henry Saint John, Lord (1676-1751).	<i>Bolingbroke.</i>	Bulwer-Lytton, Edw. (1803-1873).	<i>Lord Lytton.</i>
Bale, John (Bp. of Ossory; 1495-1553).	<i>Bale.</i>	Boone, Rev. Thos. Chas. (misc. writer; wrote 1826-1848).	<i>Boone.</i>	Bunyan, John (1628-1688).	<i>Bunyan.</i>
Balfour, John H. (botanist).	<i>Balfour.</i>	Booth, W. B. (botanist).	<i>W. B. Booth.</i>	Burgoyne, Sir J. (dramatist; d. 1792).	<i>Burgoyne.</i>
Ballantine, James (poet; 1808-1877).	<i>J. Ballantine.</i>	Boothroid, Benj., D.D. (1768-1836).	<i>Boothroid.</i>	Burke, Edmund (1730-1797).	<i>Burke.</i>
Bancroft, Geo. (Amer. hist.).	<i>Bancroft.</i>	Borde, Andrew, M.D. (1500-1540).	<i>Borde.</i>	Burleigh, Wm. Cecil, Lord (1520-1598).	<i>Lord Burleigh.</i>
Bancroft, Bp. Richard (1544-1610).	<i>Bp. Bancroft.</i>	Boswell, James (1740-1795).	<i>Boswell.</i>	Burnet, Bishop (1643-1726).	<i>Bp. Burnet or Burnet.</i>
Banim, John (novelist; 1798-1842).	<i>Banim.</i>	Boucher, Jonathan (<i>Archaic Glass</i> ; 1738-1804).	<i>Boucher.</i>	Burnet, Thomas (<i>Theory of the Earth</i> ; 1635-1715).	<i>T. Burnet.</i>
Barbour, John (poet; 1316-1396).	<i>Barbour.</i>	Bourne, Henry (antiq.; wrote 1725).	<i>Bourne.</i>	Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc. (1726-1814).	<i>Dr. Burney.</i>
Barclay, Alex. (<i>Satir of Fools</i> , 1509).	<i>Alex. Barclay.</i>	Bouvier, John (Amer. legal writer; 1871-1851).	<i>Bouvier.</i>	Burney, Fr., M.D. d'Arblay (1752-1840).	<i>Miss Burney.</i>
Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris (1788-1845).	<i>R. H. Barham.</i>	Bowling, Sir John (1792-1872).	<i>Sir J. Bowling.</i>	Burns, Robert (1759-1796).	<i>Burns.</i>
Barling-Gould, Rev. Sabine.	<i>Barling-Gould.</i>	Boyd, Rev. John Cox.	<i>Boyd.</i>	Burrill, Alex. M. (Amer. lawyer; 1807-1860).	<i>Burrill.</i>
Barlow, Joel (Amer. poet; 1755-1822).	<i>J. Barlow.</i>	Boyd, Rev. Dr. A. K. H. (essayist).	<i>A. K. H. Boyd.</i>	Burt, Capt. Edward (<i>Letters</i> , &c., 1754).	<i>Burt.</i>
Barlow, Thos., Bp. (1607-1691).	<i>Bp. Barlow.</i>	Boyd, Zachary (divine; 1590-1654).	<i>Zachary Boyd.</i>	Burton, John Hill (historian; 1809-1881).	<i>J. H. Burton.</i>
Barnefield, Rich. (poet; 1574-1578).	<i>Barnefield.</i>			Burton, Capt. Rich. F. (traveller).	<i>R. F. Burton.</i>
Barret, John (dict., 1573).	<i>Barret.</i>			Burton, Robert (<i>Anat. of Mel.</i> ; 1576-1640).	<i>Burton.</i>
Barrett, Eaton Stannard (satirical poetry, &c.; d. 1800).	<i>E. S. Barrett.</i>			Bushnell, Horace, D.D. (Amer. divine).	<i>H. Bushnell.</i>
Barrington, Hon. Dalnes (misc. writer; 1730-1795).	<i>Barrington.</i>			Butler, Joseph (Bp. of Durham; 1692-1752).	<i>Butler.</i>

Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as
Calder, Dr. Jn. (Principal, Glasgow Univ.).	<i>Dr. Caird.</i>	Colman, George, the elder (1733-1794).	<i>Colman.</i>	Dekker, Thos. (dramatist; works 1604-1699).	<i>Dekker.</i>
Calamy, Edmund (divine; 1660-1660).	<i>Calamy.</i>	Colman, Geo., the younger (1762-1839).	<i>Colman the younger.</i>	De La Beche, Sir Henry Thos. (geol.; 1796-1853).	<i>Sir H. De La Beche.</i>
Caldenwood, Henry, L.L.D. (Prof. Mor. Phil., Edin.).	<i>Caldenwood.</i>	Colquhoun, Patrick, L.L.D. (statistician; 1745-1800).	<i>Colquhoun.</i>	Delany, Mary (1700-1788).	<i>Life of Mrs. Delany.</i>
Calthrop, Sir Harry (Customs of London, 1612).	<i>Calthrop.</i>	Colton, Rev. Caleb C. (Lanc. 1822).	<i>Colton.</i>	Delany, Rev. Patrick (1686-1768).	<i>Delany.</i>
Cambridge, Sketches from, by a Don (1865).	<i>Cambridge Sketches.</i>	Combe, Dr. Andrew (1797-1847).	<i>A. Combe.</i>	De Lolme, John Louis (lawyer; 1745-1807).	<i>De Lolme.</i>
Camden, Wm. (antiqu.; 1551-1623).	<i>Camden.</i>	Combe, George (1788-1858).	<i>G. Combe.</i>	De Morgan, Augustus (math.; 1806-1871).	<i>De Morgan.</i>
Campbell, Geo. D.D. (1719-1796).	<i>Dr. Campbell.</i>	Combe (or Coombe), Wm. (Dr. Synias's Tenors; 1741-1823).	<i>Wm. Combe.</i>	Denham, Sir Jn. (poet; 1615-1668).	<i>Denham or Sir J. Denham.</i>
Campbell, J. F. (Tales of West Highland, 1860).	<i>J. F. Campbell.</i>	Common Prayer, Book of.	<i>Common Prayer.</i>	Dennis, John (dramatist, &c.; 1657-1734).	<i>Dennis.</i>
Campbell, John, L.L.D. (misc. writer; 1708-1775).	<i>Dr. J. Campbell.</i>	Compton, Henry, Bp. of London (1632-1713).	<i>Bp. Compton.</i>	De Quincey, Thomas (1785-1859).	<i>De Quincey.</i>
Campbell, John, Lord-chanc. (1779-1861).	<i>Lord Campbell.</i>	Congreve, Wm. (dramatist; 1670-1759).	<i>Congreve.</i>	Derby, Ed. Geoffrey, Earl of (trans. of Homer; 1799-1861).	<i>Derby.</i>
Campbell, Thomas (poet; 1777-1844).	<i>Campbell.</i>	Constable, Henry (poet; wrote 1611).	<i>Henry Constable.</i>	Derham, Wm. (philosopher and divine; 1657-1735).	<i>Derham.</i>
Cane, John Vincent (theol.; wrote 1661).	<i>J. V. Cane.</i>	Contemporary Review.	<i>Contemp. Rev.</i>	Dering, Sir Edw. (relig. writer; works 1601-1642).	<i>Sir E. Dering.</i>
Canning, George (statesman; 1770-1827).	<i>Canning.</i>	Conybeare, Rev. Wm. Daniel (1787-1857).	<i>Conybeare.</i>	Didbin, Charles (song-writer; 1745-1814).	<i>Ch. Didbin.</i>
Capgrave, John (chronicler; d. 1464).	<i>Capgrave.</i>	Cook, Eliza (poetess).	<i>Eliza Cook.</i>	Didbin, Dr. Thos. Frognall (bibliog.; 1776-1847).	<i>Didbin.</i>
Carew, George, Earl of Totness (hist.; 1557-1609).	<i>G. Carew.</i>	Cook, Capt. Jas. (navigator; 1738-1779).	<i>Cook.</i>	Dickens, Charles (1812-1870).	<i>Dickens.</i>
Carew, Rich. (Survey of Cornwall, 1602).	<i>Rich. Carew.</i>	Cooke, Geo. Wingrove (barrister; 1814-1865).	<i>Wingrove Cooke.</i>	Digby, Geo., Earl of Bristol (Speeches, &c.; 1612-1676).	<i>Digby.</i>
Carew, Thos. (poet; 1589-1639).	<i>Carew.</i>	Cooper, Jas. Fenimore (novelist; 1789-1851).	<i>J. F. Cooper.</i>	Digby, Sir Kenelm (philos.; 1605-1665).	<i>Sir K. Digby.</i>
Carey, Henry (musician and poet; d. 1743).	<i>Carey.</i>	Copland, James, M.D. (Med. Dict.).	<i>Copland.</i>	Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881).	<i>Disraeli.</i>
Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881).	<i>Carlyle.</i>	Copley, John (relig. writer; wrote 1611).	<i>Copley.</i>	D'Israeli, Isaac (1766-1848).	<i>I. D'Israeli.</i>
Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833).	<i>Carmichael.</i>	Corbet, Rich. (Bp. of Norwich; 1580-1635).	<i>Bp. Corbet.</i>	Ditton, Humphrey (math.; 1675-1715).	<i>Ditton.</i>
Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj. (physiol.).	<i>Dr. Carpenter.</i>	Cornish, Joseph (theolog. works 1780-1790).	<i>Cornish.</i>	Dixon, Wm. Hepworth (1821-1879).	<i>Hepworth Dixon.</i>
Carr, Wm. (Travellers' Guide; 1600-1689).	<i>W. Carr.</i>	Coryat, Thos. (traveller; 1577-1617).	<i>Coryat.</i>	Doddsley, Robt. (bookseller and author; 1703-1764).	<i>Doddsley.</i>
Caruthers, Robt., L.L.D. (1799-1878).	<i>Robt. Caruthers.</i>	Cosin, Jn. (Bp. of Durham; 1594-1672).	<i>Bp. Cosin.</i>	Dodd, Dr. John (poet; 1573-1631).	<i>Dodd.</i>
Carter, Elizabeth (translator, &c.; 1717-1806).	<i>Mrs. Carter.</i>	Cosgrave, Randle (French-Eng. Dict., 1611).	<i>Cosgrave.</i>	Doubleday, Thos. (Sonnets, &c.; 1818-1870).	<i>Doubleday.</i>
Carver, Jonathan (Amer. traveller; 1739-1780).	<i>Carver.</i>	Cotton, Charles (poet; 1630-1687).	<i>Cotton.</i>	Douce, Francis (antiqu.; 1757-1834).	<i>Douce.</i>
Cary, Rev. Henry Francis (poet; 1779-1844).	<i>Cary.</i>	Cotton, Nath. (poet and physician; 1707-1788).	<i>Nat. Cotton.</i>	Douglas, Gavin (Scottish poet; 1474-1522).	<i>Gavin Douglas.</i>
Catlin, Geo. (Amer. trav. 1796-1879).	<i>Catlin.</i>	Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce (antiqu.; 1570-1631).	<i>Sir R. Cotton.</i>	Dowden, Edw., L.L.D. (Prof. Eng. Lit., Dublin).	<i>Ed. Dowden.</i>
Cavendish, George (Life of Walpole, 1667).	<i>G. Cavendish.</i>	Coventry, Henry (relig. writer; d. 1750).	<i>Coventry.</i>	Downing, Calybut (divine; 1606-1644).	<i>Downing.</i>
Cavendish, Sir William (1505-1557).	<i>Sir W. Cavendish.</i>	Cowell, John (Jurist; 1554-1611).	<i>Cowell.</i>	Drake, Sir Francis (navig.; 1546-1596).	<i>Sir F. Drake.</i>
Caxton, William (1412-1492).	<i>Caxton.</i>	Cowley, Abraham (poet; 1618-1667).	<i>Cowley.</i>	Drake, Nathan, M.D. (1766-1836).	<i>N. Drake.</i>
Cecil, Rev. Richard (1748-1810).	<i>Rev. R. Cecil.</i>	Cowper, William (poet; 1731-1800).	<i>Cowper.</i>	Drant, Thos., D.D. (Trans. of Horace, 1567).	<i>Drant.</i>
Centlivre, S. Susanna (dramatist; 1667-1722).	<i>Centlivre or Mrs. Centlivre.</i>	Cox, Sir G. W. (historian, &c.).	<i>Sir G. W. Cox.</i>	Draper, Sir W. (polit. writer; 1721-1787).	<i>Draper.</i>
Chalmers, Thos., D.D. (1780-1847).	<i>Dr. Chalmers.</i>	Coxe, Wm. (Archd. of Wilts; 1747-1808).	<i>Coxe.</i>	Drayton, Michael (poet; 1563-1631).	<i>Drayton.</i>
Chaloner, Sir Thos. (statesman, translator; 1515-1565).	<i>Chaloner.</i>	Crabb, Geo. (lexicog.; 1778-1854).	<i>Crabb.</i>	Drummond, Alex. (Travels, 1754).	<i>A. Drummond.</i>
Chamberlayne, Wm. (poet; 1619-1689).	<i>Chamberlayne.</i>	Crabbe, Rev. Geo. (poet; 1754-1832).	<i>Crabbe.</i>	Drummond, Wm., of Hawthornden (1585-1649).	<i>Drummond.</i>
Chambers, Ephraim (cylopedist; d. 1740).	<i>Chambers.</i>	Craig, John, F.G.S. (Eng. Dict., 1852).	<i>Craig.</i>	Dryden, John (1631-1700).	<i>Dryden.</i>
Chambers, Wm., L.L.D. (publisher).	<i>W. Chambers.</i>	Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (novelist).	<i>Mrs. Craik.</i>	Dublin Review.	<i>Dublin Rev.</i>
Channing, Wm. Ellery (Amer. divine; 1780-1842).	<i>Channing.</i>	Craik, George Lillie (1790-1866).	<i>Craik.</i>	Duff, Mount Stuart E. Grant (politics).	<i>Grant Duff.</i>
Chapman, Geo. (dramatist; 1557-1634).	<i>Chapman.</i>	Cranch, Chris. Pearse (Amer. poet).	<i>C. P. Cranch.</i>	Duffin, Fred T. Blackwood, Earl of, Lord Duffin.	<i>Lord Duffin.</i>
Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of (1708-1778).	<i>Chatham or Lord Chatham.</i>	Cranch, Wm. (Amer. jurist; 1768-1854).	<i>Cranch.</i>	Dugdale, Sir Wm. (antiqu.; 1605-1686).	<i>Dugdale.</i>
Chatterton, Thos. (1739-1770).	<i>Chatterton.</i>	Cramer, Thos., Abp. (1489-1556).	<i>Cramer.</i>	Duncan, Peter Martin (naturalist).	<i>P. M. Duncan.</i>
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340-1400).	<i>Chaucer.</i>	Crashaw, Rich. (poet; 1605-1650).	<i>Crashaw.</i>	Dunngilson, Robt. M.D. (Dict. of Med. Science; 1798-1869).	<i>Dunngilson.</i>
Cheke, Sir John (Greek scholar; 1514-1557).	<i>Sir J. Cheke.</i>	Crawford, John (traveller; 1783-1868).	<i>J. Crawford.</i>	Dunton, John (misc. writer; 1659-1733).	<i>Dunton.</i>
Chesterfield, Earl of (1694-1773).	<i>Chesterfield.</i>	Creasy, Sir Edw. (hist.; 1812-1878).	<i>Sir E. Creasy.</i>	D'Urfe, Thomas or 'Tom' (dramatist and song-writer; d. 1723).	<i>Tom D'Urfe.</i>
Chettle, Henry (dramatist; works 1592-1631).	<i>Henry Chettle.</i>	Creech, Thos. (translator; 1659-1701).	<i>Creech.</i>	Dury, John (Scottish divine; works 1641-1654).	<i>Dury.</i>
Cheyne, Geo., M.D. (1671-1743).	<i>Dr. Cheyne.</i>	Croft, Dr. Herbert (Bp. of Hereford; 1603-1691).	<i>Bp. Croft.</i>	Dwight, Timothy, D.D. (1752-1817).	<i>Dwight.</i>
Child, Sir Josiah (polit. econ.; works 1670-1698).	<i>Sir J. Child.</i>	Croly, Rev. Geo., L.L.D. (1770-1860).	<i>Croly.</i>	Dyer, John (poet; 1700-1758).	<i>John Dyer.</i>
Chillingworth, Wm. (theol.; 1602-1644).	<i>Chillingworth.</i>	Crompton, Hugh (poet; wrote 1657, 1658).	<i>Crompton.</i>	Dyer, Thos. Henry (historian).	<i>T. H. Dyer.</i>
Chilmead, Edw. (math.; 1610-1653).	<i>Chilmead.</i>	Crowe, Mrs. Cath. (novelist; 1800-1876).	<i>Mrs. Crowe.</i>	Earle, John (Bp. of Worcester; 1601-1665).	<i>Bp. Earle.</i>
Choate, Rufus (Amer. jurist; 1799-1850).	<i>R. Choate.</i>	Crowe, Rev. Wm. (works 1781-1804).	<i>W. Crowe.</i>	Earle, John (Prof. Ang. Sax., Oxon.).	<i>J. Earle.</i>
Christison, Sir Robert, M.D.	<i>Sir R. Christison.</i>	Crowley, Robt. (divine, printer, and poet; works 1549-1588).	<i>Crowley.</i>	Echard, Laurence (hist.; 1671-1730).	<i>Echard.</i>
Churchill, Charles (poet; 1731-1764).	<i>Churchill.</i>	Cruikshank, Wm. (surgeon; 1715-1800).	<i>Cruikshank.</i>	Eclectic Review.	<i>Eccl. Rev.</i>
Churchyard, Thos. (poet; 1530-1604).	<i>Churchyard.</i>	Cudworth, Ralph (philos.; 1617-1688).	<i>Cudworth.</i>	Eden, Rich. (Voyages, &c.; works 1553-1584).	<i>Eden.</i>
Cibber, Colley (dramatist; 1671-1757).	<i>Cibber.</i>	Culverwell, Nath. (Light of Nature, 1652).	<i>Culverwell.</i>	Eden, Robt., D.D. (Sermons, 1743-1756).	<i>Dr. R. Eden.</i>
Clare, John (poet; 1739-1864).	<i>Clare.</i>	Cumberland, Rich. (dramatist; 1732-1811).	<i>Cumberland.</i>	Edgeworth, Maria (novelist; 1767-1849).	<i>Mrs. Edgeworth.</i>
Clarendon, Edw. Hyde, Earl of (hist.; 1608-1673).	<i>Clarendon.</i>	Cumberland, Richard (Bp. of Peterborough; 1632-1718).	<i>Bp. Cumberland.</i>	Edgeworth, Roger, D.D. (1492-1560).	<i>Roger Edgeworth.</i>
Clarendon, Lord Henry (Diary, 1690).	<i>Lord Henry Clarendon.</i>	Cunningham, John (Irish poet; 1729-1773).	<i>J. Cunningham.</i>	Edinburgh Review.	<i>Ed. or Edin. Rev.</i>
Clark, Dan. Kinnear (engineer).	<i>D. K. Clark.</i>	Curtis, John (entomologist).	<i>Curtis.</i>	Edwards, Bryan, M.P. (West Indies; 1743-1800).	<i>Bryan Edwards.</i>
Clarke, Mary Cowden.	<i>Mrs. Cowden Clarke.</i>	Dalgarno, Geo. (Didascalocophus, or The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, 1680).	<i>Dalgarno.</i>	Edwards, Hen. Sutherland (Journal., H. S. Edwards).	<i>H. S. Edwards.</i>
Clarke, Dr. Samuel (1675-1739).	<i>Clarke.</i>	Dalton, Michael (lawyer; 1554-1620).	<i>M. Dalton.</i>	Edwards, Jonathan (Amer. divine; 1703-1758).	<i>Edwards.</i>
Clay, Henry (Amer. statesman; 1777-1852).	<i>Henry Clay.</i>	Dampier, Wm. (navigator; 1652-1712).	<i>Dampier.</i>	Edwards, Richard (dramatist; 1523-1566).	<i>Richard Edwards.</i>
Clayton, John (law-writer; works 1646-1651).	<i>Clayton.</i>	Dana, James Dwight (Amer. nat.).	<i>Dana.</i>	Edwards, Thos. (Canons of Criticism; 1699-1757).	<i>T. Edwards.</i>
Cleaveland, John (poet; 1612-1659).	<i>Cleaveland.</i>	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. (Two Years Before the Mast; 1815-1889).	<i>R. H. Dana.</i>	Eikon Basilike, 1648.	<i>Eikon Basilike.</i>
Cleaveland, Parker (Amer. geol.; 1780-1858).	<i>Prof. Cleaveland.</i>	Daniel, Samuel (poet and hist.; 1562-1619).	<i>Daniel.</i>	Eliot, George (Marian Evans, novelist; 1800-1880).	<i>George Eliot.</i>
Clemens, Sam. Langhorne (Amer. humorist).	<i>Mark Twain or S. L. Clemens.</i>	Darcie, Abraham (Hist. of Elis, 1625).	<i>Darcie.</i>	Eliot, John (lexicog.; wrote 1593).	<i>Eliot.</i>
Clifford, W. K. (Prof. of Mathem.; 1845-1879).	<i>W. K. Clifford.</i>	Darwin, Chas. Robert, M.A., F.R.S. (1809-1882).	<i>Darwin.</i>	Ellis, John, D.D. (Knowledge of Divine Things, 1743).	<i>Ellis.</i>
Clifton, Wm. (Amer. poet; 1772-1799).	<i>Clifton.</i>	Darwin, Erasmus (poet; 1731-1802).	<i>Dr. E. Darwin.</i>	Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam (Below the Surface, 1857).	<i>Sir A. H. Elton.</i>
Clough, Arthur Hugh (poet; 1819-1861).	<i>Clough.</i>	Darwin, Francis (naturalist).	<i>Francis Darwin.</i>	Elyot, Sir Thos. (The Governor, 1531).	<i>Sir T. Elyot.</i>
Cobden, Richard (1804-1865).	<i>R. Cobden.</i>	Davenant, Chas. (political writer; 1656-1714).	<i>C. Davenant.</i>	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1883).	<i>Emerson.</i>
Cockburn, Henry Thos., Lord (Scottish Judge; 1779-1854).	<i>Cockburn.</i>	Davenant, John, D.D. (1547-1641).	<i>Davenant.</i>	Encyclopædia Britannica.	<i>Ency. Brit.</i>
Cockburn, Henry (Eng. Dict., 1632).	<i>Cockburn.</i>	Davenant, Sir Wm. (dramatist; 1605-1668).	<i>Sir W. Davenant.</i>	Encyclopædia Chambers's.	<i>Chambers's Ency.</i>
Cogan, Thos. (physician; works 1586-1607).	<i>Cogan.</i>	David, Thomas William Rhys (oriental scholar).	<i>Rhys David.</i>	Encyclopædia, English.	<i>Eng. Ency.</i>
Cogan, Thos. (physician and divine; d. 1818).	<i>Dr. T. Cogan.</i>	Davidson, David (Thoughts on the Seasons, 1790).	<i>D. Davidson.</i>	Encyclopædia Metropolitana.	<i>Ency. Metr.</i>
Coke, Sir Edward (Jurist; 1549-1634).	<i>Sir E. Coke.</i>	Davies, Jn. (Of Hereford; poet; wrote 1602).	<i>Davies.</i>	Encyclopædia, Blackie's Popular.	<i>Pop. Ency.</i>
Coleridge, Hartley (poet; 1796-1840).	<i>H. Coleridge.</i>	Davies, Sir John (lawyer and poet; 1570-1646).	<i>Sir J. Davies.</i>	Erskine, John (Scottish jurist; 1695-1768).	<i>Erskine's Inst.</i>
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834).	<i>Coleridge.</i>	Davison, D., M.D. (trans. of Schlosser's Hist., 1843-1852).	<i>D. Davison.</i>	Eusden, Lawrence (poet; d. 1730).	<i>Eusden.</i>
Coles, Elusha (Lat.-Eng. Dict., 1677).	<i>Coles.</i>	Dawbeny, H. (Hist. and Policy of Cromwell, 1650).	<i>Dawbeny.</i>	Eustace, Rev. John Chetwode (Tour through Italy, 1813).	<i>Eustace.</i>
Collier, Jane (Art of Tormenting, 1753).	<i>Jane Collier.</i>	Dawkins, Wm. Boyd (ethnol.).	<i>W. Boyd Dawkins.</i>	Evans, John, L.L.D. (Ancient Stone Implements, 1872).	<i>Evans.</i>
Collier, Jeremy (divine; 1650-1726).	<i>Jeremy Collier.</i>	Defoe, Daniel (1661-1731).	<i>Defoe.</i>	Evelyn, John (Sylvia; 1620-1706).	<i>Evelyn.</i>
Collins, Wm. (poet; 1720-1756).	<i>Collins.</i>			Everett, Edward (Amer. orator; 1794-1855).	<i>Everett.</i>
Collins, Wm. Wilkie (novelist).	<i>W. Collins.</i>			Everett, J. D. (Prof. Nat. Philos., Belfast).	<i>Prof. Everett.</i>

Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as
Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm. (poet; 1815-1863).	<i>Faber.</i>	Gibbs, Josiah Willard (American philol.; 1790-1861).	<i>Prof. Gibbs.</i>	Halliwell, James Orchard (antiq.).	<i>Halliwell.</i>
Faber, Geo. Stanley (theol.; 1773-1854).	<i>G. S. Faber.</i>	Gifford, Rev. Rich. (divine; 1795-1807).	<i>R. Gifford.</i>	Hallywell, Henry (divine; wrote ab. 1680).	<i>Hallywell.</i>
Fairban, Robert (chronicler; 1450-1512).	<i>Fairban.</i>	Gifford, Wm. (critic, &c.; 1757-1826).	<i>Gifford.</i>	Halyburton, Thos. (divine; 1674-1712).	<i>Halyburton.</i>
Fairfax, Edward (poet; d. 1632).	<i>Fairfax.</i>	Giles, Henry (American lecturer).	<i>H. Giles.</i>	Hamilton, Alex. (Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757-1804).	<i>A. Hamilton.</i>
Fairholt, F. W. (antiq. and art writer; 1814-1866).	<i>Fairholt.</i>	Gilly, William Stephen, D.D. (Canon of Durham).	<i>Dr. Gilly.</i>	Hamilton, Elizabeth (<i>Conf. of Glenburnie</i> ; 1758-1816).	<i>Rita Hamilton.</i>
Falconer, Wm. (poet; 1730-1769).	<i>Falconer.</i>	Gilpin, Wm. (divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1724-1804).	<i>W. Gilpin.</i>	Hamilton, Walter (geog.; works 1815-20).	<i>Hamilton.</i>
Fanshawe, Sir Rich. (statesman and poet; 1608-1666).	<i>Fanshawe.</i>	Gladstone, William Ewart.	<i>Gladstone.</i>	Hamilton, Sir Wm. (metaph.; 1788-1856).	<i>Sir W. Hamilton.</i>
Faraday, Michael (1791-1867).	<i>Faraday.</i>	Glanville, Joseph (philosophical treatises, &c.; 1636-1680).	<i>Glanville.</i>	Hammond, Henry, D.D. (divine; 1605-1660).	<i>Hammond.</i>
Farquhar, Geo. (dramatist; 1678-1707).	<i>Geo. Farquhar.</i>	Glen, William (Scotch poet; 1789-1826).	<i>Wm. Glen.</i>	Hamner, Jonathan (divine; d. 1687).	<i>Hamner.</i>
Farrar, Rev. Fred. Wm., D.D.	<i>Farrar.</i>	Glennie, John S. Stuart, M.A.	<i>Stuart Glennie.</i>	Hannay, James (novelist, &c.; 1827-1873).	<i>Hannay.</i>
Favour, Dr. John (eccles. writer; d. 1623).	<i>Dr. Favour.</i>	Glossary of Architecture, 1850.	<i>Oxford Glossary.</i>	Harding, George (miscel. writer; 1744-1816).	<i>G. Harding.</i>
Fawkes, Francis (poet; 1731-1777).	<i>Fawkes.</i>	Glover, Richard (poet; 1712-1785).	<i>Glover.</i>	Hardyng, John (chronicler; 1378-1455).	<i>Hardyng.</i>
Featley, Daniel (divine; 1582-1644).	<i>Dr. Featley.</i>	Godwin, Wm. (novelist; 1756-1836).	<i>Godwin.</i>	Hare, Aug. John Cuthbert.	<i>A. J. C. Hare.</i>
Fell, Jn., D.D. (Bp. of Oxford; 1605-1686).	<i>Bp. Fell.</i>	Golding, Arthur (poet; works 1593-1580).	<i>Golding.</i>	Harford, John S. (biog.; 1785-1860).	<i>J. S. Harford.</i>
Fellowes, Robert, L.L.D. (religious and misc. writer; 1770-1847).	<i>Fellowes.</i>	Goldsmith, Oliver (1730-1774).	<i>Goldsmith.</i>	Hargrave, Francis (law; 1741-1821).	<i>Hargrave.</i>
Felham, Owen (<i>Resolves</i> , 1608).	<i>Felham.</i>	Good, John Mason, M.D. (science, poetry, &c.; 1764-1827).	<i>Dr. Good.</i>	Harington, Sir John (poet, &c.; 1561-1612).	<i>Sir J. Harington.</i>
Felton, Henry, D.D. (1679-1740).	<i>Felton.</i>	Goodman, Godfrey (Bp. of Gloucester; 1583-1655).	<i>Bp. Goodman.</i>	Harmar, John (Prof. Greek; d. 1670).	<i>Harmar.</i>
Fenton, Elijah (poet; 1683-1730).	<i>Fenton.</i>	Goodman, John, D.D. (works, 1679-1697).	<i>Dr. J. Goodman.</i>	Harper, Robt. Goodloe (Amer. lawyer; 1705-1825).	<i>R. G. Harper.</i>
Fergusson, James (architect).	<i>J. Fergusson.</i>	Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (Ed. of <i>Webster's Dict.</i> , which in the <i>Imp. Dict.</i> is referred to under his name; 1790-1860).	<i>Goodrich.</i>	Harris, James (philol.; 1709-1780).	<i>Harris.</i>
Fergusson, Robert (poet; 1750-1774).	<i>Fergusson.</i>	Goodwin, John (divine; 1532-1665).	<i>Goodwin.</i>	Harrison, John (printer; works 1570-1600).	<i>J. Harrison.</i>
Ferrar, Nich. (relig. writer; 1592-1637).	<i>Nich. Ferrar.</i>	Googe, Barnaby (poet; works 1560-1579).	<i>Googe.</i>	Harte, Francis Bret (Amer. humorist).	<i>Bret Harte.</i>
Ferrars, Geo. (hist. and poet; 1512-1579).	<i>G. Ferrars.</i>	Gordon, James (Bishop of Aberdeen; works 1679-1703).	<i>Bp. Gordon.</i>	Harte, Walter (poet, &c.; 1700-1774).	<i>W. Harte.</i>
Ferrier, Jas. Fred. (metaph.; 1808-1864).	<i>Ferrier.</i>	Gore, Cath. Grace (novelist; 1799-1861).	<i>Mrs. Gore.</i>	Hartley, David, M.D. (philos.; 1705-1757).	<i>Hartley.</i>
Ferrier, Susan E. (novelist; 1780-1854).	<i>Mrs. Ferrier.</i>	Goss, Sir Arthur (<i>Reg. for Pub. Com.</i> , 1611).	<i>Sir A. Goss.</i>	Hartlib, Samuel (miscel. writer; works 1645-1695).	<i>Hartlib.</i>
Fildes, Richard, D.D. (divine; 1671-1785).	<i>Fildes.</i>	Gosse, Edmund W. (poet).	<i>E. W. Gosse.</i>	Harvey, Gabriel (poet; 1545-1690).	<i>G. Harvey.</i>
Fielding, Henry (novelist; 1707-1754).	<i>Fielding.</i>	Gotch, Rev. Fred. Wm., L.L.D.	<i>F. W. Gotch.</i>	Harvey, Wm., M.D. (anatomist; 1578-1657).	<i>Harvey.</i>
Flimer, Edward (dramatist; wrote 1697).	<i>F. Flimer.</i>	Gough, Richard (antiq.; 1735-1809).	<i>Gough.</i>	Hawes, Stephen (poet; wrote 1517).	<i>Hawes.</i>
Finlay, Geo., L.L.D. (hist.; d. 1815).	<i>Finlay.</i>	Gower, John (poet; 1380-1400).	<i>Gower.</i>	Hawkesworth, John, L.L.D. (essayist, &c.; 1715-1773).	<i>Hawkesworth.</i>
Fish, Simon (Amer. philol.).	<i>Simon Fish.</i>	Grafton, Richard (chronicler; wrote 1560).	<i>Grafton.</i>	Hawkins, Sir John (<i>Hist. of Music</i> ; 1719-1769).	<i>Sir J. Hawkins.</i>
Fitz-Godfrey, Chas. (poet; 1575-1629).	<i>Fitz-Godfrey.</i>	Graham, Thomas (chemist; 1805-1869).	<i>Graham.</i>	Hawkins, Sir Rich. (navig.; d. 1622).	<i>Sir R. Hawkins.</i>
Fitzroy, Admiral Robt. (1802-1865).	<i>Fitzroy.</i>	Grahame, James (poet; 1765-1811).	<i>Grahame.</i>	Hawthorn, Nathaniel (1804-1864).	<i>Hawthorn.</i>
Fleetwood, Wm., D.D. (Bishop of Ely; 1565-1733).	<i>Bp. Fleetwood.</i>	Granger, Jas. M.D. (poet; 1723-1767).	<i>Granger.</i>	Hay, Wm. (M.P. for Seaford; 1700-1755).	<i>W. Hay.</i>
Fleming, Dr. John (naturalist; 1785-1827).	<i>Dr. John Fleming.</i>	Granger, Thomas (religious writer; works 1616-1621).	<i>Granger.</i>	Haydon, Benj. Rob. (artist; 1768-1846).	<i>B. R. Haydon.</i>
Fleming, Wm., D.D. (<i>Vocab. Philos.</i> , 1828).	<i>Fleming.</i>	Grant, James (novellist).	<i>Jas. Grant.</i>	Hayward, Abraham, Q.C. (law).	<i>A. Hayward.</i>
Fletcher, Giles (poet; 1580-1623).	<i>G. Fletcher.</i>	Granville, George, Viscount Lansdowne (poet, &c.; 1667-1735).	<i>Granville.</i>	Hayward, Jas. (1635).	<i>Jas. Hayward.</i>
Fletcher, John (dramatist; 1576-1605).	<i>J. Fletcher.</i>	Grattan, Thomas C. (novellist; 1796-1864).	<i>T. C. Grattan.</i>	Hayward, Sir John (hist.; d. 1627).	<i>Sir J. Hayward.</i>
Fletcher, Phineas (poet; 1584-1650).	<i>Ph. Fletcher.</i>	Graunt, John (<i>Bills of Mortality</i> , 1660).	<i>Graunt.</i>	Hazlitt, Wm. (critic, &c.; 1778-1830).	<i>Hazlitt.</i>
Florin, John (gram. and lexicog.; 1545-1605).	<i>Florin.</i>	Graves, Rev. Richard (<i>Spiritual Quixote</i> , &c.; 1715-1804).	<i>Graves.</i>	Heath, James (hist.; 1609-1664).	<i>J. Heath.</i>
Floyer, Sir John, M.D. (1649-1734).	<i>Floyer.</i>	Gray, Asa (Amer. botanist).	<i>Asa Gray.</i>	Heber, Reginald, D.D., Bp. (1783-1826).	<i>Bp. Heber.</i>
Fonblanque, Albany Wm. (journalist; 1797-1872).	<i>A. Fonblanque.</i>	Gray, Thomas (poet; 1716-1771).	<i>Thomas Gray.</i>	Helps, Sir Arthur (hist. and essayist; 1817-1875).	<i>Helps.</i>
Fonblanque, John de Grenier (lawyer; 1759-1872).	<i>J. Fonblanque.</i>	Green, John Richard (historian).	<i>J. R. Green.</i>	Hemans, Felicia D. (poetess; 1794-1835).	<i>Hemans.</i>
Foot, Sam. (dramatist; 1722-1777).	<i>Foot.</i>	Green, Matthew (poet; 1667-1737).	<i>Mat. Green.</i>	Henfrey, Arthur (botanist; 1819-1859).	<i>Henfrey.</i>
Forbes, Edw. (naturalist; 1815-1864).	<i>Prof. Ed. Forbes.</i>	Green, T. H. (writer on philos.).	<i>T. H. Green.</i>	Henley, Rev. John (orator; 1662-1756).	<i>Rev. J. Henley.</i>
Forbes, James D. (physicist; 1809-1868).	<i>Prof. J. D. Forbes.</i>	Greene, Robert (dramatist; 1580-1592).	<i>Greene.</i>	Henry, Patrick (Amer. lawyer; 1738-1799).	<i>P. Henry.</i>
Forby, Rev. Robt. (<i>Vocabulary of E. Anglia</i> , 1830).	<i>Forby.</i>	Greenhill, Thos. (<i>Art of Embalming</i> , 1705).	<i>Greenhill.</i>	Henslow, Rev. John Stevens (botanist; 1796-1861).	<i>Henslow.</i>
Ford, John (dramatist; 1806-1839).	<i>Ford.</i>	Greg, William Kathbone (essayist; 1809-1881).	<i>W. R. Greg.</i>	Herbert, Lord Edw., of Chesham (1581-1633).	<i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Fordyce, Sir Wm. (surgeon; 1724-1795).	<i>Sir W. Fordyce.</i>	Gregory, George, D.D. (misc. writer; 1744-1800).	<i>Dr. G. Gregory.</i>	Herbert, George (poet; 1593-1639).	<i>G. Herbert.</i>
Foreign Quarterly Review.	<i>For. Quart. Rev.</i>	Gregory, John (divine; 1607-1646).	<i>John Gregory.</i>	Herbert, Sir Thos. (traveller; 1605-1682).	<i>Sir T. Herbert.</i>
Forinightly Review.	<i>Forinightly Rev.</i>	Gretton, Phillips, D.D. (<i>Sermmons</i> , &c.; 1725-1732).	<i>Gretton.</i>	Herd, David (<i>Coll. of Scotch Songs</i> , 1769).	<i>Herd.</i>
Fosbrooke, Rev. Thos. Dudley (antiq.; 1720-1820).	<i>Fosbrooke.</i>	Grew, Nehemiah, M.D. (naturalist; 1658-1711).	<i>N. Grew or Grew.</i>	Herrick, Robert (poet; 1591-1666).	<i>Herrick.</i>
Foster, John (essayist; 1770-1843).	<i>Foster.</i>	Grew, Obadiah, D.D. (divine; 1607-1698).	<i>O. Grew.</i>	Herschel, Sir John F.W. (1790-1871).	<i>Sir J. Herschel.</i>
Fotherby, Martin, D.D. (1559-1609).	<i>Fotherby.</i>	Grey, Zachary, L.L.D. (critic, &c.; 1687-1766).	<i>Zachary Grey.</i>	Hewyt, John, D.D. (sermons, 1658).	<i>Hewyt.</i>
Fountainhall, Sir J. Lauder, Lord (Scotch judge; <i>Decisions</i> , 1678-1712).	<i>Fountainhall.</i>	Grindal, Archbishop (1519-1563).	<i>Abp. Grindal.</i>	Heylin, Peter, D.D. (1600-1662).	<i>Heylin.</i>
Fourcroy, Antoine François de (French chemist; 1755-1809).	<i>Trans. Fourcroy.</i>	Grose, Francis (antiq.; 1731-1791).	<i>Grose.</i>	Heywood, Thos. (dramatist; d. ab. 1641).	<i>Heywood.</i>
Fowkes, George (chemist; 1825-1849).	<i>Fowkes or Geo. Fowkes.</i>	Grote, George (hist.; 1794-1871).	<i>Grote.</i>	Hicks, Geo., D.D. (1642-1715).	<i>Hicks.</i>
Fox, Charles James (1749-1806).	<i>Fox.</i>	Grove, George (Biblical scholar and writer on music, &c.).	<i>Grove.</i>	Hicks, Francis (trans. of Lucian; 1566-1630).	<i>F. Hicks.</i>
Foxe, John (martyrologist; 1517-1587).	<i>Foxe.</i>	Guardian, The, 1713.	<i>Guardian.</i>	Hill, Aaron (poet, &c.; 1683-1750).	<i>Aaron Hill.</i>
Francis, Dr. Philip (trans. of Horace, &c.; d. 1743).	<i>P. Francis.</i>	Guest, Ed., L.L.D. (<i>English Rhymes</i> , 1836; 1800-1880).	<i>Guest.</i>	Hillhouse, Jas. A. (Amer. poet; 1789-1841).	<i>Millhouse.</i>
Franklin, Benj. (1706-1790).	<i>Franklin.</i>	Gurnall, William (divine; 1617-1679).	<i>Gurnall.</i>	Hobbes, Thos. (philosophy; 1588-1679).	<i>Hobbes.</i>
Fraser, A. Campbell, L.L.D. (professor of logic, Edinburgh).	<i>Prof. Fraser.</i>	Guthrie, Rev. Thos., D.D. (1803-1873).	<i>Dr. Guthrie.</i>	Hoblyn, Rich. D. (chemist, &c.; wrote 1841-1851).	<i>Hoblyn.</i>
Freeman, Edward Augustus (hist.).	<i>E. A. Freeman.</i>	Guthrie, Wm. (geog.; 1708-1770).	<i>W. Guthrie.</i>	Hoffman, Chas. Fenno (Amer. poet, &c.).	<i>Hoffman.</i>
Freude, James Anthony (hist.).	<i>Freude.</i>	Gwitz, Joseph (architect; 1784-1863).	<i>Gwitz.</i>	Hogg, James (Etruscan Shepherd; 1772-1835).	<i>Hogg.</i>
Fryth, John (reformer; martyred 1533).	<i>Fryth.</i>	Habington, Wm. (poet; 1605-1645).	<i>Habington.</i>	Holder, Wm., D.D. (<i>Elements of Speech</i> , 1669).	<i>Holder.</i>
Fulke, William, D.D. (d. 1586).	<i>Fulke.</i>	Hackett, John, D.D. (Bp.; <i>Life of Abp. Williams</i> ; 1598-1670).	<i>Bp. Hackett.</i>	Hole, Rev. Sam. Reynolds.	<i>S. R. Hole.</i>
Fuller, Andw. (Baptist divine; 1754-1815).	<i>A. Fuller.</i>	Hacklitt, Rich. (<i>Poeyes</i> ; 1533-1616).	<i>Hacklitt.</i>	Holinshead, Raphael (chronicler; wrote 1577).	<i>Holinshead.</i>
Fuller, Thomas (divine; 1608-1661).	<i>Fuller.</i>	Hakewill, Geo., D.D. (theol.; 1579-1646).	<i>Hakewill.</i>	Holland, Sir Henry, M.D. (1788-1873).	<i>Sir H. Holland.</i>
Galloway, Robert (<i>Scotch Poems</i> , 1768).	<i>R. Galloway.</i>	Hale, Sir Matthew (jurist; 1609-1676).	<i>Sir M. Hale.</i>	Holland, Philemon, M.D. (translator; 1552-1636).	<i>Holland.</i>
Galt, John (Scotch novelist; 1779-1839).	<i>Galt.</i>	Hales, John, of Eton (divine and critic; 1584-1656).	<i>Hales.</i>	Hollyband, Claud (lexicog.; works 1573-1579).	<i>Hollyband.</i>
Galton, Francis (travels, &c.).	<i>Francis Galton.</i>	Haliburton, Thos. Chandler (Sam Slick; 1800-1865).	<i>Haliburton.</i>	Holme, Randle (<i>Armarum</i> , 1680).	<i>Randle Holme.</i>
Garner, Robert (naturalist).	<i>R. Garner.</i>	Halifax, Chas. Montague, Earl of (1661-1713).	<i>Ed. Halifax.</i>	Holmes, Abel, D.D. (Amer. hist.; 1765-1837).	<i>A. Holmes.</i>
Garnett, Rev. Rich. (philol.; 1790-1821).	<i>Garnett.</i>	Hall, Arthur (trans. of <i>Iliad</i> , 1521).	<i>A. Hall.</i>	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (Amer. poet, &c.).	<i>O. W. Holmes.</i>
Garrett, John (<i>Class. Dict. of India</i> , 1871-73).	<i>Garrett.</i>	Hall, Edw. (chronicler; 1499-1547).	<i>Hall.</i>	Holyday, Barten, D.D. (1593-1661).	<i>Holyday.</i>
Garrick, David (actor, &c.; 1716-1779).	<i>Garrick.</i>	Hall, Fitzward (<i>Mod. Eng.</i> , &c.).	<i>Fitzward Hall.</i>	Homilies of the Ch. of Eng.	<i>Homily.</i>
Garrish, Sir Sam., M.D. (poet; 1672-1719).	<i>Garrish.</i>	Hall, John (poet; 1667-1696).	<i>John Hall.</i>	Hood, Thomas (poet, &c.; 1798-1845).	<i>Hood.</i>
Gascogne, George (poet; 1536-1577).	<i>Gascogne.</i>	Hall, Joseph, D.D. (Bp. of Norwich; 1574-1656).	<i>Bp. Hall.</i>	Hook, Theodore Edw. (novelist, &c.; 1798-1841).	<i>T. Hook.</i>
Gashell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (novelist; 1820-1865).	<i>Mrs. Gashell.</i>	Hall, Marshall, M.D. (1790-1827).	<i>Dr. M. Hall.</i>	Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D. (Dean of Worcester; 1798-1875).	<i>Hook.</i>
Gauden, John, D.D. (Bp. of Worcester; 1605-1660).	<i>Bp. Gauden.</i>	Hall, Robt. (divine; 1764-1831).	<i>R. Hall.</i>	Hooker, Richard (divine; 1553-1600).	<i>Hooker.</i>
Gay, John (poet; 1688-1732).	<i>Gay.</i>	Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter (novelist, &c.).	<i>Mrs. S. C. Hall.</i>	Hoole, Jno. (trans. of <i>Tasso</i> , &c.; 1727-1805).	<i>Hoole.</i>
Gayton, Edmund (humorous writer; 1609-1666).	<i>Gayton.</i>	Hallam, Henry (hist.; 1778-1839).	<i>Hallam.</i>	Hooper, Geo., D.D., Bp. (1640-1727).	<i>Bp. Hooper.</i>
Geddes, Alex., L.L.D. (Bib. crit.; 1737-1820).	<i>Dr. A. Geddes.</i>	Halleck, Fitz-Greene (Amer. poet; 1790-1867).	<i>Halleck.</i>		
Geddes, Wm. D. (professor of Greek, Aberdeen University).	<i>Prof. Geddes.</i>				
Gedlie, James (geologist).	<i>Gedlie.</i>				
Geuden's Magazine.	<i>Geud.</i>				
Gerarde, John (surgeon; 1545-1607).	<i>Gerarde.</i>				
Gibson, Edward (historian; 1737-1794).	<i>Gibson.</i>				

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Mill, John, D.D. (divine; 1645-1707).	<i>Dr. J. Mill.</i>	North, Sir Thos. (trans. of Plutarch, 1570).	<i>North.</i>	Quarterly Review, The.	<i>Quart. Rev.</i>
Mill, John Stuart (1806-1873).	<i>J. S. Mill.</i>	Northbrooke, Rev. John (wrote 1570-1600).	<i>Northbrooke.</i>	Quincy, John, M.D. (d. 1723).	<i>Quincy.</i>
Miller, Hugh (geol.; 1802-1866).	<i>Hugh Miller.</i>	Nott, Josiah Clark, M.D. (Amer. ethnol. 1864).	<i>Nott.</i>	Quincy, Josiah (Amer. statesman; 1779-1864).	<i>J. Quincy.</i>
Miller, W. Allen (chem.; 1817-1870).	<i>W. Allen Miller.</i>	O'Donovan, John, L.L.D. (archæol.; 1809-1861).	<i>Dr. O'Donovan.</i>	Rainbow, Ed., D.D. (Bp. of Carlisle; 1608-1684).	<i>Bp. Rainbow.</i>
Milman, Henry Hart, D.D. (1791-1868).	<i>Milman.</i>	O'Keefe, John (dramatist; 1747-1733).	<i>O'Keefe.</i>	Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618).	<i>Raleigh.</i>
Milner, Jos. (eccles. hist.; 1744-1797).	<i>Milner.</i>	Oldham, John (poet; 1653-1733).	<i>Oldham.</i>	Rambler, The (1750-1752).	<i>Johnson.</i>
Milton, John (1608-1674).	<i>Milton.</i>	Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret (novelist; 1791-1859).	<i>Mrs. Oliphant.</i>	Ramsay, Allan (Scottish poet; 1686-1758).	<i>Ramsay.</i>
Minot, Lawrence (poet; wrote about 1330-1350).	<i>Minot.</i>	Osborne, Francis (moral writer; 1589-1659).	<i>Osborne.</i>	Ramsay, Andrew Crombie (geologist; A. C. Ramsay).	<i>A. C. Ramsay.</i>
Minshew, John (lexicog.; works 1599-1627).	<i>Minshew.</i>	Ottway, Thos. (dramatist; 1651-1685).	<i>Ottway.</i>	Ramsay, E. B., L.L.D. (<i>Scottish Life and Character</i> ; 1793-1873).	<i>Dean Ramsay.</i>
Minstrelsy of Scot. Border (Sir Walter Scott).	<i>Border Minstrelsy.</i>	Ouida (Louise de la Ramé, novelist).	<i>Ouida.</i>	Ramsay, Sir Geo., Bart. (polit. econ., &c.; 1800-1871).	<i>G. Ramsay.</i>
Mirror for Magistrates, The, 1559.	<i>Mir. for Mag.</i>	Outred, Marcelline (<i>Expos. of Prov.</i> , 1580).	<i>Outred.</i>	Randolph, Bernard (<i>Travels</i> , 1686-89).	<i>Ber. Randolph.</i>
Mitford, Rev. J. (poet and editor; 1781-1856).	<i>J. Mitford.</i>	Overbury, Sir Thos. (poet, &c.; 1581-1613).	<i>Sir T. Overbury.</i>	Randolph, Thos. (poet; 1605-1634).	<i>Randolph.</i>
Mitford, Wm. (hist. of Greece; 1744-1837).	<i>Mitford.</i>	Owen, Rich. (naturalist).	<i>Owen.</i>	Rankine, Wm. Jno. Macquorn, L.L.D. (civil engineer; 1800-1872).	<i>Macquorn Rankine.</i>
Mivart, St. George (biol.).	<i>St. George Mivart.</i>	Ozell, John (translator; d. 1743).	<i>Ozell.</i>	Raper, Matthew (antiq., &c.; works 1764-1787).	<i>M. Raper.</i>
Moir, Dav. M. (<i>Deltai</i>) (poet; 1798-1851).	<i>D. M. Moir.</i>	Page, David (geologist; 1814-1867).	<i>Page.</i>	Ray, John (naturalist; 1667-1704).	<i>Ray.</i>
Monbodo, James Burnet, Lord (Scottish Judge; 1714-1799).	<i>Monbodo.</i>	Page, Ephraim (divine; 1755-1647).	<i>Eph. Page.</i>	Read, Charles (novelist).	<i>Read.</i>
Mongredien, Aug. (<i>Trees & Shrubs</i> , 1870).	<i>A. Mongredien.</i>	Paine, Thos. (<i>Age of Reason</i> ; 1796-1809).	<i>Paine.</i>	Read, John Edmund (poet).	<i>J. E. Read.</i>
Monmouth, Henry Carey, Earl of (hist.; 1596-1661).	<i>Earl of Monmouth.</i>	Paley, Will., D.D. (moral phil.; 1743-1805).	<i>Paley.</i>	Redding, Cyrus (journalist; 1785-1870).	<i>Redding.</i>
Montagu, Lady M. W. (1690-1765).	<i>Lady M. W. Montagu.</i>	Palfrey, John Gorham, D.D., L.L.D. (American historian).	<i>Palfrey.</i>	Rees, Abraham, D.D. (cyclop.; 1743-1825).	<i>Rees.</i>
Montague, Walter (relig. writer; works 1649-1654).	<i>W. Montague.</i>	Palgrave, Sir Francis (1798-1861).	<i>Sir F. Palgrave.</i>	Reeve, Thos., D.D. (<i>Sermons</i> , &c.; 1632-57).	<i>Reeve.</i>
Montgomery, James (poet; 1771-1854).	<i>James Montgomery.</i>	Palgrave, Wm. Gifford (<i>Travels in Arabia</i> , 1820-1823).	<i>W. G. Palgrave.</i>	Reeves, John, F.R.S. (law works, &c.; 1759-1820).	<i>Reeves.</i>
Monthly Review, 1749-1845.	<i>Month. Rev.</i>	Palmerston, Henry Temple, Lord (statesman; 1784-1865).	<i>Palmerston.</i>	Reid, Captain Mayne (novelist).	<i>Mayne Reid.</i>
Moore, Edward (dramatist; 1712-1757).	<i>E. Moore.</i>	Palgrave, John (<i>French Grammar</i> , 1530).	<i>Palgrave.</i>	Reid, Thos. (philosopher; 1710-1796).	<i>Reid.</i>
Moore, Dr. John (novelist, &c.; 1730-1802).	<i>Dr. J. Moore.</i>	Park, Robt. (<i>History of China</i> , 1588).	<i>R. Park.</i>	Reserby, Sir John (<i>Memoirs</i> , 1734).	<i>Sir J. Reserby.</i>
Moore, Thos. (poet; 1779-1852).	<i>Moore.</i>	Parker, Sam. (<i>Biblia Biblica</i> ; 1680-1730).	<i>Sam. Parker.</i>	Reynolds, Edw., D.D. (Bp. of Norwich; 1599-1676).	<i>Bp. Reynolds.</i>
More, Hannah (moralist; 1745-1833).	<i>Mrs. H. More.</i>	Parker, Sam., D.D., Bp. (1640-1687).	<i>Bp. Parker.</i>	Reynolds, John (merchant of Exeter; works 1622-1629).	<i>John Reynolds.</i>
More, Henry, D.D. (1614-1697).	<i>Dr. H. More.</i>	Parker, Theodore (Amer. theologian; 1810-1860).	<i>Theodore Parker.</i>	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1733-1792).	<i>Sir J. Reynolds.</i>
More, Sir Thos. (1480-1553).	<i>Sir T. More.</i>	Parnell, Thos., D.D. (poet; 1679-1718).	<i>Parnell.</i>	Rich, Captain Barnaby (miscel. writer; works 1574-1610).	<i>Barnaby Rich.</i>
Morell, Dr. J. D.	<i>Dr. J. D. Morell.</i>	Parr, Samuel, D.D. (1747-1825).	<i>Dr. Parr.</i>	Richardson, Dr. B. W. (scientist).	<i>Dr. Richardson.</i>
Morgan, Lady Sydney (novelist, &c.; 1796-1859).	<i>Lady Morgan.</i>	Patterson, Jas. (<i>Eng. and Scotch Law</i> , 1805).	<i>Patterson.</i>	Richardson, Chas. (lexicog.; 1775-1865).	<i>Ch. Richardson.</i>
Morier, James (traveller; 1780-1848).	<i>Morier.</i>	Pattmore, Coventry (poet).	<i>Coventry Pattmore.</i>	Richardson, John, Bp. (d. 1654).	<i>Bp. Richardson.</i>
Morley, John (critic and essayist).	<i>John Morley.</i>	Patrick, Symon, D.D., Bp. (1626-1707).	<i>Bp. Patrick.</i>	Richardson, Sir John (naturalist; 1787-1865).	<i>Sir J. Richardson.</i>
Morris, Richd., L.L.D. (philol.).	<i>Dr. Morris.</i>	Patterson, Rob. H. (financial writer).	<i>R. H. Patterson.</i>	Richardson, Jonathan (writer on art; 1665-1745).	<i>Jon. Richardson.</i>
Morris, William (poet).	<i>W. Morris.</i>	Paxton, Sir Joseph (botanist, &c.; 1803-1865).	<i>Paxton.</i>	Richardson, Sam. (novelist; 1689-1761).	<i>Richardson.</i>
Mortimer, Jn. (<i>Art of Husbandry</i> , 1707).	<i>Mortimer.</i>	Peacham, Henry (works 1590-1630).	<i>Peacham.</i>	Richardson, Wm. (Prof. of Latin, Univ. Glasgow; 1743-1814).	<i>W. Richardson.</i>
Morton, John (Bp. of Ely; 1410-1500).	<i>Bp. Morton.</i>	Pearce, Zach., D.D. Bp. (1690-1774).	<i>Bp. Pearce.</i>	Riddell, Henry Scott (Scottish poet; 1798-1870).	<i>H. Scott Riddell.</i>
Morton, Thos. (dramatist; 1764-1838).	<i>Morton.</i>	Pearson, Charles H. (historian).	<i>C. H. Pearson.</i>	Riddle, Mrs. J. H. (novelist).	<i>Mrs. Riddle.</i>
Moseley, Walter M. (<i>Archery</i> , 1792).	<i>W. M. Moseley.</i>	Pearson, John, D.D. (Bp. of Chester; 1612-1686).	<i>Bp. Pearson.</i>	Ridley, Nich., D.D., Bp. (1500-1555).	<i>Bp. Ridley.</i>
Mosheim, Johann Lorenz (eccles. hist.; 1664-1753).	<i>Mosheim.</i>	Pecock, Reynold (Bp. of Chic.; 1390-1460).	<i>Bp. Pecock.</i>	Rivers, Earl of (1442-1483).	<i>Lord Rivers.</i>
Motherwell, Will. (poet; 1797-1835).	<i>Motherwell.</i>	Peele, George (dramatist; 1535-1598).	<i>Peele.</i>	Robert of Gloucester (chronicler; about 1280).	<i>Robert of Gloucester.</i>
Motley, John Lothrop (hist.; 1814-1877).	<i>Motley.</i>	Pegge, Sam. (<i>Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.</i> ; 1731-1800).	<i>Pegge.</i>	Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm. (of Brighton; 1816-1853).	<i>F. W. Robertson.</i>
Mountagu, Rich. Bp. (1578-1641).	<i>Mountagu.</i>	Pelle, Jn. (philol.).	<i>Pelle.</i>	Robertson, George Croom (Prof. Phil. of Mind).	<i>Prof. G. C. Robertson.</i>
Moxon, Chas. (<i>Mineralogy</i> , 1826).	<i>Moxon.</i>	Pennant, Thos., L.L.D. (naturalist, &c.; 1726-1798).	<i>Pennant.</i>	Robertson, Will., D.D. (historian; 1781-1793).	<i>Principal Robertson.</i>
Moxon, Jos. (scientist; 1627-1700).	<i>Jos. Moxon.</i>	Perry, Samuel (<i>Diary</i> , 1629-1703).	<i>Perry.</i>	Robinson, Fred. Wm. (novelist).	<i>F. W. Robinson.</i>
Mozley, Herbert Newman (<i>Law Dict.</i> , 1876).	<i>Mozley.</i>	Perry, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of Drogheda; Reliq. of Anc. Eng. Poetry; 1728-1811).	<i>Bp. Perry.</i>	Robinson, Ralph (Trans. of <i>Utopia</i> , 1551).	<i>Ralph Robinson.</i>
Müller, Geo. Crispe.	<i>Geo. Crispe.</i>	Pereira, Jonathan, M.D. (1604-1853).	<i>Pereira.</i>	Rochester, Earl of (poet; 1647-1680).	<i>Rochester.</i>
Moody, Jas. Bowling, D.D. (1813-1878).	<i>Dr. Moody.</i>	Perkins, Wm. (divine; 1525-1602).	<i>Perkins.</i>	Rodwell, G. F. (<i>Dict. of Science</i> , 1871).	<i>Rodwell.</i>
Müller, Fred. Max (philol.).	<i>Max Müller.</i>	Perry, Wm. (lexicog.; works 1774-1808).	<i>Perry.</i>	Rogers, Daniel (divine; 1733-1852).	<i>Daniel Rogers.</i>
Mulock, Dinah Maria (novelist).	<i>Mrs. Craik.</i>	Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., M.D. (1623-1687).	<i>Sir W. Pettie.</i>	Rogers, Henry (philosopher; 1806-1877).	<i>H. Rogers.</i>
Munday, Anthony (poet; 1553-1633).	<i>Ant. Munday.</i>	Phaer, Thos. (<i>Trans. of Virgil</i> , 1558).	<i>Phaer.</i>	Rogers, James E. Thorold (political economist).	<i>Thorold Rogers.</i>
Mure, Wm. (<i>Greek Lit.</i> ; 1799-1860).	<i>W. Mure.</i>	Philips, Ambrose (poet; 1675-1749).	<i>Philips.</i>	Rogers, John, D.D. (1679-1730).	<i>Dr. J. Rogers.</i>
Murphy, Arthur (dramatist, &c.; 1730-1805).	<i>A. Murphy.</i>	Philips, John (poet; 1696-1761).	<i>J. Philips.</i>	Rogers, John (martyr; 1500-1555).	<i>John Rogers.</i>
Musgrave, Sir Rich., M.P. (1728-1818).	<i>Sir R. Musgrave.</i>	Philips, Edw. (lexicog.; 1630-1696).	<i>E. Philips.</i>	Rogers, Samuel (poet; 1765-1855).	<i>Rogers.</i>
Nabbes, Thos. (dramatist; d. 1645).	<i>Nabbes.</i>	Philips, Jn. (geol.; 1800-1874).	<i>Philips.</i>	Rogers, Thos. (divine; 1550-1610).	<i>Thos. Rogers.</i>
Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness (poetess; 1766-1845).	<i>Lady Nairne.</i>	Pickering, Timothy (Amer. politician; 1745-1829).	<i>T. Pickering.</i>	Roget, Peter Mark, M.D. (<i>Thesaurus of Eng. Words and Phrases</i> ; 1799-1869).	<i>Roget.</i>
Napier, Gen. Sir Wm. F. P. (hist.; 1785-1860).	<i>Sir Wm. F. P. Napier.</i>	Pierce, Thos., D.D. (1600-1691).	<i>Dean Pierce.</i>	Romilly, Sir Samuel, M.P. (politician; 1757-1818).	<i>Romilly.</i>
Nares, Robert, Archd. (<i>Glossary to Shakespeare</i> , &c.; 1753-1809).	<i>Nares.</i>	Pinkerton, John (antiqu.; 1758-1826).	<i>Pinkerton.</i>	Roscoe, H. E. (Prof. of Chem., 1857-1818).	<i>Prof. Roscoe.</i>
Nash, Thos. (dramatist; 1558-1600).	<i>Nash.</i>	Piozzi, Mrs., previously Thrale (1739-1821).	<i>Mrs. Piozzi.</i>	Roscoe, Will. (historian; 1753-1831).	<i>Roscoe.</i>
National Review, 1845-1864.	<i>National Rev.</i>	Pittsottie, Rob. Lindsay of (<i>Scottish Chronicles</i> ; b. about 1500).	<i>Pittsottie.</i>	Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of (poet; 1633-1684).	<i>Roscommon.</i>
Naunton, Sir Robert (statesman; 1559-1635).	<i>Sir R. Naunton.</i>	Planché, James R. (antiqu.; 1796-1881).	<i>Planché.</i>	Ross, Alex. (miscel. writer; 1590-1654).	<i>Ross.</i>
Neale, John Mason, D.D. (1818-1866).	<i>Neale.</i>	Playfair, Lyon, L.L.D. (chem., &c.).	<i>Dr. Lyon Playfair.</i>	Ross, Alex. (Scottish poet; 1699-1784).	<i>A. Ross.</i>
Nelson, Robt. (relig. writer; 1656-1715).	<i>R. Nelson.</i>	Plot, Robt., L.L.D. (naturalist; 1640-1696).	<i>Plot.</i>	Rosset, Wm. (<i>Dict. Scien. Terms</i> , 1879).	<i>Rosset.</i>
Newcourt, Richard (<i>Eccles. Hist. of London</i> , 1708-1710).	<i>Newcourt.</i>	Plumtree, Robt. (<i>Univ. of Camb.</i> , 1782).	<i>Plumtree.</i>	Rowcroft, Charles (novelist; d. 1865).	<i>C. Rowcroft.</i>
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal.	<i>J. H. Newman.</i>	Poe, Edgar Allan (1811-1849).	<i>Poe.</i>	Rowe, Nicholas (dramatist; 1674-1718).	<i>Rowe.</i>
New Monthly Magazine, 1821-1871.	<i>N. Month. Mag.</i>	Pollak, Robert (poet; 1799-1877).	<i>R. Pollak.</i>	Rowlands, Sam. (miscel. writer; d. 1634).	<i>Rowlands.</i>
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727).	<i>Newton.</i>	Pomfret, John (poet; 1667-1703).	<i>Pomfret.</i>	Rowley, Will. (dram.; works 1607-1663).	<i>Rowley.</i>
Newton, Rev. John (1725-1807).	<i>Rev. J. Newton.</i>	Pope, Alexander (1688-1744).	<i>Pope.</i>	Royal Society, History of the.	<i>Hist. Royal Society.</i>
Newton, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of Bristol; 1704-1780).	<i>Bp. Newton.</i>	Pope, Walter, M.D. (works 1666-1698).	<i>Dr. W. Pope.</i>	Ruskin, John, L.L.D.	<i>Ruskin.</i>
Nichol, John Pringle (astron.; 1804-1859).	<i>Prof. Nichol.</i>	Porson, Richard (1759-1808).	<i>Porson.</i>	Russell, Patrick, M.D. (naturalist; 1796-1805).	<i>Dr. Russell.</i>
Nichols, John (Litt. Anc.; 1744-1826).	<i>Nichols.</i>	Porteus, Belby, D.D. (Bp. of London; 1731-1808).	<i>Porteus.</i>	Russell, Wm. Howard (journalist).	<i>W. H. Russell.</i>
Nicholson, Henry Alleyne, M.D. (Prof. Nat. Hist.).	<i>H. A. Nicholson.</i>	Potter, John, D.D. (Abp. of Canterbury; 1674-1747).	<i>Abp. Potter.</i>	Rust, Geo. Bp. (d. 1670).	<i>Bp. Rust.</i>
Nicholson, Wm. (chem.; 1752-1815).	<i>Nicholson.</i>	Pownall, Thos. (statesman; 1722-1805).	<i>T. Pownall.</i>	Rutherford, Rev. Samuel (theolo.; 1600-1661).	<i>Rutherford.</i>
Nicholson, Wm. (Scottish poet; 1780-1849).	<i>Wm. Nicholson.</i>	Præd, W. Mackworth (poet; 1800-1853).	<i>Præd.</i>	Ruxton, G. A. Fred. (traveller; 1821-1848).	<i>Ruxton.</i>
Nicolls, Thos. (<i>Trans. of Thucydides</i> , 1550).	<i>Nicolls.</i>	Praet, Sam. Jackson (1749-1814).	<i>Melmoth.</i>	Rycaut, Sir Paul (hist. &c.; d. 1700).	<i>Rycaut.</i>
Nicolson, Wm. (Bishop of Carlisle; 1656-1727).	<i>Bp. Nicolson.</i>	Prescott, Wm. Hickling (1766-1859).	<i>Prescott.</i>	Rymer, Thos. (antiqu.; 1698-1714).	<i>Rymer.</i>
Noble, Rev. Mark (antiqu.; d. 1827).	<i>Mark Noble.</i>	Price, Sir Uvedale (<i>The Picturesque</i> ; 1747-1829).	<i>Sir Uvedale Price.</i>	Sabine, Gen. Sir Edward (physicist).	<i>Gen. Sabine.</i>
Noble, Sam. (Swedenborg, div. d. 1853).	<i>Noble.</i>	Prideaux, John, D.D. (1597-1650).	<i>Prideaux or Dr. Prideaux.</i>	Sachs, Julius (<i>Test-book of Botany</i> , 1875).	<i>Sachs.</i>
Norden, John (topog., &c.; 1548-1605).	<i>Norden.</i>	Prior, Matthew (poet; 1664-1721).	<i>Prior.</i>	Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset (poet; 1536-1608).	<i>Sackville.</i>
Norria, John (divine; 1657-1711).	<i>Norria.</i>	Prior, R. C. Alex., M.D. (botanist).	<i>Dr. A. Prior.</i>	Sadler, John, M.P. (<i>Rights of the King</i> ; dom, 1649).	<i>J. Sadler.</i>
North American Review.	<i>North Am. Rev.</i>	Proctor, Richard A. (astronomer).	<i>R. A. Proctor.</i>		
North British Review, 1844-1871.	<i>North Brit. Rev.</i>	Prynne, Wm. (<i>Historical-Maxims</i> ; 1600-1669).	<i>Prynne.</i>		
North, Dudley, fourth Lord (1604-1667).	<i>Lord North.</i>	Puller, Timothy, D.D. (d. 1693).	<i>Dr. Puller.</i>		
North, Hon. Roger (biog., &c.; 1690-1733).	<i>Roger North.</i>	Purchas, Sam., D.D. (<i>Pilgrimages</i> ; 1577-1658).	<i>Purchas.</i>		
		Puttenham, George (<i>Art of Poetrie</i> ; 1530-1600).	<i>Puttenham.</i>		
		Quarles, Francis (poet, &c.; 1592-1644).	<i>Quarles.</i>		

Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as
Sage, John (Scottish bishop; 1659-1711).	<i>Bp. Sage.</i>	Smith, Rev. Sydney (div. and essayist; 1771-1845).	<i>S. Smith or Sydney Smith.</i>	Taylor, Bayard (poet and trans.; 1825-1878).	<i>Bayard Taylor.</i>
St. John, Jas. Aug. (travels, &c.; 1801-1875).	<i>J. A. St. John.</i>	Smith, Sir Thos. (Sec. of State; 1514-1577).	<i>Sir T. Smith.</i>	Taylor, Sir Henry (dramatist).	<i>Sir H. Taylor.</i>
Saintsbury, George (critic).	<i>G. Saintsbury.</i>	Smith, Will. (Dean of Ches.; 1711-1787).	<i>Dean Smith.</i>	Taylor, Isaac (philos.; 1787-1865).	<i>Is. Taylor.</i>
Sala, Geo. Augustus (misc. writer).	<i>G. A. Sala.</i>	Smith, Wm., L.L.D. (class. dict.).	<i>Dr. W. Smith.</i>	Taylor, Rev. Isaac (<i>Words and Places</i> , &c.).	<i>Isaac Taylor.</i>
Sanicroft, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1616-1693).	<i>Abp. Sanicroft.</i>	Smith, Will. Robertson (bib. critic).	<i>Prof. W. R. Smith.</i>	Taylor, Jeremy (Bp. of Dromore; 1613-1667).	<i>Jer. Taylor.</i>
Sanders, Rich. (astrol.; works 1653-84).	<i>Rich. Sanders.</i>	Smollett, Tobias (novelist; 1721-1771).	<i>Smollett.</i>	Taylor, John ('water poet'; 1580-1654).	<i>John Taylor.</i>
Sanderson, Robt., D.D. (Bp. of Linc.; 1587-1662).	<i>Bp. Sanderson or Sanderson.</i>	Smyth, Admiral W. H. (<i>Sailor's Word-book</i> ; 1788-1865).	<i>Admiral Smyth.</i>	Taylor, John, D.D. (Unitarian writer; 1694-1761).	<i>Dr. John Taylor.</i>
Sandys, Edwin, D.D. (Abp. of York; 1519-1588).	<i>Abp. Sandys.</i>	Somerville, William (poet; 1677-1742).	<i>Somerville.</i>	Taylor, William, of Norwich (<i>English Synonyms</i> , &c.; 1765-1836).	<i>W. Taylor.</i>
Sandys, Sir Edwin, M.P. (<i>Europa Speculum</i> , &c.; 1561-1629).	<i>Sir E. Sandys.</i>	Song of Solomon.	<i>Cant.</i>	Temple, Sir W. (statesman; 1628-1699).	<i>Sir W. Temple or Temple.</i>
Sandys, George (poet; 1577-1644).	<i>Sandys.</i>	South, Robt., D.D. (divine; 1633-1716).	<i>South.</i>	Tennant, Wm., L.L.D. (poet and linguist; 1784-1848).	<i>Tennant.</i>
Sanford, Jas. (translator; works 1567-1576).	<i>Sanford.</i>	Southern, Thos. (dramatist; 1660-1746).	<i>Southern.</i>	Tennent, Sir J. E. (<i>Ceylon</i> ; 1804-1869).	<i>Sir J. E. Tennent.</i>
Sankey, W. H. O. (<i>Mental Diseases</i> , 1866).	<i>Sankey.</i>	Southey, Robt. (1774-1843).	<i>Southey.</i>	Tennyson, Alfred.	<i>Tennyson.</i>
Saturday Review.	<i>Sat. Rev.</i>	Southwell, Robt. (poet, &c.; 1560-1595).	<i>Southwell.</i>	Teague, Henry (<i>Diary</i> , 1675-1698).	<i>Henry Teague.</i>
Savage, Marmon W. (novelist; d. 1872).	<i>M. W. Savage.</i>	Spalding, John (<i>Troubles in Scot.</i> , 1624-1645).	<i>Spalding.</i>	Terry, Edward (traveller; d. 1660).	<i>E. Terry.</i>
Savage, Rich. (poet; 1549-1621).	<i>Savage.</i>	Spectator, The (1711-1712).	<i>Spectator.</i>	Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace (novelist; 1811-1862).	<i>Thackeray.</i>
Savile, Sir Henry (antiquary; 1549-1621).	<i>Sir H. Savile.</i>	Spelman, Sir Henry (hist.; 1592-1641).	<i>Spelman.</i>	Thirlwall, Connop (hist.; 1797-1875).	<i>Bp. Thirlwall.</i>
Saxe, John Godfrey, L.L.D. (Amer. poet).	<i>J. G. Saxe.</i>	Spence, Rev. Joseph (scholar and misc. writer; 1659-1768).	<i>Jas. Spence.</i>	Thomas, Lord Cromwell.	<i>Thom. Lord Cromwell.</i>
Sayce, Arch. Henry (philol.).	<i>A. H. Sayce.</i>	Spencer, Herbert (philosophical writer).	<i>H. Spencer.</i>	Thomson, Sir C. Wylie (naturalist; 1830-1888).	<i>Sir Wylie Thomson.</i>
Schmidt, Alex. (Shak. lexicon, 1875).	<i>Schmidt.</i>	Spencer, John, D.D. (bibl. critic; 1630-1695).	<i>Dr. Spencer.</i>	Thomson, James (poet; 1700-1748).	<i>Thomson.</i>
Sciater, W. D. D. (theol.; d. 1664).	<i>Dr. Sciater.</i>	Spenser, Edmund (poet; 1552-1599).	<i>Spenser.</i>	Thomson, Mowbray (<i>Story of Cumnor</i> , 1859).	<i>Capt. M. Thomson.</i>
Scott, John, D.D. (theol.; 1636-1694).	<i>Dr. J. Scott.</i>	Sprague, Chas. (Amer. poet; 1791-1875).	<i>Sprague.</i>	Thomson, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of York).	<i>Abp. Thomson.</i>
Scott, Michael (novelist; 1789-1835).	<i>Mich. Scott.</i>	Sprague, W. B. (Amer. divine; 1795-1876).	<i>W. B. Sprague.</i>	Thomson, Sir William (physicist and mathematician).	<i>Sir W. Thomson.</i>
Scott, Thos., D.D. (commentator; 1747-1821).	<i>Th. Scott.</i>	Sprat, Thos. (Bp. of Roch.; 1636-1713).	<i>Sprat or Bp. Sprat.</i>	Thomson, Sir W. D. (Abp. of York).	<i>Abp. Thomson.</i>
Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832).	<i>Sir W. Scott.</i>	Spring, Gardiner, D.D., L.L.D. (Amer. div.; 1785-1873).	<i>Dr. G. Spring.</i>	Thomson, Sir William (physicist and mathematician).	<i>Sir W. Thomson.</i>
Secker, Thos., L.L.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1693-1768).	<i>Secker.</i>	Stackhouse, Thos. (divine; 1680-1752).	<i>Stackhouse.</i>	Thoreau, Rev. Ant. W. (divine).	<i>A. W. Thoreau.</i>
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (Amer. novelist; 1789-1867).	<i>Miss Sedgwick.</i>	Stafford, Anthony (relig. works, 1604-1635).	<i>Stafford.</i>	Thorpe, Benj. (Ang.-Sax. scholar; 1808-1870).	<i>Thorpe.</i>
Sedley, Sir Chas. (dramatist; 1639-1701).	<i>Sedley.</i>	Stainer, J., M.A., Mus. Doc. (<i>Dict. Mus.</i>).	<i>Stainer or Barrett.</i>	Thorne, Thomas B. (Amer. artist and journalist).	<i>T. B. Thorne.</i>
Seelye, Julius Hawley (Amer. philosoph.).	<i>J. H. Seelye.</i>	Stanhope, Lady Hester (travels; 1776-1839).	<i>Lady Stanhope.</i>	Thurlow, Edw. (Lord-chanc.; 1732-1806).	<i>Ld. Thurlow.</i>
Selby, Pridcaux John (naturalist; 1780-1867).	<i>Selby.</i>	Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl (hist.; 1805-1875).	<i>Ld. Stanhope.</i>	Thynne, Fran. (antiquary; 1545-1608).	<i>Fr. Thynne.</i>
Selden, John (polit. writer; 1584-1654).	<i>Selden.</i>	Stanhurst, Rich. (hist. poet; 1545-1618).	<i>Stanhurst.</i>	Tickell, Thomas (poet; 1686-1740).	<i>Tickell.</i>
Seward, Anna (poetess; 1747-1809).	<i>Anna Seward.</i>	Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D. (hist.; 1815-1881).	<i>Dean Stanley.</i>	Tillotson, John, D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1630-1694).	<i>Tillotson.</i>
Seward, Wm. (biog.; 1747-1799).	<i>Seward.</i>	Stanley, Henry M. (African trav.).	<i>H. M. Stanley.</i>	Todd, Henry John (Ed. of <i>Johnson's Dict.</i> ; 1763-1845).	<i>Todd.</i>
Sewell, Geo., M.D. (dramas, &c.; d. 1796).	<i>G. Sewell.</i>	Stansbury, H. (<i>Description of Utah</i> ; 1806-1863).	<i>Howard Stansbury.</i>	Todhunter, Isaac (math.).	<i>Todhunter.</i>
Shadwell, Thos. (dramatist; 1640-1692).	<i>Shadwell.</i>	Stapleton, Thos. (antiquary; 1806-1890).	<i>Stapleton.</i>	Tollet, Geo. (<i>Notes on Shakespeare</i> ; d. 1779).	<i>Tollet.</i>
Shaftesbury, Anthony Cooper, Earl of (<i>Characteristics of Men</i> ; 1671-1713).	<i>Shaftesbury.</i>	Statistical Account of Scotland (1791-99).	<i>Stat. Account, Scotland.</i>	Tomlin, Har. N. (law; works 1816-1819).	<i>Tomlin.</i>
Shakspere, William (1564-1616).	<i>Shak.</i>	Steele, Sir Richard (essayist; 1671-1759).	<i>Steele.</i>	Tomlinson, Chas. (physicist).	<i>C. Tomlinson.</i>
Sharp, John, D.D. (Abp. of York; 1644-1714).	<i>Abp. Sharp.</i>	Stevens, George (Shak. comment.; 1736-1800).	<i>Stevens.</i>	Tooke, John Horne (philol.; 1736-1821).	<i>Horne Tooke.</i>
Sharpe, Jas. B. (surg.; works 1815-32).	<i>Sharpe.</i>	Stephen, Henry John (jurist; 1789-1864).	<i>Serjt. Stephen.</i>	Tooker, Wm. (Canon of Exeter; d. 1620).	<i>Canon Tooker.</i>
Sharpe, Rev. John (trans. <i>Wm. of Malme.</i> , 1815).	<i>Rev. J. Sharpe.</i>	Stephen, Sir James (essays, &c.; 1789-1859).	<i>Sir J. Stephen.</i>	Topsell, Edw. (naturalist; works 1599-1608).	<i>Topsell.</i>
Sharpe, Samuel (Egyptologist; 1800-1881).	<i>S. Sharpe.</i>	Stephen, Leslie (critic and essayist).	<i>Leslie Stephen.</i>	Tournour, Cyril (dramatist; works 1605-1613).	<i>Tournour.</i>
Sheffield, John (Duke of Buck.; 1649-1720).	<i>Sheffield.</i>	Sterling, John (essayist; 1806-1844).	<i>Sterling.</i>	Trapp, Joseph, D.D. (poet; 1679-1747).	<i>Trapp.</i>
Sheil, Rich. Lalor (Irish poet; 1793-1818).	<i>Sheil.</i>	Sterne, Rev. Laurence (<i>Tristram Shandy</i> ; 1713-1768).	<i>Sterne.</i>	Treasury of Botany, Maunders'.	<i>Treas. of Bot.</i>
Sheldon, Rich. (relig. works, 1611-1625).	<i>Sheldon.</i>	Sternhold, Thos. (psalmist; d. 1549).	<i>Sternhold.</i>	Do. Natural History, do. <i>Treas. of Nat. Hist.</i>	<i>Treas. of Nat. Hist.</i>
Shelford, Robert (relig. writer; 1602-1635).	<i>Shelford.</i>	Stewart, Dugald (metaph.; 1753-1828).	<i>D. Stewart.</i>	French, R. Chenevis (Abp. of Dublin).	<i>Abp. French or Trench.</i>
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792-1822).	<i>Shelley.</i>	Still, Bp. John (Comedy of Gammer Gurton's Needle; 1543 (P. 1608).	<i>Bp. Still.</i>	Trolope, Anthony (novelist).	<i>Trolope.</i>
Shelton, Thos. (trans. of <i>Don Quixote</i> , 1618-20).	<i>Shelton.</i>	Stillingfleet, Edw., D.D. (Bp. of Wor.; 1635-1699).	<i>Stillingfleet.</i>	Trolope, Frances (novelist; 1790-1863).	<i>Mrs. Trolope.</i>
Shenstone, William (poet; 1714-1763).	<i>Shenstone.</i>	Stirling, Jas. Hutchinson, L.L.D. (philosophy).	<i>J. Hutchinson Stirling.</i>	Trolope, Thos. A. (novelist, &c.).	<i>T. A. Trolope.</i>
Sheridan, R. B. (1751-1816).	<i>Sheridan.</i>	Stocqueler, J. H. (milit. writer).	<i>Stocqueler.</i>	Trumbull, Benj., D.D. (Amer. hist.; 1735-1820).	<i>B. Trumbull.</i>
Sherlock, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of London; 1678-1761).	<i>Bp. Sherlock.</i>	Stoddart, Sir John (journalist, &c.; 1773-1856).	<i>Sir J. Stoddart.</i>	Trumbull, John, L.L.D. (Amer. lawyer; 1750-1831).	<i>Judge Trumbull.</i>
Sherwood, Robt. (<i>Eng. and French Dict.</i> , 1632).	<i>Sherwood.</i>	Stormonth, Rev. Jas. (<i>Eng. Dict.</i> ; 1825-1882).	<i>Stormonth.</i>	Tucker, Abraham (philos.; 1705-1774).	<i>Abp. Tucker.</i>
Shipley, Rev. Orby (<i>Gloss. Eccles. Terms</i> , 1872).	<i>Rev. Orby Shipley.</i>	Story, Joseph, L.L.D. (Amer. jurist; 1779-1845).	<i>Story.</i>	Tucker, Josiah, D.D. (theol. and politics; 1711-1799).	<i>Dean Tucker.</i>
Shirley, Sir Anthony (traveller; 1565-1630).	<i>Sir A. Shirley.</i>	Stow, John (antiquary; 1525-1605).	<i>Stow.</i>	Tulloch, John, D.D. (Prof. of Divinity).	<i>Dr. Tulloch.</i>
Shirley, James (dramatist; 1656-1666).	<i>Shirley.</i>	Stowell, Sir Wm. Scott, Lord (Judge; 1745-1836).	<i>Lord Stowell.</i>	Tunstall, Cuth. Bp. (1474-1559).	<i>Bp. Tunstall.</i>
Shuckford, Sam., D.D. (hist., &c.; d. 1754).	<i>Shuckford.</i>	Strangford, Percy, Viscount (philol., &c.; 1825-1869).	<i>Lord Strangford.</i>	Turberville, Geo. (poet; 1530-1600).	<i>Turberville.</i>
Sibbald, Sir Robt. (naturalist and antiquary; works 1661-1712).	<i>Sir R. Sibbald.</i>	Strickland, Agnes (hist.; 1792-1874).	<i>Miss Strickland.</i>	Turnbull, Rich. (divine; works 1591-1606).	<i>Rich. Turnbull.</i>
Sibbes, Rich., D.D. (relig. writer; 1577-1635).	<i>Dr. Sibbes.</i>	Strutt, Joseph (antiquary; 1742-1802).	<i>Strutt.</i>	Turner, Sharon (hist.; 1768-1847).	<i>S. Turner.</i>
Simmonds, Peter Lund (<i>Dict. Trade-Products</i>).	<i>Simmonds.</i>	Stuart, John (eccles. biog., &c.; 1643-1737).	<i>Stuart.</i>	Tusser, Thos. (bucolic poetry; 1515-1580).	<i>Tusser.</i>
Sinclair, Sir John, L.L.D., M.P. (<i>Statist. Acc. of Scotland</i> ; 1754-1835).	<i>Sir J. Sinclair.</i>	Stuart, Moses (Amer. philol.; 1800-1852).	<i>Stuart.</i>	Twain, Mark (humorist).	<i>S. L. Clemens.</i>
Skeat, Walter Will. (philol.).	<i>Skeat.</i>	Stuart, Robt. (<i>Dict. of Arch.</i> , 1830).	<i>R. Stuart.</i>	Twining, Thos. (trans. of <i>Aristotle</i> , 1789).	<i>Twining.</i>
Skelton, John (poet; 1460-1539).	<i>Skelton.</i>	Stubbs, Philip (moral writer; <i>Anal. of Abuses</i> , 1833).	<i>Stubbs.</i>	Twisden, Sir Roger (antiquary; 1597-1672).	<i>Sir R. Twisden.</i>
Skelton, Rev. Philip (1709-1787).	<i>Philip Skelton.</i>	Stukeley, Wm. (antiquary; 1687-1765).	<i>Stukeley.</i>	Taylor, Edw. B. (archæol. and ethnol.).	<i>E. B. Taylor.</i>
Skinner, Rev. John (Scottish poet; 1721-1807).	<i>Skinner.</i>	Suckling, Sir John (poet; 1609-1642).	<i>Suckling.</i>	Tyndale, Will. (reformer; 1480-1536).	<i>Tyndale.</i>
Skinner, Robert, D.D. (Bp. of Wor.; 1590-1650).	<i>Bp. R. Skinner.</i>	Sully, James, M.A. (psychol.).	<i>James Sully.</i>	Tyndall, John, L.L.D. (physicist).	<i>Prof. Tyndall.</i>
Smalridge, Geo., D.D. (Bp. of Bris.; 1663-1719).	<i>Bp. Smalridge or Smalridge.</i>	Swan, John (<i>Speculum Mundi</i> , 1635).	<i>Swan.</i>	Tyng, Dudley Atkins (Amer. divine; 1825-1858).	<i>Dr. Tyng.</i>
Smart, Benj. H. (lexicog.; 1787-1871).	<i>Smart.</i>	Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745).	<i>Swift.</i>	Tyrwhitt, Thos. (Ed. of Chaucer, &c.; 1730-1786).	<i>Tyrwhitt.</i>
Smart, Christopher (poet; 1727-1770).	<i>C. Smart.</i>	Swift, Zephaniah (Amer. jurist; 1759-1823).	<i>Z. Swift.</i>	Tytler, Sarah (novelist; pseud. for <i>Henrietta Kiddle</i>).	<i>S. Tytler.</i>
Smellie, Wm. (miscel. writer; 1740-1795).	<i>W. Smellie.</i>	Swinburne, Algernon Charles (poet).	<i>Swinburne.</i>	Udall, John (divine; d. 1592).	<i>J. Udall or Uda.</i>
Smiles, Samuel (<i>Self Help</i> , &c.).	<i>Smiles.</i>	Swinburne, Henry (traveller; d. 1803).	<i>H. Swinburne.</i>	Udall, Nich. (comedy of <i>Ralph Roister Doister</i> ; 1506-1564).	<i>Udall.</i>
Smith, Adam (polit. econ.; 1723-1790).	<i>Adam Smith.</i>	Sydney, Sir Henry (statesman; d. 1586).	<i>Sir H. Sydney.</i>	Ure, Andw., M.D. (<i>Dict. of Arts</i> , &c.; 1778-1857).	<i>Ure.</i>
Smith, Albert (novelist, &c.; 1816-1860).	<i>Albert Smith.</i>	Sylvester, Sir Philip (poet, &c.; 1554-1586).	<i>Sir P. Sidney.</i>	Urquhart, Sir T. (trans. of <i>Rabelais</i> ; d. 1660-7).	<i>Urquhart.</i>
Smith, Alex. (poet; 1830-1897).	<i>Alex. Smith.</i>	Sylvester, Sir Joshua (translator; 1653-1618).	<i>Sylvester; or Sylvester, Du Bartas.</i>	Ussher, Jas., D.D. (divine and hist.; 1580-1650).	<i>Abp. Ussher.</i>
Smith, Edmund (poet; 1668-1710).	<i>Ed. Smith.</i>	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (poet, &c.; 1795-1854).	<i>Talfourd.</i>	Valentine, Thos. (<i>Sermons</i> , 1642-1647).	<i>Valentine.</i>
Smith, Goldwin (prof. and writer on hist. and politics).	<i>Goldwin Smith.</i>	Tannahill, Robt. (Scottish poet; 1774-1810).	<i>Tannahill.</i>	Vanbrugh, Sir John (dramatist; 1666-1726).	<i>Sir J. Vanbrugh.</i>
Smith, Horace (miscel. writer; 1779-1849).	<i>H. Smith.</i>	Tate, Nahum (poet; 1657-1715).	<i>Tate.</i>	Vaughan, Henry (<i>Sacred Poems</i> , &c.; 1621-1695).	<i>H. Vaughan.</i>
Smith, James (<i>Refect. Addresses</i> ; 1775-1839).	<i>James Smith.</i>	Tatler, The (1709-1710).	<i>Tatler.</i>		
Smith, John, M.D. (<i>Solomon's Portrait</i> , 1666).	<i>Dr. John Smith.</i>				
Smith, Philip (hist.).	<i>P. Smith.</i>				
Smith, Samuel S., D.D., L.L.D. (Amer. div.; 1730-1839).	<i>Dr. S. S. Smith.</i>				

Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as	Names in full and dates.	Cited in Dict. as
Vaughan, Rice (Coin and Coinage, 1675).	<i>Rice Vaughan.</i>	West, Gilbert, L.L.D. (poet and religious writer; 1700?-1756).	<i>West.</i>	Wilson, John (Christopher North; 1785-1854).	<i>Prof. Wilson.</i>
Vicars, John (divine; 1580-1650).	<i>Vicars.</i>	Westfield, Thos., D.D. (divine; d. 1644).	<i>Dr. Westfield.</i>	Wilson, Jno. Leighton (African mission.).	<i>J. L. Wilson.</i>
Vicent, Will., D.D. (Dean of Westminster; 1730-1815).	<i>Dean Vicent.</i>	Westminster Review.	<i>West. Rev.</i>	Winalow, Forbes B., M.D. (1810-1874).	<i>Dr. Forbes Winalow.</i>
Vives, John Louis (theol., &c.; 1490-1540).	<i>Vives.</i>	Wharton, Henry (eccles. antiq.; 1664-1694).	<i>H. Wharton.</i>	Winwood, Sir Ralph (<i>Affairs of State</i> ; 1564-1617).	<i>Sir R. Winwood.</i>
Wake, Wm., D.D. (Abp. of Canter.; 1657-1736).	<i>Abp. Wake.</i>	Wharton, J. J. S. (<i>Law Lexicon</i>).	<i>Wharton.</i>	Wirt, Wm. (Amer. lawyer; 1773-1834).	<i>Wirt.</i>
Wakefield, Gilbert (theol.; 1756-1801).	<i>Wakefield.</i>	Whately, Rich., D.D. (Abp. of Dub.; 1787-1863).	<i>Whately.</i>	Wiseman, Nicholas (cardinal; 1802-1865).	<i>Cardinal Wiseman.</i>
Walker, John (lexicog.; 1730-1807).	<i>Walker.</i>	Whately, Wm. (divine; 1583-1630).	<i>W. Whately.</i>	Wiseman, Rich. (surg.; works 1673-1686).	<i>Wiseman.</i>
Wallace, Alfred Russell (biologist and trav.).	<i>A. R. Wallace.</i>	Wheatley, Chas. (divine; 1686-1742).	<i>Wheatley.</i>	Withals, Jno. (<i>Dict.</i> , 1568).	<i>Withals.</i>
Wallace, Rob., D.D. (Prof. of Church Hist., journalist).	<i>Dr. Wallace.</i>	Wheatstone, Sir Chas. (physicist; 1802-1875).	<i>Wheatstone.</i>	Wither, George (poet; 1588-1667).	<i>Wither.</i>
Waller, Edmund (poet; 1605-1687).	<i>Waller.</i>	Whewell, Will. (scientist and philos.; 1795-1866).	<i>Whewell.</i>	Wodhul, Michael (poet; 1740-1816).	<i>Wodhul.</i>
Wallis, John (math., &c.; 1616-1703).	<i>Wallis.</i>	Whicote, Benj., D.D. (moral writer; 1610-1683).	<i>Whicote.</i>	Wodroephe, John (gram.; works 1623).	<i>Wodroephe.</i>
Walpole, Horace (Earl of Orford; 1717-1797).	<i>H. Walpole or Walpole.</i>	Whiston, Will. (theol. trans. of <i>Josephus</i> ; 1667-1752).	<i>Whiston.</i>	Wodrow, Robt. (eccles. hist.; 1679-1734).	<i>Dr. Wodrow.</i>
Walpole, Sir Robert (statesman; 1676-1743).	<i>Sir R. Walpole.</i>	Whitaker, Tobias, M.D. (works 1638-1663).	<i>Tob. Whitaker.</i>	Wolcot, John (Peter Pindar; 1738-1819).	<i>Dr. Wolcot.</i>
Walsall, Sam. (<i>Sermons</i> , 1615).	<i>Walsall.</i>	Whitby, Daniel (theol.; 1638-1726).	<i>Whitby.</i>	Wolfe, Charles ('Burial of Moore'; 1783).	<i>Wolfe.</i>
Walsh, J. H. (<i>Domestic Economy</i> , &c.).	<i>J. H. Walsh.</i>	White, Rev. Gilbert (of Selborne; 1720-1793).	<i>Gilbert White.</i>	Wollaston, T. Vernon (naturalist).	<i>T. V. Wollaston.</i>
Walsh, Robt., L.L.D. (chaplain at Constantinople; wrote 1800-1840).	<i>R. Walsh.</i>	White, John, M.P. (pol. writer; 1590-1644).	<i>John White.</i>	Wollaston, Wm. (theol., &c.; 1659-1724).	<i>W. Wollaston.</i>
Walsh, Wm. (poet; 1663-1707).	<i>Walsh.</i>	White, Rich. Grant (<i>Words and their Use</i> , &c.).	<i>R. G. White.</i>	Wolsey, Thos., Cardinal (1471-1530).	<i>Wolsey.</i>
Walton, Isaak (<i>Complete Angler</i> ; 1593-1683).	<i>Is. Walton.</i>	Whitehead, Will. (poet; 1715-1788).	<i>W. Whitehead.</i>	Wood, Anthony & (antiqu.; 1623-1695).	<i>Wood.</i>
Wandesforde, Chris., Viscount Castle-comer (statesman; 1592-1640).	<i>Wandesforde.</i>	Whitgift, John, D.D. (Abp. of Cant.; 1530-1603).	<i>Whitgift.</i>	Wood, Mrs. Henry (novelist).	<i>Mrs. H. Wood.</i>
Warburton, Elliot B. G. (<i>Travels</i> , &c.; 1810-1853).	<i>Elliot Warburton.</i>	Whiting, Nicholas (<i>Hist. of Albion and Bellama</i> , 1637).	<i>Whiting.</i>	Wood, Rev. J. G. (naturalist).	<i>J. G. Wood.</i>
Warburton, Wm., D.D. (Bp. of Glouc.; 1668-1779).	<i>Warburton.</i>	Whitlock, Bulstrode (statesman; 1605-1676).	<i>Whitlock.</i>	Wood, Shakespeare (<i>Guide to Anc. and Mod. Rome</i> , 1875).	<i>Shakespeare Wood.</i>
Ward, R. P. (<i>Law of Nations</i> ; 1765-1846).	<i>R. Ward.</i>	Whitney, Wm. Dwight (philol.).	<i>Whitney.</i>	Woodward, Chas. F.R.S. (<i>Study of Pearly Light</i> , 1848).	<i>C. Woodward.</i>
Ward, Sam. (divine; 1577-1630).	<i>S. Ward.</i>	Whittier, J. Greenleaf (Amer. poet).	<i>Whittier.</i>	Woodward, John, M.D. (naturalist; 1665-1726).	<i>Woodward.</i>
Ward, Seth, D.D. (Bp. of Salisbury; 1617-1689).	<i>Bp. Ward.</i>	Wickliffe, John (reformer; 1324-1415).	<i>Wickliffe.</i>	Woolton, Jno., D.D. (Bp. of Ex.; 1535-1593).	<i>Bp. Woolton.</i>
Ward, Thomas (anti-Protestant writer; 1653-1708).	<i>T. Ward.</i>	Wilbour, Chas. Edwin (Amer. writer).	<i>C. E. Wilbour.</i>	Worcester, Jos. Emerson (lexicog.; 1784-1865).	<i>Worcester.</i>
Warner, Will. (poet; 1558-1609).	<i>Warner.</i>	Wilkes, John (polit.; 1727-1797).	<i>Wilkes.</i>	Worcester, Marquis of (<i>Century of Inventions</i> ; 1601-1667).	<i>Marquis of Worcester.</i>
Warren, Samuel (novelist, &c.; 1807-1877).	<i>Warren.</i>	Wilkins, John, D.D. (Bp. of Ches.; 1614-1673).	<i>Bp. Wilkins.</i>	Wordsworth, Wm. (1770-1850).	<i>Wordsworth.</i>
Warton, Joseph (poet; 1722-1800).	<i>J. Warton.</i>	Wilkinson, Jas. John Garth, M.D. (trans. of <i>Swedenborg</i>).	<i>J. J. G. Wilkinson.</i>	Wotton, Sir Henry (poet, &c.; 1568-1639).	<i>Wotton.</i>
Warton, Thos. (poet; 1728-1790).	<i>T. Warton.</i>	Willett, Andrew, D.D. (biblical sch.; 1562-1621).	<i>Willett.</i>	Wotton, Sir H. (Remains and Life).	<i>Reliquia Wottoniana.</i>
Washington, George (Pres. U.S.; 1732-1799).	<i>Washington.</i>	Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury (political squibs, &c.; 1709-1759).	<i>Sir C. H. Williams.</i>	Wotton, Wm., D.D. (1666-1726).	<i>Dr. W. Wotton.</i>
Waterhouse, Edwd. (heraldry; 1619-1670).	<i>Waterhouse.</i>	Williams, Helen Maria (poems, &c.; 1762-1807).	<i>H. M. Williams.</i>	Wragham, Francis (scholar and misc. writer; 1770-1843).	<i>Wragham.</i>
Waterland, Daniel, D.D. (divine; 1683-1740).	<i>Waterland.</i>	Williams, Prof. Monier (Sanskrit sch.).	<i>Prof. M. Williams.</i>	Wren, Mat., D.D. (Bp. of Her.; 1595-1667).	<i>Bp. Wren.</i>
Watson, Robert, L.L.D. (hist.; 1730-1781).	<i>Dr. R. Watson.</i>	Williams, Sir Roger (milit. writer; d. 1596).	<i>Sir R. Williams.</i>	Wright, Thos. (lexicog. and antiq.; 1810-1877).	<i>Wright.</i>
Watson, Thos., D.D. (Bp. of Linc.; d. 1581).	<i>Bp. Watson.</i>	Williamson, Capt. Thos. (<i>Oriental Sports</i> , 1807).	<i>Capt. Williamson.</i>	Wyatt, Sir Thos. (poet; 1503-1549).	<i>Wyatt.</i>
Watson, Sir Thos., M.D.	<i>Sir T. Watson.</i>	Willis, Nath. Parker (Amer. poet, &c.; 1807-1867).	<i>N. P. Willis.</i>	Wyche, Sir Peter (trans. wrote 1664-1669).	<i>Sir P. Wyche.</i>
Watson, Will. (<i>Call to Repent</i> , 1691).	<i>W. Watson.</i>	Willmott, Robt. Aris (miscel. writer; 1809-1863).	<i>Willmott.</i>	Wycherley, William (dramatist; 1640-1715).	<i>Wycherley.</i>
Watts, Henry (<i>Dict. of Chem.</i>).	<i>Watts' Dict. of Chem.</i>	Willoughby, Fra. (naturalist; 1635-1672).	<i>Willoughby.</i>	Yarrell, Will. (naturalist; 1784-1856).	<i>Yarrell.</i>
Watts, Isaac, D.D. (poet and moralist; 1674-1748).	<i>Watts.</i>	Wilson, Arthur (dramas, &c.; 1596-1652).	<i>Arth. Wilson.</i>	Yelverton, Sir Henry (law; 1566-1650).	<i>Sir H. Yelverton.</i>
Weale, John (<i>Dict. of Terms</i> , 1873).	<i>Weale.</i>	Wilson, Daniel, D.D. (Bp. of Calcutta; 1778-1858).	<i>Bp. Wilson.</i>	Yonge, Chas. Duke (Eng. hist.).	<i>Prof. Yonge.</i>
Webbe, Wm. (<i>Discourse of English Poetrie</i> ; d. after 1591).	<i>W. Webbe.</i>	Wilson, Daniel, L.L.D. (archæol.).	<i>Dr. Wilson.</i>	Yorkshire Glossary, 1855.	<i>Yorks. Gloss.</i>
Webster, Daniel (Amer. statesman; 1780-1852).	<i>D. Webster.</i>	Wilson, Prof. George (chemist and physiol.; 1818-1859).	<i>Prof. G. Wilson.</i>	Yount, Will. (vet. surg.; 1777-1847).	<i>Yonatt.</i>
Webster, John (dramatist; 1587-1654).	<i>Webster.</i>			Young, Arthur (writer on agriculture; 1747-1820).	<i>Arthur Young.</i>
Webster, Noah (lexicog.; 1758-1843).	<i>N. Webster.</i>			Young, Arthur, D.D. (divine; d. 1759).	<i>Dr. A. Young.</i>
Wedgwood, Hensleigh (philol.).	<i>Wedgwood.</i>			Young, Arthur (<i>Nautical Dictionary</i> , 1863).	<i>A. Young.</i>
Weever, John (antiqu.; 1576-1632).	<i>Weever.</i>			Young, Sir Chas. Geo., D.C.L. (herald; 1795-1866).	<i>Sir C. Young.</i>

EXPLANATIONS

REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

PRONUNCIATION.

IN showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

ā, as in fate.	o, as in not.
ā, " far.	ō, " move.
a, " fat.	ū, " tube.
ā, " fall.	u, " tub.
ē, " me.	ū, " bull.
e, " met.	ū, " Sc. abune (Fr. u).
ē, " her.	ol, " oil.
i, " pine.	ou, " pound.
i, " pin.	y, " Sc. fey (= e + i).
ō, " note.	

Consonants.

ch, .. as in .. chain.	th, as in then.
ch, .. " .. Sc. loch, Ger. nacht.	th, " thin.
j, .. " .. job.	w, " wig.
g, .. " .. go.	wh, " whig.
h, .. " .. Fr. ton.	zh, " azure.
ng, .. " .. sing.	

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark '. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la'bour*, *de'lay*, and *compre'hension*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ", and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ', as in the word *excommu'nica"tion*.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Mercury (Hydrargyrum), . .	Hg
Antimony (Stibium), . . .	Sb	Molybdenum,	Mo
Arsenic,	As	Nickel,	Ni
Barium,	Ba	Niobium,	Nb
Bismuth,	Bi	Nitrogen,	N
Boron,	B	Osmium,	Os
Bromine,	Br	Oxygen,	O
Cadmium,	Cd	Palladium,	Pd
Cæsium,	Cs	Phosphorus,	P
Calcium,	Ca	Platinum,	Pt
Carbon,	C	Potassium (Kalium), . . .	K
Cerium,	Ce	Rhodium,	R
Chlorine,	Cl	Rubidium,	Rb
Chromium,	Cr	Ruthenium,	Ru
Cobalt,	Co	Selenium,	Se
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silicon,	Si
Didymium,	D	Silver (Argentum), . . .	Ag
Erbium,	E	Sodium (Natrium), . . .	Na
Fluorine,	F	Strontium,	Sr
Gallium,	Ga	Sulphur,	S
Glucium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram), . .	W
Lanthanum,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	Li	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (See *ATOM*, and *Atomic theory* under *ATOMIC*, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—O₂ signifies two atoms of oxygen, S₅ five atoms of sulphur, and C₁₀ ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—H₂O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: 2 H₂O represents two molecules of water, 4 (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesian sulphate is MgSO₄, 7 H₂O. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, 2 H₂ + O₂ = 2 H₂O expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

<i>a.</i> or <i>adj.</i> .. stands for adjective.	<i>galv.</i> .. stands for galvanism.	<i>p.</i> .. stands for participle.
<i>abbrev.</i> .. abbreviation, abbreviated.	<i>genit.</i> .. genitive.	<i>palæon.</i> .. palæontology.
<i>acc.</i> .. accusative.	<i>geog.</i> .. geography.	<i>part.</i> .. participle.
<i>act.</i> .. active.	<i>geol.</i> .. geology.	<i>pass.</i> .. passive.
<i>adv.</i> .. adverb.	<i>geom.</i> .. geometry.	<i>pathol.</i> .. pathology.
<i>agri.</i> .. agriculture.	<i>Goth.</i> .. Gothic.	<i>pejor.</i> .. pejorative.
<i>alg.</i> .. algebra.	<i>Gr.</i> .. Greek.	<i>Per.</i> .. Persic or Persian.
<i>Amer.</i> .. American.	<i>gram.</i> .. grammar.	<i>perf.</i> .. perfect.
<i>anat.</i> .. anatomy.	<i>gun.</i> .. gunnery.	<i>pers.</i> .. person.
<i>anc.</i> .. ancient.	<i>Heb.</i> .. Hebrew.	<i>persp.</i> .. perspective.
<i>antiq.</i> .. antiquities.	<i>her.</i> .. heraldry.	<i>Peruv.</i> .. Peruvian.
<i>aor.</i> .. aorist, aoristic.	<i>Hind.</i> .. Hindostanee, Hindu, or	<i>Pg.</i> .. Portuguese.
<i>Ar.</i> .. Arabic.	<i>hist.</i> .. history.	<i>phar.</i> .. pharmacy.
<i>arch.</i> .. architecture.	<i>hort.</i> .. horticulture.	<i>philol.</i> .. philology.
<i>archæol.</i> .. archæology.	<i>Hung.</i> .. Hungarian.	<i>philos.</i> .. philosophy.
<i>arith.</i> .. arithmetic.	<i>hydros.</i> .. hydrostatics.	<i>Phœn.</i> .. Phœnician.
<i>Armor.</i> .. Armoric.	<i>Icel.</i> .. Icelandic.	<i>photog.</i> .. photography.
<i>art.</i> .. article.	<i>ich.</i> .. ichthyology.	<i>phren.</i> .. phrenology.
<i>A. Sax.</i> .. Anglo-Saxon.	<i>imper.</i> .. imperative.	<i>phys. geog.</i> .. physical geography.
<i>astrol.</i> .. astrology.	<i>imperf.</i> .. imperfect.	<i>physiol.</i> .. physiology.
<i>astron.</i> .. astronomy.	<i>impers.</i> .. impersonal.	<i>pl.</i> .. plural.
<i>at. wt.</i> .. atomic weight.	<i>incept.</i> .. inceptive.	<i>Pl. D.</i> .. Platt Deutsch.
<i>aug.</i> .. augmentative.	<i>ind.</i> .. indicative.	<i>pneum.</i> .. pneumatics.
<i>Bav.</i> .. Bavarian dialect.	<i>Ind.</i> .. Indic.	<i>poet.</i> .. poetical.
<i>biol.</i> .. biology.	<i>indef.</i> .. indefinite.	<i>Pol.</i> .. Polish.
<i>Bohem.</i> .. Bohemian.	<i>Indo-Eur.</i> .. Indo-European.	<i>pol. econ.</i> .. political economy.
<i>bot.</i> .. botany.	<i>inf.</i> .. infinitive.	<i>poss.</i> .. possessive.
<i>Braz.</i> .. Brazilian.	<i>intens.</i> .. intensive.	<i>pp.</i> .. past participle.
<i>Bret.</i> .. Breton (=Armoric).	<i>interj.</i> .. interjection.	<i>ppr.</i> .. present participle.
<i>Bulg.</i> .. Bulgarian.	<i>Ir.</i> .. Irish.	<i>Pr.</i> .. Provençal.
<i>Catal.</i> .. Catalanian.	<i>Iran.</i> .. Iranian.	<i>prep.</i> .. preposition.
<i>carp.</i> .. carpentry.	<i>It.</i> .. Italian.	<i>pres.</i> .. present.
<i>caus.</i> .. causative.	<i>L.</i> .. Latin.	<i>pret.</i> .. preterite.
<i>Celt.</i> .. Celtic.	<i>lan.</i> .. language.	<i>priv.</i> .. privative.
<i>Chal.</i> .. Chaldee.	<i>Lett.</i> .. Lettish.	<i>pron.</i> .. pronunciation, pronounced.
<i>chem.</i> .. chemistry.	<i>L.G.</i> .. Low German.	<i>pron.</i> .. pronoun.
<i>chron.</i> .. chronology.	<i>lit.</i> .. literal, literally.	<i>pros.</i> .. prosody.
<i>Class.</i> .. Classical (=Greek and	<i>Lith.</i> .. Lithuanian.	<i>prov.</i> .. provincial.
Latin).	<i>L.L.</i> .. late Latin, low do.	<i>psychol.</i> .. psychology.
<i>cog.</i> .. cognate, cognate with.	<i>mach.</i> .. machinery.	<i>rail</i> .. railways.
<i>colloq.</i> .. colloquial.	<i>manuf.</i> .. manufactures.	<i>R. Cath Ch.</i> .. Roman Catholic Church.
<i>com.</i> .. commerce.	<i>masc.</i> .. masculine.	<i>rhet.</i> .. rhetoric.
<i>comp.</i> .. compare.	<i>math.</i> .. mathematics.	<i>Rom. antiq.</i> .. Roman antiquities.
<i>compar.</i> .. comparative.	<i>mech.</i> .. mechanics.	<i>Rus.</i> .. Russian.
<i>conch.</i> .. conchology.	<i>med.</i> .. medicine.	<i>Sax.</i> .. Saxon.
<i>conj.</i> .. conjunction.	<i>Med. L.</i> .. Mediæval Latin.	<i>Sc.</i> .. Scotch.
<i>contr.</i> .. contraction, contracted.	<i>mensur.</i> .. mensuration.	<i>Scand.</i> .. Scandinavian.
<i>Corn.</i> .. Cornish.	<i>metaph.</i> .. metallurgy.	<i>Scrip.</i> .. Scripture.
<i>crystal.</i> .. crystallography.	<i>metaph.</i> .. metaphysics.	<i>sculp.</i> .. sculpture.
<i>Cym.</i> .. Cymric.	<i>meteor.</i> .. meteorology.	<i>Sem.</i> .. Semitic.
<i>D.</i> .. Dutch.	<i>Mex.</i> .. Mexican.	<i>Serv.</i> .. Servian.
<i>Dan.</i> .. Danish.	<i>M.H.G.</i> .. Middle High German.	<i>sing.</i> .. singular.
<i>dat.</i> .. dative.	<i>mil.</i> .. military.	<i>Skr.</i> .. Sanskrit.
<i>def.</i> .. definite.	<i>mineral.</i> .. mineralogy.	<i>Slav.</i> .. Slavonic, Slavic.
<i>deriv.</i> .. derivation.	<i>Mod. Fr.</i> .. Modern French.	<i>Sp.</i> .. Spanish.
<i>dial.</i> .. dialect, dialectic.	<i>myth.</i> .. mythology.	<i>sp. gr.</i> .. specific gravity.
<i>dim.</i> .. diminutive.	<i>N.</i> .. Norse, Norwegian.	<i>stat.</i> .. statute.
<i>distrib.</i> .. distributive.	<i>n.</i> .. noun.	<i>subj.</i> .. subjunctive.
<i>dram.</i> .. drama, dramatic.	<i>nat. hist.</i> .. natural history.	<i>superl.</i> .. superlative.
<i>dyn.</i> .. dynamics.	<i>nat. order</i> .. natural order.	<i>surg.</i> .. surgery.
<i>E., Eng.</i> .. English.	<i>nat. phil.</i> .. natural philosophy.	<i>surv.</i> .. surveying.
<i>eccles.</i> .. ecclesiastical.	<i>naul.</i> .. nautical.	<i>Sw.</i> .. Swedish.
<i>Egypt.</i> .. Egyptian.	<i>navig.</i> .. navigation.	<i>sym.</i> .. symbol.
<i>elect.</i> .. electricity.	<i>neg.</i> .. negative.	<i>syn.</i> .. synonym.
<i>engin.</i> .. engineering.	<i>neut.</i> .. neuter.	<i>Syr.</i> .. Syriac.
<i>engr.</i> .. engraving.	<i>N.H.G.</i> .. New High German.	<i>Tart.</i> .. Tartar.
<i>entom.</i> .. entomology.	<i>nom.</i> .. nominative.	<i>technol.</i> .. technology.
<i>Eth.</i> .. Ethiopic.	<i>Norm.</i> .. Norman.	<i>telegr.</i> .. telegraphy.
<i>ethn.</i> .. ethnography, ethnology.	<i>North. E.</i> .. Northern English.	<i>term.</i> .. termination.
<i>etym.</i> .. etymology.	<i>numis.</i> .. numismatics.	<i>Teut.</i> .. Teutonic.
<i>Eur.</i> .. European.	<i>obj.</i> .. objective.	<i>theol.</i> .. theology.
<i>exclam.</i> .. exclamation.	<i>obs.</i> .. obsolete.	<i>toxicol.</i> .. toxicology.
<i>fem.</i> .. feminine.	<i>obsoles.</i> .. obsolescent.	<i>trigon.</i> .. trigonometry.
<i>fig.</i> .. figuratively.	<i>O. Bulg.</i> .. Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic).	<i>Turk.</i> .. Turkish.
<i>Fl.</i> .. Flemish.	<i>O.E.</i> .. Old English (i.e. English	<i>typog.</i> .. typography.
<i>fort.</i> .. fortification.	between A Saxon and	<i>var.</i> .. variety (of species).
<i>Fr.</i> .. French.	Modern English).	<i>v.i.</i> .. verb intransitive.
<i>freq.</i> .. frequentative.	<i>O. Fr.</i> .. Old French.	<i>v.n.</i> .. verb neuter.
<i>Fris.</i> .. Frisian.	<i>O.H.G.</i> .. Old High German.	<i>v.t.</i> .. verb transitive.
<i>fut.</i> .. future.	<i>O. Prus.</i> .. Old Prussian.	<i>W.</i> .. Welsh.
<i>G.</i> .. German.	<i>O. Sax.</i> .. Old Saxon.	<i>zool.</i> .. zoology.
<i>Gael.</i> .. Gaelic.	<i>ornith.</i> .. ornithology.	<i>†</i> .. obsolete.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, the first letter in the English alphabet, as well as in the other alphabets derived from the Greek and Latin and ultimately from the Phœnician. As an alphabetical character it represents in English written and printed words a number of different vowel sounds, of which several at least would, in a more perfect alphabet, be represented by separate characters. Its principal sounds are those heard (1) in *far, father*; (2) *man, cat*; (3) *fall, walk*; (4) *mate, pare*. Of these sounds the first (which we may call the *ah*-sound) is the oldest and the one that may be said to belong most legitimately to the character, being the one also which, approximately at least, attaches to it in most other languages. This is one of those that are considered to be the three primary and original vowel sounds of the Indo-European languages, the others being *i* and *u*, pronounced as in *chagrin* and *rule*. It is, perhaps, the simplest and easiest of all the vowel sounds, being formed by a simple opening of the mouth and utterance of voice, accompanied by a gentle depression of the back part of the tongue. It is more distinctly vocal than either *i* or *u*, these latter having a close affinity with and tendency to merge into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*, while its vocal character is always unmistakable. It is also regarded as a stronger and more primitive sound than *i* and *u*, which, when we trace the history of words, have in a great many instances been found to arise from a weakening of an original *ah*-sound, while a change in the opposite direction is very rare. The other two vowels, *e* and *o*, it may be remarked are still later in character than *i* and *u*: the former comes midway between *a* and *i* if we change the position of the vocal organs gradually from that necessary for the *ah*-sound to that necessary for *i*, and in like manner *o* comes midway between *a* and *u*. Many English words exemplify the change of an original *ah*-sound to some other vowel sound, as for instance, *is, do, mother, brother, kin, thin*, &c., in all which the root-vowel was originally *a*. The *ah*-sound (with which may be ranked the slightly different vocal sound in *fast, grant*, &c.) now occurs in few English words, in far fewer certainly than in Anglo-Saxon and later, though to what extent the sound formerly prevailed is somewhat difficult to decide. In Anglo-Saxon the letter *a* represented at least two principal sounds, a shorter and a longer (the latter often marked with an accent). The shorter was no doubt similar in quality to the *a* of *father*, though shorter. Many words in which this sound occurred might be written indifferently with *o*; thus *monn* as well as *mann, hond* as well as *hand, from* or *from*, &c. The long or accented *a* (*d, d*) had no doubt the same sound as in *father*, though perhaps it may have also had a sound similar to our *e* in *fall*. This *a* often represents an older diphthongal *ai* seen in Gothic; thus A. Sax. *hām*, home—Goth. *haim*, G. *heim*; A. Sax. *hlaf*, a loaf—Goth. *hlaf*. In modern English it has most commonly passed into long *e*—comp. A. Sax. *ādm*, *E. home*; A. Sax. *lār*, *E. lore*; A. Sax. *radā*, *E. road*,

&c. The sound of *a* in *fall* is now met with in a large number of English words, especially before *i*; it forms an intermediate step in pronunciation between the *ah*-sound in *father* and the *o* in *home*. The same sound is also represented by the combinations *au*, *aw*, as in *vault, claw*, which are only diphthongs in appearance. There is also a short sound corresponding to this, namely, that heard in *what, want, quality*. Intermediate between the *ah*-sound and the *e*-sound comes the sound of *a* in *man*, now one of those most commonly represented by this character. It is a comparatively modern and peculiarly English modification of the *ah*-sound, difficult for foreigners to acquire. In Anglo-Saxon this sound, or a sound very similar, was represented by *æ*, as in *glæd*=*E. glad*; *bac*, *E. back*. The same character was also frequently used to represent our short *e*-sound, as in A. Sax. *lædde*=*E. led*; A. Sax. *læssa*=*E. less*. It seems often to have represented a local and especially a southern modification of the fuller *ah*-sound, thus *father*, one of the few words in which the old *ah*-sound is still pronounced, was in the Anglo-Saxon of the south written *fæder*, in the north *fadur*, *fader*. This character was hardly used after the beginning of the thirteenth century, being replaced as a rule either by *a* with the *ah*-sound or by *e*. The *a*-sound (*a* in *man*) thus to some extent gave place to the *ah*-sound, though in modern times it has more than regained its footing. There was also a long or accented *æ*; it has now commonly become *ee*, or the same sound. Another very common sound of *a* is what is often called the long or name sound of the letter, that which it has namely when before a final consonant with *e* mute, as in *mare, bare, mate, pale*. Here the final *e* serves merely to mark the modification of the sound of the *a*, which thus resembles in character as in sound the German *a* modified (*d* or *t*). Strictly speaking the *a* of *mare, bare*, differs from that of *mate, pale*, the former being a pure vowel, while the latter, according to what is considered the correct pronunciation, is not a true vowel, but diphthongal in character, a slight *i* being heard after the *a* or rather *e* sound. These are the chief varieties of sound which this letter has to represent. Less important are the sounds heard in *any, many*, and the obscure sound heard in *riband*, and in the final *a* of *America*. Though a very common letter, *a* occurs as a final only in the words *flea, sea, pea, plea, sea, tea, yea*. Formerly (in Anglo-Saxon) it was common enough in this position. Nor is it ever doubled, in which respect it resembles *i* and *u*. This letter often stands in abbreviations, as in A.D., for *anno domini* (in the year of our Lord), A.B., A.M., *artium baccalaureus*, and *artium magister*, bachelor and master of arts.

A, *indefinite art.*, the form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant sound; as, a man, a woman, a year, a union, a eulogy, a oneness. This form first appears about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before

nouns of the singular number, and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. In such phrases as a hundred a year, a pound a head, it more clearly retains its power as a numeral, and is practically equal to the distributive pronoun *each*. See further under **AN**.

A, as a prefix, or initial and generally inseparable particle, is a relic of both Teutonic and Classical particles. 1. As a Teutonic prefix it is of very heterogeneous origin, and in particular cases there is often difficulty in determining with certainty to what older particle or particles it must be referred. It often represents prepositions, especially *on*, A. Sax. *on*, *an*, as in *aback* (A. Sax. *onbæc*, and also *gebæc*), *amidst* (A. Sax. *on middan*), *asleep* ('fell on sleep,' Acts xiii. 36), *afloat* (also *on float*), *aboard* (also *on board*), *aloft* (*on loft* in Chaucer), *alive* (*on live* in Chaucer), *arunder* (A. Sax. *onrundan*), &c. This is also the separable prefix *a-* that is prefixed to verbal nouns, as in *a-hunting, a-fishing*. It is doubtful, however, whether the *a-* in all these words directly represents the A. Sax. *on*; it seems rather to represent the Icel. *a*, *on*, *upon*, which is of course etymologically the same word (comp. Icel. *a baki*, *aback*, *d lopti*, *aloft*, *d lifi*, *alive*, &c.). Another preposition represented by it is *of* (A. Sax. *af, a*), as in *adown* (A. Sax. *af dune*), *off the down* or *height, downwards*. In *a-days* (in *now-a-days*) and in *a-nights* it represents an *of* with a somewhat different meaning. In *afore* it represents *at* (A. Sax. *æfore*). Prefixed to verbs it represents the A. Sax. particle *a-*, which was often prefixed with an intensive force, as in *arise, awake, arouse*, but in many cases it is difficult to discern any distinction in meaning between the compound and the simple word. The particle *ge-* was similarly used, and in *abide, abear*, the *a* may represent either. The initial syllable in *aright, aware*, &c., appears to be of the same doubtful origin. In *ago, aby*, the *a* represents the old A. Sax. particle *a* in another sense, namely, that of away, back. In *ashamed, afeared*, it represents an old intensive *af*. Eng. *among* represents the A. Sax. *amang, onmang, ongemang, gemang*; along represents *andlang, endlong, gelang*; and-here=Goth. *anda*, back, *an-in answer*.

2. As a classical or Romance prefix it represents: (a) *L. ad*, to; as, *ascend*, from *ad*, and *scendo*, to climb. (b) *L. a* or *ab*, from; as, *avert*, from *a*, and *vert*, to turn. (c) *L. e* or *ex*, out of; as, *amend* (Fr. *amender*, from *L. emendare*, compounded of *e* or *ex*, and *menda*, a fault). (d) *Gr. a*, neg. or priv.; as, *amorphous*, from *a*, not, and *morphē*, shape; *anonymous*, from *a*, not, and *onoma*, a name.

A, *in music*, the name of the sixth note of the model or natural diatonic scale of C: the *1a* of continental musicians. It is the first note in the relative minor scale. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed toned instrument (say the oboe or organ) all the instruments of the orchestra are tuned.

A. 1. (With short sound.) An old (and also a

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, hull; ch, chain; ch, Sc. locā; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. lon; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

SEE.] 1. To detach or withdraw one's self from: (a) to desert; to forsake utterly; as, to *abandon* his home; to *abandon* duty. (b) To give up and forsake, as desperate or lost; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise or a sinking ship. (c) To resign; forego; renounce; to relinquish all concern in; as, to *abandon* the care of empire. (d) To surrender; to give up to alien control; to yield up without restraint; as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.—2. To outlaw; to banish; to drive out or away.

Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed. *Shak.*

3. † To reject or renounce.

Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil.

Luke vi. 22 (*Rheims N. T.*).

4. In com. to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss.—To *abandon one's self*, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint; as, to *abandon one's self* to grief.—*Forsake, Desert, Abandon.* See under *FORSAKE*.—*SYN.* To desert, forsake, resign, forego, surrender, quit, relinquish, renounce, leave.

Abandon (a-ban'dun), *n.* [In first meaning borrowed directly from the French in modern times.] 1. Heartiness, the result of enthusiasm, unchecked by calculation of risks or consequences; dash; the frank, unrestrained demeanour of an impulsive temperament; as, the *abandon* of a champion charged with characteristic *abandon*; I was charmed with the *abandon* of her manners. [In this sense the French pronunciation (ab-an-don) is frequently retained.]—2. One who or that which is abandoned.

A friar, an *abandon* of the world. *Sir E. Sandys.*

3. The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richest sort.

Lord Kames.

Abandoned (a-ban'dund), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deserted; utterly forsaken; left to destruction; as, an *abandoned* ship.—2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior.*

—*Profligate, Reprobate, Abandoned.* *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in pursuit of vice, and conveys the idea of depravity manifested outwardly in conduct; *reprobate* is used with regard to one who has become insensible to reproof, who steals himself against what is good, and even glories in his wickedness; *abandoned* is applied to one who has recklessly cast himself loose from all moral restraint, and given himself up to the gratification of his vicious appetites.

Next age will see

A race more *profligate* than we. *Rasselas.*
And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a *reprobate* mind.

Rom. i. 28.

To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*.

St. Hecates.

SYN. Forsaken, deserted, destitute, forlorn, profligate, corrupt, vicious, depraved, reprobate, wicked, heinous, criminal, vile, odious, detestable.

Abandoness (a-ban'dun-s'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

Abandoner (a-ban'dun-er), *n.* One who abandons.

Abandonment (a-ban'dun-ment), *n.* 1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.—2. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.—3. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty.—4. In *law*, (a) the relinquishment to a claim or privilege. (b) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by any particular relationship, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.—*Abandonment of railways*, the giving up any scheme for making a railway and the dissolution of the company, by consent of three-fifths of the stock, and warrant of the Board of Trade.—*Abandonment of an action*, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause. If this is done the pursuer must pay costs, but may bring a new action. *Aban-*

donment of the action is equivalent to the English *discontinuance, nolle prosequi*, or *non-suat*, according to the stage the action has reached.

Abandun (a-band'un), *n.* [See *ABANDON.*] In old *law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

Abanet (ab'-et), *n.* Same as *Abnet*.

Abanga (ab-ang'-a), *n.* The fruit of a species of palm in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, said to have medicinal properties.

Abanation, Abannition (ab-an-ná'shon, ab-an-ní'shon), *n.* [L.L. *abannitio, abannitionis*.—*L. ab*, from, *annus*, a year, and *titio*, a going away.] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

Abaptistion (a-bap-tis'tion), *n.* [L.L. *abaptistio*.—*Gr. a*, priv., and *baptizo*, to dip.]

In *every* a name given to the old trepan, the crown of which was made conical to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly.

Abaret (a-bár'), *v.t.* [A Sax. *abarisan*. See *BAR.*] To make bare; to uncover.

Abarticulation (ab-ár-tik'-ú-lá'shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] In *anat.* a term used sometimes as an equivalent to diarthrosis, or a movable articulation; sometimes to synarthrosis, or an immovable articulation.

Abas (a-bas'), *n.* [Per. and Ar. *Abbas*, the ancestor of the *Abasi* Caliphs.] 1. A Persian coin, worth about 10d., occasionally called *Abasjee*.—2. An eastern weight for pearls equal to 2½ grains *tr.*, being one-eighth less than a *carat*. Written also *Abasai, Abasias*.

Abase (a-bás'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abased*; ppr. *abasing*. [Fr. *abaisser*, to make low.—*a*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, from L.L. *bassus*, low. See *BASE*.] 1. To lower or depress; to throw or cast down: said of material objects. [Rare.]

His spear he 'gan *abase*. *Spenser.*

And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me. *Shak.*

2. To cast down or reduce lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; to depress; to humble; to degrade.—*Abase, Debase, Degradate.* *Abase*, to humble, to make of less esteem, to bring lower in state, or cause one to feel lower; *debase*, to lower morally or in quality, to make unworthy or less worthy of esteem, to mingle more or less of baseness with; *degrade*, lit. to bring down a step, to lower one's rank; often used as an official term, but also used of lowering a man morally; as, intemperance *degrades* its victims; a *degrading* employment.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. *Dan. iv. 37.*

It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes.

Hooker.

O miserable man! to what fall *degraded*. *Milton.*

SYN. To depress, humble, humiliate, degrade, bring low, debase.

Abased, Abaised (a-bás'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* turned downwards, as the points of the wings of eagles. Also, same as *Abaisé*.

Abasement (a-bás'-ment), *n.* The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

Abash (a-bash'), *v.t.* [Formerly written *abaisch, abaysch*, &c., from O.Fr. *esbahir*, to astound, *abash*, ppr. *esbahissant*, from *bair*, bair, to gape; Mod. Fr. *ébahir*, to be astonished; probably from *bah*! exclamation of astonishment. French verbs in *tr*, which form the ppr. in *issant*, take *ish* in becoming English, as *abolish*, from *abolir*; *ravish*, from *ravir*; *polish*, from *polir*; &c. The verb *abase* would no doubt have some effect on the form of this word. The D. *bazen*, *verbazen*, to astonish, if connected with *abash*, would point to a different origin. Comp. *abeyance, bash, bashful, bay*.] To confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.; to destroy the self-possession of; to make ashamed or dispirited; to put to confusion.—*Abash, Confuse, Confound.* *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* the faculties get more or less beyond our control, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered, a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection.

Abashed the devil stood and felt how awful goodness is. *Milton.*

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pepe.*

Seiza stood while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

SYN. To confuse, confound, disconcert, shame, daunt, overawe.

Abashment (a-bash'-ment), *n.* The act of abashing, or state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill. *Shak.*

That challenge did too peremptory seem
And did his senses with *abashment* greet. *Spenser.*

Abasis, Abasis (a-bas'-is, a-bas'-is), *n.* See *ABAS*.

Abastardize (a-bas'tárd-iz), *v.t.* To bastardize; to render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves

Corrupted and *abastardized* thus. *Daniel.*

Abatable (a-bát'-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

Abate (a-bát'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abated*; ppr. *abating*. [Fr. *abatre*, to beat down, from *batare*, a form of L. *batus*, *batusque*, to beat. See *BEAT, BATE*.] 1. † To beat down; to pull or batter down.

The king of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls (of the castle of Norham). *Hall.*

2. To deduct.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds. *Fuller.*

3. To lessen; to diminish; to remit; to moderate; as, to *abate* zeal; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* a tax; to *abate* pride; to *abate* courage.—4. † To deject; to depress.

For misery doth bravest minds *abate*. *Spenser.*

5. In *law*, (a) to cause to fail; to annul; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ: by the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets. (b) To bring entirely down or put an end to; as, to *abate* a nuisance.—6. † To deprive; to curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*

7. In *metal.* to reduce, as a metal, to a lower temper.

Abate (a-bát'), *v.t.* 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*; a storm *abates*.—2. To be defeated or come to naught; to fail; as, a writ *abates*; by the civil law a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.

It was still open to dispute whether it might not *abate* by dissolution. *Hallam.*

3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devise takes possession.—4. In the *manège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.—*SYN.* To subside, decrease, intermit, decline, diminish, lessen.

Abate (a-bát'), *n.* Abatement or decrease.

Sir T. Browne.

Abate (a-bát'), *n.* [It.] An abbot or abbé.

An old abate meek and mild,

My friend and teacher when a child. *Longfellow.*

Abatement (a-bát'-ment), *n.* 1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation; as, *abatement* of grief or pain.—2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated; that by which anything is reduced; deduction; decrease.—3. In *her.* a mark annexed to coat armour in order to denote some dishonourable act of the party bearing the coat of arms. Nine such marks are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The baston or baton, a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an abatement.

Throwing down the stars (the nobles and senators) to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* in the fairest coats of arms. *Dr. Spenser.*

4. In *law*, (a) removal, as of a nuisance. (b) Defeat or overthrow, as of a writ. (c) The act of intruding upon a freehold vacant by the death of its former owner, and not yet taken up by the lawful heir.—*Plea of abatement*, a defence by which a defendant shows cause to the court why he should not be impleaded or sued, or, if impleaded or sued, not in the manner and form adopted by the plaintiff, and prays that the action or suit may *abate* or cease.—*SYN.* Decrease, decline, mitigation, reduction, subsidence, diminution, discount, deduction.

Abater (a-bát'-er), *n.* One who or that which *abates*.

Abatial (ab-ásh'-al), *a.* Same as *Abbatial*.
Abatis (ab'-a-tis), *n.* [L.L.—*a*, from, and *batus*, a measure.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avener.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure.—See KEY.

Abatis. See **ABATTIS**.

Abat-jour (a-ba-jör), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre* (see **ABATE**), and *jour*, day, light.] A sky-light or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

Abator (a-bä'ter), *n.* One who or that which abates; specifically, in law, (a) a person who without right enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devise. (b) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Abattis, Abatis (ab-a-tis or ab'a-tis), *n.* [Fr. *abatis*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down. See **ABATE**.] In fort. a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off, and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends turned towards assailants, and the branches often sharpened and interlaced, the butt-ends being secured by pickets, or imbedded in the earth, the whole thus forming an obstruction to the progress of the enemy, and keeping them under the fire of the defenders. An *abatis* is usually placed in front of the ditch in field fortifications. See **FORTIFICATION**.

Abattis (ab'a-tis), *a.* Provided with an *abatis*.

Abattoir (a-bat-war), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to beat or knock down. See **ABATE**.] A public slaughter-house.

Abatide (ab'a-tid), *n.* [From *abate*.] Anything diminished. *Bayley*.

Abature (ab'a-tür), *n.* [From *abate*.] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

Abat-vent (ab-a-vah), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to lower, and *vent*, the wind.] The sloping roof of a tower; a pent-house: so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind.

Abat-voix (ab-a-vwa), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to lower, and *voix*, the voice.] The sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum: so named because it prevents the speaker's voice from rising and being lost or indistinct.

Abawse, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *abashar*, to abash. See **ABASH**.] To abash; to dazzle; to astonish. *I was abashed for marvelle. Chaucer.*

Abb (ab), *n.* [A. Sax. *ab* or *ob*, the woolf.] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving.—2. The name given in sorting wool according to its fineness to two qualities of wool, called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*.

Abba (ab'ba), *n.* [Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father. The root is in the Heb. *ab*, a father, which appears in *Abraham*.] A title (equivalent to 'Father') now or formerly applied, especially in the Eastern church, to monks, superiors of monks, and other ecclesiastics. In the *Syriac*, *Coptic*, and *Ethiopic Churches* it is given to the bishops, who in turn bestow it, by way of distinction, on the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.

Abbacinate (ab-ba'in-ät), *v. t.* [It. *abbacinare*, to abbasinate—*ad*, to, and *basino*, a basin.] To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages.

Abbasination (ab-ba'sin-ä'shon), *n.* The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes.

Abbacy (ab'ba-si), *n.* [L. *abbatia*, an abbey, from L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, an abbot. See **ABBOT**.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

According to *Felinus*, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office. *Ayliffe*.

Abba-jeer (ab'ba-jër), *n.* See **ABBAS**, 1.

Abbandonamento (ab-ban'don-ä-men'to), *adv.* [It.] In music, with self-abandonment; so as to make the time subservient to the expression.

Abbat (ab'bat), *n.* Same as **Abbot**.

Abbatial, **Abbatial** (ab-bat'ik-al, ab-bä'shi-al), *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

Abbé (ab-bé), *n.* [Fr., an abbot, from Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father. See **ABBA**.] In France, an abbot; but more generally, and especially before the French revolution, a title given to all those Frenchmen who devoted themselves to divinity, or who had at least pursued a course of study in a theological seminary, in the hope that the king would confer on them a real abbey, that is, a certain part of the revenues of a monastery. The abbés were numerous. Some acted as private tutors in families, others were professors of the university, and a great many employed

themselves as men of letters. The name is also applied to persons holding a similar semi-clerical position in other Roman Catholic countries.—*Abbes commendataires* were such abbés as held abbies in *commendam*—that is, with the right of administering their revenues or a part of them. See **ABBOT**.

Abbess (ab'bes), *n.* [Fr. *abbesse*, L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbot* (which see).] A female superior or governess of a nunnery or convent of nuns. An abbess in the Roman Catholic Church possesses, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood. See **ABBOT**.

Abbey (ab'bé), *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*, from L. *abbatia*, an abbey. See **ABBE**.] 1. A monastery or convent; a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy. The males are called *monks*, and governed by an *abbot*; the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an *abbess*. Abbays differ in nothing from priories, except that the latter are governed by priors instead of abbots.—2. In Scotland, the sanctuary afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.—3. A house adjoining a monastery or convent for the residence of the superior.—4. A church attached to a monastery or convent; as, *Melrose Abbey*.—5. In the early times of the French monarchy, a name given to a duchy or county, the duke or count of which was, though really a secular person, made an *abbot in commendam*, in consequence of an abbey having been conferred on him by the crown. See **ABBOT**.—6. A mansion, formerly used as an abbey, now converted to private use; as, *Newstead Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.

Abbey-land (ab'bé-land), *n.* An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

Abbey-lubber (ab'bé-lub'er), *n.* [*Abbey* and *lubber*.] An old term of contempt for an idle, well-fed, lazy loiterer, who might work, but would not, preferring to depend on the charity of religious houses; frequently applied to the monks themselves in contempt. 'This is no huge, over-grown, *abbey-lubber*.' *Dryden*.

Abbot (ab'but), *n.* [Formerly *abbat*, L. *abbas*, *abbatis*. See **ABBA**.] 1. *Lit.* father; a title originally given to any aged monk, but afterwards limited to the head or superior of a monastery, which from him was called an abbey. As the influence of the religious orders became greater from their being the depositories of learning, and as their wealth and territorial possessions increased, the power and dignity of the abbots were aggrandized proportionally. Many of them asserted independence of the bishops, assumed the mitre and crozier, exercised the episcopal functions in their own domains, became peers of the realm, and rivalled the prelates in rank and pomp. In the reign of Henry VIII. twenty-six mitred abbots sat in the House of Lords. Abbots are of two kinds, *regular*, or those who actually discharge the duties of the office, and *commendatory*. The latter title was formerly given to persons to whom abbays were intrusted as tutors or trustees, or in *commendam*, and who applied the whole or part of the revenues to their own uses. Great secular lords frequently received this appointment. Thus Hugo Capet, the founder of the Capetian dynasty, was Abbot of St. Denis. Such abbots were by canon law bound to have received the tonsure, and to enter orders on attaining canonical age, but the obligation was easily evaded.—2. A title formerly given to the chief magistrates of some communities or states, as in Genoa.—*Abbot of Mirville*, in England, *Abbot of Unreason*, in Scotland, the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation.

Abbotship (ab-but-ship), *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Abbreviate (ab-bré-vi-ät), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *abbreviated*; ppr. *abbreviating*. [L. *abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*, to shorten—*ab*, from, and *brevis*, short. See **BRIEF**, and **ABRIDGE** (which is really the same word).] 1. To make briefer; to shorten; to abridge; to make shorter by contraction or omission of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing or word.—2. In *math.* to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.

Abbreviate (ab-bré-vi-ät), *v. i.* To practise or use abbreviation.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off.

Abbreviate (ab-bré-vi-ät), *n.* An abridgment.—*Abbreviate of adjudication*, in *Scots law*, an abstract of adjudication. See **ADJUDICATION**.

Abbreviate (ab-bré-vi-ät), *a.* In bot. abbreviated; applied to an organ or part of an organ shorter than a contiguous one.

Abbreviation (ab-bré-vi-ä'shon), *n.* 1. The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting, or the state of being abbreviated. 2. That which is abbreviated, as a short term or title used for a longer one; a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words; as, *seq.* for *sequere*; *F.R.S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*; *A.D.* for *Anno Domini*.

This book, as graver authors say, was called *Liber Domus Dei*, and, by *abbreviation*, *Domus Dei*. *Sir W. Temple*.

3. In *math.* a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—4. In *music*, a sloping line or

Written. Played. lines placed below a note or through its stem to indicate that it is to be divided into a corresponding

number of short notes. Thus, a minim carrying one line is played as four quavers, or carrying two lines as eight quavers. The same line-mark, standing alone, indicates a repetition of the preceding group of notes. *Abbreviation, Contraction.* An abbreviation of a word, as distinguished from *contraction*, is strictly a part of it, generally the first syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Will.* for *William*, while a *contraction* properly is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word; as, *Recd. pay.* for *Received payment*; *contd.* for *continued* or *continued*; *Wm.* for *William*. In common usage, however, this distinction is not always attended to.

Abbreviator (ab-bré-vi-ä-tär), *n.* [In first sense from the verb; in second from L. *abbreviator*, one of the officials mentioned under 2.] 1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another. 'Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator*.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.—2. One of a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of the Roman Catholic pontiff, whose business is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce the petitions, when granted, to a suitable form for bulls.

Abbreviatory (ab-bré-vi-ä-tö-ri), *a.* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

Abbreviature† (ab-bré-vi-ä-tür), *n.* 1. A letter or character used for shortening; an abbreviation.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviations*, hieroglyphics, or short characters. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. An abridgment; a compendium.

This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor*.

Abbroach,† **Abbroch**† (ab-bröch'), *v. i.* [L. *abbrocamentum*, buying wholesale and selling by retail, from same root as *E. broke, broker*.] To forestall the market or monopolize goods.

Abbroachment,† **Abbroachment**† (ab-bröch'ment), *n.* The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. See under **FORESTALL**.

Abb-wool (ab-wul), *n.* 1. Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—2. A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See **ABB**.

A, b, c. 1. The first three letters of the alphabet, used generally for the whole; as, the child is learning his *A, b, c*.—2. A little book for teaching the elements of reading. Called also an *A, b, c book*.

Abd (abd), *n.* [Ar., a slave, servant.] A common prefix in Arabic names of persons; as *Abdallah*, servant of God; *Abd-ul-Kader*, servant of the mighty God; *Abd-ul-Latif*, servant of the gracious God; &c.

Abdal (ab-dal), *n.* [Ar. *Abdallah*, a servant of God.] A dervish; one of a class of Persian religious devotees.

Abdalavi, **Abdalavi** (ab-dal-ä-vi, ab-del-ä-vi), *n.* The native name of the hairy cucumber of Egypt (*Cucumis Chate*).

Abderian (ab-dér'i-an), *a.* [From *Abdera*, in Thrace, the birthplace of Democritus called the Laughing Philosopher, whence the application of the term.] Pertaining to *Abdera* or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of *Abdera*; hence, a term applied to incessant or continued laughter; given to laughter.

Abderite (ab-dér-it), *n.* [*L. abderita*, Gr. *Abderites*.] An inhabitant of *Abdera*, a maritime town in Thrace, and sometimes a term equivalent to a stupid person, the inhabitants of this city being anciently proverbial for their stupidity.—*The Abderite*, Democritus of *Abdera*, often called the Laughing Philosopher, one of the most celebrated philosophers among the ancient Greeks.

Abdest (ab'dest), *n.* [Per. *abdest*—*ab*, water, and *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer; a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevanham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n.* In *astrology*, the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

Abdicant (ab'di-kant), *n.* One who abdicates. **Abdicant** (ab'di-kant), *a.* [See **ABDICATE**.] Abdicating; renouncing.

Monks *abdicant* of their orders. *Whitlock*.

Abdicato (ab'di-kát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abdicated*; ppr. *abdicating*. [*L. abdicco*, *abdicatum*, to give up a right or claim—*ab*, indicating separation, and *dicco*, *dicare*, to declare publicly, to consecrate, to set apart, of same root as *dicere*, to say.] 1. To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

The father will disinherit or *abdicato* that power he hath rather than suffer it to be forced to a willing injustice. *Burton*.

The cross-bearers *abdicato* their service. *Gibbon*.

He [Charles II.] was utterly without ambition. He devoted business, and would sooner have *abdicato* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration. *Macaulay*.

Heros and Lazarus, the Gallic bishops, were denounced . . . as vagabond, turbulent, and intriguing prelates, who had either *abdicato* or abandoned their sees, and travelled about sowing strife and calumny wherever they went. *Milman*.

2. To cast away; to take leave of; as, to *abdicato* one's mental faculties. [Rare or obsolete.]—3. In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; to disinherit during lifetime: said of a father.

The father will disinherit or *abdicato* his child, quite cashier him. *Burton*.

4. To put away or expel; to banish; to renounce the authority of; to dethrone; to degrade.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicato* him after the possession of three thousand years. *Dryden*.

5. To give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, forsake, abandon, resign, renounce, desert. **Abdicato** (ab'di-kát), *v.t.* To renounce or give up something; to abandon some claim; to relinquish a right, power, or trust.

He cannot *abdicato* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swif*.

Abdication (ab-di-ká'hon), *n.* The act of *abdicating*; the abandonment of an office, power or authority, right or trust; a casting off; renunciation: generally applied to giving up the kingly office.

The consequences drawn from these facts (were) that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government, which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king himself, but also of all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant. *Blackstone*.

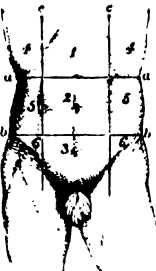
Abdication (ab'di-kát-iv), *a.* Causing or implying *abdication*. *Bailey*. [Rare.] **Abdicator** (ab'di-kát-ér), *n.* One who *abdicates*.

Abditiv (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [*L. abdo*, *abditum*, to hide—*ab*, away, and *do*, to give.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Rare.] **Abditory** (ab'di-tó-ri), *n.* [*L. abditorium*, from *abdo*. See **ABDITIVE**.] A place for hiding or preserving goods, plate, or money; a chest in which relics were kept.

Abdomen (ab-dó-men or ab'dó-men), *n.* [*L.*, probably from *abdo*, to conceal, on type of *ascum* from *ascus*, and *foramen* from *fora*.] 1. That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called the *peritoneum*, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally by the lower ribs.

On its outer surface it is divided into certain defined portions called regions. The term is also sometimes applied to the belly of the lower animals. See *Abdominal Regions* under **ABDOMINAL**.—2. In *entomology*, the posterior of the three parts of the perfect insect, united to the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater portion of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into rings or segments, on the sides of which are small spiracles, or stigmata, for respiration.

Abdominal (ab-dom'in-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the abdomen or belly.—*Abdominal regions*, certain regions into which the abdomen in men is arbitrarily divided. An imaginary line (a a) is drawn transversely from the cartilage of the seventh rib on one side to the corresponding point of the opposite side, and another transverse line (b b) between the anterior superior spines of the ilia. The part above the upper line is called the *epigastric* region, that between the upper and lower lines the *umbilical* region, and that beneath the lower line the *hypogastric* region. These regions are sometimes subdivided by two vertical lines (c c), one being drawn on each side, from the cartilage of the seventh rib to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. The central portion of the epigastric region (1) retains the name of *epigastric*; the lateral portions (4, 4) are called the right and left *hypocondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical region (2) is still called *umbilical*, while the parts to the right and left (5, 5) are called *lumbar*; the hypogastric region is denominated *pubic* in its central portion (3), and is divided on each side (6, 6) into an *iliac* and *inguinal* region. The latter, however, belongs in strictness to the thigh. Posteriorly there are two regions recognized on either side of the backbone—the upper, corresponding to the hypocondriac, being called the *inferior dorsal*; the lower, the *lumbar*.—*Abdominal ring*, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. Called also *Inguinal Ring*.—2. In *ichthyology*, having ventral fins posterior to the pectoral; as, an *abdominal* fish.



Abdominal Regions.

Abdominal (ab-dom'in-al), *n.* One of a group of malacopterygian fishes, with the ventral fins posterior to the pectorals, including many fresh-water fishes, and others which periodically leave the sea to spawn in fresh water. Many species are edible. The salmon, parr, mullet, flying-fish, herring, and carp belong to this order.

Abdominales, **Abdominales** (ab-dom-i-ná-léz, ab-dom-i-ná'l-i-a), *n. pl.* A group of malacopterygian fishes. See **ABDOMINAL**, *n.* **Abdominoscopy** (ab-dom'in-os'kó-pi), *n.* [*L. abdomen*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view or examine.] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen with a view to detect disease.

Abdominous (ab-dom'in-us), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen.—2. Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [Rare.] *Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan, Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.* *Crowper*.

Abduce (ab-dús), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abduced*; ppr. *abducting*. [*L. abduco*, to lead away—*ab*, and *duco*, to lead, to draw. See **DUCE**.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw or draw to a different part.

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Brown*.

Abducent (ab-dús'ent), *a.* [*L. abducens*, *abducens*, ppr. of *abduco*, to abduce.] Drawing away; pulling back; specifically, in *anat.*, applied to those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body from the mesial line, in contradistinction to the *adduct* muscles or *adductors*.

Abduct (ab-duk't), *v.t.* 1. Same as *Abduce*. 2. To take away surreptitiously and by force.

The thing is self-evident, that his majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle*.

Abduction (ab-duk'hon), *n.* [*L. L. abductio*, *abductio*, a leading or drawing away. See **ABDUCE**.] 1. The act of *abducting* or *abducting*, or state of being *abducted* or *abducted*. 2. In *physiology*, the action by which muscles withdraw a limb or other part from the axis of the body, as when certain muscles separate the arm from the side or the thumb from the rest of the fingers.—3. In *surgery*, a term formerly applied to a fracture in which the bone near a joint is so divided that the extremities recede from each other.—4. In *logic*, a kind of syllogism, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof, as in this syllogism: 'All whom God absolves are free from sin: God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin.' This mode of reasoning is called *abduction*, because it withdraws us from the conclusion to the proof of a proposition concealed or not expressed. *Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.* 5. In *law*, the fraudulent or unlawful leading away of a person, more especially the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. The term is most commonly applied to the taking away of females. The term is also applied to the using of force to prevent a voter from voting in an election.

Abductor (ab-duk'tér), *n.* One who or that which *abducts*; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body; as, the *abductor oculi*, a muscle which pulls the eye outward: opposed to *adductor*.

Abeam (a-bém), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *beam*.] *Naut.* on the beam, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship; thus guns are said to be pointed *abeam* when they are pointed in a line at right angles to the ship's keel.

Abear (a-bár), *v.t.* [A Sax. *abearan*, to bear, to carry, to suffer, from prefix *a*, and *beran*, to carry.] 1. To bear; to behave: with reflexive pronoun.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abear*. *Spenser*. 2. To suffer or tolerate. [Provincial or vulgar.]

Cin I mun doy I mun doy, for I coulda abear to see it. *Townson (Northern Farmer)*.

Abearance (a-bár'ans), *n.* [From *abear* (which see).] Behaviour; demeanour.

The other species of recognisances with sureties is for the good *abearance* or good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

Abecedarian (á-bé-sé-dá'ri-an), *n.* [A word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] 1. One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. 2. A follower of Stork, an Anabaptist, in the sixteenth century, so called because he rejected all worldly knowledge, even the learning of the alphabet.

Abecedarian, **Abecedary** (á-bé-sé-dá'ri-an, á-bé-sé-dá-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*Abecedarian psalms*, *hymns*, &c., psalms, hymns, &c., in which (as in the 119th psalm), distinct portions have the verses begin with successive letters of the alphabet.

Abeche, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *abécher*; Fr. *abéquer*, *abéquer*, to feed with the beak, to feed an infant—*a*, and *bec*, the beak.] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet should I someday ben *abeched*, And for the time well refreshed. *Gower*.

Abed (a-bed'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *bed*.] 1. On or in bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes. *Shak*.

2. To bed.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard. *Brow & Fl*.

Abee (a-bé') [Scotch.] Used in the same sense as *be*.—To *let abee*, to let alone; to let be.—*Let abee* is used as a noun in the sense of forbearance or connivance.—*Let abee* for *let abee*, one act of forbearance meeting another; mutual forbearance.

I am for *let abee* for *let abee*. *Sir W. Scott*.

—*Let abee* (*adv.*), far less; not to mention; as, he couldna *let abee* stand.

Abegge, *v.t.* [See **ABY**.] To suffer for, or atone for; to atone.

There dorste no wight hold upon him legges, That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge*. *Chaucer*.

Abeigh (a-bé'h), *adv.* [O. Fr. *abbay*, *abbai*, Fr. *abbas*, the bark of a dog; *tenir en abbay*, to hold at bay, from *baer*, *baire*, to gape. See

ABASH, BAY. [Scotch.] Aloof; at a shy distance.—To stand abash, to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd askint and unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan stand abash—
Ha, ha, the wooing o' Burns.

Abels *Abel-tree* (a-bél' 'á-bel-tré) *n.* [*G. abels alber*; *M.H.G. alber*; *O.H.G. albari*; *D. abel*; *Fr. aubel, aubelle*, perhaps from *L. abellus*, whitish, or from *L. arbor*, it, albero, a tree.] The white poplar (*Populus alba*), so called from the white colour of its twigs and leaves. See **POPLAR**.

Abelian (á-bé'lyan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician Abel.—*Abelian equation*, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is inexpressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree.—*Abelian functions*, inverse Abelian integrals, analogous to functions of the amplitude of an ordinary elliptic integral, and also to inverse circular and logarithmic functions; as, \sin , \cos , \log , \log .—*Abelian integrals*, a class of ultra-elliptic integrals first investigated by Abel.

Abelian (á-bé'lyan), *n.* A member of a sect in Africa which arose in the fourth century. They married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. Also called *Abelonian* and *Abelitic*.

Abelmoschus, **Abelmosk** (á-bel-mos'kua, á-bel-mosk) *n.* [*Ar. habb-al-mosk*, seed of musk, or *abu-al-mosk*, father of musk, that is, endowed with musk.] A genus of plants nat. order Malvaceae. *A. moschatus*, or *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, is an evergreen shrub of tropical Asia and America, 3 feet high. The seeds have a musky odour, for which reason the Arabs mix them with coffee. *A. esculentus* is an Indian annual, 4 feet high, variously called *ochro*, *bandakut*, *gombo*, &c. It yields a much esteemed mucilaginous fruit, used in soups and pickles in the W. Indies, Isle of France, &c. All the species yield good fibre.

Abel-tree. See **ABEL**.

A bene placito (á-bá'ná plach'á-tó). [*It.*] In music, at pleasure; indicating that a piece is to be played in the way the performer likes best.

Aber (á-ber), *n.* [Cym. and Pictish equivalent of Gael. *inver*. There are three Welsh forms to denote meeting of waters—*aber*, *ynver*, *cynver*, compounded of *cym*=*L. con*, together, and *ber*, flowing, seen in *berad*, a running of water; *Armor berri*, to flow. *Cumry*, *Cymry*, *Cumberland*, *Cumbræ*, *Humder*, exhibit the word under various forms. See **CYMRY**, **INVER**.] A Celtic word prefixed to the names of many places in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers, or of a river with the sea; as, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Abergavenny*, *Aberystwith*.

Aberdevine (á-ber-de-vín), *n.* The *Fringilla spinus* or siskin, a well-known song-bird, belonging to the finch family (*Fringillidae*), somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary bird. It is a native of Scandinavia, visiting Britain in autumn and winter.

Aber (á-ber), *v.i.* To wander; to err. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare*.]

Aberrance, **Aberrancy** (ab-er-rans, ab-er-á-n), *n.* [*L. aberro*, to wander from—*ab*, and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; a deviation from truth or rectitude. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare*.]

Aberrant (ab-er-rant), *a.* [*L. aberrans*, pp. of *aberro*, to wander.] 1. Wandering, straying from the right way.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.* applied to certain animals and plants which differ materially from the type of their natural group.

The more aberrant any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms, which on my theory have been exterminated or utterly lost.

Darwin.

Aberrate (ab-er-rát), *v.i.* [*L. aberro*, aberratum (ab and erro), to wander from.] To wander or deviate from the right way. [*Rare*.]

The product of their defective and aberrating vision.

De Quincy.

Aberration (ab-er-rá-shon), *n.* [*L. aberratio*, from *aberro*, aberratum—*ab*, from, *erro*, to wander.] 1. The act of wandering from; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a type or standard.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former aberrations from him, we renew our covenants with him.

Bp. Hall.

2. In *astron.* the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body, the result of the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the eye of the observer caused by the annual or diurnal motion of the earth, or of the motion of light and that of the body from which the light proceeds; when the auxiliary cause is the annual revolution of the earth round the sun, it is called *annual aberration*, in consequence of which a fixed star may appear as much as 20" 4 from its true position; when the auxiliary cause is the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, it is called *diurnal aberration*, which amounts at the greatest to 0" 3; and when the auxiliary cause is the motion of the body from which the light proceeds, it is called *planetary aberration*.—3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens, or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but spread out, forming an indistinct and coloured image of the object. It is called *spherical* when the imperfection arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when it arises from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, the image of the object being surrounded with prismatic colours. In the former case it produces distortion, and in the latter false colour of the object. In the eye the iris and crystalline lens prevent these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for *chromatic aberration* are called *achromatic*.—4. In *physiol.* the passage of a fluid in the living body into vessels not destined to receive it, as also the determination of a fluid to an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage.—5. In *zool.* and *bot.* deviation of a plant or animal from the type of its natural group.

In whichever light, therefore, insect aberration is viewed by us . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist.

T. V. Wollaston.

6. Partial alienation of mind; mental wandering.—*Circle of aberration*, the circle of coloured light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays and that where the red rays meet.—*Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disc of the sun depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.

Aberruncate (ab-er-rung-kát), *v.t.* [Prefix *ab*, and *L. eruncio*, to weed out—*e*, out, and *runcio*, to weed.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Bailey*.

Aberruncator (ab-er-rung-kát-ér), *n.* An implement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.

Abet (a-bet'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abetted*; ppr. *abetting*. [*O.Fr. abetter*, *abetor*, to incite, to lure, to deceive, to befool; *O.Fr. abet*, decelt; *Norm. abet*, a bait—prefix *a*, and root of *bait*, to incite, set on. See **BAIT**.] 1. To encourage by aid, countenance, or approval: used chiefly in a bad sense, and always with a personal object.

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

2. To maintain; to support; to uphold: in this sense sometimes with a thing for the object.

Then shall I soon, gooth he, . . . Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate. *Spenser.*

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape. Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of.

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay.*

Syn. To aid, assist, support, encourage, sustain, back, connive at.

Abet (a-bet'), *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer.*

Abetment (a-bet'ment), *n.* The act of abetting.

Abettal (a-bet'al), *n.* Act of abetting; aid.

Abettal. [*Rare*.]

Abettor, **Abettor** (a-bet'ér), *n.* 1. One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad.

But let th' *abettors* of the panther's crime Learn to make fairer wars another time. *Dryden.*

[In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who being present gives aid or encouragement.]

2. One who aids or encourages: in a good sense. *Pope.*

Ab evacuation (ab-é-vak'ú-é'-shon), *n.* [*L. ab* and *E. evacuation*.] In *med.* (a) a partial evacuation. (b) An immoderate evacuation.

Ab extra (ab ek'stra). [*L.*] From without.

Abeyance (a-bé'ans), *n.* [*Norm. Fr. abbes-ance*, *abbaziance*, expectation, from *ab-bayer*, to listen with the mouth open, from *bayer*, *baer*, *baïr*, to gape, as in crying *ba!* See **ABASH**.] 1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation; thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance* when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. If, for instance, land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in *abeyance* till the death of the lessee for life. Titles of honour and dignities are said to be in *abeyance* when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them, as when a nobleman holding his dignity descends to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to which of the daughters he pleases, or on the male issue of one of such daughters. During the time the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in *abeyance*.—2. A state of suspension or temporary want of exercise.

There is such a thing as keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance*. *De Quincy.*

Abeyant (a-bé'ant), *a.* In *law*, being in *abeyance*.

Abgregate† (ab-gré-gát), *v.t.* [*L. abgrego*, to lead away from the flock—*ab*, away, and *grego*, *gregis*, a flock.] To separate from a herd.

Aggregation† (ab-gré-gá'shon), *n.* [*L. L. abgregatio*, from *L. abgrego*. See **ABEGREGATE**.] The act of separating from a flock.

Abhal (ab-hal), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of a species of cypress or juniper which are believed to be a powerful emmenagogue. Written sometimes *Ab-hal*.

Abhominable (ab-hom'in-a-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable* (from its being supposed to be derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man), ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspeare in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abhominable* which he would call *abominable*. *Lord's Labourer's Lost.*

Abhor (ab-hor'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abhorred*; ppr. *abhorring*. [*L. abhorreo*, to shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horreo*, to shudder, to feel horror.] 1. To hate extremely or with loathing; to loathe, detest, or abominate; to feel excessive repugnance towards; to shrink from with horror.

Therefore I say again,
I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul,
Refuse you for my judge. *Shak.*

Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum.*

2. To fill with horror and loathing. [*Rare*.]

It doth *abhor* me now I speak the word. *Shak.*

—*Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*. See under **HATE**.

Abhor† (ab-hor'), *v.t.* 1. To shrink back with disgust, or fear, and shuddering. 'To *abhor* from those voices.' *Udall*.—2. To be inconsistent with, oppose or contrary to: followed by *from*.

Which is utterly *abhorring* from the end of all law. *Milton.*

Abhorred (ab-hor'd), *p.* and *a.* Hated extremely; detested; as, no one is more *abhorred*.

Abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation; great aversion.

A sensitive *abhorrence* of proselytism. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Abhorrecy† (ab-hor'ren-si), *n.* *Abhorrence*.

The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrecy* in the parents.

Abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *a.* 1. Hating; detesting; struck with *abhorrence*.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts I spurn *abhorrent*. *Clower.*

2. Contrary; utterly repugnant; violently inconsistent with: formerly with *from*, now with *to*.

This legal, and as it should seem injudicious pro-
fanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles, was
received with a very faint murmur. *Cribben.*

Abhorrently (ab-hor'rent-li), *adv.* With *abhorrence*.

Abhorrer (ab-hor'é-r), *n.* One who *abhors*: specifically, in the reign of Charles II., a

member of the court party, afterwards called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative. See ADDRESSERS.

Great numbers of abhorrents, from all parts of England, were seized by order of the Commons, and committed to custody. *Hume.*

Abhorrible (ab-hor'ri-bl), a. Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

Abhorring (ab-hor'ing), n. 1. Feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

I find no abhorring in my appetite. *Dennis.*

2 † Object of abhorrence.

Abib (a-bib), n. [Heb. *abib*, an ear of corn, from *abab*, to produce the first or early fruit—root *ab*, a swelling.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

Abidance (a-bid'ans), n. The act of abiding; abode; stay. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Abide (a-bid'), v. i. pret. & pp. *abode*; ppr. *abiding*. [A Sax. *abidan*, *gebidan*, to abide, from *bidan*, to abide. See BIDE.] 1. To take up one's abode; to dwell; to reside; to stay for a shorter or longer time.—2. To remain; not to depart.

Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved. *Acts xviii. 31.*

3 To continue in a certain condition; to remain steadfast or faithful. 1 Cor. vii. 40. 4 To inhere; to belong, as an attribute or quality; to have its seat.

Less spirit to curse abide in me. *Shak.*
—*Abide by*, (a) to remain at rest beside. '*Abide by thy crib*.' Job xxxix. 9. (b) To adhere to; to maintain; to defend; to stand to; as, to *abide by* a friend; specifically, in *Soots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who founds on a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (c) To await or accept the consequences of; to rest satisfied with; as, to *abide by* the event or issue.

Abide (a-bid'), v. t. 1. To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

Abide me if thou darest. *Shak.*

2 To be prepared for; to await; to be in store for.

Bonds and afflictions abide me. *Acts ix. 23.*

3 To be able to endure or sustain, as a punishment, or judgment of God; to remain firm under.

To abide the indignation of the Lord. *Joel ii. 11.*

4 To put up with; to tolerate. [Colloq.]

I cannot abide the smell of hot meat. *Shak.*

5 [This meaning attaches to the word from a kind of confusion with *aby*, *abie*. See *ABY*.] To pay the price or penalty for; to suffer for.

If it be found so, some will dear abide it. *Shak.*

Ab me! thy little know
How dearly I abide that boast so vain. *Milten.*

Abider (a-bid'er), n. One who dwells or continues.

Abiding (a-bid'ing), a. Continuing; permanent; steadfast; as, an *abiding* faith.

Abidingly (a-bid'ing-ly), adv. In such a manner as to continue; permanently.

Abies (ab'i-es), n. [L.] The fir, a genus of trees of the sub-order Abietina, nat. order Coniferae, well known for the valuable timber that is produced by many of the species. It differs from the genus *Pinus* in the leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin. To this genus belong the silver fir (*A. picea*), the great Californian fir (*A. grandis*), the balsam of Gilead fir (*A. balsamifera*), the large-bracted fir (*A. nobilis*), the hemlock spruce fir (*A. canadensis*), sacred Mexican fir (*A. religiosa*), Norway spruce fir (*A. concolor*), Oriental fir (*A. orientalis*), white spruce fir (*A. alba*), Douglas' fir (*A. Douglasii*), &c. See FIR, PINE.

Abietic (ab-i-et'ik), a. Of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Abies*.—*Abietic acid* (C₂₀H₃₀O₂), an acid discovered in the resin of trees of the genus *Abies*.

Abietinae (ab-i-et'i-n'e), n. pl. [L. *Abies*, the fir.] The fir and spruce, a sub-order of plants, nat. order Coniferae, having the fertile flowers in cones, with one or two in-

serted ovules at the base of each scale. It includes many valuable timber-trees, often rising 180 to 180 feet high, arranged under the genera *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Larix*, *Cedrus*, *Araucaria*, *Dammara*, &c.

Abietite (ab-i-et'it), n. (C₂₀H₃₀O₂). A sugar obtained from the needles of *Abies pectinata*.

Abietites (ab-i-et'i-t'es), n. [L. *abies*, the fir.] A genus of fossil plants, nat. order Coniferae, occurring in the Wealden and lower greensand strata.

Abigail (ab-i-gai), n. [From the title of *Handmaid* assumed to herself by *Abigail*, wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David. See 1 Sam. xx. 5.] A general name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.]

I remember the time when some of our well-bred country-women kept their *vaiet-de-chambre*, because, forsooth, a man was much more handy about them than one of their own sex. I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together. *Spectator.*

Abigeat (ab-i-f'e-at), n. [L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, from *abigens*, a cattle-driver, from *abigo*, to drive away.] In law, (a) the crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (b) A miscarriage procured by art.

Abiliate (a-bil'i-ate), v. t. [See ABLE.] To enable. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Abiliment (a-bil'i-ment), n. Ability.

Abiliment to steer a kingdom. *Ford.*

Abiliments, † n. pl. Same as *Habiliments*.

Abilitate (a-bil'i-tate), v. t. To assist. *Nicholas Ferrar.*

Ability (a-bil'i-ti), n. [Fr. *habilité*, L. *habilitas*, ableness. See ABLE.] 1. The state or condition of being able; power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired, moral, conventional, or legal; skill or competence in any occupation or field of action.

They gave after their ability unto the treasure of the work. *Ezra ii. 69.*

Alas! what poor ability's in me
To do him good? *Shak.*

2. pl. In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon.*

3. † The being in a condition to meet pecuniary obligations; commercial soundness; wealth or means.

Out of my loan and low ability
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his ability. *Goldsmith.*

—*Ability, Capacity.* The former denotes rather active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind; *capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a *capacity* for virtue.—*Abilities, Talents, Parts*, &c., distinguished under GENUS.—*SYN.* Capacity, talent, faculty, capability, efficiency, aptitude, aptness, address, dexterity, skill.

Abilliments (a-bil'i-a-ments), n. pl. Same as *Habiliments*, but applied more especially to armour and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliments* grew rusty. *Wilson, Hist. James I.*

Abime, † n. [Fr.] An abyss.

Column and base uprearing from *abime*. *Chaucer.*

Ab initio (ab in'i-shi-o), n. [L.] From the beginning.

Abintestate (ab-in-tes'tat), a. [L. *ab*, and *intestatus*, dying without a will—in, and *testator*, to bear witness.] In law, dying without making a will.

Ab intra (ab in'tra). [L.] From within; opposed to *ab extra*.

Abiogenesis (a-bi'o-jen'e-sis), n. [Gr. *a*, priv., *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation, production. See BIOGENESIS.] In *biol.* the doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter. In the seventeenth century this was the dominant view, sanctioned alike by antiquity and authority, and was first assailed by Redi, an Italian philosopher. Needham and Buffon, who have been regarded as the supporters of this hypothesis, held the doctrine in a very modified degree. They held that life is the indefeasible property of certain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter; each individual living organ-

ism being formed by their temporary combination, and they standing to it in the relation of the particles of water to a cascade or a whirlpool, or to a mould, into which the water is poured. See BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.

Abirritation (ab-i-rit'a-shon), n. [L. *ab*, as a dim., and *irritatio*, irritation.] In med. a diminished condition of the vital phenomena of the tissues, inclining to debility or asthenia.

Abit, † v. i. third person sing. of *abide*.

Abitha. *Chaucer.*

Abject (ab-jekt'), v. t. [See the adjective.] 1. To throw away; to cast off or out.

For that offence only Almighty God *abjected* Saul that he should no more reign over Israel. *Sir T. Elgot.*

2. To make abject; to humiliate.

It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick. *Stryke.*

What is it that can make this gallant so stoop and *abject* himself so basely? *Fatherly.*

Abject (ab-jekt), a. [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away—*ab*, and *jacio*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways, Are mortals urg'd through sacred host of pains. *Pope.*

SYN. Mean, base, worthless, low, grovelling, debased, despicable.

Abject (ab-jekt), n. A person in a low or abject condition. *Ps. xxxv. 15.*

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey. *Shak.*

Abjectedness (ab-jekt-ed-ness), n. A very low or despicable condition. [Rare.]

Abjection (ab-jek't-shon), n. 1. The act of throwing away or down; the act of bringing down or humbling; overthrow. [Rare.]

The audacious and bold speche of Daniel signifieth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realm. *Yonge.*

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The just medium of this case lies between pride and *abjection*. *L'Estrange.*

Abjectly (ab-jekt-ly), adv. In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

Abjectness (ab-jekt-ness), n. The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

Abjudicate (ab-jud'i-kat'), v. t. [L. *abjudico*, *abjudicatum*—*ab*, away, and *judico*, to judge. See JUDGE.] To give away by judgment.

Ash.

Abjudication (ab-jud-i-kat'shon), n. Rejection. *Knowles.* [Rare.]

Abjugate (ab-jug'at'), v. t. [L. *abjugo*, *abjugatum*, to yoke—*ab*, from, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To yoke. *Bailey.*

Abjunctive (ab-jung'ktiv), a. [L. *abjungo*, *abjunctum*, to yoke.] Isolated; exceptional. [Rare.]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Is. Taylor.*

Abjuration (ab-jur'a-shon), n. [See ABJURE.] 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. Formerly in England felons taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by 'an *abjuration* of the realm,' that is, by swearing to leave the country, and never to return.—2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as, 'an *abjuration* of heresy.'—*Oath of abjuration*, an oath asserting the title of the present royal family to the crown of England, and abjuring allegiance to that of the Pretender. A single oath is substituted for this and the oath of *allegiance and supremacy* by 21, 22 Vict. xlviii.

Abjuratory (ab-jur'a-to-ri), a. Pertaining to abjuration.

Abjure (ab-jur'), v. t. pret. & pp. *abjured*; ppr. *abjuring*. [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath—*ab*, and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To renounce upon oath; to withdraw formally from; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to abandon; as, to *abjure* errors. 'Magic I here *abjure*.' *Shak.*—3. To recant or retract. [Rare.]

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspoke mine own detraction, here *abjure*
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure.* See under RENOUNCE.—*SYN.* To forswear, renounce, retract, recall, recant, revoke.

Abjure (ab-jur'), v. i. To renounce the realm; to swear to forsake the country.

One Thomas Harding, . . . who had *abjured* in the year 1506, was now observed to go often into woods, &c. *Bp. Burnet.*

Abjurement (ab-jūr'ment), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

Abjurer (ab-jūr'ér), *n.* One who abjures. **Abkari** (ab-kār'è), *n.* [Hind. *abkar*, a maker or seller of spirituous liquors.] Revenues in the East Indies derived from various duties or licenses on spirits, opium, and from gaming-houses, &c.

Ab lactate (ab-lak'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablacto*, to wean—*ab*, from, and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

Ab lation (ab-lak'tā'shon), *n.* [See **ABLACTION**.] 1. The weaning of a child from the breast.—2. In hort. a method of grafting, in which the scion is not separated from the parent stock till firmly united to that in which it is inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. See **GRAFT**.

Ab laqueate (ab-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.* [L. *ablaqueo*, *ablaqueatum*, to turn up earth around a tree.] To lay bare, as the roots of trees.

Ab laqueation (ab-lak'wē-ā'shon), *n.* A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn.*

Ablation (ab-lā'shon), *n.* [See **ABLATIVE**.] 1. A carrying or taking away.

Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In med. the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; an evacuation.—3. In chem. the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

Ablative (ab'lā-tiv), *a.* [L. *ablativus*, from *ablatum*, pp. of *aufero*, to carry away—*ab*, away, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation. [Obsolete and rare.]

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth. *Ep. Hall.*

2. A term applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by the case.—*Ablative absolute*, in *Latin gram.* the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the ablative case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

Ablaut (ab'lout), *n.* [G. from *ab*, off, and *laut*, sound.] In philol. a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning; as, *bind*, *band*, *bound*, *bond*, *G. bund*; more especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (-ed), as in weak verbs; as, *get*, *gat*, *got*; *sink*, *sant*, *sunk*. It indicates also change of intransitive verbs into causative; as, *sit*, *set*; *fall*, *fell*; and verbs into nouns, as *sit*, *seat*; *sing*, *song*.

Ablaze (a-blāz'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *blaze* (which see).] 1. On fire; in a blaze; as, the bonfire is *ablaze*.—2. Fig. in a state of eager excitement or desire. [Not used attributively in either sense.]

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

-Able, -ible, -Ble. A very common termination of English adjectives, especially those based on verbs, representing the L. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, a termination equivalent to the adjective *habilis*, fit, suitable. To the bases to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing; as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained; *tolerable*, capable of being borne; *laudable*, worthy of praise; *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *forcible*, full of force; *horrible*, *terrible*, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable*, *credible*, *legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable*. Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin; *eatable*, *bearable*, *readable*, *believable*, &c., are of the former kind. Of those in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *delectable*, *suitable*, *capable*. Of a former signification are *endurable*, *equable*, *conformable*. All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable*, *objectionable*, *peaceable*, *saleable*, *serviceable*. As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to

be used, Mr. Fitzward Hall remarks, 'Generally, the termination is *-ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many objections. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted, infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whence-soever sprung, we annex *-able* only.' See his work *On English Adjectives in -Able*, with *Special References to Reliable*.

Able (ā'bl), *a.* [O.E. *abli*, *abul*, *habli*, O.Fr. *able*, *hable*, Norm. *hable*, Fr. *habile*, skillful, fit, from L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, hardy, from *habeo*, to have, hold; from same base are *ability*, *habilitment*, &c., and suffix *-able* (which see).] 1. Having the power or means sufficient; as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Deut. xvi. 17.
2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification; as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense, (a) vigorous; active.

His highness came post from Marseilles, of as *able* body as when he numbered thirty. *Shak.*

(b) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 2.

—*Able* for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspeare has, 'Be *able* for thine enemy rather in power than use.'

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able* for such a march. *Principal Robertson.*

SYN. Capable, competent, powerful, strong, efficient, effective, skillful, qualified, clever. **Ablet** (ā'bl), *v. t.* [For some time the verb *ablet* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often. Bishop Latimer, Shakspeare, Dr. Donne, Chapman, &c., have it too.] *Fitz-Edward Hall.* 1. To enable.

And life by this death *ablet* shall controll Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne.*

2. To warrant or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none, I'll *ablet* 'em. *Shak.*

Able-bodied (ā'bl-bo'did), *a.* 1. Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for work; as, A dozen *able-bodied* men. *Addison*.—2. *Naut.* applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such.

Ablegate (ā'bl-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablego*, *ablegatum*, to send away—*ab*, away, and *lego*, to send as ambassador.] To send abroad.

Ablegation (ā'bl-gā'shon), *n.* The act of ablegating, that is, sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

An arbitrary *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body. *Dr. H. More.*

Ablen (ā'bl'en), *n.* Same as **Ablet**.

Ableness (ā'bl-nēs), *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigour.

Ablepharus (a-blēf'ar-us), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *blepharos*, an eyelid.] A genus of harmless lizards, family Scincidae, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

Ablepsia, **Ablepsy** (a-blēp'si-a, a-blēp'si), *n.* [Gr. *ablepsia*—*a*, not, and *blepo*, to see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

Able-seaman (ā'bl-sē-man), *n.* See **ABLE-BODIED**, 2.

Ablet (ā'bl'et), *n.* [Fr. *ablette*, *able*, L.L. *abula* (for *albula*), from L. *albus*, *albulus*, white, whitish, from its colour. The name *bleak* is given it for the same reason.] A small fresh-water fish, the bleak, the scales of which are used in making artificial pearls. See **BLEAK**.

Abligat (ā'bl'igāt), *v. t.* [L. *ab*, from, and *ligo*, *ligatum*, to tie.] To tie up so as to hinder from.

Abligation (ā'bl'ig-ā'shon), *n.* The act of tying up so as to hinder from. **Abliguration** (ā'bl'ig-ū-rī'shon), *n.* [L. *abliguratio*, a consuming in feasting.] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

Ablins (ā'bl'inz), *adv.* Perhaps; peradventure. [Scotch.] See **ABLINS**.

Ablorate (ā'bl'or-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *abloro*—*ab*, away, and *locare*, to let out, from *locus*, a place.] To let out; to lease.

Abloration (ā'bl'or-kā'shon), *n.* A letting to hire.

Ablloom (ā-blōm'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *bloom*.] In a blooming state: not used attributively. *Eliot Warburton.*

Ablude (ab-lūd'), *v. t.* [L. *abludo*, to be unlike, to differ—*ab*, from, and *ludo*, to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [Rare.]

The wise advice of our Seneca not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle. *Ep. Hall.*

Abluent (ā'blū-ent), *a.* [L. *abluens*, *ablutens*, pp. of *abluo*, to wash off—*ab*, from, and *luo*, to wash.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

Abluent (ā'blū-ent), *n.* In med. that which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially the stomach and intestines; a detergent; also, that which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

Ablution (ā'blū'shon), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, a washing, from *abluo*, *ablutum*. See **ABLUENT**, a.] 1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water; specifically, (a) the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses and still practised in many countries.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul. *Jer. Taylor.*

(b) In chem. the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts. (c) In med. the washing of the body externally, as by baths; or internally, by diluting fluids.—2. The water used in cleansing.

Cast the *ablutions* in the main. *Pop.*

3. In the R. Cath. Ch. the mixture of wine and water with which the officiating priest rinses out the chalice after mass, himself drinking the same.

Ablutionary (ā'blū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Abluvion (ā'blū-vi-on), *n.* [L. *abluvium*. See **ABLUENT**.] 1. A flood.—2. That which is washed off. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

Ablly (ā'blī), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

Abnegate (ā'b-nē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *abnego*, *abnegatum*—*ab*, from, and *nego*, to deny.] To deny; to renounce.

A God-created man, all but *abnegating* the character of man. *Carlyle.*

Abnegation (ā'b-nē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *abnegatio*.] The act of abnegating; a denial; a renunciation. 'Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*.' *Carlyle.*

With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court. *Knox.*

Abnegative (ā'b-nē-gā-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Abnegator (ā'b-nē-gā'tér), *n.* One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes anything. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Abnet (ā'b-net), *n.* [Heb.] The girdle of a Jewish priest.

Abnodate (ā'b-nō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *ab*, from, and *nodus*, a knot.] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount.*

Abnodation (ā'b-nō-dā'shon), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees. *Bailey.*

Abnormal (ā'b-nor-mal), *a.* [L. *abnormis*—*ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule. See **NORMAL**.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; irregular; contrary to system or law.

An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock-pigeon, yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin.*

Abnormality (ā'b-nor-mal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormality.—2. That which is abnormal; that in which anything deviates from a standard, rule, or type. 'Abnormalities in the structure of living beings.' *Pop. Ency.*

Abnormity (ā'b-nor-mi-ti), *n.* [See **ABNORMAL**.] Irregularity; deformity. *Bailey.* **Abnormous** (ā'b-nor-mus), *a.* Abnormal (which see).

A character of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. *State Trials.*

Aboard (ā-bōrd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *board*. See **BOARD**.] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.

He loudly called to such as were *aboard*. *Spenser.*

—*To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark.—*To fall aboard of*, to come or strike against: said of a ship which strikes against another while one or both are in motion.—*To lay aboard*, to board. *Shak.*—*To get aboard*, to get foul of, as a ship.—*Aboard main tack*, an order to draw one of the lower corners of the main sail down to the chest-tree.

Aboard (a-bôrd'), prep. 1. On board; into. We left this place, and were again conveyed aboard our ship. *Felding*
2. [In this sense perhaps from Fr. *à bord*, to (the opposite) bank.] From shore to shore; across, althwart.

Not iron bands aboard

The Pacific sea by their huge navy cast. *Spenser*

Aboard (a-bôrd'), n. [Fr. *aboard*, approach, address.] Approach.

He, at the first advent of a stranger, would frame a right apprehension of him. *Sir K. Digby*

Abecedary (a-bé-sé-d'ar'), n. [See *ABACUS*.] A copy of state; an abacus.

His high cap of estate, called *abecedary*, garnished with two rich crowns, . . . presented to Kyng Edward at York. *Hall*

Abedance (a-bé-d'ans), n. [From *abode*, to forebode.] An omen. 'Verbum valde ominatum, an illi abedance.' *Dr. Jackson*

Abode (a-bôd'), pret. of *abide*.

Abode (a-bôd'), n. [See *ABIDE*.] 1. Stay; continuance in a place, residence for a longer or shorter time. 'Fled away without abode.' *Spenser*. 2. A place of continuance, a dwelling, a habitation. -To make abode, to dwell or reside. *See* Stay, continuance, residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile.

Abode (a-bôd'), n. [See *BODE*.] An omen; a prognostication.

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true abode. *Chapman*

Abode (a-bôd'), v.t. [See *BODE*.] To forebode; to prognosticate; to forebode.

This tempest

Dashing the garment of this peace, abode the sudden breach on it. *Shak.*

Abode (a-bôd'), v.t. To be an omen; to forebode. 'This abodes truly.' *Dr. H. More*

Abodement (a-bôd'ment), n. [From *abode*, to forebode.] A secret anticipation of something future; prognostication, omen.

Yuh! men, abodements tempt not now afloat. *Shak.*

Aboding (a-bôd'ing), n. Presentiment; prognostication, foreboding. 'Strange ominous abodings and fears.' *Sp. Bull.*

Abolish (a-bôl'ish), v. [From L. *abolere*, to decay, to grow out of use.] Old, obsolete.

Abolish (a-bôl'ish), v. [Fr. *abolir*; L. *abolere*, to annul, abolish -*ab*, from, and *oleo*, to decay, to grow -*ter*, to destroy.] To do away with; to put an end to, to destroy; to efface or obliterate, to make void, to annul, to cancel; to annihilate, to put out of existence, as, to abolish laws, customs, or institutions; to abolish slavery, to abolish *slaves*. *Im. II. 18*; to abolish death, *2 Tim. I. 10*.

Or wilt thou thyself

Abolish thy creation, and unmake For him what for thy glory thou hast made. *Milton*

His quick instinctive hand

Caught at the bill as to abolish him. *Tennyson*

-*Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Abrogate*, *Annul*, *Abolish*, to put an end to, to do away with anything actually existing applied especially to institutions or customs, *repeal*, to set aside a former legislative act by a later one, *abrogate*, to abolish summarily, as by royal will or authority, *annul*, to make void or no longer of any effect, especially applied to contracts, agreements, and the like.

For us to abolish what he hath established, were presumption most unseemable. *Hooker*

I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point they have most at heart, by the repeal of the law. *Swift*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or abrogate. *Burke*

Tell me not of your engagements and promises to posterity, your promises are thus of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repeat and annul them. *Swift*

See To end, destroy, do away, set aside, revoke, abrogate, annul, repeal, cancel, annihilate.

Abolishable (a-bôl'ish-a-bil'), a. Capable of being abolished, annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

And yet hope is but deferred, not abolished, *Carlyle*

Abolisher (a-bôl'ish-er'), n. One who or that which abolishes.

Abolishment (a-bôl'ish-ment), n. The act of abolishing or putting an end to; abrogation, destruction. [Now rare.]

He should think the abolishment of Episcopacy wrong on would prove a mighty scandal. *Swift*

Abolition (a-bôl'ish-on), n. The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished, an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction;

as, the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.: seldom applied to physical objects.

For the amalgamation of races, and for the abolition of village, the (Hindus) is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. *Macleay*

Abolitionism (a-bôl'ish-on-izm), n. The principles of an abolitionist.

Abolitionist (a-bôl'ish-on-ist'), n. A person who favours the abolition of anything: applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Abolla (a-bôl'a), n. [L.] In Rome an antiquated cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers, and thus opposed to the toga. It was also worn by philosophers, especially by the Stoic philosophers, who wished to affect

Romans wearing the Abolla.

great simplicity of life, whence Juvenal's expression *facinus majores abollae*, a crime of a deep philosopher. The form and mode of wearing it are seen in the figures annexed.

Aboma (a-bô'ma), n. A large species of serpent (See *Aboma*) which inhabits the fens and morasses of South America.

Abomasus, **Abomasum** (a-bô-mâ'sus, a-bô-mâ'sum), n. [Prefix *ab*, from, and *omasus*.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach.

Abominable (a-bô'm'in-a-bil'), a. [See *ABOMINATE*.] 1. Deserving or liable to be abominated, detestable, loathsome; odious to the mind, offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially it often means little more than excessive, extreme, annoyingly great, as his self-conceit is abominable.

This infernal pit, abominable, accursed. *Milton*

2. Excellent, superior

His short-winded farmer f' the country is wondrous wealthy, a most abominable farmer, and therefore he may do it in time. *Shak.*

3. Numerous; large. See *BOMINABLE*.

See Loathsome, detestable, execrable, odious, hateful, revolting.

Abominableness (a-bô'm'in-a-bil'-ness), n. The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

Abominably (a-bô'm'in-a-bil'), adv. In an abominable manner or degree; execrably, detestably; sinfully, sometimes equivalent merely to excessively or disagreeably, as, he is abominably vain.

Abominate (a-bô'm'in-â'), v. t. pret. & pp. abominated, ppr. abominating. [L. *abominor*, *abominatus*, to deprecate, as of ill omen -*ab*, from, and *omen*, an omen (which see).] To hate extremely, to abhor, to detest.

(We) do abhor, abominate, and loathe this cruelty. *Southern*

Abomination (a-bô'm'in-â'-shon), n. 1. The act of abominating or state of being abominated, extreme hatred, detestation.

Who have nothing in so great abomination as those they hold for heretics. *Swift*

2. That which is abominated or abominable; hence, hateful or shameful vice, an act of gross wickedness.

Every shepherd is an abomination to the Egyptians. *Gen. xlv. 18*

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from, and Fr. *bord*, edge, above; lit. from the bank or shore; hence, astray.] At a loss. [Rare.]

That how 't acquit themselves unto the Lord They were in doubt, and flaily not aboard. *Spenser*

Aboral (ab-ô'ral), a. [L. *ab*, from, and *oral*, a mouth.] In anat. situated away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth; as, the aboral end.

Abord (a-bôrd'), n. [Fr. See *BORDER*.] 1. Arrival, approach. - 2. Manner of accounting; address, salutation.

Your abord, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform. *Chambers*

Abord (a-bôrd'), v.t. [Fr. *aborder*.] To approach; to accost.

Aboriginal (ab-ô'rij'in-al), a. [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, origin. See *ORIGIN*.] First; original; as, aboriginal people are the first inhabitants of a country.

It was soon made manifest that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the aboriginal Britons. *Macleay*

Aboriginal (ab-ô'rij'in-al), n. An original inhabitant, one of those found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.

Aboriginally (ab-ô'rij'in-al), adv. In or at first origin, originally, from the very first.

There are hardly any domestic races, which have not been ranked here as the descendants of aboriginally distinct species. *Darwin*

Ab origine (ab-ô'rij'in-â'), [L.] From the origin or beginning.

Aborigines (ab-ô'rij'in-âs), n. pl. [L., applied specially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Ladum, the ancestors of the Roman people. See *ABORIGINAL*.] 1. The primitive inhabitants of a country; those found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement. - 2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

Abornement (a-bôr'ment), n. [See *ABORT*.] Abortion. *Sp. Hall*

Abortive (a-bôr'tiv), n. Same as *Abortion*. *Goodrich*

Abort (a-bôrt'), v.t. [L. *absterior*, *absterior*, to miscarry. See *ABORTUS*.] 1. To miscarry in giving birth. *Lord Herbert*. - 2. To become aborted; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state; as, organs liable to abort.

Abort (a-bôrt'), n. An abortion. *Burton*

Aborted (a-bôrt'ed), p. and a. 1. Brought forth before its time. - 2. Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions.

Although the eyes of the *Clitipeds* are more or less aborted in their mature state, they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the eyelids. *Owen*

Abortient (a-bôr'sh-ent), n. [L. See *ABORTION*.] In bot. sterile, barren.

Abortion (a-bôr'shon), n. [L. *absterior*, a miscarriage -*ab*, and *sterior*, *ortus*, to arise, spring from. See *ORIENT*.] 1. The act of miscarriage, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; specifically, the expulsion of the human fetus after the sixth week, and before the sixth month, of pregnancy. Before the sixth week it is a *miscarriage*; after the sixth month, *premature labour*. - 2. Criminal abortion, premeditated or intentional abortion procured by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child; *feticide*. - 3. The product of untimely birth; hence, a misshapen being, a monster. - 4. Any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, hence, frequently in a figurative sense, anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project. - 5. In bot. and zool. the absence or incomplete development of an organ in relation to a typical form.

Abortive (a-bôr'tiv), a. 1. Brought forth in an immature state, rudimentary; imperfectly formed or developed, as an animal or vegetable production.

Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring. *Milton*

Nipped with the lagging east of winter's frost. *Milton*

Hence, - 2. Not brought to completion or to a successful issue, failing, miscarriage; coming to naught; as, an abortive scheme.

3. Producing nothing (or perhaps bringing to nothing).

The void profaned Of unessential night received him erst. *Milton*

Whence-gaping; and with utter loss of being. *Milton*

Threatened him, plunged in that abortive gulf. *Milton*

4. In med. producing or intended to produce abortion, as, abortive medicines. - 5. Pertaining

to abortion, as, abortive medicine. - 6. Pertaining

to abortion, as, abortive medicine. - 7. Pertaining

to abortion, as, abortive medicine. - 8. Pertaining

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to abortion, as, abortive medicine. - 26. Pertaining

ch. chain; th, be look; g. go; j. job;

b, Fr. ton; ng, sing; FN, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure. - See KEY.

ing to abortion; as, *abortive vellum*, made of the skin of an abortive calf. — *†* Deformed; monstrous. [Rare.]

Thou elvish-marked, *abortive*, rooting hag!
Thou that wast sealed in thy nativity
The slave of nature and the son of hell! *Shak.*

Abortive (a-bort'iv), *n.* 1. That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth. 'Abortives, presages, and tongues of heaven.' *Shak.*—2. A drug causing or thought to cause abortion.

Abortively (a-bort'iv-ly), *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely; in an untimely manner.

If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die he dread?
Young.

Abortiveness (a-bort'iv-ness), *n.* The state of being abortive; a falling in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

Abortment (a-bort'ment), *n.* An untimely birth; an undeveloped fetus. 'The earth in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost abortments.' *Bacon.*

Abate, *pp. of abate.* Dejected; cast down. *Chaucer.*

Abought, *pp. of abye.* [See *ABY.*] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for. *Chaucer.*

Abou-hannes (ab'-han-nés), *n.* ['Father John.'] The name given by the Arabs to the true Egyptian Isis, the *Ibis religiosa*. Written also *Abu-hannes*. See *IBIS*.

Abound (a-bound'), *v. i.* [Fr. *abonder*, from *L. abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, and *unda*, a wave.] 1. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*.
Rom. v. 20.

2. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in*; as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.

Abundance (a-bound'-ans), *n.* Old form of *Abundances*. *Time's Storehouse.*

Abounding (a-bound'ing), *n.* State of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South.*

About (a-bout'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *abutan*, *ombutan*, *ymbutan*, *embutan*, about, around—prefixes *a*, *on*, *ymb*, or *emb*, round about, and *butan*, without. See *BUT*.] 1. Around; on the outside or surface of; in a circle surrounding; round; as, two yards *about* the stem.

Bind them *about* thy neck. *Prov. iii. 3; Is. i. 17.*

Hence—2. Near to in place, time, size, number, quantity, &c.

Get you up from *about* the tabernacle. *Num. xvi. 24.*
He went out *about* the third hour. *Mat. xxi. 3.*
There fell that day *about* three thousand men.
Ex. xxxii. 28.

3. Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; backwards and forwards in various directions in; throughout.

Where lies the pain? All *about* the breast? *Shak.*

4. Near to the person; carried by or appended to the clothes; as, everything *about* him is in order.

You have not the Book of Riddles *about* you, have you? *Shak.*

5. Near to in action, or near to the performance of some act; on the point of.

Paul was *about* to open his mouth. *Acts xviii. 14.*

Hence—6. Concerned in; engaged in; as, what is he *about*?

I must be *about* my Father's business. *Luke ii. 49.*

7. Concerning; relating to; respecting; on account of. 'To treat *about* thy ransom.' *Milton.* 'He is mad *about* his throwing into the water.' *Shak.*—*About town*, frequenting the town, especially London.—*A man about town*, one who frequents fashionable resorts, especially in London.

About (a-bout'), *adv.* 1. Around the outside; in circuit; in a circle; circularly; as, the tree was six feet *about*.

Prithce, do not turn me *about*; my stomach is not constant. *Shak.*

2. By a circuitous route. 'To wheel three or four miles *about*.' *Shak.*—3. On all sides; around. 'And all *about* found desolate.' *Milton.*—4. Near to in number, time, place, quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold.—5. On the point of; with to before a verb. [In this sense *about* may also be regarded as a preposition. See *ABOUT*, *prep.*, 5.]

Beauty and youth *about* to perish, ends
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Here and there; around; in one place and another; in different directions.

Wandering *about* from house to house. *1 Tim. v. 13.*

7. Sometimes used as an imperative with the

sense of go to work; set about it. 'About! my brains.' *Shak.*—*To bring about*, to cause to happen; to be chief agent in producing; to effect or accomplish.—*To come about*, to come to pass; to happen.—*To go about*, (a) *lit* to take a circuitous route; hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything; to contrive; to prepare; to seek the means.

Why *go ye about* to kill me? *Jo. vii. 19.*

(b) *Naut.* to change the course; to go on the other tack: said of a ship.—*Ready about*, *about ship*, are orders for tacking.—*Turn about*, *weck about*, &c., alternately, on each alternate week, and the like.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men . . . had charge of the remains, which they watched *turn about*. *Thackeray.*

Abouten, *prep.* About. *Chaucer.*

About-ledge (a-bout'-lédj), *n.* The largest hammer employed by smiths. It is slung round near the extremity of the handle, and generally used by under workmen, called *hammermen*.

Above (a-buv'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *abufan*, above. A triple compound of *a*, on, at, *be*, by, and *uf* or *ufan*, high, upwards. The same root appears in A. Sax. *ofer*, E. *over*, Goth. *ufar*, G. *auf*, Icel. *of*, D. *boven* (*be-ov-en*), and in L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skt. *upari*, above.] 1. In or to a higher place.

The fowls that fly *above* the earth. *Gen. i. 20.*
2. Superior in any respect: often, in a moral sense, too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied dignity; too elevated in character; as, this man is *above* his business, *above* mean actions.—3. More in number or quantity than; as, the weight is *above* a ton. He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once. *1 Cor. xv. 6.*

4. More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

Thou (the serpent) art cursed *above* all cattle.

God . . . will not suffer you to be tempted *above* that ye are able. *1 Cor. x. 13.*
Above the bounds of reason. *Shak.*

—*Above all*, above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.—*Above the rest*, especially; particularly; as, one night *above the rest*.—*Above the world*, above considering what people say; also holding a secure position in life; having one's fortune made.

With such an income as that he should be *above the world*, as the saying is. *A. Trollope.*

Above (a-buv'), *adv.* 1. In or to a higher place; overhead: often, in a special sense, (a) in or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*. *Pope.*

(b) Upstairs.

My maid's aunt has a gown *above*. *Shak.*

2. Higher in rank or power; as, the courts *above*.—3. Before, in rank or order, especially in a book or writing; as, from what has been said *above*.—4. Besides: in the expression *over and above*.

And stand indebted, over and *above*,
In love and service to you evermore. *Shak.*

[Shakspeare has *more above* in the same sense:—

This, in obedience, hath my daughter shown me,
And *more above*, hath his sollicitings, . . .
All given to mine ear.]

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) heaven. 'Every good gift and every perfect gift is from *above*.' *Jam. i. 17.* (2) The aforesaid; as, from the *above* you will learn. It is equal to an adjective in such phrases as, the *above* particulars, in which cited or mentioned is understood.

Above-board (a-buv'-bórd), *adv.* In open sight; without tricks or disguise; as, an honest man deals *above-board*.

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand; they do all *above-board*. *Vanbrugh.*

[A figurative expression, said to have originated in the fact that gamblers, when changing their cards, put their hands under the table.]

Above-deck (a-buv'-dek), *adv.* or *a.* 1. Upon deck; as, the *above-deck* cargo.—2. *Fig.* without artifice; as, his dealings are all *above-deck*. [Colloq.]

Above-ground (a-buv'-ground), *adv.* Alive; not buried.

I'll have 'em, an they lie *above-ground*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ab ovo (ab ó'vó). [L.] From the beginning. **Abacadabra** (ab'-ra-ka-dab'-ra), *n.* [Apparently related to *Abracalam*.] A word of eastern origin used in incantations. When written on paper as many times as it con-

tained letters, the last letter being omitted each time until only one letter remained,

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to be an antidote against certain diseases.

Mr. Banister saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ague by hanging *abacadabra* about their necks, and would stanch blood, or heal the toothache, although the parties were to myle of.

MS. in Brit. Museum.

Abacalam (ab'-rak'-lam), *n.* [See *ABRACADABRA*.] A cabalistic word which served as a charm amongst the Jews.

Abadant (a-brád'-ant), *n.* [See *ABRADE*.] A material for grinding, usually in powder, such as emery, sand, glass, &c.

Abrade (a-brád'), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *abraded*; *ppr.* *abrading*. [L. *abrado*, to scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, to scrape, whence *razz*, *razor*, &c.] To rub or wear down; to rub or scrape off; to detach particles from the surface of by friction; as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass; to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

Abraded (a-brád'-ed), *p.* and *a.* In *geol.* applied to surfaces of rocks denuded, striated, worn, and polished by icebergs or glaciers passing over them, by currents of water carrying gravel or fragments of rock, by the action of blown sand, &c.

Abrahamic (á-bra-ham'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, *Abrahamic* covenant.

Abrahamite (á-bra-ham-ik), *a.* 1. One of a sect of Bohemian deists, which sprang up in 1782, professing to hold the faith of Abraham. They denied the divinity of Christ, and accepted nothing of the Bible save the Lord's Prayer.—2. One of a sect of Syrian deists of the ninth century.

Abrahamitical (á-bra-ham-ik'-al), *a.* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites.

Abraham-man (á-bra-ham-man), *n.* 1. Originally, one of a set of mendicant lunatics from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men*. Many, however, assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more received meaning came to be—2. An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretence of lunacy.—*To sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Matthew, sceptic and scoffer, had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart: he had muttered some words in which the phrase, 'shaming Abraham,' had been very distinctly audible. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Abraid (á-brád'), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *abredan*, *abregdan*—prefix *a*, and A. Sax. *brayedan*, to move, turn, braid, or weave, from a stem the original meaning of which seems to be that of starting or quick movement, as in O.E. *bráide*, to awake, to cry out suddenly, to scold (whence *upbraid*); A. Sax. *bræp*, Icel. *bragti*, a quick movement, a trick, &c. See *BRAD*, *a.*] To awake; to start. *Chaucer.*

Abraid (á-brád'), *v. t.* To rouse; to awake. *Spenser.*

Abramis (ab'-ra-mis), *n.* [Greek name of a fish found in the Nile and Mediterranean, perhaps a bream.] A genus of fresh-water malacopterygian fishes, family Cyprinidae, containing the common bream (*Abramis brama*). There are two other rare British species, *A. blicca* (the white bream or bream flat) and *A. buggenhaiji* (the Pomeranian bream). See *BREAM*.

Abranchia (á-brang'-ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of Annelida without gills or branchia, but respiring through the whole surface of the skin, as the leechworm; or by internal cavities, as the earth.

Abranchian (á-brang'-ki-an), *n.* One of the order Abranchia.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; túle, tuh, hýll;

oll, pound; u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. ley.

Abranchiata (a-brang'ki-á'ta), n. pl. 1. Same as *Abranchia* (which see).—2. The name applied to those vertebrates—mammals, birds, and reptiles—whose young have at no time gills such as batrachia and fish possess.

Abranchiate (a-brang'ki-át), a. Devoid of stria.

Abraxax (ab-rá-saks'), n. Same as *Abraxas*.
Abraxas (a-brá's), a. [See *ABRADE*.] Made clean by rubbing. 'A nymph as pure and simple as the souls or as an abraxas table.' *R. Jones*.

Abrasion (ab-rá'shon), n. [*L. abrasio*—*ab* and *rado*. See *ABRADE*.] 1. The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or down, as by friction or attrition; specifically, in *geol.* the wearing or rubbing away of rocks by icebergs or glaciers, by currents of water laden with sand, shingle, &c., by blown sand, or other means.—2. The substance worn off by attrition. *Berkley*.—3. In *verg.* (a) a superficial lesion of the skin by the partial removal of the cuticle. (b) A very superficial ulcer or excoriation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Abram (ab'ram), n. [G.] Red ochre, used by cabinet-makers to give a red colour to new mahogany.

Abraxas (ab-ráks'as), n. [The Greek letters α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, as numerals express 365.] 1. A word denoting a power which presides over 365 others, the number of days in a year; and used as a mystical term to express the supreme God, under whom the Basilidians supposed 365 dependent deities. It was the principle of the Gnostic hierarchy, whence sprang their multitude of sons.—2. In *antiq.* a gem or stone, with the word *abraxas* engraven on it.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the large magpie-moth (*Abraxas gossupestis*), the larva of which are very destructive to our gooseberry and currant bushes, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

Abrai (ab-rá'), v. t. [As a present tense or infinitive this is a corrupt form. See *ABRAID*.] To awake.

But when as I did out of sleep abray,
I found her not where I left her whyleare.

Abraze (ab-rá-zé), n. [Gr. α, neg., and *breaze*, to bubble.] A mineral that does not effervesce when melted before the blow-pipe.

Abrazitic (ab-rá-zit'ik), a. In *mineral*. not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe.

Abroad, **Abroad** (a-bréd'), adv. Abroad. *Burns*. [Scotch.] Spelled also *abraid*.

Abreast (a-breast'), adv. [Prefix *ab*, on or at, and *breast*.] 1. Side by side, with the breasts in a line. 'The riders rode abreast.' *Dryden*.—2. *Naut.* lying side by side with stems equally advanced; also, when used to mark the situation of vessels in regard to other objects, opposite, over against, lying so that the objects are on a line with the beam: with *of*.

The Bellina . . . kept too close to the starboard wheel, and grounded abreast of the outer ship of the enemy.

3. *Fig.* up to a certain degree or pitch; up to a certain level; as, to keep abreast of the present state of science.—4. At the same time; simultaneously.

Abreast therewith began a convocation. *Fuller*.

Abreast, adv. Abroad. *Chaucer*.

Abrenounce (ab-ré-nouns), v. t. [Prefix *ab*, and *renounce*.] To renounce absolutely.

Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to abrenounce their wives or their livings.

Abrenunciation (ab-ré-nun-si-á'shon), n. Renunciation; absolute denial. 'An abrenunciation of that truth which he so long had professed.' *Fuller*.

Abreption (ab-rep'shon), n. [*L. abripio*, *abreptum*, to snatch away from—*ab*, from, and *ripio*, *raptum*, to snatch. See *RAVISH*.] A carrying away, or state of being seized and carried away.

Abreuvoir (a-brú-vvóir), n. [*Fr. abreuvoir*, a watering-place, from *abreuver*, O. *Fr. abruver*, to water; *It. abbeverare*; *L. abbeverare*, *abbeverare*, from *L. ad*, indicating direction, and *bibo*, to drink.] 1. A receptacle for water.—2. In *masonry*, the joint between stones to be filled with mortar.

Abriook (ab-ri-kok), n. Same as *Apricot* (which see).

Abrioot (ab-ri-kot), n. Same as *Apricot*.

Abridge (a-bríj'), v. t. pret. & pp. *abridged*; ppr. *abridging* [*Fr. abréger*, from *L. abbre-*

viare, to shorten; *abbreviare*, according to a principle seen in the change of many words from Latin to French, becoming *abbrejare*, *abbrejare*, and finally *abréger*. Comp. *L. Hieroclyma*, *Hieronymus*, *sinia*, *diurnus*, *windemia*, *allivare*, *pigeonem*, *rabies*, with *Fr. Jérusalem*, *Jérôme*, *singe*, *jour*, *pendange*, *allegre*, *pigeon*, *rage*.] 1. To make shorter; to curtail. 'Abridged cloaks.' *Sir W. Scott*.—2. To epitomize; to shorten by fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; to condense: used of writings; as, *Justin abridged* the history of Troilus Pompeius.—3. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labour; to *abridge* power or rights.—4. To deprive; to cut off from: followed by *of* and formerly by *from*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights or enjoyments.

Not do I now make mean to be abridged
From such a noble rate.

5. In *alg.* to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to its more simple form. *SYN.* To shorten, abbreviate, contract, epitomize, condense, compress, retrench, reduce, curtail, diminish, cut short.

Abrider (a-bríj'ér), n. One who or that which abridges.

Abridgment (a-bríj'ment), n. 1. The act of abridging or state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction; as, an *abridgment* of expenses. 'Abridgment of liberty.' *Locke*.

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that abridgment.

2. An epitome; a summary, as of a book; an abstract or condensation.

An abridgment or abstract of anything is the whole in little.

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,
An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man.

3. That which abridges or cuts short.

[Rare.]

Look where my abridgment comes [namely, that which cuts me short in my speech: compare, however, meaning 4].

4. That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime.

[Rare.]

Say what abridgment have you for this evening?
What mask? What music?

—*Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*. An *abridgment* is a work shortened or abridged by being briefly expressed, or by having the less essential parts omitted; a *compendium* is a condensed view of a particular subject regarded as complete in itself; as, a *compendium* of literature, of the laws of commerce, &c.; an *epitome* is also a condensed view, but not necessarily of a whole subject, and has more reference to the selection of essential facts than an *abridgment*; every *epitome* is an *abridgment*, but every *abridgment* is not an *epitome*; an *abstract* is a bare statement of facts contained in, or of the leading features of a work.—*SYN.* Diminution, reduction, curtailment, contraction, deprivation, restraint, restriction, compendium, epitome, abstract.

Abroach (a-bróch'), a. or adv. [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *broach* (which see).] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out; as, the cask is *abroach*.—To set *abroach*, (a) to set running; to cause to flow.

Hogheads of ale were set *abroach*. *Sir W. Scott*.

(b) *Fig.* to give rise to; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to propagate. 'Set mischief *abroach*.' *Shak*.

Abroacht (a-bróch'), v. t. To open, as a cask, for the purpose of taking out liquor; to tap; to broach.

Abroachment (a-bróch'ment), n. Same as *Abroachment*.

Abroad (a-brád'), adv. [*A. Sax. onbrade*, that is, on breadth, from *on*, and *brád*, broad. See *BROAD*.] At large; widely; without being confined to narrow limits; with expansion; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad*.

The angry northern wind
Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, *abroad*.

Specifically, (a) beyond or out of the walls of a house, camp, or other inclosure; as, to walk *abroad*. (b) Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go *abroad* for an education; we have broils at home and enemies *abroad*. (c) Extensively; before the public at large.

He . . . began . . . to blaze *abroad* the matter.

—To be *all abroad*, (a) to be wide of the

mark, in a figurative sense; to be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (b) To be at a loss; to be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, non-plussed; to be all or quite at sea.—*The schoolmaster is abroad*, education is diffused among the people. See under *SCHOOLMASTER*.

Abrocoma (ab-ro'ko-ma), n. [*Gr. habros*, delicate, and *komé*, hair.] A genus of small rodent, rat-like animals, natives of South America, remarkable for the fineness of their fur. More properly *Habrocoma*.

Abrogable (ab-ró-ga-bl), a. Capable of being abrogated.

Abrogate (ab-ró-gát), v. t. pret. & pp. *abrogated*; ppr. *abrogating*. [*L. abrogo*, to repeal—*ab*, from, and *rogo*, to ask or propose, as a law.] 1. To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor: applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.—2. To keep clear of; to avoid: so used by a pedant in *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Perge, good Holofernes, *perge*: so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility.

—*Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Abrogate*. See under *ABOLISH*.—*SYN.* To repeal, annul, set aside, rescind, revoke, abolish, cancel.

Abrogate (ab-ró-gát), a. Annulled; abolished.

Abrogation (ab-ró-gá'shon), n. The act of abrogating; repeal by authority of the legislative power, or any competent authority.

Abroma (ab-ró-ma), n. [*Gr. α, neg.*, and *bróma*, food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceae, tribe Butnerieae. *A. augusta* is a native of the East Indies, and *A. javanica* of New South Wales. Some of the species are evergreen stove shrubs.

Abrood (a-bród'), adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *brood*.] In the act, or as in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass.

Abrooding (a-bród'ing), n. The act of brooding over.

Abrook (a-bruk'), v. t. To brook; to endure.

See *BROOK*.

All can thy noble mind *abrook*.

The abject people gazing in thy face.

Abrotanoid (a-brot'an-oid), n. [*Gr. abrotan*, a plant, southernwood, and *oides*, form.] A species of sclerodermatous corals, the *Madrepora abrotanoides*, an East Indian reef coral.

Abrotanum (a-brot'an-un), n. [*Gr. abrotan*, *L. abrotanum*; *L. L. abrotanum*.] An evergreen plant, of the genus *Artemisia*, called also *southernwood*. See *SOUTHERNWOOD*.

Abrupt (a-brupt'), a. [*L. abruptus*, from *abrupto*, to break off—*ab*, off, from, and *rumpo*, *raptum*, to break. See *RUPTURE*.] 1. Steep; craggy: applied to rocks, precipices, and the like.—2. *Fig.* sudden; without notice: to prepare the mind for the event; as, an *abrupt* entrance or dress.

Abrupt death,
A period puts and stops
his impious breath.

3. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as, an *abrupt* style.—4. In *bot.* suddenly terminating.—*Abrupt* leaf, one that has its extremity cut off as it were by a transverse line.—*Abrupt* pinnate leaf, a leaf which has neither leaflet nor tendril at the end.

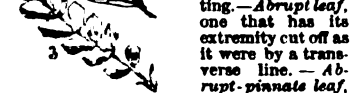
—*Abrupt* root, one terminating abruptly, as if part had been cut off.—*SYN.* Sudden, unexpected, hasty, rough, blunt, disconnected, broken.

Abrupt (ab-rupt'), n. An abrupt place; a vast chasm. [Rare and poetical.]

Or spread his airy flight,
Overborne with undefatigable wings
Over the vast *abrupt*.

Abrupt (ab-rupt'), v. t. To break off; to interrupt; to disturb.—*Insecurity* . . . *abrupted* our tranquillities. *Sir T. Browne*.

Abrupted (ab-rup'ted), a. Torn off; torn asunder.



1. Abrupt Root. 2. Abrupt Leaf. 3. Abrupt-pinnate. 4. Abrupt-leaf.

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Abrupted (ab-rup'ted), a. Torn off; torn asunder.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KET*.

Abruption (ab-rup'ahon), *n.* [See ABRUPT.] A sudden breaking off; a sudden termination; a violent separation of bodies.

By this abruption posterity lost more instruction than delight. *Johnson.*

Abruptly (ab-rup'ti), *adv.* 1. Precipitantly; as, the rocks rise abruptly from the water's edge. — 2. Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the minister left France abruptly. — 3. In bot. with an abrupt termination; as, an abruptly pinnate leaf. See under ABRUPT.

Abruptness (ab-rup'tnee), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being abrupt; as, (a) the state or quality of being steep or craggy; precipitousness. (b) Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence. — 2. Harshness or roughness in sound.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no abruptness of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Hewell.*

Abrus (ab'rus), *n.* [Gr. *habros*, elegant.] A genus of leguminous plants. *A. precatorius*, or wild liquorice, is a West Indian evergreen climber. Its polished and parti-coloured seeds, called *fumble beads*, were formerly strung and employed as beads for rosaries, necklaces, &c. Its root is used in the West Indies as liquorice is with us.

Abcess (ab'ses), *n.* [L. *abcessus*, a going away, and in medical language an abcess, from *abcedere*, to depart, to separate, to gather into an abcess—*abs*, away, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, whence *cession*, *cede*, &c.] In med. a collection of purulent matter, formed or deposited in the structure of an organ or part; an imposthume. An *abcess* is never an original disease, but the effect of inflammatory action however excited.

Abcession† (ab-se'shon), *n.* [See ABCESS.] An abcess.

Abcind (ab-sind'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindo*, to cut off—*ab*, from, and *scindo*, to cut.] To cut off. [Rare.] 'Two syllables *abscinded* from the rest.' *Johnson.*

Abcissa (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *Abcissa*.

Abcissa (ab-sis'sa), *n. pl.* **Abcissæ** (ab-sis'sæ). [L. *abscissus*, pp. of *abscindo*, to cut off. See ABCIND.] Any part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex; or some other fixed point where all the abscissæ begin, and another line called the ordinate which is terminated in the curve.

Thus, in the parabolic figure B C A, the part of the axis B C intercepted between the semi-ordinate B D and the vertex C is an abscissa. [L.] A logical series of arguments in which we go on excluding, one by one, certain suppositions from the object whose real nature we are seeking to ascertain. Thus, we may say of a disease it cannot be small-pox, for, &c.; it cannot be scarlatina, for, &c.; and so go on gradually narrowing the range of possible suppositions.

Abcission (ab-si'shon), *n.* [L. *abscisio*, from *abscindo*, *abscisum*, to cut off.] 1. The act of cutting off; severance; removal. 'Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member.' *Jer. Taylor*. — 2. The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Jer. Taylor*; *Sir T. Browne*. — 3. Retrenchment. [Rare.] — 4. The sudden termination of a disease by death. *Hooper*. — 5. In rhet. a figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, 'He is a man of so much honour and candour, and such generosity—but I need say no more.'

Abseond (ab-skond'), *v. i.* [L. *abseondo*, to hide—*abs*, from, and *condo*, to hide.] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw or absent one's self in a private manner; to take one's self off; to decamp; especially used of persons who go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process. — 2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed. 'The mar-mot *abseonds* in winter.' *Ray*.

Abseond† (ab-skond'), *v. t.* To conceal.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *abseonded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe. *Bentley.*

Abseondedly† (ab-skond'ed-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

An old Roman priest that then lived *abseondedly* in Oxon. *Ifood.*

Abseondence† (ab-skond'ens), *n.* Concealment.

Abseonder (ab-skond'er), *n.* One who abseonds.

Abseonsio (ab-skon'shi-o), *n.* [See ABSEOND.] In anat. and surg. a cavity or sinus.

Absence (ab'sens), *n.* [L. *absentia*, absence, from *absens*, *absentis*, absent, pres. part. of *absum*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum*, *esse*, to be. From same base are *present*, *entity*, &c.] The state of being absent: (a) the state of being at a distance in place; state of being away; opposed to *presence*; as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*. (b) The state of being wanting; non-existence within a certain sphere; as, the *absence* of evidence. 'In the *absence* of conventional law.' *Ch. Kent*. (c) Inattention to things present; an example or instance of inattention. 'To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*.' *Landor*. 'Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind.' *Addison*. — *Absence of mind*, the result of the mind fixing its attention on a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws it away from things or objects present, to others distant or foreign. — *Decree in absence*, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause.

Absent (ab'sent), *a.* 1. Not present; not in a certain place or among certain people; at a distance; away; somewhere else. 'Absent from one another.' *Gen. xxi. 49*. — 2. Not existing somewhere; being wanting; not forming an attribute of something; as, among them refinement is *absent*; revenge is entirely *absent* from his character. — 3. Inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation or surrounding objects; having the mind withdrawn from what is passing; heedless; as, an *absent* man is un-civil to the company.

What is commonly called an *absent* man, is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man. *Chesterfield.*

— *Absent, Abstracted.* An *absent* man is one whose mind is so constituted that it unconsciously wanders from the scene or circumstances in which he is; but a man is *abstracted* from what is present by some overmastering emotion, or some weighty matter for reflection concentrating his attention on itself.

Absent (ab-sent'), *v. t.* 1. To withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to keep away; used with reflexive pronouns; as, let a man *absent himself* from the company. 'If I should yet *absent me* from your bed.' *Shak.* — 2. To make absent.

Go: for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton.*

Absent† (ab'sent), *n.* One who is not present. Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another. *Bp. Morton.*

Absentaneous† (ab'sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey.*

Absentation (ab-sen-tā'shon), *n.* The act of absenting one's self; absence.

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* [See ABSENCE.] One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like; one who removes to a distant place or to another country: it is a term specifically applied generally by way of reproach to landlords and capitalists, who, deriving their income from one country, reside in another, in which they spend their incomes. — *Absentee tax*, a tax of 4s. in the pound, imposed in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees. It ceased in 1773. Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1773 and 1788 to reimpose it.

Absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* The practice or habit which gives the name of an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, or estate.

Absenter (ab-sen-tēr), *n.* One who absents himself.

He (Judge Foster) has fined all the *absenters* £40 apiece. *Ld. Thurlow.*

Absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

Absentment (ab-sent'ment), *n.* The state of being absent. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Absinth (ab'sinth), *n.* Wormwood. See ABSINTHIUM.

Absinthe (ab-sant, ap-sant), *n.* [Fr.] A popular French liqueur or cordial consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood.

Absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a.* [See ABSIN-

THIUM.] Of the nature of wormwood. 'Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.' *Randolph.*

Absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

Absinthin, **Absinthine** (ab-sin'thin), *n.* (C₁₅H₁₂O₆). The crystalline bitter principle of wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).

Absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n.* [L. *absinthium*, Gr. *absinthion*, Per. and Chal. *afsinthin*.] The common wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*), a bitter plant, used as a tonic. It belongs to the nat. order Compositæ.

Abais (ab'sis), *n.* In astron. see APSIS.

Abait† (ab-ist'), *v. t.* [L. *abisto*, to withdraw.] To stand off; to leave off.

Abastance† (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back from.

Abait omen (ab'sit'ō'men), [L.] May it not be ominous! May the omen be falsified!

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*. See ABSOLVE.] 1. Freed from limitation or condition; unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise; an *absolute* bond. — 2. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince. — 3. Complete in itself; finished; perfect; consummate; as, *absolute* beauty; now applied in this sense only to qualities, but formerly applied also to persons. 'As grave, as just, as *absolute* as Angelo.' *Shak.*

So *absolute* she seems *Milton.*

And in herself complete.

4. Positive; decided; certain; not in doubt; frequent in Shakspeare, but now rare.

The colour of my hair he cannot tell, Or answers dark, at random; while he sure, He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten, Of my last subscription. *Mrs. Browning.*

5. Peremptory; authoritative. 'Tapped her on the head with *absolute* forefinger.' *Mrs. Browning*. — 6.† Absolved; freed. *Chaucer.*

7. In metaph. (a) not relative; as, *absolute* knowledge, that is, immediate knowledge of things as they exist in themselves, as distinguished from relative knowledge, which is a knowledge of things as they appear to the perceptive mind. (b) Existing independent of any other cause; self-existing; self-sufficing; existing without condition or relation; unconditional; as, God is *absolute*. (c) In the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, unconditionally limited; having limits which belong unconditionally to the object; opposed to *infinite*. — 8. In gram. applied to the case used to express certain circumstances adverbially when the case is not determined by any other word in the sentence; as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, and the *ablative absolute* in Latin. — 9. In chem. pure; unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol.

— *Absolute equation*, in astron. the sum of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its optic equation; this would subsist if the planet's real motion was uniform. The eccentric inequality is caused by the planet's motion not being uniform. — *Absolute term* or *number*, in alg. that term which is completely known, and to which all the other part of an equation is made equal; thus, in the equation $x^2 + 12x = 24$, the *absolute* term is 24. — *Absolute motion*, the absolute change of place in a moving body, independent of the motion of any other body. — *Absolute magnitude* of a force, the intensity of a force measured by weight, as by pounds, &c. — *Absolute gravity*, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium; or it may be considered as the whole force with which a body is impelled toward the centre of attraction, without regard to modifying circumstances. — 878. Positive, peremptory, certain, unconditional, arbitrary, despotic, unconditional, unrelated.

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *n.* In metaph. (a) that which exists independent of condition or relation; the self-existent unalterable original; the ultimate cause of all phenomena: always preceded by the definite article *the absolute*.

All philosophy aims at a knowledge of the *absolute* under different phases. *Fleming.*

(b) In the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, that which is unconditionally limited; that to which limits belong in the very nature of things.

The unconditionally unlimited, or the infinite, the unconditionally limited, or the *absolute*, cannot positively be construed by the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absolutely (ab-sô-lût-lî), *adv.* Completely; wholly; without restriction, limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; perpetually.

Absolutely we cannot commend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or fearlessness to die. *Hooker.*

Command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

Absoluteness (ab-sô-lût-nês), *n.* The state of being absolute; independence; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness.

Absolution (ab-sô-lû'shon), *n.* [*L. absolutio.* See **ABOLVE**.] 1. The act of absolving or state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent. Protestants ascribe a declarative, but not an efficient power to absolution. It announces and assures forgiveness, on the ground of repentance, but does not impart it. — 2. In the following passage the meaning is doubtful, perhaps finish; pollah.

Some men are tall and big; so some language is high and great. Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolutions* plentiful, and poured out, all grave, sincere, and strong. *B. Jensen, Discoveries.*

Absolutism (ab-sô-lût-izm), *n.* 1. State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government.

If the emperor cannot acquiesce in this, the other road is to complete *absolutism*. *Times newspaper.*

2. Doctrine of predestination or absolute decrees.

Absolutist (ab-sô-lût-ist), *n.* 1. An advocate for despotism, or for absolute government. 2. In *metaph.* one who maintains that it is possible to realize a cognition or concept of the absolute.

Hence the necessity which compelled Schelling and the *absolutists* to place the absolute in the indifference of subject and object, of knowledge and existence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absolutistic (ab-sô-lût-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to absolutism.

Absolutory (ab-sô-lû'to-ri), *a.* Absolving or capable of absolving. 'An absolutory sentence.' *Apule.*

Absolvable (ab-sô-lv'a-bl), *a.* That may be absolved.

Absolvent (ab-sô-lv'a-to-ri), *a.* Conferring absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

Absolve (ab-sôlv'), *v.t. pret. & pp. absolved; ppr. absolving.* [*L. absolvo, to set free—ab, from, and solvo, to loose, to solve.*] 1. To set free or release from some duty, obligation, or responsibility; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise. — 2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; to acquit; specifically, in *eccles. lan.* to forgive or grant remission of sins to; to pronounce forgiveness of sins to. — 3. To accomplish; to finish. 'The work begun, how soon *absolved*.' *Milton.* — 4. To solve; to resolve; to explain. 'Absolve we this?' *Young.*

We shall not *absolve* the doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

RYN. To free, release, exonerate, discharge, acquit, pardon.

Absolver (ab-sôlv'ér), *n.* One who absolves; one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

Absolvitor (ab-sôlv'í-tor), *n.* In *law*, a decree of absolution. — *Decree of absolvitor, in Scots law*, a decree in favour of the defender in an action. A decree in favour of the pursuer is called a *decree condemnator*.

ABSONANT (ab-sô-nant), *a.* [*L. ab, from, and sonans, ppr. of sonare, to sound.* See **ABSONOUS**.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant; opposed to consonant. 'Absonant to nature.' *Quarles.*

Absonate (ab-sô-nat), *v.t.* To avoid; to detect. *Abb.*

Absonous (ab-sô-nus), *a.* [*L. absonus—ab, from, and sonus, sound.*] 1. Unmusical. 2. *Fig.* discordant; opposed; contrary. 'Absonous to our reason.' *Glanville.*

Absorb (ab-sorb'), *v.t.* [*L. absorbeo—ab, from, and sorbeo, to suck in.*] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge; to take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body. 2. To swallow up; to engulf, as a body in a whirlpool.

And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all. *Cowper.*

3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury. — 4. To engross or engage wholly; as, these studies quite *absorbed* his attention. — 5. To take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when carbon *absorbs* gases.

6. In *med.* to counteract or neutralize; as, *magnesia absorbs* acidity in the stomach.

—**Absorb, Engross.** *Absorb* rather refers to the occupation of one's mind or attention in anything so that the person is withdrawn from his external surroundings for the time being, a certain amount of passivity being attached to the use of the word; *engross* is rather to engage one's whole attention and energies, thus implying activity; thus one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business; the words, however, are sometimes interchangeable.

Absorbability (ab-sorb'a-bil'i-tî), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

Absorbable (ab-sorb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

Absorbed (ab-sorb'd), *p. and a.* Specifically, applied to pictures in which the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the colour flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *chilled*.

Absorbent (ab-sorb'ent), *a.* Capable of absorbing fluids; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption; as, *absorbent* vessels; *absorbent* system. See the noun. — *Absorbent grounds, in painting*, picture grounds prepared either in board or canvas, so as to have the power of imbibing the redundant oil from the colours, for the sake of expedition, or to increase the brilliancy of the colours.

Absorbent (ab-sorb'ent), *n.* Anything which absorbs; specifically, (a) in *anat. and physiol.* a vessel which imbibes or takes in nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrate class of animals, one of a system of vessels ramifying through the body and forming a connecting link between the digestive and the circulatory systems, that is, acting as the media through which matters are absorbed from the alimentary canal on the one hand, and from the blood and tissues on the other. They are denominated, according to the liquids which they convey, *lacteals* or *lymphatics*, which both end in a common trunk called the thoracic duct. (b) In *med.* a medicine which neutralizes acidity in the stomach and bowels, as *magnesia*, prepared chalk, &c. (c) In *surg.* a substance, as cobweb, sponge, &c., applied to a bleeding surface to arrest hemorrhage, by forming with the blood a solid adhesive compound. (d) In *chem.* anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; also a substance, such as *magnesia*, *lime*, &c., which neutralizes acids.

Absorbing (ab-sorb'ing), *p. and a.* Imbibing; engrossing; as, the spectacle was most *absorbing*. — *Absorbing well*, a shaft sunk through an impermeable bed or stratum into a permeable one so as to carry off water conveyed into it. Such wells are employed in mining and manufactures to carry off excess of drainage water or water defiled by noxious substances. Called also *Dead Well*.

Absorption (ab-sôrb'ishon), *n.* Absorption.

Absorpt (ab-sorpt'). Same as *Absorbed*.

Absorptiometer (ab-sôrb'shi-om'et-ér), *n.* [*L. absorptio, absorption, and Gr. metron, a measure.*] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of liquid. It is a graduated tube in which a certain quantity of the gas and liquid is agitated over mercury. The amount of absorption is measured on the scale by the height the mercury presses up the liquid in the tube.

Absorption (ab-sôrb'ishon), *n.* [*L. absorptio.* See **ABSORB**.] The act or process of absorbing, or state of being absorbed in all the senses of the verb; as, (a) the act or process of imbibing, swallowing, engulfing mechanically. (b) The condition of having one's attention entirely occupied with something. (c) In *chem. and physics*, a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action, as *absorption* of gases, light, heat; as, the *absorption* of heat by surrounding bodies; *absorption* of electricity. (d) In *physiol.* one of the vital organic functions by which the materials of growth and nutrition are absorbed and conveyed to the organs of plants and animals. In vertebrate animals this is performed by the absorbent system, consisting of the lymphatics and lacteals and their connected glands. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in sea-weeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. — *Interstitial absorption.*

See under **INTERSTITIAL**. — *Cutaneous or external absorption, in med.* the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, has the effect of exciting salivation. — *Absorption of colour*, the phenomenon observed when certain colours are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies; thus pieces of coloured glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colours to pass through freely. The absorption of light is the same kind of phenomenon. — *Absorption of light*, that quality in an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is retained within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this that a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish colour, glass a bluish-green colour. — *Absorption lines, in spectrum analysis*, dark lines produced in a spectrum by the absorbing of a portion of the light by a vapour intervening between the source of light and the spectroscope. — *Absorption spectrum*, a spectrum with absorption lines. — *Absorption of heat*, that quality in an imperfectly polished or opaque body by which the rays of heat impinging on its surface enter its body to be distributed afterwards by radiation: *absorption* is in inverse ratio to reflection.

Absorptive (ab-sôrb'tiv), *a.* [*Fr. absorptif.*] Having power to absorb or imbibe.

Absorptivity (ab-sôrb-tiv'i-tî), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. 'The absorptivity inherent in organic beings.' *Dana.* [Rare.]

Absquatulate (ab-skwo'tû-lât), *v.t.* To run away; to abscond; to make off. [An American vulgarism.]

Absque hoc (ab-skwe' hok). [*L.*] Without this or that; specifically, in *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

Abstain (ab-stân'), *v.i.* [Norm. *absteigner*, *Fr. abstenir*, to hold one's self back, to abstain; *L. abstinere*, to keep from—*ab*, from, and *teneo*, to hold. *Contain, tenant, tenacious*, &c., are from the same stem.] To forbear or refrain from voluntarily, especially to refrain from what gratifies the passions or appetites; to refrain; to forbear; to withhold; as, to *abstain* from the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain* from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. *Acts xv. 29.*

Abstainer (ab-stân'ér), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

Abstemious (ab-stê'mi-us), *a.* [*L. abstemius—ab, and root seen in temetum, strong drink. temulentus, drunken; Skr. tim, to be wet.*] 1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent.

Under his special eye

Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain. *Milton.*

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Characterized by great temperance; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare; as, an *abstemious* diet; opposed to *luxurious* or *rich*. — 3. Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence; as, an *abstemious* life.

Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay

To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day. *Pope.*

4. Promoting or favouring abstemiousness; associated with abstemiousness. [Rare.]

Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well. *Dryden.*

Abstemiously (ab-stê'mi-us-lî), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

Abstemiousness (ab-stê'mi-us-nês), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. [This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance*.]

Abstention (ab-sten'shon), *n.* [*L. abstentio.* See **ABSTAIN**.] The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence.

As may well be supposed, this *abstention* of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness, by the head-quarters staff of the English with surprise and vexation, by the French with surprise and curiosity. *Kingsley.*

Absterge (ab-stérj'), *v.t. pret. & pp. absterged; ppr. absterging.* [*L. abstergeo, to wipe off—*

abe, and *tergeo*, to wipe.] 1. To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to wash away. 'To *absterpe*, belike, that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are then subject.' Sir T. Browne.—2. In med. to cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer; also, to purge. See *DEREGENT*.

Abstergent (ab-stér-jent), *n.* A Having cleansing or purgative properties.

Abstergent (ab-stér-jent), *n.* 1. Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—2. In med. a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent*.

Absterse (ab-stér-sé), *v.t.* To absterge; to cleanse; to purify. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Absterision (ab-stér-shon), *n.* [L. *absterisio*. See *ABSTERGENT*.] 1. The act of wiping clean. 'Absterision and *absterisio*.' Sir W. Scott. 2. In med. a cleansing by medicines which remove foulness about sores, or humours or obstructions from the system.

Absterision is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part.

Absterive (ab-stér-iv), *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See *DETERGENT*.

The seats with purple clothe in order due, And let the *absterive* sponge the board renew. Pope.

Absterive (ab-stér-iv), *n.* That which effects absterision; that which purifies.

Absterives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. Sp. Spruce.

Absteriveness (ab-stér-iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being absterive or abstergent. 'A caustic or a healing faculty, *absteriveness*, and the like.' Boyle.

Abstinence (ab-sti-nens), *n.* [L. *abstinentia*. See *ABSTAIN*.] 1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything within our reach; forbearing any action; abnegation.

Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their protection, as well as the *abstinence* of the persons who supplied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated. J. S. Mill.

More specifically—2. The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of any animal or sensual propensities. It denotes either a total forbearance, or a forbearance of the usual quantity.

Against diseases here the strongest fence Is the defensive virtue *abstinence*. Herrick.

Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with greediness which long and enforced *abstinence* naturally produces. Macaulay.

3. In a still narrower sense: (a) forbearance from the use of ardent spirits: in this sense *abstinence* is usually preceded by the adjective *total*. (b) *Eccles.* the refraining from certain kinds of food on certain days, as *flesh on Fridays*.

Abstinency (ab-sti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *Abstinence*. [Rare.]

Abstinent (ab-sti-nent), *a.* [L. *abstinens*, *abstinens*. See *ABSTAIN*.] Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

Abstinent (ab-sti-nent), *n.* 1. One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.—2. A name sometimes given to a teetotaler.

Abstinently (ab-sti-nent-li), *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

Abstorted† (ab-stort-ed), *a.* [L. *abs*, and *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, *tortum*, to wrench. See *TORTURE*.] Forced away. Bailey.

Abstract (ab-strakt), *v.t.* [From *L. abstraho*, *abstractum*, to draw away—*abs*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, which appears also in *contract*, *delect*, *retract*, &c., and is allied to *E. drag*.] 1. To draw away; to take away; to withdraw; as, to *abstract* the attention of any one.—2. To take away mentally; to separate, as the qualities or properties of an object in the mind; to consider separately; as, to *abstract* ideas.—3. To derive the idea of; to receive suggestions of; to deduce.

And thus from divers accidents and acts Which do within her observation fall, The goddesses and powers divine *abstract*, As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all. Sir J. Davies.

4. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary.

Let us *abstract* them into brief compends. Watts.

5. To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel or money from a bank.—6. To

separate, as the spirits or more volatile part from any substance by distillation: but in this sense *abstract* is now more generally used. 'Having *abstracted* the whole spirit.' Boyle.

Abstract (ab-strakt), *v.i.* To form abstractions; to separate ideas; to distinguish between the attribute and the concrete in which it exists. 'Brutes *abstract* not.' Locke. —To *abstract*, from, to separate our thoughts from; to leave out of consideration.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. Dr. H. More.

Abstract (ab-strakt), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstraho*, *abstractum*. See *ABSTRACT*, *v.t.*] 1. Considered in itself; treated by itself; considered and treated apart from any application to a particular object; as, *abstract* mathematics; *abstract* logic.—2. Not concrete; very general; hence, *abstruse*, difficult; as, a very *abstract* subject of disquisition. In metaph. an *abstract idea* is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure. In gram. and logic, *abstract nouns* or *terms* are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things. Some metaphysicians understand by *abstract terms* all names which are the result of abstraction or generalization. This latter usage is strongly condemned by J. S. Mill (*Log.* i. 2, § 4), who applies to such words the term *general names*.—*Abstract* or *pure mathematics* is that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object, such as arithmetic and geometry. *Abstract mathematics* is thus distinguished from *mixed mathematics*, in which simple and *abstract* quantities previously considered in the former are applied to particular sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c.—*Abstract numbers* are assemblages of units considered independently of any thing or things that they might otherwise be supposed to represent. For example, 5 is an *abstract number* while it remains independent; but if we say 5 feet or 5 miles it is no longer an *abstract* but a *concrete number*.—3. Having the senses unemployed; insensible to outward objects; abstracted. 'Abstract as in a trance.' Milton.

4. Lacking a concrete object; refined; pure. [Rare.]

Love's not so pure and *abstract*, as they use To say, which have no mistress but their muse. Donne.

Abstract (ab-strakt), *n.* 1. That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence: now almost, if not quite exclusively applied to a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract* of all faults all men follow. Shak.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter he recollected the sentiments that he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read just after he had finished it. Watts.

Specifically—2. In arch. and engin. that portion of the bill of quantities, estimate, or account, which contains the summary of the various detailed articles: it is upon this *abstract* that the prices are applied.—3. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. Shak.

4. In gram. an *abstract term* or noun.

The concrete 'like' has its *abstract* likeness; the concretes 'father' and 'son' have, or might have, the *abstract* 'paternity' and 'filiiety' or 'filiation.' J. S. Mill.

—In the *abstract*, in a state of separation; as, a subject considered in the *abstract*, i.e. without reference to particular applications.

—*Abstract of title*, in law, an epitome or short statement of the evidences of ownership.—*Abstract*, See under *ABRIDGMENT*.

Abstracted (ab-strakt-ed), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Separated.

The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil. Milton.

2. Refined; exalted. 'Abstracted spiritual love.' Donne.—3. Difficult; *abstruse*; *abstract*. Johnson.—4. Absent in mind; inattentive.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends The water's murmuring lapse. T. Warren.

—*Absent*, *Abstracted*. See under *ABSENT*.

Abstractedly (ab-strakt-ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a separate state, or in contemplation only.

Deeming the exception to be rather a case *abstractedly* possible, than one which is frequently realized in fact. J. S. Mill.

2. In an abstracted or absent manner.

Abstractedness (ab-strakt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; *abstruseness*. 'The *abstractedness* of these speculations.' Hume.

Abstracter (ab-strakt-ér), *n.* One who abstracts; as, (a) one who makes an *abstract* or summary. (b) One who purloins.

Abstraction (ab-strak-shon), *n.* [L. *abstractio*. See *ABSTRACT*, *v.t.*] 1. The act of abstracting or separating; the act of withdrawing; withdrawal; as, the *abstraction* of heat from the body. Specifically—2. The act of separating mentally the qualities or properties of an object; the act of considering separately what is united in a complex object. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the colour of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So also when it considers whiteness, softness, virtue, existence, as separate from any particular objects. *Abstraction* is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in ideas the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class or collected body.

If, in contemplating several objects, and finding that they agree in certain points, we *abstract* the circumstances of agreement, disregarding the differences, and give to all and each of these objects a name applicable to them in respect of this agreement, i.e. a common name, as 'rose,' or again, if we give a name to some attribute wherein they agree, as 'greenness' or 'redness,' we are then said to *generalize*. *Abstraction*, therefore, does not necessarily imply generalization, though generalization implies *abstraction*. Whately.

3. The act of ascending from what is concrete and particular to what is abstract and general; the act of refining or sublimating.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of re-ascendancy and *abstraction*. T. Warren.

4. Something abstract; an idea or notion of an abstract character; an idea or notion having no discoverable relation to fact or practice; a theoretical, impracticable notion.

What are metaphysics themselves but intricate subtleties and fruitless *abstractions*? Butler.

5. A separation from worldly objects; a reclusive life; as, a hermit's *abstraction*.

6. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; as, a fit of *abstraction*.—7. The taking for one's own use part of the property of another.—8. In distillation, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.

Abstractitious† (ab-strakt-tiv-ahus), *a.* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. Ash.

Abstractive (ab-strakt-iv), *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of abstracting. 'The *abstractive* faculty.' Is. Taylor.—2.† *Abstractitious*.

Abstractively (ab-strakt-iv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

The life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate. Faithham.

Abstractly (ab-strakt-iv), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absolutely, in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself; as, matter *abstractly* considered.

Abstruseness (ab-strak-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object. 'The *abstruseness* of the ideas themselves.' Locke.

Abstraction (ab-strak-shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *stringo*, *strictum*, to bind.] The act of unbinding. [Rare.]

Abstringe† (ab-strin-jé), *v.t.* [L. *abstringo*—*ab*, and *stringo*, to bind.] To unbind.

Abstrude (ab-strud'), *v.t.* [L. *abstrudo*—*ab* or *abs*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.] To thrust away. Johnson.

Abstruse (ab-strus'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, to thrust away.] 1. Withdrawn

from view; out of the way; concealed. 'Hidden in the most **abstruse** dungeons of Barbary.' *Shelton*.—2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; profound; opposed to what is obvious.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some **abstruse** points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas. *Watts*.

Abstrusely (ab-strú'sh), *adv.* In an abstruse manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

Abstruseness (ab-strú'sh-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood.

Abstrusion (ab-strú'sh-on), *n.* The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

Abstrusify (ab-strú'sh-i), *v.* **Abstruseness**; that which is abstruse. 'Matters of difficulty and such which were not without abstrusities.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Abstruse (ab-strú'sh), *v.* [*L. abstruso*—*ab*, and *struso*, to take.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to consume; to destroy; to cause to disappear. *Boyle*.

Abstrusion (ab-strú'sh-on), *n.* [*L. abstrusio*. See **ABSTRUSE**.] Destruction. 'The total defect or abstrusion of religion.' *Bp. Gauden*.

Aburd (ab-é-árd'), *a.* [*L. absurdus*—*ab*, and *cerdus*, deaf, insensible. See **SURD**.] 1. Acting in a manner contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical; as, an **aburd** fellow; an **aburd** statement; **aburd** conduct.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and stupid; but one who shews it in an improper place is as impertinent and **aburd**. *Addison*.

Specifically.—2. In *logic* or *philos.* inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible; as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an **aburd** hypothesis; an **aburd** proposition.—**Aburd**, *foolish*, *irrational*, *irrefuted*, *preposterous*. **Aburd**, opposed to common sense, and hence often exciting ridicule or amusement; *foolish*, characterized by weakness of mind or silliness; *foolish* conduct is such as gives rise to a certain feeling of contempt; *irrational*, plainly and evidently opposed to reason; *irrefuted*, driven on by fate, not under the control of reason, possessed or caused by some misleading but overmastering idea; *preposterous* is not used of persons, and when used of actions, modes of procedure, &c., expresses a very high degree of absurdity, as much as amounts to putting the cart before the horse.

The phrase **aburd** to call a villain great. *Pope*.
I am a very **foolish**, fond old man. *Shak.*
It seemed utterly **irrational** any longer to maintain it. *Dr. Taylor*.

The people are so **infatuated** that if a cow falls sick, it is run to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison*.

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly **preposterous**. *Dr. Taylor*.

SYN. Foolish, irrational, ridiculous, preposterous, nonsensical, inconsistent, incongruous.

Aburd (ab-é-árd'), *n.* An act of absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch **aburd** that wit and fool delights. *Pope*.

Aburdity (ab-é-árd'i-ti), *n.* [*L. absurditas*; *Fr. absurdité*.] 1. The quality of being **aburd** or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense; as, the **aburdity** of such an idea; the **aburdity** of his conduct. 2. That which is **aburd**; an **aburd** action: in this sense it has a plural; as, the **aburdities** of men.—**SYN.** Folly, foolishness, inconsistency, preposterousness, self-contradiction, unreasonableness.

Aburdly (ab-é-árd'i), *adv.* In an **aburd** manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

Aburdness (ab-é-árd'nes), *n.* The same as **Aburdity**.

Abuna (ab-bú'na), *n.* One of a lower kind of nobility existing in Scotland at a very early period. The high-steward is said to have borne this title.

Abuna (ab-bú'na), *n.* The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia.

Abundance (a-bun'dáns), *n.* [*L. abundantia*, abundance, from *abundo*, to abound (which see).] A fulness or plenteousness great to overflowing; great plenty; ample sufficiency; strictly applicable to quantity only; as, *abundance* of corn; *abundance* of rain; but used also of number; as, an *abundance* of

peasants: when used absolutely, sometimes equivalent to abundant wealth or means; riches; affluence; as, to give of one's *abundances*.—**SYN.** Plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, plenty, copiousness, riches, affluence, wealth.

Abundant (a-bun'dánt), *a.* 1. Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an **abundant** supply.—2. Abounding; overflowing.

The Lord . . . **abundant** in goodness and truth. *Ex. xxxiv. 6.*

The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as tainted as it is **abundant**. *Brougham*.

—**Abundant number**, in *arith.* a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts 1+2+3+4+6=16. It is thus distinguished from a perfect number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 6=1+2+3; and from a deficient number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which is greater than 1+2+7.—**SYN.** Plentiful, copious, ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, rich.

Abundantly (a-bun'dánt-li), *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully.

Abune (a-bún'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Contr. for *aboven*, *abusen*, *A. Sax. abufan*.] Above; beyond; in a greater or higher degree. Written also *Aboon*. [Scotch.]

A-burton (a-bér'ton), *adv.* *Naut.* applied to caulk when placed athwartships in the hold. **Abusable** (a-bú'sa-bl), *a.* That may be abused.

Abusaget (a-bú'sá-j), *n.* Abuse.

Abuse (a-bú's), *v. t.* pret. & *v. p.* **abused**; *ppr.* **abusing**. [*Fr. abuser*; *L. abutor*, *abusus*—*ab*, and *utor*, to use. See **USE**.] 1. To use ill; to misuse; to put to a wrong or bad use; to divert from the proper use; to misapply; as, to **abuse** rights or privileges; to **abuse** words. 'They that use this world as not **abusing** it.' 1 Cor. vii. 31.—2. To do wrong to; to act injuriously towards; to injure; to disgrace; to dishonour; to slander.

He shall not **abuse** Robert Shallow, esquire. *Shak.*
I swear 'tis better to be much **abused** Than but to know't a little. *Shak.*
Poor soul, thy face is much **abused** with tears. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to defile.—4. To treat with contemptuous language; to revile.

He mocked them, and laughed at them, and **abused** them shamefully. *1 Mac. vii. 34.*

5. To deceive; to impose on; to corrupt or seduce by cajolery. Shakspere has, 'You are a great deal **abused**,' in the sense of, You are much mistaken.

Not be with all these tempting words **abused**. *Pope*.
SYN. To misuse, maltreat, injure, deceive, revile, reproach, vilify.

Abuse (a-bú's), *n.* 1. Ill use; improper treatment; or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application; as, an **abuse** of our natural powers; an **abuse** of civil rights, or of religious privileges; **abuse** of advantages; **abuse** of words, &c. 'Perverts best things to worst **abuse**, or to their meanest use.' *Milton*.—2. A corrupt practice or custom; an offence; a crime; a fault; as, the **abuses** of government.

If **abuses** be not remedied they will certainly increase. *Swift*.

No, I am that I am, and they that level At my **abuses** reckon up their own. *Shak.*

3. Ill-treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonour; especially ill-treatment in words; contemptuous language. 'Exposed to daily fraud, contempt, **abuse**, and wrong.' *Milton*.
4. Violation of a female.

After the **abuse** he forsook me. *Sir P. Sidney*.

5. Deception.
This is a strange **abuse**. Let's see thy face. *Shak.*
Is it some **abuse**, and no such thing? *Shak.*

Abuse of distress, in *law*, using an animal or chattel distrained, which makes the distrainer liable, as for wrongful appropriation.—**Abuse**, *inveective*. 'Abuse as compared with invective is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Inveective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education.' *C. J. Smith*.

Abuseful (a-bú's-fúl), *a.* Using or practising

abuse; abusive. 'The **abuseful** names of heretics and schismatics.' *Bp. Barlow*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Abusefulness (ab-bú's-fúl-nes), *n.* Want or absence of usefulness. [Probably coined by Mr. Buskin.]

And it depends on the person more than on the article whether its usefulness or **abusefulness** will be the quality developed in it. *Buskin*.

Abuser (a-bú's-ér), *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behaviour; one that deceives; a ravisher. 'Next thou, th' **abuser** of thy prince's ear.' *Sir J. Denham*. 'That vile **abuser** of young maidens.' *J. Fletcher*.

Abusio (a-bú's-i-ó), *n.* [*L.*] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which words are used with some deviation from their proper meaning.

Abusion (a-bú'sh-on), *n.* 1. Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. 'Redress the **abusions** and exactions.' 28 Hen. VIII. xxxiii.

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion Doth turn the name of soldiers to **abusion**. *Spenser*.

2. Deceit; illusion.

They spoken of magic and **abusion**. *Chaucer*.

Abusive (a-bú's-iv), *a.* 1. Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill-treatment; as, an **abusive** author; an **abusive** fellow.—2. Containing abuse, or serving as the instrument of abuse; rude; reproachful; as, **abusive** words.—3. Misleading or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word **abusive** improperly, according to the **abusive** acceptance thereof for these latter years. *Fuller*.

SYN. Reproachful, scurrilous, opprobrious, insolent, insulting, injurious, offensive, reviling.

Abusively (a-bú's-iv-li), *adv.* 1. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—2. Improperly; by misuse. 'Words being carelessly and **abusively** admitted, and as inconstantly retained.' *Glanville*.

Abusiveness (a-bú's-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill-usage.

Abut (a-bút'), *v. t.* [*Fr. aboutir*, to meet at the end, to border on—a, at, and *bout*, extremity. See **BUTT**.] To be contiguous; to join at a border or boundary; to form a point or line of contact; to terminate; to rest; with *on*, *upon*, *against*; as, his land **abuts** upon mine; the building **abuts** on the highway; the bridge **abuts** against the solid rock.

Abutilon (ab-ú'ti-lon), *n.* [Arabic name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, of wide distribution; the Indian mallows. The large flowers of the *A. esculentum* are boiled and eaten in Brazil. Some species are favourite garden and greenhouse plants, of which *A. vesicarium* is an exuberant and showy climber.

Abutment (a-bút'mént), *n.* 1. The condition of abutting.—2. That which abuts or borders on anything else; the part abutting; specifically, that which receives the end of, and gives support to, anything having a tendency to spread or thrust outwards, or in a horizontal direction, as the solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts, or from which it springs. See **BRIDGE**.

Abuttal (a-bút'al), *n.* The abutting or boundary of a piece of land; a portion of land contiguous to another.

Abuttal (a-bút'al), *v. t.* To abut, as pieces of land. *Spelman*.

Abutter (a-bút'ér), *n.* That which abuts. **Abutting** (a-bút'ing), *p.* and *a.* Approaching or advancing towards each other; contiguous.

Whose high upreared and **abutting** fronts The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shak.*

Abuy (a-bú'), *v. t.* [See **ABY**.] To pay the penalty of.

When a holy man **abuy**s so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our heinous and presumptuous sins? *Bp. Hall*.

Abuzz (a-bú'z), *a.* or *adv.* Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds: not used attributively.

The court was all astir and **abuzz**. *Dichens*.

Abvacuation (ab-vák'ú-á'sh-on), *n.* [*L. ab*, from, and *vacuo*, vacuum, to empty.] Same as **Abvacuation**.

Abvolute (ab'vó-lút), *v. t.* [*L. ab*, from, and *volo*, volatum, to fly.] To fly from.

Abvolution (ab'vó-lú'sh-on), *n.* The act of flying from. [Rare.]

Aby (a-bí'), *v. t.* [A softened form of *abide*, through influence of *aby*.] To hold out; to endure. But nought that wanhst rest can long **aby**. *Spenser*.

Aby (a-bi'), *s. l.* pret. & pp. *abought* or *abied*. [*A. Sax. abigan, to buy back, to pay for, O. E. abigge, abigge, abigge, to pay a penalty, to aby—preffix a, back, and bigan, to buy. It is occasionally written abay. See Buy*] To give or pay an equivalent for, to pay the penalty of, to atone for, to suffer for.

When herds head on her death lay,
It dursly shall aby, and death for handall pay.
Spenser.

The hath dursly abied it. *See 10 Scott.*

Abyas! Same as *Abyas*. Written also *Abias*.

Abyum! (a-bi'um), *n.* [*O. Fr. abisme, from L. L. abissinus, a superl. form from abyssus, an abym. The Romans affixed the superl. affix sometimes to nouns as well as to adjectives. Thus Plautus has oculissimus, from oculi, the eye, and the writers of the empire dominissimus, from dominus, a lord.] A gulf. 'The abyss of hell.' *Shak.**

Abyymal (a-bi'mal), *a.* Pertaining to an abyss, bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

Geology gives one the same abyssmal extent of time that astronomy does of space. Carlyle.

The Jews were struck dumb with abyssmal terror. *Mozart.*

Abyss (a-bis'), *n.* [*Gr. abyssos, bottomless—s, priv., and byssos, bottom, Ionic for bythos*] 1 A bottomless gulf, any deep immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively, specifically, hell, the bottomless pit.

Thy throne is darkness, in the abyss of light. *Milton.*

Some laboured to fathom the abysses of metaphysical theology.

2 In *Aer* the centre of an oscutcheon. **Abyssal** (a-bis'al), *a.* Relating to or like an abyss. *Abyssal zone*, in *phys. geog.* that belt or zone of the sea farthest from the shore, and above 100 fathoms deep—so named by Professor K. Forbes in dividing the bottom of the sea into zones when describing its plants and animals.

Abyssinian (ab-is-in'-an), *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants.

Abyssinian (ab-is-in'-an), *n.* 1 A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia.—2 A member of the Abyssinian Church.

Abyssus! (a-bis'-us), *n.* Same as *Abyss*. *Th. Jackson.*

Acacia (a-kā'shi-a), *n.* [*L. acacia, Gr. akasia, an Egyptian tree the thorny acacia, from akā, a point*] 1 A genus of plants, sub-order Leguminosae, sub-order Mimosa, for the most part natives of Arabia, Barbary, and the East Indies. As objects of ornament the acacias are usually of striking beauty. Some of the species produce casahuate, as *A. Cateshu*, and some crude gum-arabic, as *A. Verru*, *A. arabica*, *A. vera*.

beamed that the Son, though similar to, was not the same as the Father, others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar.

Acacia-tree (a-kā'shi-a-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*).

Acacio (a-kā'shi-ō), *n.* [*See ACAJOU*] A heavy durable wood of the red mahogany character, but darker and paler. Called also *Acajou*.

Acacy! (ak'-a-si), *n.* [*Gr. akasia—s, priv., and kates, bad.*] Freedom from malice. *Ash.*

Academe (ak'-a-dē-mē), *n.* [*See ACADEMY*] 1 The garden at Athens where Plato taught, the Academy.—2 An academy. 'This four academes' *Tennyson.*

Our court shall be a little academe. *Shak.*

Not hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout
An academe of poets I found not out. *Hemans.*

Academical (ak-a-dē-mi-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an academy. *Johnson.* [*Bara.*]

Academian! (ak-a-dē-mi-an), *n.* A member of an academy, a student in a university or college. 'That new-discarded academian.' *Milton.*

Academic, **Academical** (ak-a-dē-mi-k, ak-a-dē-mi-kal), *a.* [*L. academicus; Fr. académique*] 1 Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato in this sense the form *academic* is exclusively, or almost exclusively, used.—2 Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university, as, *academic studies*.—*Figures of academic proportions* in painting, a figure of little less than half the size of nature, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; also, any figure in an attitude conventional, or resembling those chosen in life academies, for the purpose of displaying to the students muscular action, form, and colour to the best advantage.

Academic (ak-a-dē-mi-k), *n.* 1 One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Plato. 2 A student in a college or university. 'A young academic.' *Watts.*

Academical (ak-a-dē-mi-kal), *n.* 1 A member of any academical club.—2 *pl.* The costume proper to the officers and students of a school or college.

Academically (ak'-a-dē-mi-kal-ly), *adv.* In an academical manner.

Academical (ak'-a-dē-mi'-khal), *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences, particularly, (a) a member of the Royal Academy of Arts, (b) a member of the French Academy. *See ACADEMY*.

Academism (a-kad'-em-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy.

Academist (a-kad'-em-ist), *n.* 1 An Academic philosopher.—2 A member of an academy. *Ray.*

Academy (a-kad'-em-ē), *n.* [*L. academeia, Gr. academeia, the Academy, from the hero Academus, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught*] 1 Originally a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences, hence, Plato and his followers collectively, the members of the school of Plato.

Had the poor vulgar root only been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden deity it might not so much be wondered at, but for the Academy to own such a paradox,—this was without excuse. *South.*

2 A school or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school, also, a school for teaching a particular art or particular sciences, as, a military academy.—3 An association for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (*Academicians*), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own department or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate the results of their labours in papers, of which the more important are afterwards printed. The French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences compose the French National Institute. The Royal Academy of Arts, in London, was founded in 1768 'for the purpose of cultivating and improving the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture.' The number of academicians,

originally thirty-six, is now forty-two, among whom are two engravers. The Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture was founded in 1820 on the model of the London Academy. It was incorporated in 1838, and consists of thirty academicians. *Academy Agave*, in painting, an academic study, a drawing or painting of the human figure nude, or partially draped, such as is made by students of painting.

Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* Belonging to Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Acajou (ak'-a-jō), *n.* [*Fr. acajou, Sp. caoba, Pg. acou, caia, It. acorgia, caia, mahogany, probably from Malay ayo, a tree.*] 1 A kind of heavy red mahogany, acacia.—2 A gum and resin from the stem of the mahogany-tree.

Acaleph, **Acalephan** (ak'-a-lē, ak-a-lē'an), *n.* A member of the order Acalepha, or sea-nettles. Spelled also *Acalephe*.

Acalephas (a-kā-lē'fās), *n. pl.* [*Gr. acalephs, a nettle*] A name sometimes applied to a large number of marine animals included in the sub-kingdom Ctenophora, and represented chiefly by the Medusae and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, &c. As a strictly scientific term, Acalephas, however, is not now used, the forms once included under it being now distributed among the Discophora and Lucernaria (both in class Hydrozoa), and the Ctenophora (in class Actinozoa). The most typical of the Acalephas, the Medusae, are gelatinous, free-swimming animals, consist-



1. *Medusa pallidum*. 2. *Rhizostoma Cuvieri*.

ing of an umbrella-shaped disc containing canals which radiate from the centre whence hang the digestive cavity. All have thread cells or articulating organs (see *KNEMATOPORE*) which discharge minute barbed structures that irritate the skin like the sting of a nettle, hence the name of the group.

Acalephoid (a-kā-lē'foid), *a.* Like an acaleph or medusa. [Less commonly used than *Medusoid*.]

Acalydia, **Acalycinous** (a-kā'lī-dia, ak-llī-in-us), *a.* [*Gr. s, not, and alym, a cup*] In bot. without a calyx or flower-cup.

Acanthaceus (ak-a-nā'shus), *a.* [*Gr. akanas, a prickly shrub*] In bot. armed with prickles; said of some rigid prickly plants, such as the pine-apple.

Acantha (a-kan'tha), *n.* [*Gr. akantha, a spine or thorn*] 1 In bot. a prickle.—2 In zool. a spine or prickly fin. 3 In anat. one of the acute processes of the vertebra, the spine of the tibia, or the spina dorsal.

Acanthaceus (ak-an-thā's-s), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, having for its type the genus *Acanthia*. The species are common in all tropical countries, and consist of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with opposite leaves and monopetalous corolla. They have mucilaginous and bitter properties.

Acanthaceus (ak-an-thā'shus), *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant, belonging to the order Acanthaceae.

Acanthos (a-kan'this), *n.* [*Gr. akanthos, mastic, the juice of a prickly plant that furnished a kind of mastic—akantha, a thorn*] The sweet juice of ivy buds.

Acanthothymus (ak-an-thi'thi-ō'sis), *n.* [*Gr. akantha, a thorn, and thymus, a fish*] In med. spinous fish-skin disease.

Acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a.* [*See ACANTHUR*] Pertaining to or resembling the plant *Acanthus*, made of material derived from a prickly plant.

Acanthocephala, **Acanthocephali** (a-kan'-thō-sēf'-a-lia, a-kan-thō-sēf'-a-lē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. akantha, a spine, and kēphalē, the head*] An order of mouthless Entozoa, having curved hooks on a retractile proboscis to attach themselves to the tissues of animals.

One species occurs in the liver of the cat, another in the alimentary canal of the swine.

Acantho-derma (a-kan'thō-dēr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine, and *derma*, the hide.] A genus of fossil, cartilaginous, hard-skinned fishes, with strong fin-spines, allied to Balistidae.

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō'déz), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine, and *oides*, resemblance.] A genus of fossil fishes, from the carboniferous strata, with strong bony spines.

Acanthodidm (ak-an-thō'di-dé), *n. pl.* A family of fossil fishes, including the genus *Acanthodes* (which see).

Acanthoid (a-kan'thoid), *a.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine.] Spiny.

Acanthophis (a-kan'thō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a prickly, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, the species of which are of small size, reside on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and small mammals. They have the tail furnished with a horny spur at the end, whence the generic name. *A. aetnensis*, the death-adder, an inhabitant of Australia, is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

Acanthoporus (ak-an'thō-for-us), *a.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a thorn, and *phero*, to bear.] Having or producing spines or prickles.

Acanthopteri (ak-an'thōp'tēr-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine, and *pteron*, a wing.] A group of spine-finned osseous fishes, in modern classifications generally regarded as a sub-order of the order Teleostei, and equivalent to the Acanthopterygii (which see).

Acanthopterous (ak-an'thōp'tēr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Acanthopteri.

Acanthopterygian (a-kan'thōp'tēr-i-j'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan'thōp'tēr-i-j'i-an), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan'thōp'tēr-i-j'i-an), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a thorn, and *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, from *pteryx*, a wing.] One

Corinthian and Composite orders, and said to have been invented by Callimachus, who took the idea of the Corinthian capital from observing an acanthus surrounding a tile-



Acanthus.

covered basket which had been placed over a tomb.

Acanthyllis (a-kan'thī-lis), *n.* [Gr. *akanthyllis*, a kind of finch, dim. from *akanthos*, the asikin.] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swallow family.

Acanthomite, **Acanthocone** (a-kan'ti-kōn-it, a-kan'ti-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, the asikin, and *konis*, powder, from the greenish colour of its powder.] A variety of prismatic epidote, an almost obsolete synonym of *Pistacite*. See *EPIDOTE*.

A capella (ā kā-pel'la), *adv.* [It.] In the style of church or chapel music: applied to compositions sung without musical accompaniments; thus, mass *a capella* is a mass purely sung.

Acardia (a-kār'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kardia*, the heart.] The state of being without a heart, as is the case with some foetuses or monstrous births.

Acardiac (a-kār'di-ak), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kardia*, the heart.] Without a heart.

Acardiic (a-kār'di-ak), *n.* A foetus without a heart.

Acaricide (a-kār'i-sid), *n.* A substance that destroys acarid or mites.

Acarid (ā-kār'id), *n.* One of the Acarida.

Acarida (a-kār'i-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akaris*, too short to be cut, small, tiny — *a*, priv., and *kairo*, to cut.] A division of Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, and water-mites. Of the true mites, the domestic or cheese mite and the itch-mite are examples. The garden-mites (Trombididae) and spider-mites (Gnathypidae) live upon plants; the wood-mites (Oribatidae) and harvest-ticks (Leptidae) are found amongst moss and herbage, or creeping on trees and stones; while the true ticks (Ixodidae) attach themselves parasitically to the bodies of various mammals, as sheep, oxen, dogs, &c. The water-mites (Hydrachnidae) are parasitic for at least a portion of their existence upon water-beetles and other aquatic insects. The mouth in all is formed for suction, and there is no definite line of demarcation between the unsegmented abdomen



Acarida

1, Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). 2, Cheese-mite (*Acarus domesticus*). 3, Harvest-tick (*Leptus autumnalis*).

and the cephalo-thorax. Also called *Acaridae*, *Acaridans*, *Acarina*, and *Monomerocemata*.

Acaridm (a-kār'i-dé). See *ACARIDA*.

Acaridan (a-kār'i-dan), *n.* One of the Acarida.

Acarina (a-kār'i-na). See *ACARIDA*.

Acarinar (a-kār'nār), *n.* [Arab. *akhar-en-nahr*, extremity of the river, *An-nahr*, the river, being the Arabic name of the constellation Eridanus.] A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus. Written also *Achernar*, *Akharnar*.

Acarpus (a-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. *akarpous*, unfruitful — *a*, priv., and *karpous*, fruit.] In bot. not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acarus (ā-kār-us), *n.* The typical genus of insects belonging to the Acarida, comprising the mites and ticks.

Acast (ā-kast), *a.* An old sea-term for lost or cast away.

Acatalectic (a'kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* [Gr. *akatalektos*, not defective at the end — *a*, priv., *kata*, down, and *légō*, to cease.] Not

halting short; complete; having the complete number of syllables; as, an *acatalectic verse*.

Acatalectic (a'kat-a-lek'tik), *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

Acatalepsy (a-kat-a-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *akatalepsia*, incomprehensibility — *a*, priv., *kata*, down, and *lépsis*, a taking, from *lab*, *lêp*, root of *lambanō*, to take.] 1. Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility; specifically, a term employed to denote the doctrine held by the ancient academics and sceptics, that human knowledge never amounts to certainty but only to probability. [Rare.] — 2. In med. uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of disease.

Acataleptic (a'kat-a-lep'tik), *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

Acataleptic (a'kat-a-lep'tik), *n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty.

All sceptics and Pyrrhonians were called *acataleptics*.

Acater (ā-kāt'ér), *n.* [Norm. and O.E. *achatur*, *acatur*, a purchaser. See *CATERER*.] A purveyor; a caterer. Robin Hood's ballif or *acater*. B. Jonson.

Acates (ā-kā'ts), *n. pl.* [Lit. things bought; Fr. *achat*, a purchase. See *ACATER*.] Vlands. 'Setting before him variety of *acates*, and those excellently dressed.' Shelton.

Acatharsia (a-ka-thār'si-a), *n.* [Gr.] In med. (a) the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (b) Omission of a purgative.

Acatharsy (ā-ka-thār'si), *n.* Same as *Acatharsia*.

Acathistus (ak-a-this'tus), *n.* [L. L.] In the early Greek Ch. a thanksgiving hymn to the Virgin sung at Constantinople on the Saturday of the fifth week of Lent.

Acater (ā-kāt'ér), *n.* [Lit. place for the acates. See *ACATES*, *ACATER*.] The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.

Acaules (a-kāl'ēs), *n. pl.* [*A*, priv., and *L. caulis*, a stem. See *ACALOUS*.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algae, &c.

Acaulescent (a-kāl-es'sent), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stem.] In bot. stemless; a term applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent.

Acauline (a-kāl'in), *a.* Same as *Acaulous*.

Acaulous, **Acaulose** (a-kāl'ūs, a-kāl'ōs), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stalk, the same word as *L. caulis*, a stem, and *E. kale*, *kail*, cauliflower.] In bot. without a conspicuous stem, called *caulis*, as the *Carduus acaulis*, or dwarf plume-thistle.

Accable, *v. t.* [Fr. *accabler*, to overburden, to overwhelm.] To overwhelm; to oppress; to overburden.

Honours rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them. Bacon.

Accapitum (ak-kap'i-tum), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] In feudal law, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a feud; the relief due to the chief lord.

Accedas ad curiam (ak-sē'das ad kūr'i-am), *n.* [L. that you go to the court.] In law, formerly a writ obtainable by one who had received false judgment (or believed so) in a court-baron or hundred-court, issued by the chancery, and directed to the sheriff, directing him to make record of the judgment and return it to the King's Bench or Common Pleas, that its validity in law might be inquired into.

Accede (ak-séd'), *v. t. pret. & pp. acceded*; *ppr. acceding*. [Fr. *accéder*, to assent, from *L. accedo* — *ad*, to, and *cedo*, to move, to yield or give place.] 1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1755, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards acceded. Chesterfield.

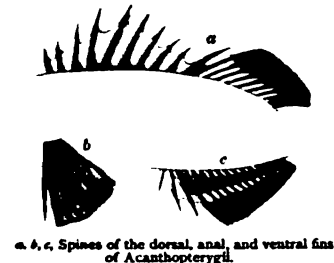
2. To join or be added.

And vain were courage, learning; all, Till power accede. Shenstone.

3. To succeed, as an heir; to come to by inheritance; as, Queen Victoria *acceded* to the throne in 1837. — *SYN.* To agree, assent, consent, comply, acquiesce.

Accelerando (a-chāl'er-an'dō), [It.] In music, a direction indicating that a passage is to be played gradually quicker.

Accelerate (ak-sel'er-āt), *v. t. pret. & pp. accelerated*; *ppr. accelerating*. [L. *accelerare*, *acceleratum*, to hasten — *ad*, to, and *celer*,



a, b, c, Spines of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins of Acanthopterygii.

of the two primary divisions of the osseous fishes established by Cuvier, now forming a group or sub-order of the order Teleostei, and including by far the greatest number of ordinary fishes. They are characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of unjointed spines. In some species the first dorsal fin is represented by a few unconnected spines. The first rays of the anal fins consist of simple spines, and each ventral fin has usually one. The swim-bladder is in all a shut sac. They include the perch, mackerel, gudgeon, weever, stickleback, bass, flying-fish, mullet, braize, tunny, &c. Many fishes belonging to this division are used as food.

Acanthopterygious (a-kan'thōp'tēr-i-j'i-us), *a.* In zool. having the characters of the Acanthopterygii or spine-finned fishes; belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

Acanthotenthis (a-kan'thō-tē'this), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine, and *tenthis*, a cuttle-fish.] A genus of fossil cuttle-fishes occurring in the coltite. The internal bone or osselet (belonging to the part most generally preserved).

Acanthus (ā-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine.] Spinous.

Acanthurus (ak-an'thū-rus), *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by their compressed shape and lancet-like spines placed on each side of the tail, popularly called *surgeon* or *lancet fishes* and *thorn-tails*.

Acanthus (ā-kan'thus), *n.* [L. *acanthus*, Gr. *akanthos*, from *akanthos*, a prickly or thorn. See *ACACIA*.] 1. The plant bear's-breech, or brankurine, a genus of prickly plants, nat. order Acanthaceae. — 2. In arch. an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the

ch. chain; dh. Sc. lock; g. go; j. job; Vol. I.

n. Fr. ton; ng. sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY.

swift. See **Celerity**.] 1. To make quicker; to cause to move or advance faster; to hasten; to add to the velocity of; to give a higher rate of progress to; as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Take new beer and put in some quantity of stale beer into it, and see whether it will not accelerate the clarification. *Bacon*.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning with accelerated course
The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson*.

2. To bring nearer in time; to bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case; as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle. — *Accelerated motion*, in *mech.* that which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. If the accessions be always equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly accelerated*, as that of a heavy body descending by gravity; but if the accessions of velocity in equal times either increase or decrease, the motion is said to be *variably accelerated*. — *Accelerated force* is the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion. — *Accelerating force* is the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.

Acceleration (ak'sel-ér-á'shon), *n.* The act of accelerating or state of being accelerated; as, (a) the act or process of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. (b) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time for the vesting in possession of an expectant interest. (c) In *physiol.* and *pathol.* increased activity of the functions, particularly of the circulating fluids. — *Acceleration of the moon*, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow process of diminution which the eccentricity of the earth's orbit is undergoing, and from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions. — *Diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars, the apparent greater diurnal motion of the stars than of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of his apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes 56 seconds of mean time. — *Acceleration of a planet*, the greater rapidity with which it moves as it approaches the sun. — *Acceleration and retardation of the tides*, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what it would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval. In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of actual or lunar low water and of solar high water are the same. But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* or priming of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.

Accelerative (ak-sel-ér-át-iv), *a.* Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

Accelerator (ak-sel-ér-át-ér), *n.* One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(a) A post-office van. (b) In *anat.* a muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine. (c) In *photog.* a name given to any substance which shortens the time of exposure either in the camera or the printing frame.

Acceleratory (ak-sel-ér-á-to-ri), *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate; quickening motion.

Accend (ak-sen-d'), *v.t.* [L. *accendo*, *accensum*, to kindle—*ad*, and *candeo*, to be white, to shine, from root *can*, as in *canus*, hoary, white: the same stem gives also *E. candle*, *candid*, &c.] To set on fire; to kindle.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Dr. H. More*.

Accensory (ak-sen-dent), *n.* An accensor (which see).

Accendibility (ak-sen-d'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accendible.

Accendible (ak-sen-d'i-bl), *a.* [See **ACCEND.**] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

Accension (ak-sen-shon), *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

Accensor (ak-sen-sér), *n.* [See **ACCEND.**] One who sets on fire or kindles; specifically, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a minister or servant whose business it is to light and trim the candles and tapers.

Accent (ak-sent), *n.* [L. *accentus*, an accent,—*ad*, to, and *canto*, *cantum*, to sing. See **CHANT**.] 1. A superior stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the other syllables. Many English words, as *aspir-a-tion*, have two accents, a secondary and primary. In uttering the word *aspiration* we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished—the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the primary accent; the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables. Some words, as *in-con-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty*, have two secondary or subordinate accents. When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo-cal*; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab'it*. Accent alone regulates English verse. Accent must not be confounded with *emphasis*, the latter being used in reference to some one word or part of a sentence to which a speaker wishes to draw attention, by giving it a more marked pronunciation. 2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel sound, or the like. There is commonly only one such sign used to mark the stress or accent in English, except in works on elocution, in which are employed the three Greek accents, namely the acute ('), the grave (`), and the circumflex (~ or ^). In elocution the first shows when the voice is to be raised, and is called the *raising inflection*; the second, when it is to be depressed, and is called the *falling inflection*; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound, and is called the *compound or waving inflection*. — 3. A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, such as that found in a given district or in a particular rank of society, or as expressive of passions or sentiments; manner of speaking or pronouncing. 'A perfect *accent*.' *Thackeray*.

The tender accents of a woman's cry. *Prior*.
Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak*.
4. Words, language, or expressions in general. Words, on your wings, to heaven her accents bear, Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden*.
5. In *music*, a stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in a composition, divided into two kinds—*grammatical*, and *rhetorical* or *aesthetic*. The first is perfectly regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar; the aesthetic accent is irregular, and depends on taste and feeling. — 6. In *math.* (a) In *alg.* a mark used in order to avoid the confusion arising from the use of many letters in an algebraical problem or a diagram, and also on other accounts. In this way the same letter or letters, being distinguished by accents, may be used to represent different magnitudes or quantities; thus *abc* and *a'b'c'* may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those represented by different letters. (b) In *geom.* and *trigon.* an accent at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree; two accents, seconds, &c.; as, 20° 10' 30" = 20 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. (c) In *menur.* and *engin.* a mark used to denote feet and inches; thus, 3' 6" = 3 feet, 6 inches.

Accent (ak-sent'), *v.t.* 1. To express the accent of; to pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice; as, to *accent* a word properly. — 2. To give expression to; to utter. Congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *Dr. Wotton*.
3. To mark with an accent or accents; as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation. — *Accented parts of a bar*, in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the

stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

Accentor (ak-sen-tér), *n.* [L. *accentor*, one who sings with—*ad*, to, and *canto*, to sing.] 1. In *music*, one that sings the leading part. 2. A genus of insectorial birds, family Sylviidae, sub-family Accentorinae. *A. modularis* is our well-known hedge-sparrow, hedge-warbler, shuffle-wing, or duncock. See **HEDGE-SPARROW**.

Accentorins (ak-sen-té-rí-né), *n. pl.* A sub-family of dentirotal birds, of the order Insectores and family Sylviidae, including the genus *Accentor*.

Accentual (ak-sen-tú-al), *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

The term figure which we now employ to distinguish floric from simple melody was used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*. *W. Mason*.

Accentuate (ak-sen-tú-át), *v.t. pret. & pp. accentuated; ppr. accentuating.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; to place an accent or accents on.

Accentuation (ak-sen-tú-á'shon), *n.* The act of accentuating, or state of being accentuated; the act of pronouncing or marking with an accent or accents; the act of giving accent.

Accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* [L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipio*, *acceptum*, to take to one's self, to accept—*ad*, to, and *cipio*, to take.] 1. To take or receive, as something offered; to receive with approbation or favour; as, he made an offer which was *accepted*. If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak*. Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. *Deut. xxxiii. 11*.

2. To take what presents itself or what befalls one; to accommodate one's self to; as, to *accept* the situation. They carry it off well, these fair moving mountains, as like all French women *accept* frankly their natural fortunes. *Fraser's Magazine*.

3. To listen favourably to; to grant. Sweet prince, *accept* their suit. *Shak*.

4. To receive or admit and agree to; to accede or assent to; as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of*; as, *accept of the terms*. — 5. To receive in a particular sense; to understand; as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*? — 6. In *com.* to acknowledge, especially by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange. — 7. In a *deliberative body*, to receive in discharge of a duty committed; as, the report was *accepted*. **Accept** (ak-sept'), *n.* Consent or acceptance.

We will suddenly Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer. *Shak*. **Acceptable** (ak-sep'ta-bl), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an *acceptable* present. The woman whom thou mad'st to be my help So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milten*.

Acceptableness, **Acceptability** (ak-sep'ta-bl-nés, ak-sep'ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being acceptable or agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. **Acceptably** (ak-sep'ta-bl), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction. Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably*. *Heb. xii. 14*.

Acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* 1. The act of accepting; (a) the act of taking or receiving anything offered; receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favourable reception. 'Such with him finds no *acceptance*.' *Milten*. They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar. *Is. lx. 7*.

(b) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals, and thereby becoming bound; the act of taking some obligation on one's self; specifically, in *law*, an agreeing to the offer or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law; thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease; in *com.* an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay the bill, usually made by the person writing the word 'accepted' across the bill and signing his name, or simply by writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Hence—2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it. — 3. The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptance. 'An assertion

under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but odious." *South*.—*Acceptance with God, in theol.* forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favour.

Acceptancy (ak-sep'tan-si), *n.* Act of accepting; acceptance.

Here's a proof of gift.
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*. *E. B. Browning.*

Acceptant (ak-sep'tant), *n.* One who accepts; an acceptor. *Spectator.*

Acceptation (ak-sep'tā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of accepting or receiving; also, kind reception; a receiving with favour or approbation; a state of being acceptable; favourable regard. 'Coldness of *acceptation*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hobbes.*

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*. *Tim. i. 15.*

2. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.

My words in common *acceptation* could never give this provocation. *Gay.*

Accepted (ak-sep'ted), *a.* Acceptable.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. *2 Cor. vi. 2.*

Acceptor, **Acceptor** (ak-sep'ter, ak-sep'tor), *n.* 1. A person who accepts; specifically, in com. the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum contained in it.—2. One who favours unduly; a respecter.

God is no *accepter* of persons, neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour. *Chillingworth.*

Acceptilation† (ak-sep'ti-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *acceptilatio*, *acceptationis*—*acceptum*, a receipt, and *latio*, a carrying, from *fero*, *latum*, to carry.] 1. In civil and *Scots* law, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton*. Hence—2. Free remission or forgiveness, as of sins.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour. *Tyr. Taylor.*

Acceptiō† (ak-sep'tā-shon), *n.* 1. The received sense of a word; *acceptation*.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptiō* of this word, I shall testify. *Hammond.*

2. The act of favouring unequally; preference. 'Acceptiō of persons.' *Wicliffe.*

Acceptive† (ak-sep'tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any meritorious work. *B. Fensom.*

Acceptor. See **ACCEPTOR**.

Acceptress (ak-sep'trees), *n.* A female who accepts. [Rare.]

Access† (ak-sēs'), *v. t.* [L. *accessus*, to summon.] To call out or forth; to summon, as an army. *Hall.*

Access (ak'sēs), *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*, to come near, to approach. See **ACCEDE**.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince.

I did repel his letters, and denied His *access* to me. *Shak.*

2. The means or way by which a thing may be approached; specifically, in arch., a passage in a building communicating between two or more apartments; a corridor; as, the *access* is by a neck of land.

All *access* was througed. *Milton.*

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

4. Addition; increase; accession.

1. from the influence of thy looks, receive *access* in every virtue. *Milton.*

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy. *R. Burnet.*

Accessarily (ak'sēs-ā-ri-lī), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; accessorially.

Accessariness (ak'sēs-ā-ri-nes), *n.* State of being accessory; accessorialness.

Accessory (ak'sēs-ā-ri), *n.* An accomplice; an accessory.

Accessory (ak'sēs-ā-ri), *a.* 1. Additional; accessory.

Among many secondary and *accessory* causes that support monarchy, these are not of least reckoning. *Milton.*

2. Acceding or contributing to a crime; as, he was *accessory* to rebellion. See **ACCESSORY**.

Accessibility (ak'sēs-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being accessible or of admitting approach.

Accessible (ak-sēs-ā-bil), *a.* Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable; as, an *accessible* town or mountain. 'Accessible by a bold and sudden attack.' *Sir W. Scott*. 'Most frankly accessible, most affable . . . most sociable.' *Barrow*. 'Proofs *accessible* to all the world.' *Buckle*.

There is a very great amount of labour employed in rendering the product *accessible* to those for whose use it is intended. *J. S. Mill.*

Accessibly (ak-sēs-ā-bil), *adv.* So as to be accessible.

Accession (ak-sēs-shon), *n.* [L. *accessio*. See **ACCEDE**.] 1. The act of acceding; the act of agreeing or assenting, as to proposals; the act of becoming joined, as to a party; as, his *accession* to my demands was long postponed; a king's *accession* to a confederacy. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.

The only *accession* which the Roman Empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity; as, the *accession* of Queen Victoria; the *accession* of the house of Stuart.

Nobody could pretend that the law had been altered since his (William's) *accession*. *Macaulay.*

4. In law, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth or by labour, has a right to the thing added or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf.—5. In med. the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease.—*Dead of accession*, in *Scots* law, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.

Accessional (ak-sēs-shon-al), *a.* Additional. [Rare.]

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Coleridge.*

Accessit (ak-sēs-ait), *n.* [L., he came near.] In *English universities*, a term applied to a certificate for a person second in merit.

Accessive (ak-sēs-iv), *a.* Additional. *Hopkins.*

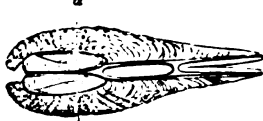
Accessorial (ak-sēs-sō-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency; *accessorial* guilt.

Accessorially (ak'sēs-sō-ri-lī), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal but as a subordinate agent.

Accessoriness (ak'sēs-sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

Accessory (ak'sēs-sō-ri), *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accedo*, *accedo*. See **ACCEDE**.] 1. [Of persons.] Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; usually in a bad sense; as, John was *accessory* to the felony.—2. [Of things.] Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying; as, *accessory* sounds in music; *accessory* muscles.—*Accessory valves*, in zool. small

a



a a, Accessory Valves of *Pholad chilensis*.

additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Pholad* among Mollusca.—*Accessory action*, in *Scots* law, an action in some degree subversive or ancillary to another action.—*Accessory obligation*, in *Scots* law, an obligation annexed to another obligation. Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the capital.

Accessory (ak'sēs-sō-ri), *n.* 1. In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offence in person or as principal, but by being in some way concerned therein, as by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender, or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An accessory *before* the fact is one who counsels or commands another to com-

mit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; *after* the fact, when one receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In treason there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See **ABETTER**.—2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal; something that contributes to an effect; an accompaniment. 'The aspect and accessories of a den of banditti.' *Carlyle*. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, a secondary object introduced as illustrative or explanatory of the scene, or contributing to the general effect and harmony of the piece; generally, anything introduced into a work which is not absolutely necessary. Vases, columns, armour, &c., in historical paintings and portraits, are *accessories*.—SYN. Accomplice, abettor, assistant, coadjutor, ally.

Acciaccatura (at'chak-ka-tō'ra), *n.* [It.] In music, a grace-note one semibreve before the note to which it is prefixed.

Accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A corruption of *accidents*. See **ACCIDENT**.] That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

I do confess I do want eloquence, And never yet did learn nice *accidence*. *John Taylor.*

Accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling—*ad*, and *cado*, to fall, whence *casus*, *casus*, *casus*, *casus*, &c.] 1. Chance or what happens by chance; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; often in the sense of an unforeseen and undesigned injury to human life or limb; casualty; mishap; in second extract equivalent to specimen of an injury. All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, accident, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

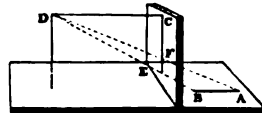
No, nothing particular. Rather a good accident brought into the casualty ward. *Dichens.*

2. Anything which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design. 'The accident of an accident.' *Lord Thurloe*.

In his (the atheist's) eyes the universe . . . is but a happily ordered accident. *Dr. T. Brown.*

3. In logic, a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, nor is one of its invariable signs; a predicable which may be present or not, the essence of the species remaining the same; as, *whiteness* in paper. All qualities are called *accidents*, in opposition to *substances*, as *sweetness*, *softness*, &c. 4.† In gram. something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, and case. See **ACCIDENT**.—5. In her. a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.—SYN. Chance, contingency, casualty, misfortune.

Accidental (ak'si-dent-al), *a.* 1. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; opposed to constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit.—2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging; adventitious; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.—*Accidental colours*, in optics, the imaginary complementary colours seen after fixing the eye for a short time on a bright-coloured object, and then turning it suddenly to a white or light-coloured surface. If the object is blue, the accidental colour is yellow; if red, green; thus, if we look fixedly at a red wafer on a piece of paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—*Accidental lights*, in painting, secondary lights which are not accounted for by the prevalent effect; effects of light other than ordinary daylight, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket of trees, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies.—*Accidental point*, in persp. that point in which a right line drawn from



Accidental Point.

the eye parallel to another given right line, cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, OFE

the perspective plane, D the eye, CD the line parallel to AB; then is C the accidental point.—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental.* *Accidental* is applied to what falls out, as it were, by chance, and not in the regular course of events. *Casual* is applied to such occurrences as, coming by chance, have no immediate consequences beyond themselves: it is the accidental combined with the unimportant. *Fortuitous* (almost equal to *accidental*) is applied to what occurs without any known cause, and in opposition to what has been foreseen. A thing is *contingent* when it is such that, considered in itself, it may or may not happen, but is dependent for its happening on something else. *Incidental* is applied to what falls into some regular course of things, but forms no essential part thereof.

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it.

These are *casual* breaks in the general system.

As chance is the operator assigned in a *fortuitous* concurrence of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wish and ingenious artist, is.

With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business.

Accidental (ak-si-dent'al), *n.* Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty; a property not essential. [Rare.]

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*.

Specifically, (a) in *music*, a sharp, flat, or natural which does not occur in the clef, and which implies some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began. (b) In *her*, an additional mark in a coat of arms not essential to its character. (c) In *med.* texture resulting from morbid action: chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English. (d) In *painting*, one of those fortuitous or chance effects, occurring from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be, and their shadows are consequently of greater intensity.

Accidentalism (ak-si-dent'al-izm), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—2. That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in *painting*, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. *Ruskin.* See ACCIDENTAL, *n.* (d).

Accidentality (ak-si-dent'al-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accidental; accidental character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.

Accidentally (ak-si-dent'al-i), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself.

Accidentalness (ak-si-dent'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental.

Accidentary (ak-si-dent'al-ri), *a.* Accidental.

Accidentary† (ak-si-dent'al-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or learning the accident.

You know the word 'sacerdotes' to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you.

Accidie, *n.* [L. *accidia*, *acedia*, sloth, from *Gr.* *akidia*, ease, indifference, and in ecclesiastical Greek, sloth; negligence; indolence. *Chaucer.*

Accipenser. [Erroneous spelling.] Same as *Acipenser*.

Accipient† (ak-sip'i-ent), *n.* [L. *accipiens*, *accipiens*, ppr. of *accipio*. See ACCEPT.] A receiver.

Accipiter (ak-sip'i-tér), *n.* [L. *accipiter*, a bird of prey, not from *accipio*, to receive, to take, but from root *ak*, signifying sharpness and swiftness, and *pet*, to fly, like *Gr.* *okypetros*, swift-winged.] 1. One of the order of birds Accipitres or Raptores. See RAPTOR.—2. In *swy*, a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

Accipitrary† (ak-sip'i-tra-ri), *n.* A falconer. *Nash.*

Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trés), *n. pl.* [See ACCIPITER.] The name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to the rapacious birds, now usually called Raptores (which see).

Accipitrine (ak-sip'i-tri-né), *n. pl.* The hawks, a sub-family of raptorial birds, family Falconidae, with the wings shorter than the tail, and the bill short and hooked from the base. They pounce on their prey when flying, and mostly inhabit cold climates.

Accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [See ACCIPITER.] Of or pertaining to the Accipitres or raptorial birds; seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

Accismus (ak-si-s'mus), *n.* [L. from *Gr.* *akismos*, coyness, affectation.] In *rhet.* a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. *Smart.*

Accite† (ak-sit'), *v. t.* [L. *ad*, and *cito*, freq. of *cicō*, *citum*, to call. See CITE.] 1. To call; to cite; to summon.

He by the senate is *accited* home.

2. To incite; to prompt; to move.

What *accites* your thoughts to think so?

[In this example perhaps a misprint for *accide*.]

Acclaim (ak-klam'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*—*ac* for *ad*, and *clamo*, to cry out, whence *claim*, *clamour*, &c.] 1. To applaud. [Rare.]

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee.

2. To declare or salute by acclamation.

While the shouting crowd *acclaims* thee king of traitors.

Acclaim (ak-klam'), *v. i.* To applaud.

Acclaim (ak-klam'), *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

The vaulted firmament *acclaims* thee king of traitors.

With loud *acclamations*, and vast applause is rent.

Acclamate† (ak-klam-at'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*, *acclamatum*. See ACCCLAIM.] To applaud.

Acclamate (ak-klam-at'), *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

Acclamation (ak-klam-at'shon), *n.* [L. *acclamatio*. See ACCCLAIM.] 1. A shout or other demonstration of applause made by a multitude, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good wishes. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen!* *Vive l'empereur!* *Vive la république!* &c.

Those Presbyterian members of the House of Commons who had been expelled by the army, returned to their seats, and were hailed with *acclamations* by great multitudes.

When they (the Anglo-Saxons) consented to anything it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate vote.

2. In *archæol.* a representation in sculpture or on medals of people expressing joy.

Acclamatory (ak-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

Acclimatization (ak-klam-at'shon), *n.* [Fr.] Acclimatization (which see). 'The Acclimatization Society of Nantes.' *Times newspaper.*

Acclimate (ak-klam-at'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *acclimated*; ppr. *acclimating*. [Fr. *acclimater*, to acclimate. See CLIMATE.] To habituate to a foreign climate; to render proof against the prejudicial influences of a foreign climate; to acclimatize: more especially applied to the adaptation of human beings to new climates; as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self. 'Natives and *acclimated* Europeans.' *J. Crawford.*

Acclimated (ak-klam-at'), *n.* Acclimation. [Rare.]

Acclimation (ak-klam-at'shon), *n.* The process of acclimating, or state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

Acclimatization (ak-klam-at-iz'shon), *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or individual to live in health in a foreign country. [Some writers use this word only with regard to animals and plants, using *acclimation* when speaking of man.]

Acclimatize, **Acclimatise** (ak-klam-at-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *acclimatized*; ppr. *acclimatizing*. To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; to adapt for existence in a foreign climate, especially to adapt a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation; as, to *acclimatize* plants; to *acclimatize* animals. 'Young soldiers, not yet *acclimatized*, die rapidly here.' *Times newspaper.*

Acclimature (ak-klam-at-ur), *n.* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

Acclinal (ak-klam-at'), *a.* [L. *acclino*, to bend up. See ACCLIVITY.] In *geol.* leaning or

bending up, as the slopes of a stratum towards an anticlinal axis. See cut ANTI-CLINAL.

Acclive† (ak-kliv'), *a.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivus*, sloping.] Rising; steep. 'The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a *deak*.'

Aubrey.

Acclivous (ak-kliv'us), *a.* Rising with a slope; acclivous. *Is. Taylor.*

Acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, an acclivity—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope, from root *cl* seen in *clino*, *inclino*, to incline. *Gr.* *klino*, to bend, incline, *E. lean* (which see).] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*; specifically, in *fort.* the talus of a rampart.

Acclivous (ak-kliv'us), *a.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivus*, sloping. See ACCLIVITY.] Rising, as a hill with a slope.

Accloy†, **Accloyet** (ak-klot'), *v. t.* [See CLOY.] To cloy; to encumber; to embarrass with superfluity.

(It) with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloyes*.

Accoast† (ak-kōst'), *v. t.* [See COAST.] To fly near the earth. 'Whether high towering or *accoasting* low.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Accoil† (ak-kōil'), *v. t.* Same as *Accoyl*.

Accoil† (ak-kōil'), *v. t.* [Fr. *accoler*, to embrace—*préfix* *ac* for *ad*, to, and *L. collum*, *Fr. col*, the neck.] To embrace round the neck. *Surrey.*

Accolade (ak-kō-lād'), *n.* [Fr. *acolade*, the accolade, lit. an embracing of the neck; *It.* *accolata*—*L. ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck; *Fr.* *accoler*, to embrace, *donner l'acolade*, to dub a knight. See COLLAR.] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck, afterwards in giving a blow with the naked fist, and still later with the flat of a sword, which last is the form in which the ceremony is now observed.—2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting several staves.

Accolent (ak-kō-lent), *n.* [L. *accolens*, ppr. of *accolo*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *colo*, to till, dwell, whence *culture*, &c.] A borderer; one who dwells on or near the border of a country. *Ash.*

Accollé (ak-kō-lé), *a.* [Fr. *accollé*, Norm. *acollé*, embraced round the neck, coupled—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *col*, the neck. See ACCOLADE.] In *her.* (a) gorged; collared: applied to animals with collars, &c., about their necks. (b) Wreathed; entwined. (c) Situated side by side, as two shields.

Accollé (ak-kō-lé), *n.* The accolade (which see).

Accombination (ak-kōm-bin-ā'shon), *n.* The act of combining together. *Quart. Rev.*

Accommodable (ak-kōm-mō-dā-bl), *a.* Capable of being accommodated, made suitable, or made to agree; adaptable. 'Rules *accommodable* to all variety.' *Watts.* [Rare.]

Accommodableness (ak-kōm-mō-dā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable. *Todd.* [Rare.]

Accommodate (ak-kōm-mō-dāt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *accommodated*; ppr. *accommodating*. [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *commodo*, to profit or help, from *com*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See MODE.] 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; to fit; to adapt; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs.

Hence, favoured, 'Accommodated by the place.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. To show fitness or agreement in; to reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; to bring into harmony or concord; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.

3. To adjust; to settle; as, to *accommodate* differences.—4. To supply or furnish; to provide with certain conveniences; to give accommodation to; as, I can easily *accommodate* you; my house can *accommodate* a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned; as, to *accommodate* a man *with* apartments; to *accommodate* a friend *with* money. *SYN.* To suit, adapt, conform, adjust, reconcile, serve, oblige, assist, aid.

Accommodate (ak-kōm-mō-dāt'), *v. i.* To be conformable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Accommodate (ak-kom'mô-dât), *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted. 'Means *accommodate* to the end.' Sir R. L'Estrange.
Accommodately† (ak-kom'mô-dât-lî), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

Of all these Moses . . . held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people.
Dr. H. More.

Accommodatements† (ak-kom'mô-dât-nē), *n.* Fitness. 'Aptness and *accommodatements* to the great purpose of men's salvation.' *Hallywell.*

Accommodating (ak-kom'mô-dât-ing), *a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another; as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

Accommodation (ak-kom'mô-dâ-'shon), *n.* [L. *accommodatio*, *accommodatio*. See ACCOMMODATE.] 1. The act of accommodating; as, (a) adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.
 Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Palcy.*

(b) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute. 'To come to terms of *accommodation*.' *Macaulay.* (c) Provision of conveniences; the act of supplying a want.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter.
Macaulay.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions.
Hale.

Socialism's main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation* with the general notion of man's reason. *Smith.*

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience; chiefly applied to lodgings; as, *accommodation* for man and beast.

A volume of Shakspeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulder, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations*.
Sir W. Scott.

4. Specifically, in *com.* a loan of money, either directly, or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker.—*Accommodation bill* or *note*, a bill or note of exchange drawn and accepted to raise money on, and not given like a genuine bill of exchange in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: colloquially called a *wind bill* and a *kite*.—*Accommodation ladder* (*naut.*), a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway to facilitate ascending from, or descending to, boats.—*Accommodation lands* lands bought by a builder or speculator who erects houses thereon, and then leases portions thereof upon an improved ground-rent.—*Accommodation works*, works which a railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. xi. to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, &c.

Accommodative (ak-kom'mô-dât-iv), *a.* Furnishing accommodation.
Accommodator (ak-kom'mô-dât-ēr), *n.* One who accommodates or adjusts.
Accommodet (ak-kom-dô), *v.t.* To accommodate.
Accompanable† (ak-kum'pan-a-bl), *a.* [See ACCOMPANY.] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Accompanier (ak-kum'pan-i-ēr), *n.* One who accompanies.
Accompaniment (ak-kum'pan-i-ment), *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement*. See ACCOMPANY.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Specifically, (a) in *music*, the subordinate part or parts performed by instruments accompanying a voice, or several

voices, or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured base, or thorough base.—*Accompaniment of the scale*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. (b) In painting, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration. (c) In *her.* anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, &c.; also, a secondary bearing, as a salient, bend, fess, &c., about a principal one.

Accompanist (ak-kum'pan-ist), *n.* The performer in music who plays the accompaniment.

Accompany (ak-kum'pan-i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accompanied*; ppr. *accompanying*. [Fr. *accompagner*, to accompany—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *compagnon*, a companion. See COMPANION.] 1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as, a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.—2.† To live along with, as a companion; to act as companion to; to accompany.

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied*.
Shak.

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To exist along with; to go together; to be associated or connected with; said of things; as, pain *accompanies* disease.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual.
Buchle.

4.† To cohabit with.

The phasma, having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation, *accompanies* but at least as she imagines.
Sir T. Herbert.

SYN. To attend, escort, wait on, go with.

Accompany (ak-kum'pan-i), *v.t.* 1.† To be a companion or associate; as, to *accompany* with others.—2. To cohabit. [Rare or obsolete.]

The king . . . loved her, and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida.
Milton.

3. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.

Accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and the older *E. complice*, Fr. *complice*, L. *complex*, *complicis*, confederate, participant—*con*, with, and *plio*, to fold, *plio*, a fold, a stem which appears also in *E. comply*, *ply*, *double*, *triple*, &c. See *PLY*, &c.] 1.† A partner or co-operator: without any bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general,
 And happiness to his accomplices! *Shak.*

2. An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It is followed by *with* before a person, and in or of before the crime; as, A was an *accomplice* with B in the murder of C. 'Thou the cursed *accomplice* of his treason.' *Johnson.* Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing.

Childless Artorius, vastly rich before,
 Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
 Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire,
 That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden.

SYN. Abettor, accessory, assistant, associate, confederate, coadjutor.

Accompliceship (ak-kom'plis ship), *n.* State of being an accomplice. [Rare.]

Accomplicity (ak-kom'plis-i-tî), *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE.] 1. To complete; to finish entirely; to reach the end of.

That he would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem.
Dan. ix. 2.

2. To make complete by making actual; to execute; to carry out; to fulfil or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them.
Ezek. vi. 12.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me.
Luke xxii. 37.

Hence.—3.† To gain; to obtain as the result of successful exertions; to achieve. 'To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.' *Shak.*—4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting; as, (a)† to equip; to provide. 'The armours *accomplishing* the knights.' *Shak.*

It (the moon) is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it.
Bp. Wilkins.

(b) To equip or furnish with certain accomplishments or attainments: hardly used ex-

cept in the past participle.—SYN. To perform, fulfil, realize, effect, effectuate, obtain, complete, execute, achieve, perfect, equip, furnish.

Accomplishable (ak-kom'plish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

Accomplished (ak-kom'plish-t), *p.* and *a.* 1. Completed; effected; as, an *accomplished* fact.—2. Perfected; finished; consummate: used either in a good or bad sense; as, an *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished* villain. 3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society. 'An *accomplished* and beautiful young lady.' *Thackeray.*

Accomplisher (ak-kom'plish-ēr), *n.* One who accomplishes.

Accomplishing (ak-kom'plish-ing), *n.* 1. The act of accomplishing.—2. The thing accomplished. [Rare.]

I shall simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishing* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character of means. *Sir R. Hamilton.*

Accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.—2. Acquirement; attainment; especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their *accomplishments*.
Chatterfield.

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse.
Wordsworth.

SYN. Completion, fulfilment, perfection, performance, acquirement, embellishment, ornament, qualification.

Account (ak-kount'), *n.* An account. See ACCOUNT.

Accountable† (ak-kount'-a-bl), *a.* Accountable.

I do not stand *accountable* to reason. *Beau. & Fl.*

Accountant (ak-kount'-ant), *n.* A reckoner; a computer; an accountant. [*Account* and *accountant* are obsolete or nearly so (*account*, *accountant*, being now generally written), though they may still be used in the formal or legal style.

Accounting-day† (ak-kount'-ing-dâ), *n.* Day of reckoning.

Accorage† (ak-kur'â), *v.t.* Same as *Accourage*. *Spenser.*

Accord (ak-kord'), *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, formed like L. *concord*, *discord*, &c. See *CONCORD*, &c.] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent. 'With full *accord* to our demands.' *Shak.*

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer and supplication.
Acts i. 14.

2. The union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.
Dryden.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: used both of persons and things, and preceded by *own*.

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you.
2 Cor. viii. 17.

All animal substances exposed to the air turn alkaline of their *own accord*.
Arbuthnot.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; as, the mediator of an *accord*.

If both are satisfied with this *accord*,
 Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden.

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement between parties for the settlement of some controversy, and which, when executed, bars or terminates a suit.

Accord (ak-kord'), *v.t.* 1. To make to agree or correspond; to adapt, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice.
Sidney.

2.† To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose; to reconcile; as, to *accord* controversies. 'When they were *accorded* from the fray.' *Spenser.*

All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by a competent stock of critical learning.
South.

3. To grant; to give; to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.

Accord (ak-kord'), *v. i.* 1. To agree; to be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*
That mind and soul, *according* well,
May make one music as before. *Tennyson.*

2. To make an agreement or arrangement. 'As we *accorded* before dinner.' *Sir W. Scott.*
Accordable† (ak-kord'a-bl), *a.* Agreeable; consonant. *Gower.*

Accordance (ak-kord'ans), *n.* The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.—*SYN.* Harmony, union, coincidence.

Accordancy (ak-kord'an-si), *n.* Same as *Accordance*, but less used.

Accordant (ak-kord'ant), *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind. 'If he found her *accordant*.' *Shak.*

Accordantly (ak-kord'ant-li), *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

Accorder (ak-kord'er), *n.* One that aids or favours. *Colgrave.* [Rare.]

According (ak-kord'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

2. Suitably; agreeable; in accordance: followed by *to*.

Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge. *Sprat.*
Often applied to persons, but referring really to their statements or opinions.

According to him every person was to be brought. *Macaulay.*

—*According* as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift.*

Accordingly (ak-kord'ing-li), *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently; as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly*.

—*Accordingly*, *Consequently*, *Then*, *Therefore*, *Wherefore*. See under *THESE*.

Accordion (ak-kord'i-on), *n.* [From *accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but much inferior.

Accordionist (ak-kord'i-on-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

Accorporate† (ak-kor'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *ac-corporo*, *acorporatum*, to join to—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *corpus*, *corpora*, the body.] To incorporate; to unite.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with error. *Milton.*

Accorporation† (ak-kor'pō-rā'shon), *n.* Incorporation.

Accost (ak-kost'), *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster*, L.L. *accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *costa* (Fr. *côte*), a rib, a side. See *COAST*.] 1. To come side by side, or face to face; to draw near; to approach; to make up to.

Accost, Sir Andrew, *accost*—what's that? *Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shak.*

[In this extract the object of the verb is suppressed.]—2. To speak to; to address.

I first *accosted* him, I sued, I sought. *Dryden.*
With taunts the distant giant I *accost*. *Pope.*

The following usage is somewhat peculiar.

As thus I sing a solemn sound

Accosts mine ear. *Mickle.*

3.† To border on; to adjoin.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English. *Fuller.*

Accost† (ak-kost'), *v. i.* To adjoin. 'The shores which to the sea *accost*.' *Spenser.*

Accountable (ak-kost'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being *accosted*; easy of access; familiar.

The French are a free, debonnaire, *accountable* people. *Hewitt.*

Accosted (ak-kost'ed), *a.* In *her*, a term used when charges are placed on each side of another charge; as, a pale *accosted* by six mullets. It is also applied to two beasts walking or running side by side.

Accoucher (ak-kō-shér), *n.* [Fr. a man-midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *coucher*, to lie or lay down, and this through O. Fr. *colcher*, from L. *collocare*, to place, lay. See *COUCH*.] A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth.

Accouchouse (ak-kō-shés), *n.* [Fr.] A midwife.

Account (ak-kout'), *n.* [O. E. *ac-compt*—*ac* for *ad*, and O. Fr. *compte*, a calculation, from L. *computo*, to sum up, reckon. The modern Fr. *compte*, *compter*, present the same change of *m* into *n* as our own word.] 1. A reckon-

ing, enumeration, or computation; method of computing; as, the Julian *account* of time.

That only to stand high in your *account*
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed *account*. *Shak.*

2. A list of debts and credits, or charges; a statement in a book or on a piece of paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing; also, the document itself on which the items are stated and summed up; as, he tore the *account* in pieces; and metaphorically, the sum total set down; as, the *account* is larger than I expected.—3. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the revolution in France. 4. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event; as, unsatisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—5. An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. *Luke xvi. 2.*

6. Reason or consideration; ground; as, on all *accounts*; on every *account*.—7. High estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance. 'Men of *account*.' *Pope*.—8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation; as, to find our *account* in a pursuit; to turn to *account*.—9. Regard; behalf; sake; as, all this trouble I have incurred on your *account*.—10. In stock-broking, the operations on the stock-exchange performed during the period before the fortnightly settling-day.—*To go on the account*, a phrase formerly used of one who joined a piratical expedition; to turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To make account*,† to form an expectation; to judge; to reckon.

This other part . . . makes *account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton.*

They made no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

—*To make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much*, *little*, *no*, &c.; as, he makes no *account* of difficulties.

What is the son of man that thou makest *account* of him. *Ps. cxlv. 3.*

—*Writ of account*, in law, a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary. Called also an *Action of Account*.—*To open an account*, to enter it for the first time in a ledger or other book.—*Account current*, a running account, and the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor, and in the order of their dates.—*Account sales*, a separate account rendered to the merchant by his broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of all necessary expenses; also, a similar account rendered by the merchant to the consignor of goods, showing the net proceeds of each consignment, after deduction of freight, commission, &c.—*Account, Narrative, Recital*. *Account* is a statement of the details of an event or series of connected events, which the speaker need not have witnessed or been engaged in. He may have drawn his information from hearsay, from books, newspapers, or the like. *Narrative* is a continuous story of consecutive incidents, dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally with which the narrator has been personally connected. *Recital* is a statement of a series of events, and usually implies that the events peculiarly interest or affect the feelings of the reciter.

A connected and probable *account* can be given only by comparing the evidence. *Bancroft.*

Cynthia was much pleased with my *narrative*. *Tennyson.*

Old men fall easily into *recitals* of past transactions. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Narrative, narration, relation, recital, explanation, computation, reckoning, sake, end, reason, advantage, consideration, value, importance.

Account (ak-kount'), *v. t.* 1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

The opinion of more words than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy. *Wilkins.*
Eat and be glad, for I *account* you mine. *Tennyson.*

2.† To reckon or compute. 'The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.' *Sir T. Browne*.—3.† To assign as a debt; to set to the credit of; as, a project *accounted* to his service.—4.† To give an account, reason, or explanation of; to account for; to explain. 'A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice.' *Glanville.*

Account (ak-kount'), *v. i.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, for before a thing; as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer for money received.

To this diet all public functionaries must *account* for their administration. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain: with *for*; as, *Idleness accounts for* poverty.—3.† To reckon. 'Calendar months . . . by which months we still *account*.' *Holder*.—*To account of* (with qualifying words), to hold in esteem; to value.

It (silver) was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *1 Ki. x. 21.*

Account† (ak-kout'), *a.* Accounted; reckoned. 'Was with long use *account* no sin.' *Shak.* [In older editions this is printed *account*†.]

Accountability (ak-kount'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or liable; liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust; liability to give account and to receive reward or punishment for actions. 'The awful idea of *accountability*.' *R. Hall.*

Accountable (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust; liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior; as, a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods; every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.—2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.]—*Accountable receipt*, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid.—*SYN.* Amenable, answerable, responsible.

Accountableness (ak-kount'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

Accountably (ak-kount'a-bl), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

Accountant (ak-kount'ant), *n.* One skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.

Accountant† (ak-kount'ant), *a.* Accountable; responsible.

His offence is so as it appears, *Accountant* to the law upon that pain. *Shak.*

Accountant-general (ak-kount'ant-jen'ér-ál), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company, as in the offices of excise and customs, Bank of England, &c.; formerly also an officer in chancery who received all monies lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

Accountantship (ak-kount'ant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

Account-book (ak-kount'buk), *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

Account-day (ak-kout'dā), *n.* A half-monthly settling day on the Stock Exchange, when differences are adjusted between stockholders and stockbrokers.

Accouple† (ak-ku'pl), *v. t.* [Fr. *accoupler*, to couple—L. *ad*, to, and *cupulo*, to join. See *COUPLE*.] To join or link together; to unite.

The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hail.*

Accouplement (ak-ku'pl-ment), *n.* 1. The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; junction; also, the act of copulating. [Rare.]

The son, born of such an *accouplement*, shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits.*

2. That which serves to connect; specifically, in carp. a tie or brace.

Accourage† (ak-ku'rij), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *accourager*. See *COURAGE*.] To encourage.

But he endeavoured with speeches mild
Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold. *Spenser.*

Accourt (ak-kōrt'), *v.t.* [From prefix *ac* or *ad*, to, and *court*. See **COURT**, *n.*] To entertain with courtesy. 'Accounting each her friend with lavish feast.' *Spenser*.

Accoutrements, *n. pl.* Same as **Accoutrements**.

Accouter (ak-kō'tēr), *v.t.* To accoutre (which see).

Accoutrements (ak-kō'tēr-ments), *n. pl.* Accoutrements (which see).

Accoutre (ak-kō'tēr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accoutred*; ppr. *accouttering*. [Fr. *accoutter*, O.Fr. *accouterer*, to equip—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and Fr. *couture*, O.Fr. *costure*, It. *costura*, a seam, sewing, needlework, from *L. constura*, a stitching together, and this from *com*, together, and *stuo*, *stutum*, to sew.] To dress; to equip or furnish; specifically, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.

Upon the word,

Accoutred as I was I plunged in. *Shak.*

When we survey the bare outworks of this our globe, when we see so vast a body accoutred with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity . . . what else can be concluded but that all was made with manifest design? *Derham*.

Accoutrements (ak-kō'tēr-ments), *n. pl.* Dress; equipment; trappings; specifically, military dress and arms; equipment for military service. 'How gay with all the accoutrements of war!' *Philips*.

Accoy (ak-koi'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accoyer*, to quiet—*L. ad*, and *quietus*, quiet. See **COY**.] 1. To render quiet; to soothe; to caress.

With kind words *accoyed*, vowing great love to me. *Spenser*.

2. To dishearten or subdue; to daunt.

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*. *Spenser*.

Accoyl (ak-koi'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accouillir* (Mod. Fr. *accueillir*), to gather together—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *coillir* (*L. colligere*), to collect. See **COIL**.] To gather together; to crowd.

About the caudron many cookies *accoyd*. *Spenser*.

Accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer*, to give authority or credit to, to accredit—*L. ad*, to, and *credo*, *credidit*, to trust. See **CRED**.] 1. To repose confidence in; to trust; to esteem or have a high opinion of. 'Their most considerable and accredited ministers.' *Burke*.

His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles. *Sir W. Scott*.

2. To confer credit or authority on; to stamp with authority.

Being moved as well by these reasons as by many other which I could tell you, which *accredit* and fortify mine opinion. *Shelton*.

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmitigated commendation; for his censure to which he is *accredited* his praises. *Croft*.

Hence, specifically—3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

They returned to court with no further pretension to power or influence than an ambassador in our days when he returns from the country to which he is *accredited*. *J. White*.

4. To believe; to put credit in.

He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and witchcraft, and possession, so silly, as well as monstrous, that they might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder. *Southey*.

Accreditation (ak-kred'it-ā'shon), *n.* The act of accrediting, or state of being accredited.

Accresco (ak-kres'), *v.i.* [*L. accresco*, *acrescitur*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *creo*, to grow, increase.] To accrue (which see).

Accrescence (ak-kres'sens), *n.* Act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge*.

Accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *a.* [*L. accrescens*, *acrescens*, ppr. of *accresco*. See **ACCRESCE**.] Increasing; growing; specifically, in bot. applied to the parts of the calyx or corolla which grow larger after flowering.

Accrete (ak-kret'), *v.i.* [See **ACCRESCE**.] 1. To grow by accretion; to gather additions from without [Rare].—2. To be added to; to accrue. [Rare.]

The House (of Commons), representing every class, would be stronger, more dignified, better fitted to exercise that vast, that almost extensive power, as sovereign senate, which is day by day *accreting* to it more rapidly. *Spectator newspaper*.

Accrete (ak-kret'), *a.* In bot. grown together. **Accretion** (ak-kret'shon), *n.* [*L. accretio*, *accretionis*, increase, from *accresco*, *acrescitur*. See **ACCRESCE**.] 1. The act of accreting

or accreting; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of parts externally.

A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments not by growth but by *accretion*. *Owen*.

2. In med. the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes.—3. The thing added; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to those accessions made slowly and gradually by some external force.

As careful peasants with incessant toil, Bring earth to vines in bare and rocky soil, So those *accretions* to the mind will bring.

Whence fond regard and just esteem will spring. *Crabbe*.

4. In law, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another: generally applied to the increase which sometimes takes place on land situated on the bank of a river or the sea. When the accretion is by small and imperceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it belongs to the crown. In *Soots law*, the term is applied to the rendering any right, originally defective or imperfect, complete, by some posterior act on the part of him from whom the right is derived. Thus, where one not infert conveys land, giving a precept of infertment which is acted on, the subsequent infertment of the seller renders valid the prior infertment of the purchaser.

Accretive (ak-kret'iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth. 'The accretive motion of plants.' *Glanville*.

Accriminate (ak-krim'in-āt), *v.t.* [*L. ad*, to, and *crimino*, *criminator*, to accuse of crime, from *crimen*, a crime.] To charge with a crime.

Accrimination (ak-krim'in-ā'shon), *n.* Accusation. [Rare.]

Accroach (ak-kroch'), *v.i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to fix on a hook, from *croc*, *crochet*, a hook, from a root both Teutonic and Celtic. See **CROOK**.] 1. To hook, or draw to one's self, as with a hook.—2. In old laws, to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives.

Accroachment (ak-kroch'ment), *n.* Act of accroaching; an attempt to assume the royal prerogative; an encroachment.

Accrue (ak-kro'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *accrued*; ppr. *accruing*. [Fr. *accruer*, *n. increase*, *accréd*, pp. of *accroître*, to increase; O.Fr. *accroître*, *acrestre*, *acresser*; Pr. *acressier*, from *L. accrescere*, to increase, from *ac* for *ad*, to, and *creo*, to grow, seen also in *creant*, *decrease*, *increase*.] 1. To grow; to increase; to augment.

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue*. *Spenser*.

2. To be added, as increase, profit, or damage; to be gained or obtained; to proceed or spring; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.—*Accruing costs*, in law, expenses incurred after judgment.

Accrue (ak-kro'), *n.* Something that accedes to or follows the property of another. **Accrued** (ak-krod'), *a.* In her. full-grown: a term sometimes applied to trees.

Accrument (ak-kro'ment), *n.* That which accrues; addition; increase. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

Accubation (ak-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [*L. accubatio*, *accubationis*, a reclining, from *accubo*, to recline—*ad*, to, and *cubo*, to lie down, from root *cub* or *cumb*, as in *accumb*, *recumb*, &c.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as practised by the ancients at meals, the parties placing themselves with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another. 'Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation*.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Accumb (ak-kumb'), *v.i.* [*L. accumbo*, to lie down—*ad*, to, and *cumbo*, a nasalized form of *cubo*, to lie down. See **ACCUBATION**.] To recline, as at table. *Bailey*.

Accumbency (ak-kumb'en-si), *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

Accumbent (ak-kumb'ent), *a.* [*L. accumbens*, ppr. of *accumbo*, from *cubo*. See **ACCUBATION**.] 1. Lying or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot*.

2. In bot. lying against anything; used in opposition to *incumbent*, or lying upon something; as, *accumbent* cotyledons.



Accumbent Ovule
(*Thlaspi arvense*).

Accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *a.* One who reclines, as at meals; one placed at a dinner-table.

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in dining out the passage through all these dishes. *Sp. Hall*.

Accumber (ak-kum'ber), *a.* Fitted or intended for accubation. 'Accumber places.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accumulated*; ppr. *accumulating*. [*L. accumulo*, *accumulatus*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap. See **CUMULATE**.] To heap up; to pile; to amass; to collect or bring together; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

In the seventeenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom. *Macaulay*.

SYN. To collect, pile up, amass, gather, aggregate, heap together.

Accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly; as, public evils *accumulate*.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth *accumulates*, and misery decays. *Goldsmith*.

Accumulation (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified. 'A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.' *South*.

Accumulation (ak-kū'mū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of *accumulation*; things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth. *J. S. Mill*.

Specifically, in law, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof.—2. That which is accumulated; as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.—*Accumulation of degrees*, in universities, the taking of several degrees together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is generally allowed by the rules.—*Accumulation of power*, a term applied to that amount of force or capacity for motion which exists in some machines at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

Accumulative (ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv), *a.* Causing accumulation; accumulating; heaping up.

Accumulatively (ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv-ly), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.

Accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lāt-ēr), *n.* One who or that which accumulates, gathers, or amasses; specifically, in mech. an India-rubber spring, either simple or compound, which accumulates lifting force and can be applied to many useful purposes in ships, machines, workshops, &c.

Accuracy (ak-kū-rā-si), *n.* [From *accurate*.] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden*.

SYN. Exactness, correctness, exactitude, nicety, precision, carefulness.

Accurate (ak-kū-rāt), *a.* [*L. accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cura*, care. See **CURE**.] 1. Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; exact; as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.—2. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon those things below. *Bacon*.

SYN. Correct, precise, exact, nice, just, careful.

Accurately (ak-kū-rāt-ly), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly; as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Accurateness (ak-kû-rât-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.
Accurse (ak-kûrs'), *v. t.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or *A. Sax. a*, intens., and *curse*, *A. Sax. cursian*, to curse.] To imprecate misery or evil upon; to call down curses on; to curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle.]

Hidebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Accursed, **Accurst** (ak-kêr'st' or ak-kêr'st'), *p. and a.* 1. Doomed to destruction, misery, or evil of any kind; lying under a curse; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*. John vi. 17.
 Thro' you my life will be *accurst*. *Tennyson.*

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed. 'Deeds *accursed*.' *Collins.*

Accusable (ak-kûr'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable with a crime; blamable; as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvisation were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for cholera. *Sir T. Browne.*

Accusant (ak-kûr'ant), *n.* One who accuses. The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge. *Br. Hall.*

Accusation (ak-kû-zâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of charging with a crime or offence; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice. — 2. That of which one is accused; a charge brought against one; the declaration containing the charge; as, the *accusation* was murder.

They set over his head his *accusation*. *Mat. xxvii. 37.*

SYN. Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination.

Accusative (ak-kûr'at-iv), *a.* [*L. accusativus*, accusative case. Varro calls it *casus accusandi*.] 1. Producing accusations; accusatory.

This hath been a very *accusative* age. *Sir E. Dering.*

2. In *gram.* a term applied originally to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, pronouns, &c., being that in which the action of a verb terminates or on which it falls. Corresponding to *objective* in English grammar.

Accusative (ak-kûr'at-iv), *n.* The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin, Greek, &c., corresponding to the *objective* in English.

Accusatively (ak-kûr'at-iv-l), *adv.* 1. In an accusative manner; by way of accusation. — 2. In *gram.* in the position or relation of an accusative case.

Accusatorial (ak-kûr'a-tô'ri-al), *a.* Accusatory.

Accusatorially (ak-kûr'a-tô'ri-al-l), *adv.* By way of accusation.

Accusatory (ak-kûr'a-to-ri), *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

Accuse (ak-kûz'), *v. t. pret. & pp. accused*; *ppr. accusing*. [*L. accuso*, to call to account, blame, indict — *ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. See *CAUSE*.] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime either by plaintiff or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offence against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanour. — 2. To charge with a fault; to blame; to censure.

Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*
Accuse not nature; she hath done her part. *Milton.*

Followed by *of* before the subject of accusation, formerly sometimes by *for*.

The professors are *accused* of the ill practices. *Addison.*

Never send up the leg of a fowl at supper while there is a cat or dog in the house that can be *accused* for running away with it. *Swift.*

— *Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*, *Arraign*, *Impeach*. Of these words *charge* is the most general, and may be used in making any sort of imputation against a person, whether formally or informally, publicly or privately, and even in imputing special errors or defects to things. Thus Stillington speaks of persons 'charging the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection.' *Accuse* commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal than charge, and is seldom used of things. *Indict* is a purely legal term, meaning to make a written accusation against in legal form. *Arraign* is properly to bring to answer for wrong-doing before a court of justice; *impeach*, to bring to an-

swer for wrong-doing before one or other of the branches of the legislature; and when either of these words is used in the general sense of to accuse, it is intended to convey the idea of peculiar dignity, impressiveness, or solemnity.

Accuse† (ak-kûz'), *n.* Accusation.

York, by false *accuse*, doth level at my life. *Shak.*

Accused (ak-kûzd'), *pp. used as a noun.* One charged with a crime; a panel; as, the *accused* was seen to enter the house. It has the same form in the plural; as, the *accused* are charged with conspiring.

Accusement† (ak-kûz'ment), *n.* Accusation. 'By forced *accusements* were condemned.' *Holinshed.*

Accuser (ak-kûz'ér), *n.* One who accuses or blames; specifically, in *law*, an officer who prefers an accusation against a person for some offence, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offence.

Accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v. t.* [*Fr. accoutumer*, O. *Fr. accoustumer*, to accustom — *ac* for *ad*, to, and *costume*, custom. See *CUSTOM*.] To familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything. — *SYN.* To habituate, inure, exercise, train, familiarize.

Accustom† (ak-kus'tum), *v. i.* 1. To be wont or habituated to do anything.

A boat, over-freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat. *Carver.*

2. To cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we, with the best men, *accustom* openly, you, with the basest, commit private adultery. *Milton.*

Accustom† (ak-kus'tum), *n.* Custom. 'Individual *accustom* of life.' *Milton.*

Accustomable† (ak-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. 'Accustomable residence.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Accustomably† (ak-kus'tum-a-bl), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually. 'King's fines *accustomably* paid.' *Bacon.*

Accustomance† (ak-kus'tum-ans), *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. 'Through *accustomance* and negligence.' *Boyle.*

Accustomarily (ak-kus'tum-a-ri-l), *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*Rare.*]

Accustomary (ak-kus'tum-a-ri), *a.* Usual; customary. 'Usual and *accustomary* swearing.' *Dr. Featley*. [*Rare.*]

Accustomat† (ak-kus'tô-mât), *a.* Customary. *Card. Bainbridge*. [*Rare.*]

Accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Often practised; customary; habitual; as, in their *accustomed* manner. 'It is an *accustomed* action.' *Shak.* — 2. Frequent. 'The first public-house . . . having been a well-accustomed inn.' *Rev. R. Graves*. — 3. Often occupied; familiar by frequent occupancy.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,
 The table still is in the nook;
 Ah! vanished many a busy year
 This well-known chair since last I took. *Thackeray.*

Accustomedness (ak-kus'tumd-ness), *n.* Familiarity. 'Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart.' *By. Pearce*. [*Rare.*]

Ace (âs), *n.* [*Fr. as*, ace at dice or cards; *L. as*, a unit, a pound, a foot, &c.; *Doric Gr. as*, *ais*; *Attic Gr. heis*, for *hens*, one. Allied to *L. unus*, *E. one*.] 1. A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked. — 2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as, a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand. 'I'll not wag an *ace* farther.' *Dryden.*

Aceldama (a-sel'da-ma), *n.* [Properly *Hakeldama*, lit. field of blood.] 1. A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers. — 2. Used figuratively of any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Aceldama*. *De Quincy.*

Acetric (a-sen'trik), *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *centric*.] Not centric; away from a centre. — **Aceous** (â'shus). [*L. aceus*.] An adjectival termination of Latin origin denoting likeness, partaking of the qualities of, or consisting of; as, *farinaceous*, consisting of or like meal; *saponaceous*, resembling soap; *argillaceous*, consisting of clay, clayey.

Acephala (a-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [*Gr. akephalos*, neut. pl. *akephala*, headless — *a*, priv., and

kephals, head; *Skr. kapâla*, skull.] A division of molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, corresponding to what in modern classifications are known as the Lamellibranchiata (which see).

Acephalan, **Acephala** (a-sef'a-lan, as'ef'al), *n.* One of the *Acephala*.

Acephali (a-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [*Gr. a*, and *kephale*, a head.] 1. *Eccles.* (a) an Egyptian sect of the fifth century, who renounced communion with the Patriarch of Alexandria. (b) Clergy and monks unattached, not living under episcopal jurisdiction, and bishops exempt from patriarchal jurisdiction. (c) A council of the Roman communion summoned without the authority of the pope. 2. A class of levellers in the reign of Henry I. who would acknowledge no head or superior. — 3. A fabulous nation in Africa — the *Blemmyes* — reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

Acephalist† (a-sef'al-ist), *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior; in a special sense, one of the *Acephali*.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulder. *Br. Gauden.*

Acephalite (a-sef'al-it), *n.* One of the *Acephali* in any of the senses of that word.

Acephalocyst (a-sef'al-sist), *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., *kephale*, head, and *kystis*, bag.] A hydatid, or round or oval sac, filled with fluid, often occurring in hundreds in the viscera of animals, especially in the liver. They were formerly regarded as parasitic animals or Entozoa, but more probably they are merely morbid, dropsical cysts. Some think that they are the cysts of *Echinococci*, from which the animals have disappeared.

Acephalous (a-sef'al-us), *a.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *kephale*, a head.] 1. Without a head; headless; applied (c) in *zool.* to animals not having any head. See *ACEPHAL*. (b) In bot. to ovaries, the style of which springs from their base instead of their apex. (c) In anat. to a fetus having no head. (d) In *prosa*, to a line of poetry wanting its first syllable.

2. Wanting something essential. 'A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.' *De Quincy*. — 3. Without a leader or chief.

Acephalus (a-sef'al-us), *n.* 1. An obsolete name of the Tania or tape-worm. — 2. In anat. a monster without a head. — 3. In *prosa*, a verse defective in the beginning.

Ace-point (âs'point), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

Acer (â'sér), *n.* [*L. acer*, the maple-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Aceraceæ or Sapindaceæ, and composed of the maples. They are cultivated for their ornamental appearance, and because they yield good timber. *A. campestre* is the common maple of English hedges. *A. pseudo-platanus* the sycamore maple or Scotch plane. *A. saccharinum* the sugar-maple. Moose-wood is obtained from *A. striatum*, an American species. See *MAPLE* and *SYCAMORE*.

Aceræ (â'sér'), *n. pl.* [*Gr. a*, without, and *keras*, a horn.] 1. A family of apterous insects without antennæ. — 2. A family of gastropod molluscous animals, without tentacles, akin to the *Aplysæ*, comprehending the genus *Bulla*. Called also *Aceræ*.

Aceraceæ (â'sér'â'sé-â), *n. pl.* A nat. order of



Aceraceæ—Common Maple (*Acer campestre*). a, Flower. b, Pistil (ovary, style, and stigma). c, Double winged fruit or samarra. d, Section of fruit (single carpel with inclosed seed).

plants, comprehending the maples, and belonging to the thalamiflorous division of dicotyledonous plants. There are about fifty species, belonging to three genera; they are all trees or shrubs, and inhabit the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, the north of India, and North America. They yield a sweet mucilaginous sap, from which sugar is often made. The bark is astringent, and yields yellow and reddish dyes. See **ACER** and **MAPLE**.

Acern (as'er-ē), *n.* Same as *Acera*, 2.

Aceran (as'er-an), *n.* One of the *Acera*.

Aceras (as'er-as), *n.* [Gr. prefix *a*, without, and *eras*, a horn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceae, differing from *Orchis* in being without a spur. *A. anthropophora*, man-orchis, is a British plant. See **MAN-ORCHIS**.

Acerb (a-serb'), *s.* [L. *acerbus*, unripe, harsh, sour, tart, from *acer*, sharp. Root *ac*, *ak*, a sharp point. See **ACID**.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness: a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy*.

Acerbate (a-serb'at), *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste. *Boyle*. [Rare.]

Acerbitude (a-serb'it-ūd), *n.* Sourness; acerbity. *Boyle*. [Rare.]

Acerbity (a-serb'it-i), *n.* 1. Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—2. Politeness or severity. *Acerbity* of pain. *Barrow*.

It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law. *Barrow*.

1. Harshness or severity of temper.

Talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick measure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope*.

Aceric (a-ser'ik), *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—*Aceric acid*, an acid found in the juice of the *Acer campestre* or common maple.

Acerina (as'er-in'a), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Percidae or perches. The ruffe or pope (*A. cornuta*), common in many English rivers, is a type of the genus.

Acerous, **Aceroes** (as'er-us, as'er-ōs), *a.* [L. *aceruus*, chaffy, from *acus*, *acris*, chaff. The second meaning comes rather from *acus*, a needle.] In bot. (a) chaffy; resembling chaff. (b) Narrow and slender, with



Aceroes Leaves—Juniper.

a sharp point; as, an *aceroous* or *aceroes* leaf, which is one like that of the pine or common juniper.

Ascertain (a-ser'tānd), *a.* [O. Fr. *ascertainer*, *ascertainer*. See **ASCERTAIN** and **CERTAIN**.] Made certain; confirmed in opinion. **Ascertain** (a-ser'tān), *a.* Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

Ascervate (a-ser'vāt), *v. t.* [L. *acervo*, to heap up, from *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up. [Rare.]

Ascervate (a-ser'vāt), *a.* In bot. heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely-compacted clusters.

Ascivation (as'er-vā'shon), *n.* The act of heaping together. *Johnson*.

Acervose (a-ser'vōs), *a.* Full of heaps. *Boyle*.

Accescence (a-ser'sens), *n.* Accessency.

Accessency (a-ser'sen-si), *n.* The act or process of becoming ascendent; the process of becoming sour, tart, or acid; the state or quality of being moderately sour; sourness.

Wines should never give such after fasting; the milk having an *accessency* very prejudicial to the recipient. *N. Jones*.

Accescent (a-ser'sent), *a.* [L. *accescent*, turning sour, from *acceso*, incept. of *acere*, to be sour. See **ACID**.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition,

tion, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions. Hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

Acetabul (a-set-a-bl), *n.* An acetabulum; a measure of about one-eighth of a pint. *Holland*.

Acetabulifera (as-ē-tab'ū-lif'er-a), *n. pl.* [L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, and *fero*, to bear.] A section or order of cephalopodous molluscs, with rows of little cups or suckers on their arms or tentacles. Same as *Dibranchiata*.

Acetabuliferous (as-ē-tab'ū-lif'er-us), *a.* Pertaining to the Acetabulifera; having rows of cup-like suckers, like the cuttle-fish. *Dana*.

Acetabuliform (as-ē-ta-bū'li-form), *a.* In bot. cup-shaped. *Gray*.

Acetabulum (as-ē-ta-bū-lum), *n.* [L., from *acetum*, vinegar. See **ACID**.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a vessel in which sauce was served to table, and not unlike our vinegar cruets; also, a measure about one-eighth of a pint. 2. In *compar. anat.* (a) the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, the two together forming the articulation called anarthrosis; especially the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh-bone. (b) A term applied to the cotyledons or lobes of the placenta of ruminating animals. (c) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (d) The cup-like sucker with which the arms of the cuttle-fish and other molluscs are provided.—3. In bot. (a) the cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (b) The receptacle of certain fungi.—4. In *music*, a very ancient kind of kettle-drum.

Acetal (a-set'al), *n.* (C₂H₅O₂) A colourless, mobile liquid, with an agreeable odour, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black. Slow combustion converts it into acetic acid.

Acetamide (a-set'a-mid), *n.* (NH₂C₂H₃O₂) A white crystalline solid, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It acts both as a base and an acid, combining on the one hand with hydrochloric acid, and on the other forming salts by the replacement of one of its hydrogen atoms by metals.

Acetarious (as-ē-tā'ri-us), *a.* A term applied to plants containing acetary; more appropriately to plants used in making salads; such as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

Acetaria (as-ē-tā-ri), *n.* [L. *acetaria*, herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil, from *acetum*, vinegar. See **ACID**.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear.

Acetate (as-ē-tāt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

Acetated (as-ē-tāt-ed), *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

Acetic (a-set'ik), *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—*Acetic acid* (C₂H₃O₂), an acid prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation), the dry distillation of wood (in which case it is called pyroligneous acid), by decomposing an acetate, &c. It has a peculiar sharp smell and strong acid taste. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state it is, at ordinary winter temperatures, a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*.—*Acetic ethers*, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ether is a colourless, apple-flavoured, volatile fluid, and is a flavouring constituent in many wines. It is made artificially by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and acetate of potash.

Acetification (a-set'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act of acetifying or making acetous or sour; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar.—*Chemical acetification*, or the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and alcoholic fluids into acetic acid, is now supposed to be due to a minute mycoderma, a special vegetable organized being of the very simplest form, possessed of the power of almost inconceivably rapid development, as well as of fixing the oxygen of the air and transmitting it to the alcohol, thus establishing incomplete combustion.

Acetifier (a-set'i-fi-ēr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acidification of fermented liquors by exposing a large surface to the air, used in making vinegar.

Acetify (a-set'i-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *acetified*; ppr. *acetifying*. [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and

facio, to make.] To convert into acid or vinegar.

Acetify (a-set'i-fi), *v. i.* To become acid; to be converted into vinegar.

Acetimeter, **Acetometer** (as-ē-tim'et-ēr, as-ē-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids; an acidimeter.

Acetimetry (as-ē-tim'et-ri), *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of acids.

Acetone (as-ē-tōn), *n.* 1. A limpid mobile liquid (C₃H₆O), with an agreeable odour and a strong peppermint-like taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates.—2. The general name for a class of compounds which may be regarded as built up of an acid and alcoholic radical.

Acetopathy (as-ē-tōp'a-thi), *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface of the body above the spine and the parts affected.

Acetosity (as-ē-tōs'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being acetous or sour; sourness; tartness.

Acetous, **Acetose** (a-sē'tus, as-ē-tōs'), *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] 1. Having a sour taste; acid. 'An *acetous* spirit.' *Boyle*.—2. Causing or connected with acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.—*Acetous fermentation*, the process by which alcoholic liquids, as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See under **ACETIFICATION**.—*Acetous acid*, a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term is not now in use.

Acetum (a-sē'tum), *n.* [L., from *acere*, to be sour. See **ACID**.] Vinegar (which see).

Acetyle (as-ē'til), *n.* (C₂H₃O), A hypothetical radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydride, and acetic acid as the hydrate of acetylene.

Ach, **Ache** (āch), *n.* [Fr. *ache*, from L. *apicium*, parsley, from *apis*, a bee, bees being fond of parsley.] A kind of parsley. *Holland*.

Achean, **Achalan** (a-kē'an, a-kā'an), *n.* and *a.* See **ACHEAN**.

Achate (ā-kāt), *n.* An agate. 'The christall, jacinth, achate, ruby red.' *John Taylor*.

Achate, **†** *n.* [Fr. *acheter*, O. Fr. *achater*, *achapter*, to purchase, from L. *accipere*, to acquire, from L. *ac* for *ad*, to, and *capere*, to snatch at, to strive to get, intens. of *capio*, to take.] 1. Purchase; contract; bargain. *Chaucer*.—2. A thing purchased; specifically, in pl. provisions; in this sense written also *Acates*.

The kitchen clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' *achates* in seemly wise. *Spenser*.

Achatina (a-kā-ti'nā), *n.* [L. *achates*, an agate.] A genus of pulmonate gastropodous Mollusca, family Helicidae, which feed on trees and shrubs in warm climates, such as Africa and the West Indies. Agate-snails is a name by which they are popularly known. Some of them have shells which are among the largest of land shells. Two small species, *A. acicula* and *A. octina*, are found in England.

Achatour, **†** *n.* [Norm. Fr., a purchaser. See **ACHATE**, **CATERER**.] A purchaser; a purveyor; a caterer. Written also *Acater*.

A gentill mancipie was ther of a temple, Of which *achateurs* mighten take exemple For to be wys in beyyng vitaille. *Chaucer*.

Ache (āk), *n.* [A. Sax. *ace*, *ace*, *ees*, *ache*, pain; *acan*, to ache; O.E. *ake*, *ache*, *hache*, *ech*; conjectured to be from natural cry expressive of pain or grief; comp. G. *ach*, pain; interj. *ach!* Dan. *ak!* Gr. *achos*, pain.] Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain; a continued gnawing pain as in toothache or earache. Both verb and noun were formerly often pronounced, down at least to the time of Swift, with *ch* sounded as in *church*; though the old spelling *ake* sufficiently shows that the other pronunciation must also have been used. In the following couplet *ache* is made to rhyme with *patch*:—

Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache*. *Bp. Hall*.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and similar forms of the verb were dissyllabic.

A cooking shaver your shouting over the
Old archer, shoot, your hollow shaft will pierce

This pronunciation was used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the metre in such passages as the following:

'Tis such that with old crumples,
Fill all thy lanes with arches, make thee rear the

Arche (āk), *n.* [See the noun.] To suffer pain, to have or be in pain, or in continued pain, to be distressed. "The same enters at them." *Shak.* See under noun.

Achæan (a-kh'æn), *a.* Pertaining to Achæa in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This state lay on the Gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus. Written also *Achæan*, *Achæan*.

Achæan (a-kh'æn), *a.* A native or inhabitant of Achæa.

Achæan (ach'æn), *a.* Pertaining to Achæa in the island of Sumatra.

Achæan (ach'æn), *a.* *sing* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Achæa.

Achæan (a-kh'æn), *a.* (Gr *a.*, priv., and *arche* the lip.) Without a lip, specifically, in bot a term denoting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of Orchidaceæ.

Achæan, *pp.* Choked, Choked.

Achæan, *pp.* Achæan.

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shield or hatchment affixed to the dwelling-house of a deceased person or in a church.

Personal Achievement or Hatchment.

Achiever (a-chēv'ēr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* (From a belief that Achilles used a plant of this genus to cure Telephus.) A genus of plants, the milfoil genus. See MILFOIL.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* A name (rendered familiar by Grote, the historian of Greece) given to those books (I. viii. and xi. xiii.) of the Iliad in which Achilles is prominent.

They are supposed to have formed a separate and original poem afterwards enlarged and expanded by additions, descriptive of various episodes in the Trojan war, in which other heroes than Achilles figure conspicuously.

The whole forming an epic of the Trojan war, and called the *Iliad*. These critics who recognize a personage Homer as the author of the Iliad and Odyssey suppose that the Achilles was an earlier effort, afterwards developed, or that he found the Achilles and made it the nucleus of a more extended epic.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* [L.] In anat the tendon of Achilles, the strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles which is inserted in the heel, so called because the heel was said to have been the only vulnerable part of the hero.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* [L.] Perhaps from L. *achēnēs*, name of an Indian plant. A genus of tropical and sub-tropical American plants, nat. order Gesneriaceæ, much cultivated in our hot-houses on account of their ornamental character. Many new forms, developing greater variety and attractive-ness than are to be found in the original kinds, have been obtained in the cultivated state. They grow to from 1 to 2 feet high.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* [L.] Enduring or coming pain, painful.

What peaceful heart I once enjoy'd,
How sweet their memory will
But they have left an ending void
The world can never fill.

Achilles (a-kh'ē-lēs), *n.* [L.] from *achēnēs*, the original Indian name of the tree. The arrow-tree, and the dye obtained from it. See ARROW.

Achira (a-chē'ra), *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna* (C. *edulis*), with a large succulent root, yielding *rous les mous*, a starch superior to the ordinary arrow root. Its tubers are eaten as food in Chili and Peru.

Achirite (a-kh'ē-rī-tē), *n.* [After Achir Maned, who first brought it from Siberia, and tried to dispose of it for emerald.] Emerald malachite.

Achiras (a-kh'ē-ras), *n.* [Gr *a.*, priv., and *chēnēs*, a hand.] A genus of Sages, family Pterocætidæ (flat-leaves), distinguished from all the other genera by the total want of pectoral fins, hence their name. They abound mostly in the East and West Indies, keeping near the shores and furnishing a plentiful supply of wholesome food to the inhabitants. They resemble the common sole in appearance.

Achiridæ (a-kh'ē-rīd'ē), *a.* [Gr *a.*, priv., and *chēnēs*, a hand.] In anat not penetrating a mantle, as, *achiridæ* Brachyopodæ.

Achiridæ (a-kh'ē-rīd'ē), *a.* [L.] A group of dicotyledonous plants which want both calyx and corolla, as the willows, oaks, and birches.

Achiridæ (a-kh'ē-rīd'ē), *a.* [Gr *a.*,

priv., and *chēnēs*, a mantle.] A term applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently destitute of a covering, or naked, without floral envelope.

Achira (a-kh'ē-ra), *n.* [Gr *achēnēs*, gloom, obscurity from the doubt regarding their affinities.] A remarkable group of water plants referred by some botanists to the algae, but by others supposed to be aquatic forms of some fungi. They grow parasitically on dead fleshy lying in water, on fish, frogs, or decaying plants. They look like little gelatinous tufts, and are composed of colourless filaments.

Achirite (a-kh'ē-rī-tē), *n.* Same as *Achirite*.

Achir (a-kh'ēr), *n.* [Gr *achēnēs*, dandruff.] Scald head, a disease of infants, the face, and often the neck and breast, becoming incrustated with thin yellowish or greenish scales. It arises in minute whitish pustules which discharge a viscid fluid, which dries into a scab, and is believed to be due to the growth of a fungus.

Achirion (a-kh'ēr-i-on), *n.* [See *ACHIR*.] A name sometimes given to the fungus which produces the disease *achir*.

Achira (a-kh'ē-ra), *n.* [Gr *achēnēs*, the wild pear tree.] A genus of tropical trees, nat. order Sapotaceæ, with entire leathery leaves, and yielding a copious milky fluid when wounded. One species, *A. sapota* (called also *Sapota Achira*), is the sapotilla plum. See SAPOTILLA.

Achromatic (a-kh'ē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr *a.*, priv., and *chrōma*, chromatic, colour.] Devoid of colour, transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours; as, an achromatic lens or telescope. *Achromatic lens*, a lens usually composed of two separate lenses, a concave and a convex one, made from substances, as crown glass and flint glass, having different refractive and dispersive powers, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed. *Achromatic telescope*, microscope, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is corrected, usually by means of an achromatic objective glass.

Achromaticity (a-kh'ē-mat'ik-i-tē), *n.* State of being achromatic.

Achromatism (a-kh'ē-mat'ik-i-tē), *n.* The state of being achromatic, want of colour. See ACHROMATIC.

Achromatic (a-kh'ē-mat'ik), *n.* To deprive of colour.

Achromatopay (a-kh'ē-mat'ik-i-tē), *n.* [Gr *a.*, priv., *chrōma*, colour, and *opsis*, sight.] Colour blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colours.

Achronia, *Achronical* (a-kh'ē-rō-nē-ik), *a.* See ACHRONIC.

Achroia (a-kh'ē-rō-ia), *n.* [L. *achroia*, a needle.] A name given by naturalists to a spiny or prickly of an animal or plant.

Achroia (a-kh'ē-rō-ia), *n.* [L. *achroia*, dim. of *achroia*, a needle, allied to L. *achroia*, Gr *achroia*, a point. See ACHRO.] Having the shape of a needle, having sharp points like needles, needle shaped, as, an *achroia* prism is one with the crystals long, slender, and straight, as actinoids.

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Achroia

sour taste. (Strong acids require large dilution with water to make this perceptible.) (3) Solubility in water. (4) The power of changing most organic blue and violet colours into red, and of restoring original colours altered by an alkali. (5) The power of decomposing most carbonates, causing effervescence. (6) The power of uniting in definite proportions with the metals, called bases, forming salts, the metal replacing the hydrogen of the acid. (7) The power of exchanging the whole or part of their hydrogen for an alkaline metal presented to them in the form of a hydrate. This last is the only essential property of acids.

Acidiferous (a-sid'i-fér-us), a. [E. acid, and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid. — *Acidiferous minerals*, minerals which consist of an earth combined with an acid, as carbonate of lime, silicate, &c.

Acidifiable (a-sid'i-fé-a-bil), a. [From ACIDIFY.] Capable of being acidified or converted into an acid.

Acidification (a-sid'i-fé-á-shun), n. The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

Acidifier (a-sid'i-fér), n. One who or that which acidifies; an acidifier; specifically, in chem. that which has the property of converting a substance into an acid.

Acidify (a-sid'i-fí), v. t. pret. & pp. *acidified*; ppr. *acidifying*. [E. acid, and L. *facere*, to make.] To make acid, to convert into an acid.

Acidimeter (a-sid'im-é-tér), n. [E. acid, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids, founded on the principle mentioned under ACIDIMETRY.

Acidimetry (a-sid'im-é-trí), n. The measurement of the strength of acids; especially the process of estimating the amount of acid in any liquid by finding how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to exactly neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

Acidity, **Acidness** (a-sid'i-tí, a-sid'-ness), n. The quality of being acid or sour, sourness, tartness, sharpness, to the taste.

Acidulate (a-sid'ú-lá-tí), v. t. pret. & pp. *acidulated*; ppr. *acidulating*. [Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour; L. *acidulus*, slightly sour. See ACID.] To tincture with an acid, to make acid in a moderate degree. — *Acidulated*.

Acidulous (a-sid'ú-lus), a. [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour. See ACID.] Slightly sour; sub-acid, as cream of tartre, oranges, gooseberries, &c.

Aciform (a-sí-form), a. [L. *acere*, a needle, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a needle.

Acinacous (a-sin-á-shus), a. [L. *acinax*, a grape-stone or kernel.] Full of kernels.

Acinacous (a-sin-á-shus), n. [L. from Gr. *acinax*, a Persian sword, *Per acinax*, a short sword — *acinax*, a sword, and *ak*, a diminutive termination.] A short, straight dagger worn on the right side, peculiar to the Scythians, Medes, and Persians.

Acinaciform (a-sin-á-sí-form), a. [L. *acinax*, a scimitar, Gr. *acinax*, and L. *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling a scimitar, as an acinaciform leaf, that is, one which has one edge convex and sharp and the other straight and thick, as in *Mosses-trachanthum*.

Acinacous (a-sin-á-sí-us), n. A leaf covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds as in some algae.

Acinacous (a-sin-á-sí-us), n. A genus of noble epiphyllal orchids, from Central America, much prized in our hothouses.

Acinaciform (a-sin-á-sí-form), a. [L. *acinax*, a grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes, in anal. applied to many glands.

Acinacous, **Acinacous** (a-sin-á-shus, a-sin-á-us), a. [L. *acinax*, a grape-stone.] Consisting of minute granular concretions.

Acinus (a-sín-us), n. pl. **Acini** (a-sín-i). [L. a grape-stone.] 1. In anat. a name sometimes given to certain glands or glandular bodies, as the pancreas. 2. In bot. one of the small grains which make up some kinds of fruit, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c.; also, a grape-stone.

Acipenser (a-sí-pen-sér), a. [L.] A genus



Acipenser—Head of Sturgeon.

of cartilaginous ganoid fishes, family Acipenseridae or Sturionidae, distinguished by the bony scales or plates arranged at intervals along the body in five longitudinal rows. The gills are free as in osseous fishes, the snout long and conical, and the mouth retractile, toothless, and projecting from the under surface of the head. The genus includes the sturgeon, starlet, huso, &c. Acipenseridae (a-sí-pen-sér-i-dé), n. pl. The sturgeon family, otherwise called the Sturionidae.

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), n. [Or *acquiesce*, a point or something sharp, and *quies*, operation.] Operative surgery [Rare.]

Acquiesce, v. t. See ACQUIESCE.

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), n. Same as *Acquiesce*.

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), n. A sailor's term for a fresh water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Called also an *Acquiesce* [Rare.]

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), v. t. [A. Sax. *acquiescen*, to acknowledge.] To recognize; to acknowledge, to confess.

You will not be *acquiescent*, Sir, why, Ye wits! These do all panderers, at all games dissimulate. — *J. Jonson*.

Acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), v. t. pret. & pp. *acknowledged*; ppr. *acknowledging*. [Verbal prefix *a-*, and *knowledge*, O.E. *manian*, *manian*, *manian*, to know, to acknowledge, from the noun (which see).] 1. To own or recognize by avowal as possessing a particular character, or as having certain claims, to recognize or admit as justly represented in a certain light, to assent to the truth of; as, to acknowledge the existence of a God, to acknowledge the inspiration of the Scriptures, to acknowledge a child.

He that *acknowledged* the Son hath the Father also. — *1 Jn. 5. 20*.

The influence attributed to Cicero indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy. — *Dr. Thirlwall*.

The ambassador was *acknowledged* at the court of St. James. — *Macaulay*.

2. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.

I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. I said, I will confess my transgressions. — *Ps. xlii. 5*.

3. To own with gratitude, to own as a benefit.

They his gifts *acknowledged* not. — *Milton*.

4. To own or avow receiving; as, please to acknowledge this letter — 5. To show recognition by some act, as by a bow, nod, smile, lifting the hat, &c., as a mark of friendship or respect, to salute, as, she met him in the street, but barely *acknowledged* him. — *Acknowledge*, *Confess*. *Acknowledge*, as contrasted with *confess*, and applied to things, is usually to admit that we ourselves see and know that we are at fault in acting in a certain way, to allow the truth or justice of some stricture to which we are directly or tacitly subjected, as to acknowledge a fault, to acknowledge our ignorance, *confess*, on the other hand, is to make known, whether referring to anything alleged against us or not; to *confess* sins is to make them known, to *acknowledge* them is to admit that they are sins. *Confess* is generally applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge*. We *confess* sins and crimes, we *acknowledge* errors, mistakes, and faults.

All that was required of him to insure forgiveness was to *acknowledge* that he was in fault. — *Miss Braden*.

And both *acknowledged*. — *Milton*.

Acknowledged (ak-nol'ej-d), p. and a. Well known, recognized, admitted, as an acknowledged racer, an acknowledged fact.

Acknowledger (ak-nol'ej-ér), n. One who acknowledges.

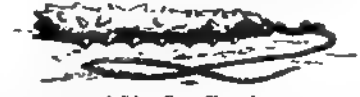
Acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), n. 1. The act of acknowledging; as, (a) confession, avowal, as, the acknowledgment of a fault. (b) The act of recognizing the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness of, as, the acknowledgment of a God or of a public minister, the acknowledgment of a deed.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the Christmas faith, the church was inspired by Philip. — *Hudson*.

(c) The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; an expression of thanks, as, to render one's acknowledgments for a kindness. — 2. Something given or done in return for a favour. — *Small*. — *Acknowledgment money*, in law, money paid according to the customs of some manors by copyhold tenants on the death of a lord.

Ack-pirate (ak'pí-rát), n. See ACK MAN.

Acidie (ak'idí), n. [L. *actis*, *acidus*, a small javelin.] A heavy missile weapon formerly used. It was formed of a short thick club studded with sharp points, and was attached to a cord which enabled the soldier



Acidie—From Chénal.

to draw it back after having launched it against an enemy.

Adicline (a-dí-kín'ik), n. [Or neg prefix *a-*, and *cline*, to incline.] Having no inclination. — *Adicline line*, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve in the neighbourhood of the terrestrial equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *Magnetic Equator*.

Acme (ak'mé), n. [Gr. *akmé*, a point. Root *ak*. See ACME.] 1. The top or highest point; the furthest point attained, the utmost reach. — *Its acme* of human prosperity and greatness. — *Burke*. — 2. The maturity or perfection of an animal. — 3. In med. the height or crisis of a disease. — 4. People of mature age collectively [Rare.]

He must be one that can instruct your youth, And keep your *acme* in the state of truth. — *B. Jonson*.

Acumite (ak'mít), n. [Or *akmé*, a sharp point.] A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown colour, isomorphous with angite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, silicate of soda, and alumina, so called from the form of its crystals. It is, perhaps, an altered form of pyroxene (which see).

Acme (ak'mé), n. [Gr. *akmé*.] A small hard pimple or tubercle on the face, due to inflammation in a hair follicle or sebaceous gland. One variety occurs on the nose of drunkards. Called also *Lycoria*.

Acrostich (ak-nó-sí-tis), n. [Or *akrostich*, from *a-*, *akro*, and *stich*, to rub or gnaw.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds, extending from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

A-cock Bill (a-kok' bíl), a or adv. *Naut.* A term denoting (a) the position of an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the

cat-head; and (b) the position of the yards when they are topped up at an angle with the deck.

Accoise (a-kóise), n. [See ACCOIT.] To make quiet. — *Chewer*.

Accold (a-kóld), n. [Prefix *a-* for *an*, or for old intense prefix *af-*, and *cold*. Comp. *accure*, *accured*, *accured*, *accure*.] Cold.

'Poor Tom's *accold*.' — *Shak.*

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), v. t. See ACQUIESCE.

Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), v. t. See ACQUIESCE.

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Acquiesce (a-sí-á-í-sí), v. t. See ACQUIESCE.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. too; ng, sing; vii, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See KEY.

Acollé (a-kol-é) *p.* and *a.* See **ACOLLE**.
Acology, **Akology** (ak-o'-l-é), *n.* [Gr *akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of remedies or the materia medica.
Acolyte (ak-o'-lit), *n.* [Fr. from L.L. *acolyta*, an acolyte, Gr *akolythos*, a follower.] 1. One who waits on a person, an attendant. 'With such chafers, and with James and John as acolytes.' *Melley*.—2. In the R. Cath. Ch.

Acolytes.

the second of the inferior orders of clergy, whose office it is to follow and serve the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the elements of the sacraments, &c.—2. In *aceton* an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body, a satellite.
Acolyth, **Acolyth** (ak-o'-lith). See **ACOLYTE**.
Acolythist, **Acolythist** (a-kol'-thist, a-kol'-o'-thist), *n.* Same as **Acolyte**.
Acorn, *v.* s. *t.* To encumber; to clog; to overwhelm.

And hence his sheep encumbered in the mire.
Chaucer.

Acorydous, **Acorydous** (a-kor'-di-lus, a-kor'-di-lus), *a.* [Gr *neg*, prefix *a*, and *koros*, a joint.] In bot. jointless.

Aconite (ak-on'-it), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr *akoniton*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. See **ACONITUM**.—*Winter aconite* (*Frankia hibernica*). See **ERANTHUS**.

Aconitic (ak-on'-it-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.—*Aconitic acid*, a tribasic acid (C₆H₄O₆) obtained from species of the genus *Aconitum*. It occurs as an amorphous mass, and forms three classes of salts.
Aconitine, **Aconitine** (ak-on'-it-in), *n.* [See **ACONITUM**.] (C₃₄H₄₈N₂O₆). A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of several species of *Aconitum*. It forms white powdery grains, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass, is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important anodyne in neuralgia, and contracts the pupil of the eye. One-tenth of a grain is sufficient to kill a sparrow instantly.
Aconitum (ak-on'-it-um), *n.* [L. Gr *akoniton*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-hood.] A genus of poisonous plants, nat. order Ranunculaceae. The species are hardy, herbaceous plants, many of them of great beauty. The *Bark* or *Bark* of Nepal, used in poisoning arrows, &c., is derived from a plant of this genus, supposed to be a variety of *A. Napellus*. See **WOLFE-BANE**.

Aconitide (a-kon'-it-id), *n.* pl. A family of scurrian reptiles, of which the genus *Aconitide* is the type. It includes three genera. See **ACONITUS**.
Aconitias (a-kon'-it-as), *n.* [Gr *akoniton*, a dart, from *akon*, a dart.] 1. A genus of timid lacertian reptiles, group Scincoidae, which have rudiments only of the hind limbs, allied to the slow-worm of Britain. They occur in almost all regions, particularly the warm and dry. *A. melleogaster* is sometimes called *dart-snake*, from its manner of darting on its prey. This snake-like animal is about 5 feet in length, of a light gray colour, with black spots resembling eyes, the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean Isles.
2. In bot. a genus of Brazilian plants, nat. order Araceae, with spots on their stems like those of the reptiles so called.

Acopit (a-kop), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *ape*.] At the top. 'It stands *acop*.' *R. Johnson*.

Acopic (a-kop-ik), *a.* [Gr *akopes*, removing weariness, from negative prefix *a*, and *hopes*, a striking, hence suffering, toil, weariness, from *hops*, to strike.] In med. fitted to relieve weariness, restorative. *Buchanan*.

Acornaceae (a-kor'-i-sé-é), *n.* pl. Sweet-flag, a nat. order of herbaceous plants, of which the genus *Acorta* is the type. They are generally included in the Araceae, from which they differ only in having hermaphrodite flowers. See **ACORTA**, **SWEET-RUSH**.

Acorn (a-korn), *n.* [A. Sax. *acorn*, *acorn*, an acorn; Goth. *akorn*, fruit, Icel. *akorn*, Dan. *akorn*, D. *akorn*, L.G. *akorn*, O.H.G. *akorn*, an acorn, the word seems originally to have meant simply fruit, as in Gothic, though in early English it seems to have been regarded as a compound of oak, A. Sax. *ak*, and *orn*. It is probably allied to *acore* (which see).] 1. The fruit of the oak, a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup. In bygone times acorns were used as human food, and are still eaten in different parts of the Continent in scarce years. They form an excellent food for swine.

The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on acorns, mastnuts, ground-nuts, and acorns.

2. *Acorn*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast-head, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. See **ACORN-SHELL**.

Acorn-cup (a-korn'-kup), *n.* The capsule of the acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Agilops*, under the name *velonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See **VALONIA**.

Acorned (a-korned), *a.* 1. Furnished or loaded with acorns; specifically, in *her* said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.—2. Fed with acorns.

Acorn-oil (a-korn'-oil), *n.* An oil expressed from acorns.

Acorn-shell (a-korn'-shell), *n.* 1. The shell of the acorn.—2. One of the cirripedes of the genus *Balanus*, allied to the barnacles, called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See **BALANUS**, **CIRRIPEDES**.

Acorns (a-korn-s), *n.* [L. from Gr *akornos*, the sweet-flag.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceae. A *Coleus*, the *Coleus aromaticus* of druggists, is the sweet-flag or sweet-rush. See **SWEET-RUSH**.

Acornia (a-korn'-i-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv. and *akornos*, order or beauty.] Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises, also, ill-health, with loss of colour in the face. [Rare or obsolete.]

Acornism (a-korn'-izm), *n.* [Gr *akornos*, prefix *a*, and *akornos*, the world in a state of order.] The denial of the existence of an eternal world. *Dean Mansel*.

Acornist (a-korn'-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of acornism.

Acornistic (a-korn'-ist-ik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acornism.

Acornium (a-korn'-i-um), *n.* A group of Brazilian plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosae, now included in the genus *Breutia*.

Acotyledon (a-kot-il'-é-don), *n.* [Or *a*, priv. and *rotyledon*, any cup-shaped cavity, from *rotyle*, a hollow.] In bot. a plant whose seeds, called spores, are not furnished with



Acotyledon.

1. Spores of Lichens, germinating; 2. Spores of horsetails (Equisetaceae), germinating; 3. Spores of mosses, germinating.

acotyledons or seed-lobes. In the natural system of Jussieu the Acotyledones form a class which corresponds with the Cryptogamia of Linnaeus. See **COTYLEDON**.

Acotyledonous (a-kot-il'-é-don-us), *a.* Having no seed-lobes.

Acouchy (a-kouch'), *n.* [Fr. *acouchi*, *acouchi*, name in Guiana.] An animal belonging to the *Cavida* or guinea-pig family, the olive cavy or Surinam rat, a small species of *Agouti* inhabiting Guiana.

Acousteter (a-koun'-et-er), *n.* [Gr. *akouo*, to hear, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Acoustic (a-kous-istik), *n.* See **ACOUSTIC**.

Acoustic (a-kous-istik), *n.* [Gr *akouesthai*, from *akouo*, to hear.] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.—*Acoustic duct*, in anat. the meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear. See **AUDITORY**.—*Acoustic scale*, in the anc. drama, brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance, in some theatres 400 feet.

Acoustic (a-kous-istik), *n.* 1. Is used a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. [Rare.] 2. A name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years' probation. Called also *Acoustemists*.
Acoustical (a-kous-istik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics, acoustic.

This principle, which is important in many acoustical problems, is, in the one case before us, unimportant.

Acoustician (a-kous-istik-an), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

The transverse vibrations were the only ones noticed by the earlier acousticians.

Acoustics (a-kous-istik), *n.* [See **ACOUSTIC**, *a.*] The science of sound, teaching the causes, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *dissonances*), the doctrine of reflected sound, or *echos* (sometimes called *catoptrics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all treated of under acoustics.

Acquaint (ak-want'), *v.* [O Fr. *acquiescer*; Fr. *acquiescer*; L.L. *acquiescere*, to make known, from L. *ad*, to, and *quiescere*, known, from *quiescere*, *quiescere*, to know, same root as in *know*, *can*, *ken*, *quiescere*, *quiescere*, &c.] 1. To make known, to make fully or intimately known, to make familiar, as, to acquaint one's self with a subject; time and circumstances may acquaint a man with many a strange experience.

A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.
Isa. liii. 3.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country acquaints me with his success; with is used before the subject of information, if a noun, or was formerly used, but is now obsolete or considered improper.

But for some other reason, my grave sir,
 Which is not yet known, I not acquiesce
 My father of this business.
Shaks.

Acquaint (ak-want'), *v.* To inform, apprise, disclose, communicate, make known.

Acquaintable (ak-want'-i-ble), *a.* Easy to be acquainted with, affable. [Rare.]

Acquaintance (ak-want'-ans), *n.* 1. A state of being acquainted, or of having more or less intimate knowledge used with reference both to persons and things.

If there be no great love in the beginning, yet heaven may decrease it upon better acquaintance, when we are married.
Shaks.

Such knowledge, however, and sense of judgment as springs from special skill, and from a familiar acquaintance with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures, will often be found in this class.
Sir G. C. Lewis

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy, as, he is not a friend, only an acquaintance.

We see he is ashamed of his nearest acquaintances.
Byron.

3. The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted in this sense without a plural, the word being plural in meaning. [Todd suggests that acquaintance in this use is calchastic for acquaintances, on type of *acquaintances*.]

Many acquaintances are rarely estranged from me.
Job xii. 13.

—To cultivate one's acquaintance, to endeavour to become intimate with a person.

w, wig: wh, whig: zh, azure.—See KEY.

Acrid (ak'rid), *a.* [*L. acer, acris, acre, sharp*; *Fr. acré*; root *ac*. (See **ACID**). The termination in this word may have arisen from a spurious form *acridus* perhaps used in modern scientific Latin.] 1. Sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; as, *acrid salts*.—2. Severe; virulent; violent; stinging. '*Acrid temper*.' *Cowper*.—*Acrid* substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and when applied to the skin irritate and inflame it.—*Acrid poisons*, including those also called *corrosive* and *escharotic*, are those which irritate, corrode, or burn the parts to which they are applied, producing intense burning sensation, and acute pain in the alimentary canal. They include concentrated acids and alkalies, compounds of mercury, arsenic, copper, &c.

Acrid (ak'rid), *n.* An acrid poison. '*A powerful acrid*.' *Perreira*.

Acridia, **Acridii** (a-krid'i-a, a-krid'i-l), *n. pl.* See **ACRIDIDÆ**.

Acridian (a-krid'i-an), *n.* One of the **Acrididæ**.

Acrididæ (a-krid'i-dé), *n.* A family of orthopterous insects containing the grasshoppers. All the species of this family can leap. **Acridity** (a-krid'i-ti), *n.* Same as **Acridness**. **Acridness** (ak'rid-nés), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

Acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'n-i-us), *a.* 1. Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; bitter; corrosive. 'If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious and bitter of itself.' *Harvey*.—2. *Fig.* severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging; applied to language, temper, and the like. '*Acrimonious contempt*.' *Johnson*. '*An acrimonious conflict*.' *Macaulay*. [The latter is now the commoner sense.]

Acrimoniously (ak-ri-mō'n-i-us-l), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

Acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mō'n-i-us-nés), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

Acrimony (ak'ri-mo-ni), *n.* [*L. acrimonia, sharpness, from acris, sharp* (see **ACID**), and *affix monia*.] 1. A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; also, harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency.

Those milks (in certain plants) have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon*.

2. *Fig.* sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance; pungency; virulence. '*Acrimony and indignation*.' *South*. '*Acrimony of voice and gesture*.' *Bp. Hackett*.

—*Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Tartness*. *Acrimony* expresses a high degree of bitterness of language proceeding from a soured or malignant temper; *asperity* refers rather to the manner than the disposition, and does not necessarily imply any malignity of temper, but may be due to a feeling of just indignation; *harshness* generally implies an undue measure of asperity; *tartness* expresses a comparatively slight degree of bitterness, and usually implies also a certain amount of wit.

No order of men have an enmity of more *acrimony*. *Johnson*.

The orators of the opposition declared against him with great animation and *acrimony*. *Macaulay*.

My useful seeming *harshness*, pardon it. *Tennyson*.

The popular harangue, the *hart* reply. *Cowper*.

Acrisia (a-kris'i-a), *n.* [*Gr. neg. prefix a-*, and *krisia*, judgment.] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed, or in which an unfavourable judgment must be given. *Dunglison*.

Acristy (ak'ri-si), *n.* [See **ACRISIA**.] [*Rare*.]

1. Same as *Acristia*.—2. Injudiciousness.

Acrita (ak'ri-ta), *n. pl.* [*Gr. akritos, indiscernible*.] A name of the lower *Radiata*, now called *rotatoria*, having no distinct discernible nervous system, as sponges.

Acritan, **Acrite** (ak'ri-tan, ak'rit), *n.* One of the *Acrita*.

Acritical (a-krit'ik-al), *a.* In *med.* (a) having no crisis; as, an *acritical abscess*. (b) Giving no indications of a crisis; as, *acritical symptoms*.

Acritude (ak'ri-tūd), *n.* [See **ACRID**.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat. [*Rare*.]

Acrity (ak'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. acritas, sharpness*. See **ACRID**, &c.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness. '*The acrity of prudence, and severity of judgment*.' *Bacon*.

Acroasmatic, **Acroasmatical** (ak-rō-a-mat'ik, ak-rō-a-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. akroasmatikos, from akroasmai, to hear*.] Abstruse; per-

taining to deep learning, and opposed to *exoteric*. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds: *acroatic*, *acroasmatic*, or *esoteric*, which were intended for hearing only and were not committed to writing, and were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy.

We read no *acroasmatic* lectures. *Hales*. Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroasmatic* and *exoteric*. *Hales*.

Acroasmatics (ak-rō-a-mat'iks), *n. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy. See **ACROSMATIC**.

Acroatic (ak-rō-at'ik), *a.* [*Gr. akroatikos, pertaining to hearing, from akroasmai, to hear*.] Abstruse. Same as **Acroasmatic** (which see).

Acroatics (ak-rō-at'iks), *n. pl.* Same as **Acroasmatics**.

Acrobat (ak-rō-bat), *n.* [*Gr. akrobates, to go on tip-toe, to climb upwards—akros, high, on the tip of anything, and bainō, to go*.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, or similar feats of personal agility, as tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.

Acrobates (a-krob-at-éz), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, and bainō, to go*.] A sub-genus of *Petaurus*, a genus of marsupial animals, family *Phalangistidæ*, indigenous to Australia, con-



Opossum Mouse (*Acrobates pygmaeus*).

taining the opossum mouse (*A. pygmaeus*), one of the smallest of the *Marsupialia*. It is hardly larger than a mouse, and has a parachute.

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-karp'i), *n. pl.* [*Gr. akros, highest, and karpos, fruit*.] In *bot.* a division of the mosses containing the species in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocarpus (ak-rō-karp'us), *a.* In *bot.* applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis; of or pertaining to the **Acrocarpi**.

The flower of mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (*acrocarpus*), or the flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (*pleurocarpus*). *Sachs*.

Acrocephalic (ak-rō-sé-fal'ik), *a.* [*Gr. akros, highest, and kephale, the head*.] In *ethn.* a term applied to the pyramidal or high-skulled tribes of men, or to their skulls.

Acrocerasium (ak-rō-sé-ra'si-an), *a.* [*Gr. akron, a summit, and keraunos, thunder*.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece. They project into the Adriatic, and were so termed from being often struck with lightning. Written also *Akrokerasian*.

The thunder-hills of fear. *Byron*.

The *acrocerasian* mountains of old name. *Byron*.

Acrochordon (ak-rō-kord'on), *n.* [*Gr., from akros, high, extreme, and chordē, a string*.] An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

Acrocinus (ak-rō-si'nus), *n.* [*Gr. akron, point, kineō, I move*.] A genus of longicorn coleopterous insects, family *Cerambycidæ*, so called from having the spine on each side of the thorax movable. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2½ inches long, with antennæ 5, and fore-legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō-mi-a), *n.* [*Gr. akros, extreme, and komē, a tuft*.] A genus of tropical American plants, nat. order *Palmales*, allied to the *coccoloba*. The species include some of the most majestic palms, 30 or 40 feet high, and crowned with a tuft of gigantic leaves. *A. aculeata* has a stem as thick as a man's body, and yields a small round fruit, with a thin, sweetish, astringent pulp, and a nut with a white edible kernel. See **MACAW-TREE**.

Acrodactylum (ak-rō-dak'til-um), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, uppermost, and daktylos, a digit*.] The upper surface of each digit in a bird.

Acrodont (ak-rō-dont), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high,*

on the top, and *odontos, a tooth*.] A term common to those lacertian reptiles which have their teeth united at the top of the alveolar ridge.

Acrodont (ak-rō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *acrodonts*; characterized by an arrangement of the teeth like that of the *acrodonts*.

Acrodus (ak-rō-dus), *n.* [See **ACRODONT**.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, vulgarly styled *fossil leeches*, with large enamelled striated teeth. The teeth especially are common in the chalk and oolite.

Acrogen (ak-rō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, on the top, and gennao, to produce*.] An acrogenous plant. In *bot.* the *acrogens* form a division of the *Cryptogamia*, distinguished by the habits of growth and the mode of impregnation from the *Thallogens*. They have true stems with leafy appendages (excepting the *Riccias* and *Marchantias*), and the embryonic sac is impregnated by the spermatozooids. They are divided into two groups:—(a) Those composed wholly of cellular tissue, the *charas*, liverworts, and mosses; and (b) Those in which vascular tissue is present, the ferns, horsetails, pill-worts, and club-mosses.—*The age of acrogens*, in *geol.* the carboniferous era, when *acrogens* were the characteristic vegetable forms.

Acrogenous (a-krog'en-us), *a.* Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns; pertaining to the *acrogens*.

Acrognathus (a-krog-na-thus), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, and gnathos, the jaw*.] A genus of fossil fishes of the salmon family, occurring in the lower chalk.

Acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, and graphō, to write or engrave*.] The art of producing designs in relief on metal or stone by etching, for the purpose of printing from them along with type, and thus superseding wood-engraving.

Acroke, *a.* Crooked; awkward. 'The matter is *acroke*.' *Chaucer*. Written also *A-crooke*.

Acrolein, **Acroleine** (a-krō-lē-in), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, on the top, and L. oleum, oil*.] (*C₂H₃O*.) A colourless limpid liquid obtained by distilling glycerine with acid potassium sulphate. This substance is produced by the destructive distillation of fatty bodies, such as an ordinary candle; it has a most intensely irritating odour. *Acrolein* is the aldehyde of the allyl series. See **ALLYL**.

Acrolith (ak-rō-lith), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, extreme, and lithos, a stone*.] In *arch.* and *sculp.* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.

Acrolithan (a-krō-lith-an), *a.* Pertaining to an *acrolith*; formed like an *acrolith*; as, an *acrolithan statue*.

Acromial (a-krō-mi-al), *a.* In *anat.* relating to the *acromion*.

Acromion (a-krō-mi-on), *n.* [*Gr. akros, high, extreme, and omos, shoulder*.] In *anat.* that process of the spine of the scapula which receives the extreme part of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles.

Acromonogrammatic (a-krom'o-nō-gram-mat'ik), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr. akros, extreme, monos, alone, and gramma, a letter*.] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acro-narcotics (ak-rō-nark-ot'iks), *n. pl.* [*Gr. akros, extreme, and E. narcotics*.] A division of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and inflame the alimentary canal, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Called also *Narcotico-acrida* or *Narcotico-irritantia*.

Acronyc, **Acronycal** (a-kron'ik, a-kron'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. akros, extreme, and nux, night*.] In *astron.* culminating at midnight: said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises, and is, therefore, directly opposite the sun; opposed to *comical*. Spelled also, though improperly, *Acronic*, *Acronical*.

Acronycally (a-kron'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an *acronycal* manner; so as to culminate at midnight. A star is said to rise and set *acronycally* when it rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.

Acropetal (ak-rō-pet-al), *a.* [*Gr. akros, top, and petalon, a leaf*.] In *bot.* having an origin successively nearer the top of the axis, as leaves.

Acropodium (ak-rō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, the top, and *pous*, foot.] In *zool.* the upper surface of the whole foot.

Acropolis (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *polis*, a city.] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town, and strong by nature or art; that of Athens contained some of the finest buildings of the city, such as the Parthenon and Erechtheum.

Acrotaurus (ak'rō-sa-rus), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *taurus*, a lizard.] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with thirty or forty teeth, and a broad cheek-bone process, occurring in the trias sandstones of South Africa.

Acrospire (ak'rō-spir), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *spira*, a spire, or spiral line.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

Acrospired (ak'rō-spir), *a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire; especially, in *malt-making*, a term applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule end, the root or radicle also appearing.

Acrosporous (a-kro'spōr-us), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, a summit, and *sporos*, seed.] A term applicable of one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. In this method the spores are naked and produced at the tips of cells. For the other method see **ASCIGEROUS**.

Across (a-kro's), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and *cross*.] 1. From side to side: opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; *ashwart*; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. — 2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.

Across (a-kro's), *adv.* 1. From one side to another; crosswise.

With arms *across*.

He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden*.

2. Adversely; contrarily. 'Things go *across*.' *Mir. for Mags*. — 3. † Used as a kind of exclamation when a Sally of wit miscarried, in allusion to failure when jousting, as at the quintain. 'Good faith, *across*!' *Shak*. — To break *across*, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across by the body of the adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

One said he broke *across*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Acrostic (a-kro'stik), *n.* [Gr. *akrostickhion*, an acrostic — *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] 1. A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem. 'Anagrams, chronograms, acrostics.' *Burton*. — 2. A Hebrew poem of which the initial letters of the lines, or stanzas, were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

Acrostatic (a-kro'stik), *a.* That relates to or contains an acrostic; as, *acrostatic verses*.

Acrostatically (a-kro'stik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

Acrotarsium (ak-rō-tār'al-um), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *tarsos*, tarsus, sole of the foot.] In *anat.* the upper surface of the tarsus. See **TARSUS**.

Acrotelæatic (ak'rō-tel-f'atik), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *telæatik*, end.] *Eccles*, an appellation given to anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

Acroter (ak'rō-tēr), *n.* Same as **Acroterium**.

Acroterial (ak-rō-tēr-i-al), *a.* Pertaining to the acroterium; as, *acroterial ornaments*.

Acroterium (ak-rō-tēr-i-um), *n.* pl. **ACRO-**

an ornament, the apex or angles of a pediment. The term is generally restricted to the small pedestals placed on the apex and angles of a pediment for the support of statues or other ornaments. It is also used to denote the pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings, and which are sometimes called acroterial ornaments. — 2. In *anat.* an extremity of the human body, as a hand, a foot, &c.

Acrothalligine (ak-rō-thal'i-j'i-nē), *n.* pl. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *thymos*, thyme.] In *med.* a rugose wart, with a narrow base and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Called also **Thymus**.

Acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a.* [L. *acroticus*, from Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *thymos*, thyme.] Belonging to or affecting external surfaces; as, *acrotic diseases*.

Acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *tomos*, a cutting.] In *mineral*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

Acrylic (a-kri'lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acrolein. — **Acrylic acid** (C₂H₃O₂), an agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Act (akt), *v.t.* [L. *ago*, *actum*, to exert power, to put in motion, to do; Gr. *agō*, to lead; allied to *loel*, *akta*, to drive, and probably to *E. acre* (which see).] 1. To exert power; to produce effects; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.

How body *acts* upon the impassive mind. *Garth*.

2. To be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope*.

3. To behave, demean, or conduct one's self, as in morals, private duties, or public offices.

He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, *acts* the best. *P. J. Bailey*.

4. To perform, as an actor; to represent a character; to feign; as, he *acts* very well; he is only *acting*. — To *act up to*, to equal in action; to perform an action or series of actions correspondent to; to fulfil; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

Act (akt), *v.t.* 1. To transact; to do or perform.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate

To *act* her earthy and abhor'd commands. *Shak*.

Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do. *Barrow*.

2. To represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage; to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit; as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the same part nightly. 'With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.' *Dryden*. — 3. To perform the office of; to assume the character of; as, to *act* the hero. — 4. † To put in action; to actuate.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour. *South*.

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul. *Pope*.

Act (akt), *n.* 1. That which is being done or which has been done; the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; as, the *act* of giving or receiving; a deed. In this sense it denotes an operation of the mind as well as of the body.

Illustrious *acts* high raptures do infuse. *Waller*.

— In the *act*, in the actual performance or commission; said especially of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken in the very *act*. *Jn. viii. 4*.

— In *act to*, prepared or ready to; on the very point; implying a certain bodily disposition or posture; as, in *act to* strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand

In *act* to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope*.

2. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hobbes*.

3. A part or division of a play performed without interruption, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented; generally subdivided into smaller

portions, called *scenes*. — 4. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament; an *act* of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. — 5. In *English universities*, a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the occasion when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*. — 6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction; as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. — *Act of bankruptcy*. See under **BANKRUPTCY**. — *Act of faith*, *auto de fé* (which see). — *Act of God*, in *law*, an accident or event which takes place without human intervention, and is beyond man's control, as the consequences arising from storms, lightning, &c., and which no party is bound to make good to another, independently of special contract. — *Act of grace*, a term sometimes applied to general pardons at the beginning of a new reign, &c. — *Act of indemnity*. See **INDEMNITY**. — *Act of Parliament*. See **PARLIAMENT**. — *Act of sedition*, an ordinance of the Court of Session under authority of an act of the Scottish Parliament passed in 1540, by which the judges are empowered to make such statutes as may be necessary for expediting justice. — *Action*, *Act*. See **ACTION**.

Acta (ak'ta), *n.* pl. [L.] 1. *Acta*. — 2. Specifically, proceedings in a legal or ecclesiastical court. — *Acta Sanctorum*, the Acts of the Saints, the name sometimes applied to all collections of accounts of ancient saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek Churches, but specifically the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not yet completed, portions of it still appearing at intervals, it being carried on in the order of the calendar.

Actæa (ak-tē'a), *n.* [L. *actæa*, herb-christopher, Gr. *aktē*, *aktia*, the elder, from the leaves resembling those of the elder.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, found in Europe, the north of Asia, and America. The species are possessed of nauseous and deleterious properties. Two American species are considered to be a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake; hence called *rattle-snake herbs*. *A. epicata* is called in England *herb-christopher* and *bans-berry*.

Actian (ak'hī-an), *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus; as, *Actian games*, which were instituted by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian years*, reckoned from that era.

Actinenchyma (ak-tin-en'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *enchyma*, infusion.] The radiated cellular tissue of some medullas; stellate cellular tissue.

Acting (ak'ting), *p.* and *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; often applied to one who does the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post; one who does interim duty for a superior in the case of the latter's absence or decease.

The day after Captain Kearney's decease, his *acting* successor made his appearance aboard.

Murray.

Actinia (ak-tin'i-a), *n.* A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the Radiata of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the class Actinozoa, sub-kingdom Coelenterata, in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity, the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. Tentacles, disposed in concentric whorls, surround the mouth, which, when spread, resemble the petals of a flower; whence the popular name *animal-flowers*, *sea-anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the seashore (*A. mesembryanthemum*) having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the long axis being marked by a tubercle at either end; the animal thus presents a faint but well-marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their base, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colours, and many of them are eaten. See **ACTINOZOA**.

Actiniads (ak-tin'i-a-dē), *n.* pl. A family of Coelenterata, belonging to the order Heli-



A A A. Acroteria.

teris (ak-rō-tēr-i-a). [Gr. *akroterion*, a summit, apex, from *akros*, highest.] 1. In *arch.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See **KRY**.

anthoids, of which the genus *Actinia* is the type. See ACTINIA.

Actinic (ak-tin'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to actinism; specifically, pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun. — 2. In *photog.* applied to a compound lens when the real image which it gives upon the screen is such that a large number of those coloured rays which exert chemical action upon the substances composing the sensitive tablet are combined with sufficient of the luminous rays to render the image visible. See ACTINISM.

Actiniform (ak-tin'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *L. forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

Actinism (ak-tin-izm), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] 1. The radiation of heat or light; or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat or light. — 2. The property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A ray, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz. the luminous, the heating, and the chemical or actinic, the two latter acting at opposite ends of the spectrum. The actinic property or force, or *actinism*, begins among the violet rays, and extends a long way beyond the visible spectrum.

Actinocarpus (ak-tin-ō-kar'pus), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *karpōs*, fruit.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Alliaceae*; starfruit. *A. Damasium* is a British plant, growing in ditches and pools, mostly in a gravelly soil.

Actino-chemistry (ak-tin-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See ACTINISM.

Actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays, the intensity of which bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and of the year. There are several forms of this instrument, all of them depending on the same principle, namely, the depth of the blackening effect of the chemical rays allowed to fall on a sensitive piece of paper for a given time.

Actinoid (ak-tin-oid), *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *eidōs*, likeness.] Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.

Actinoida (ak-tin-oid-a), *n. pl.* A class of marine Radiata; the same with *Actinozoa* (which see).

Actinolite (ak-tin'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron. — *Actinolite schist*, a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

Actinolithic (ak-tin'ō-lit'ik), *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

Actinometer (ak-tin-om'et-er), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays. Several of these instruments have been invented based upon the production of certain chemical reactions by means of the chemical rays.

Actinometric (ak-tin'ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or the measurement of the chemical action of the sun's rays.

Actinosoma (ak-tin'ō-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *sōma*, body.] A term employed to designate the entire body of any actinozoön, whether this be simple (as in the sea-anemones) or composed of several zooids (as in most corals).

Actinote (ak-tin-ōt), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] A radiated mineral, consisting of silicate of calcium and magnesium.

Actinozoa (ak-tin'ō-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *zōon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c., in which the stomach acts also as a lung, and is separated from the mouth by a space divided into chambers by partitions bearing the reproductive organs. Some are compound, living on a polypoid, some adhere to rocks, &c., and some are free. All have beautifully rayed tentacula arranged around the mouth, which, when displayed, present in some genera, as *Actinia*, no remote resemblance to some of our finest composite flowers.

They are reproduced by germs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present that strange generative phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation. They, with the Hydrozoa, constitute the sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*.

Actinozoön (ak-tin'ō-zō'on), *n.* [See ACTINOZOÆ.] An individual member of the Actinozoa, whether simple or compound.

Action (ak'shon), *n.* [L. *actio*. See ACT.] 1. The state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to *rest*; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts; bustle or traffic of life; as, a man of *action*. 'A life of civic *action*.' *Tennyson*.

It is necessary to that perfection of which our present state is capable that the mind and body should both be kept in *action*. *Johnson*.

I myself must mix with *action* lest I wither by despair. *Tennyson*.

2. An act or thing done; a deed; an exploit; a feat; specifically, in *ethics*, any result of activity regarded as proceeding from a moral agent.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. *1 Sam. ii. 3.*

3. The exertion of power or force by one thing on another; agency; operation; impulse; as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails. — 4. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or fable as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. The unity of *action* is regarded as one of the dramatic unities.

This *action* should have three qualifications: first, it should be one *action*; secondly, it should be an *entire action*; and thirdly, it should be a *great action*. *Adams*.

5. In *rhet.* gesture or postulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*. *Shak.*

6. In *physiol.* any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function; as, the *action* of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid *action* of the liver. Among these actions some are distinguished as *voluntary*, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles; *involuntary*, as those of the lungs and heart; *mixed*, as those of respiration, deglutition, &c.; *reflex*, which doubtless include most involuntary actions, but correspond also to those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli which do not reach the consciousness. — 7. In *law*, (a) a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*; *real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal*; *civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty imposed by way of punishment. (b) The right of bringing an action; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim. — 8. [A French usage.] A share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds; in the plural, stocks. — 9. In *painting* and *sculpt.* (a) the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, as expressive of the passions or emotions by which it is actuated. (b) The effect of a figure or figures acting together. (c) The principal event which forms the subject of a picture or bas-relief. — 10. Battle; fight; engagement between troops, whether on land or water.

How many gentlemen have you lost in this *action*? *Shak.*

11. The mechanism of a pianoforte, organ, or other compound instrument of the same kind. — 12. The movement or works of a watch or clock. — 13. In the *manège*, general movements of the limbs and body; as, a horse of fine *action*. — *Quantity of action*, in *physics*, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity. — *Principle of least action*, Lagrange's name for a law of motion which he enunciates thus: — 'In a system of moving bodies,

the sum of the products of the masses of the bodies by the integral of the products of the velocities, and the elements of the spaces passed over is constantly a maximum or minimum.' — *Action, Act*. In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous, but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the power that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act* more relation to the effect or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions, and *act* for such as are remarkable or dignified; as, all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity. *Act* is individual, but we speak of a course of *action*.

Actionable (ak'shon-a-bl), *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law; characterized by something for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Actionably (ak'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

Actionary, **Actionist** (ak'shon-a-ri, ak'shon-ist), *n.* A proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock. [Rare.]

Action-sermon (ak'shon-sēr-mon), *n.* In the *Scotch Church*, the sermon preached prior to the dispensation of the communion.

Action-taking (ak'shon-tā-king), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law in place of by the sword; a term of contempt. 'A lily-livered, *action-taking* knave.' *Shak.*

Actions (ak'shus), *a.* Active; full of activity. *Warner*. [Very rare.]

Actitation (ak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *actio*, *actitum*, to act or plead frequently, only spoken of lawsuits and dramas; double freq. from *ago*, *actum*, to act.] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [Rare.]

Activate (ak'tiv-āt), *v. t.* To make active; to intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being hoopen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. *Bacon*.

Active (ak'tiv), *a.* [L. *actīvus*; Fr. *actif*, *actif*. See ACT.] 1. Having the power or property of acting; having the property of causing change or communicating action or motion; having the power to exert an influence; as, attraction is an *active* power; the *active* powers of the mind: opposed to *passive*. — 2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an *active* animal. Hence — 3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigour and assiduity; opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*; as, an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary*; as, an *active* life. Hence — 4. In *com.* indicating much business; as, an *active* demand for iron; freights are *active*. — 5. In a state of action, operation, or motion; actually proceeding; accompanied by overt action; opposed to *dormant* or *suspended*. 'Active hostilities.' *Motley*.

The dangerous hath had in these men fresh experience how wonderful such *active* errors are. *Hobbes*.

6. In *med.* applied to certain medicines which produce quick and notable changes upon the body; also, to the method of treatment in which active remedies are used. — 7. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life. — 8. In *gram.* (a) with some grammarians, expressing action; as, an *active* verb. Active verbs are subdivided into two classes, namely, *active intransitive* and *active transitive*; the former implying action confined to the actor; as, I *walk*, *run*, *think*; the latter action passing from the actor to an object; as, I *chase* the hare; I *teach* the boy. (b) With other grammarians, same as *Transitive*. — *Active capital* or wealth, money or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. — *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as contradistinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another. — *Active or living force*, in *physics*, same as *Via viva* (which see). — *Active symptoms*, in *pathol.* symptoms of excitement. — SYN. Agile, alert, brisk, vigorous, nimble, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, industrious, operative.

Active (ak'tiv), *a.* That which is active.

It is well known, both to reason and experience, every active wordworth on his passive. *Chaucer.*

Actively (ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* In an active manner; by action; in a state of action; nimbly; briskly; energetically; also in an active signification; as, a word is used *actively*.

Activement (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* Business; employment. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Activeness (ak'tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion; less used than *activity*.

What strange agility and activeness do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Activity (ak'tiv-i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force, or a specific exertion thereof; nimbleness; agility; briskness; also, the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. It is applied to persons or things. 'All those activities, bodily and mental, which constitute our ordinary life of life.' *H. Spencer.*

Sak put to ice increaseth the activity of cold. *Bacon.*

Actless (ak'tles), *a.* Without action or spirit. 'A poor, young, actless, indigested thing.' *Southern.* [Rare.]

Action (ak'shon), *n.* [*Fr. action, O. Fr. action, equaton, Sp. al-çoton, Ar. al-çoton, from being originally padded with cotton.*] A kind of vest or tunic made of taffeta or leather, quilted, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat; the coat of mail itself. 'His action it was all of black.' *Percy Reliq.*

Yet was his helmet back'd and bew'd / His action pierced and tore. *Sir W. Scott.*

Written also *ak'shon, Aqetion, Haqetion.* See GAMBROUS.

Actor (ak'tor), *n.* 1. One that acts or performs; specifically, one that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player. — 2. In law, (a) an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes. (b) A plaintiff. (In this sense properly a Latin word.)

Actress (ak'tres), *n.* A female who acts or performs anything.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the kind. *Addison.*

Specifically, a female who represents or acts a part in a play. [In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it is to be observed that actresses were not introduced till after the Restoration. In Shakspeare's time female parts were performed by boys. 'The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin. "Sirs," said Davenant, "they are shaving the queen." *Memoirs of Count de Grammont.*]

Acts of the Apostles. One of the books of the New Testament, the authorship of which is commonly ascribed to St. Luke. It begins with the ascension of Christ, and gives an account of the early spread of the gospel, and more especially of the part played therein by St. Paul, little being said of the other apostles except St. Peter. The narrative comes down to 62 A.D.

Actual (ak'tu-al), *a.* 1. Acting or existing really and objectively; existing in act; real; effectively operative; effectual: opposed to *virtual, potential, nominal, speculative.*

The actual cautery, or the burning the body by a red-hot iron, is opposed to the *virtual* cautery, which produces the same effect, in a different way, by means of caustics and escharotics. *Cruikshank.*

So Alceus was a cobbler, even when not at work, that in, he was a cobbler *potential*; whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Peter the Great, introducing new offices, nominated the eldest Boyars, or those of the first class actual privy-councillors; and those of the second class privy-councillors. *Brougham.*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought / Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden.*

2. Now existing; present; as, in the actual position of affairs. — 3. Active. 'Beside her walking and other actual performances.' *Shak.* — Actual sin, in theol. that committed by a person himself, in opposition to *original sin*, inherited from Adam.

Actuality (ak'tu-al-i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being actual, as opposed to potentiality; reality, as opposed to ideality.

It will be found that Pope himself has no small portion of this actuality of relation—this nudity of description, and poetry without an atmosphere. *Crabbe.*

2. That in which anything is realized. Nature and religion are the bands of friendships; excellence and usefulness are its great endowments; society and neighbourhood, that is, the possibilities and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and actualities of it. *Jerr. Taylor.*

Actualization (ak'tu-al-iz-ā'shon), *n.* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a state of actuality or realness; the state of being made actual. 'He (Aristotle) seeks the idea only in its actualization.' *J. H. Seelye.*

Actualize (ak'tu-al-iz), *v.t.* To make actual. **Actually** (ak'tu-al-ly), *adv.* 1. In fact; really; in truth. — 2. With outward and active manifestation.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know / Any that yet so *actually* did shew / Such rules for patience, such an easy way. *Dryden.*

Actualness (ak'tu-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being actual. [Rare.]

Actuarial (ak'tu-ā-ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or actuaries, or to the business of an actuary; as, the *Actuarial Society* of Edinburgh.

Actuary (ak'tu-ā-ri), *n.* [*L. actuarius, a clerk, a registrar.*] 1. A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; specifically, (a) a clerk that registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of convocation. (b) An officer appointed to keep savings-banks' accounts. — 2. An official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations required in the business, and generally to advise on all questions relating to statistics and finance; a person skilled in the doctrine of life annuities and insurances, who is in the habit of giving opinions upon cases of annuities, reversions, &c.

Actuate (ak'tu-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *actuated*; ppr. *actuating*. [From *act.*] 1. To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

2. To invigorate; to develop; to strengthen: said of inanimate objects.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems by some vital irradiation to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To carry out; to execute; to perform. 'To *actuate* what you command.' *Jerr. Taylor.*

Actuate (ak'tu-āt), *a.* Put into action. [Rare.]

Actuation (ak'tu-ā'shon), *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Bp. Pearson.*

Actuator (ak'tu-ā-ter), *n.* One who actuates or puts in action.

Actuose (ak'tu-ōs), *a.* Having the power of action; having strong powers of action. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Actuosity (ak'tu-ōs-i-ti), *n.* [Rare.] 1. Power or state of action. — 2. In metaph. a state of activity which is complete in itself without leading to any result which must be regarded as its completion. 'That *actuosity* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see.' *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

Acture (ak'tūr), *n.* Action; performance. *Shak.*

Actus (ak'tus), *n.* [*L.*] In law, a road for passengers riding or driving; a highway. [Rare.]

Acuate (ak'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acuated*; ppr. *acuating*. [*L. acuo, to sharpen.* See ACID.] To sharpen; to make pungent or correlative.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood. *Harvey.*

Acuate (ak'ū-āt), *a.* Sharpened; pointed. *Ashmole.*

Acutition (ak'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [From *L. acuo, to sharpen.*] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid.

Acuty (ak'ū-i-ti), *n.* Sharpness. 'The acuity or bluntness of the pin that bears the card.' *Pertine.*

Aculeata (a-kū-lē-ā'ta), *n.* [See ACULEATE.] Sting-bearers, a name sometimes given to a group of hymenopterous insects, in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spiculae, with reverted barbs, connected with a poison reservoir. It includes bees and wasps.

Aculeate, Aculeated (a-kū-lē-āt, a-kū-lē-āt-ed), *a.* [*L. aculeus, a spine, a prickle, dim. of acus, a needle.* See ACID.] 1. In

bot. having prickles or sharp points; pointed: used chiefly to denote plants having prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood. — 2. In zool. having a sting.

Aculeate (a-kū-lē-āt), *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the Aculeata.

Aculeate (a-kū-lē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aculeated*; ppr. *aculeating*. To make pointed; to sharpen. [Rare.]

Aculeiform (a-kū-lē-i-form), *a.* Formed like a prickles.

Aculeolate (a-kū-lē-ō-lāt), *a.* In bot. having small prickles or sharp points. *Gray.*

Aculeous (a-kū-lē-us), *a.* In bot. having prickles; aculeate; thorny. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aculeus (a-kū-lē-us), *n.* pl. *Aculei* (a-kū-lē-i). [*L.*] In bot. a hard, sharp, conical hair, or cellular process of the epidermis or bark of plants; a prickles.

Acumen (a-kū-men), *n.* [*L. acumen, from acuo, to sharpen.*] Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight. 'His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgment, his memory.' *Sir E. Coke.*

Acuminate (a-kū-min-āt), *a.* [*L. acuminatus, sharpened, from acumen.*] Pointed; acute; specifically, in bot. having a long tapering termination: applied to leaves. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, e.g. *acuminate at the base*; when used without any limitation it always refers to the apex of the leaf.

Acuminate (a-kū-min-āt), *v.t.* To render sharp or keen. 'To *acuminate* despair.' *Couper.* [Rare.]

Acuminate (a-kū-min-āt), *v.i.* To taper to a point; to rise like a cone.

They (the bishops) . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of healing up the gashes of the church . . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence. *Milton.*

Acuminated (a-kū-min-āt-ed), *a.* Sharpened to a point; acuminate.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Sir T. Browne.*

Acumination (a-kū-min-ā'shon), *n.* 1. Act of acuminating, or state of being acuminated; sharpening; termination in a sharp point. — 2. Something with a sharp point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations*. *Bp. Pearson.*

3. Acuteness of intellect. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with. *Waterhouse.*

Acuminose, Acuminous (a-kū-min-ōs, a-kū-min-us), *a.* In bot. having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare.]

Acupression (ak-ū-pre'shon), *n.* Acupresure (which see).

Acupressure (ak-ū-pre'shūr), *n.* [*L. acus, a needle, and E. pressure.*] In surg. a method of stopping hemorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

Acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk'tūr-ā'shon), *n.* Pricking with a needle; acupuncture.

Acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk'tūr-āt-ēr), *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

Acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk'tūr), *n.* [*L. acus, a needle, and punctura, a pricking.* See PUNCTURE.] 1. A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches and lethargies, &c., and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues. This operation has for many ages been practised, and is still in high repute in China, Japan, and India. In modern surgery it is confined to muscular, tendinous, and aponeurotic parts, and is employed chiefly to relieve neuralgic and chronic rheumatic pains, the needles being sometimes used to conduct a galvanic current, and sometimes made hollow to convey an anodyne or sedative into the tissues. — 2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, a needle being forced into the brain through the spinal marrow, &c.

ACURU (ak'ū-rō), n. The name in Latin of a fragrant rose-wood.
Acute-angled (a-kū'ang-gūl), a. Acute-angular (which see). *Barterus*.
Acute (a-kū'), a. [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed, from *acus*, to sharpen. From root *ak*, at, a point. See ACUD.] 1. Sharp at the end, ending in a sharp point opposed to blunt or obtuse, specifically applied in bot. to a leaf or a division of the floral envelope ending in a sharp point, and in geom. to an angle less than a right angle. See ACUTE ANGLED. 2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characterized by nice discernment or discrimination, perceiving or using minute distinctions, or characterized by the use of such; characterized by keenness of insight; opposed to dull or stupid. (a) Applied to persons, as, an acute reasoner. 'The acute and ingenious author.' *Locke*. (b) Applied to mental endowments, as, the author possesses an acute reasoning faculty. In the following passage Shakespeare uses the word in the sense of reaching a high pitch, peculiarly great, but as he puts it in the mouth of a pedant, Schmidt suggests that it may be purposely misused.



Acute Leaves.

The gift (of allusive rhyming) is good in those in whom it is acute.

(c) Applied to mental performances; as, the reasoning of the author is very acute — 2. Applied to the senses, having nice or quick sensibility, susceptible of slight impressions, having power to feel or perceive small objects, as, a man of acute eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

Were our senses made much quicker and clearer, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke*.

4. Keen, sharp, said of pain — 5. High in pitch, shrill, said of sound opposed to grave in this sense specifically applied to an accent which elevates or sharpens the voice. — 6. In med. a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy opposed to chronic. — 7. Subtle, ingenious, keen, penetrating, sharp, shrill.

Acute (a-kū'), v. t. To render the accent acute. *Rare*.

He made his rising inflection too much. *Waller*.

Acute-angled (a-kū'ang-gūl), a. Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles. — An acute-angled triangle, one that has all its angles less than right angles.

Acute-angular (a-kū'ang-gūl), a. 1. Having an angle less than a right angle. — 2. In bot. applied to stems with sharp corners or edges, as in the Labiate.

Acutely (a-kū'tī), adv. In an acute manner; sharply, keenly with nice discrimination.

Acute-entium (ak'ū-ent'ē-tium), n. [L. *acus*, a needle, and *entium*, a holder, from *tenere*, to hold.] In surg. a needle with a handle, which is used to send it faster through the skin, ed. in stitching a wound.

Acuteness (a-kū'ness), n. The quality of being acute, as, (a) the quality of being sharp or pointed; as, 'the lance-shaped window form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of acuteness.' *Oxford Glossary*. (b) The faculty of nice discernment or perception, quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. By an acuteness of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an acuteness of intellect we discern nice distinctions.

Mr. Colburn was a man of profundity of great industry, and knowledge of detail, of great energy and address in the manipulation of public accounts. *Adam Smith*.

(c) In rhet. or music, sharpness or elevation of sound. (d) In med. violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

Acutimeter (a-kū'ah-lē-tēr), n. In the middle ages, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of firearms such officers attended armies to sharpen their weapons.

Acutifoliate (a-kū'tī-fō'lē-āt), a. [L. *acutus*, sharp from *acus*, to sharpen, and *folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having sharp-pointed leaves. *Gray*.

Acutiolobate (a-kū'tī-lō'bāt), n. [L. *acutus*, sharp, and *lobus*, a lobe.] In bot. having acute lobes said of certain leaves. *Gray*.

Acromiography (a-krō-mē-ō'grā-fī), n. [Gr. *a*, priv. *krōmē*, hms, *graphein*, to look at.] A defect in vision, in consequence of which the colour blue cannot be distinguished.

Ad, prefix. [Akin to the L. conjunctions *et*, and, too, at, still, moreover, and to *et* (which see).] A Latin preposition signifying to, and, appearing as a prefix in a great number of words of Latin origin, in which case the final letter is usually assimilated to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, thus, in *admission*, *affirm*, *eligation*, *approve*, *arrive*, *attrition*, &c. the *ad*, *af*, *el*, *ap*, &c. are all modified forms of *ad*. In *assured*, *ascribe*, the *d* has been lost altogether.

Adapt (a-dakt'), v. t. [L. *adipere*, adaptation—ad, to, and *ago*, to lead or drive.] To drive; to compel. *Forthright*.

Adaptity (a-dakt'itē), a. In med. applied to a locomotive extremity without digits or toes. Written also *Adaptile*.

Adaptity (a-dakt'itē), n. [Gr. *a*, priv. and *digitus*, a digit.] In med. a locomotive extremity without digits. Written also *Adaptile*.

Adapt (ad'p), n. [Fr. *adapte*; L. *adaptum*, *adapto*, a proverb, by some derived from *adipere*, to adduce—ad, to, and *ago*, to bring, by others from *ad*, to, and *ago*, *ago*, to say, to speak.] A proverb, an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use, a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

Unless the adapt must be verified,
That beggars' rags run their heads to death.

— *Aphorism*, *Admon*, *Namin*, *Apophthegm*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Byword*, *Saw*. See under *APHORISM*.

Adaptal (a-dak'tāl), a. Proverbial. 'That adaptal verse.' *Barrow*.

Adagio (a-dā'jō), a. and adv. [It.] In music, slow, slowly, leisurely, and with grace.

When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow

is, a slow move-

as *Adagio*.

o) a. Name as

A commander

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Adamantine (ad'a-man'tīn), a. Hard as adamant.

Of brass shield and spear, the hammer's extrane,
Chalybeus temper'd steel, and such of metal
Of adamant proof. *Johnson*.

Adamantine (ad'a-man'tīn), a. 1. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, impenetrable. 'In adamantian chains shall death be bound.' *Pope*.

Each gun
From its adamantine lip
Flung a death-cloud round the ships. *Comptail*.

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in sparkling lustre. — *Adamantine spear*, (a) a very hard, hair-brown variety of corundum, often of adamantine, or diamond-like lustre. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (b) A hair-brown sapphire. (c) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional lustre. See CORUNDUM.

Adamite (a-dam'it), a. Pertaining to Adam. — *Adamite earth*, common red clay, from a notion that Adam made red earth.

Admire (ad'm-ir), a. *Rare*. One of a sect of visionaries of the second century, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect, one as late as the fifteenth century.

Admiralty (ad-em-ir'itē), a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling the Admiralty.

Not is it other than rustic or *Admiralty* impudence
to condemn nature to itself. *For Taylor*.

Adonocaulis (ad'-a-nō'-al'-is), n. [From *Adonocaulis*, a French botanist who travelled in Senegal.] A genus of plants, not order Sterculiaceae. A digitate is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. (See BAOBAB.) A. *Gregoria*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of North Australia. See CREAM-OF-TARTAR TREE under CREAM.

Adapis (ad'-a-pis), n. [Gr. *a*, intense, and *apis*, a dog.] A extinct thick-skinned mammal of the tertiary formation, somewhat resembling a hedgehog, but about three times its size, discovered by Cuvier in the plaster quarries near Paris. Its teeth combine the characters of the Anoplotherium and the tapir.

Adapt (a-dapt'), v. t. [L. *ad*, to, and *apio*, to fit, Or *Adapto*, to cling to, to overtake, *Adip*, to come to, to obtain.] 1. To make suitable, to make to conform, to fit or suit; to proportion.

A good poet will adapt the very words, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope*.

For nature, always in the right,
To your designs, adapt her right. *Swift*.

2. Specifically, to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel.

Adaptability (a-dapt'-a-bil'itē), n. The quality of being capable of adaptation.

Adaptible (a-dapt'-a-bil'), a. That may be adapted.

Adaptableness (a-dapt'-a-bil'-ness), n. Same as *Adaptability*.

Adaptation (ad-ap'tā-shon), n. 1. The act of adapting or making suitable, the state of being suitable or fit, fitness.

The exquisite adaptation of the almost numberless, though small operations of the eye, and the numerous little contrivances of the ear. *Boyle*.

2. That which is adapted, specifically, a play translated or constructed from a foreign language or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation; as, this comedy is a free adaptation from a French author.

Adaptedness (a-dapt'-ed-ness), n. State of being adapted, suitability.

Adaptor (a-dapt'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which adapts, specifically, one who translates, remodels, or works up, rendering fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel. — 2. In chem. same as *Adaptor* (which see).

Adaption (a-dap'tshon), n. Adaptation, the act of fitting. 'Wise contrivances and prudent adaptations.' *Chapman*.

Adaptive (a-dapt'iv), a. Tending to adapt; suitable. *Colorable*. *Rare*.

Adaptiveness (a-dapt'iv-ness), n. The quality of being adaptive; suitability.

Adaptity (a-dapt'itē), adv. In a suitable or convenient manner.

For active benevolence adapt thy. *Pope*.

Adaptment (a-dapt'mēt), n. The state of being fitted. 'Adaptment of the sound to the sense.' *Dr. Newton*.

Adaptorial (ad-ap'tor-ial), *a.* Tending to adapt or fit, suitable. [Rare.]

Adar (ad'ar), *n.* [Possibly from Heb *ader*, splendour, from the abundance of vegetation in this month in Palestine.] A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year.

Adarce (a-dar's), *n.* [Gr. *aderbia*.] A saltish concretion on rocks and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetter, &c.

Adaroon (a-dar'oon), *n.* In Jewish antiq. a gold coin worth about the sterling. The distinguishing mark of the piece was a crowned archer.

Adarme (a-dar'ma), *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

Adams, *v.t.* Same as *Adas*. *Chambers*

Adatis (ad'at-is), *n.* A muslin or species of fine cotton cloth from India.

Adant (a-dant'), *v.t.* [See *DAUNT*.] To subdue. 'Adanted the rage of a lion savage.' *Shelton*

Adaw (a-da'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intensify, and *daw*, in Prov. E. to daunt or frighten, connected by Wedgwood with such words as *lead thaps*, to silence, M.H.G. *dagen*, *gedagen*, to be still, *Hammian doeken*, to ally or still.] 1. To daunt, to quell; to cow. 'The sight thereof did greatly him adaw.' *Spenser*

2. To moderate; to abate.

*Thus to abate the brightness of his beam
And harvest of his flames somewhat tame.* *Spenser*

Adaw (a-da'), *v.t.* To moderate; to become less vehement.

*Her wrathful courage goes apace,
And language spirits mostly to adaw.* *Spenser*

Adaw (a-da'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intensify, and *O.E.* *dan*, to wake out of sleep, to dawn; *A.Sax.* *dagjan*, *dagjan*, *loel dag*, to become day, from *A.Sax.* *dag*, *loel dag*, day.] To awake.

*But ere, a man that waketh out of his sleep,
He may not suddenly well takem heop,
Upon a thing, as thou it partly
Thou dost be adawed verily.* *Chambers*

Adawlat, **Adawlut** (a-da'lat), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

Adaw (a-dar'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, for on or of, and *day*, a genitive form of *day*.] 1. On or in day, as in the phrase *now adaw*. 2. In the day-time.

I have miserable night, . . . but I shift pretty well adaw. *Mrs. Thrale*

Adax (a-dar'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intensify, and *ax*.] To dazzle. *Str. T. Nov.*

Adaxandum (ad-ax-an'dum), *[L.]* For the purpose of catching; as in the phrase, *ad axandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble; applied often as an adjective to marvellous attempts to catch popular favour or applause, as *ad axandum oratory*.

Adaxorpare (ad-ax-or-pa-ri), *v.t.* *pret. & pp.* *adaxorparet*, *pp.* *adaxorparet*. [See *ADAXORPAR*.] To unite, as one body with another, to incorporate.

Adax (ad), *v.t.* [L. *adax*, to add—*ad*, to, and *ax*, to put, to place, to give.] 1. To set or put together, to join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, as in an aggregate. 2. To add three to four, add still one more; add this to your store. 3. To connect in some way; to link.

Add good unto mine answer with thy prayers. *Shak.*

And to add greater honour to his age than man could give him, he died favouring God. *Shak.*

3. To any further; to subjoin; as, to what I have already said let me add this—*To add to, to augment, to increase, to make some addition to.* [Through the verb in this phrase has no expressed object, yet it is often really transitive.]

Reuben said, I will add to your yoke. *1 Ki. xii. 24.*

*The sea, all water, yet receives rain still,
And its abundance addeth to its store.* *Shak.*

—Add, answer. *Add*, to put together so as to form an aggregate or whole, answer, literally to the, to, to join to at an end, as a smaller thing to a greater.

As evenly as he can add together the ideas of two days or two years. *Locke*

He answered a conflict to his will. *Johnson*

ADD (ad), *v.t.* 1. To be or serve as an addition, to be added with to, as, the conjunction of fully often adds to one's regret. [See *To add* under *ADD*, *v.t.*—2. To par-

form the arithmetical operation of addition; as, this boy can add very rapidly.

Adda (ad'da), *n.* A small species of Egyptian lizard (*Scincus officinalis*); the skink (which see).

Addable (ad'a-bl), *a.* See *ADDIBLE*.

Addax (ad'aks), *n.* A species of antelope (*Hippotragus* (*Oryx*) *nasomaculatus*), and one of the largest of the genus, being of the size of a large ass, with much of its make. The horns of the male are particularly magnificent. They are about 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted into a wide-sweeping spiral of two turns and a half, with the points directed outwards. It has no proper mane on the back of the neck, but has tufts of hair on the forehead and throat, and large broad hoofs to tread on the sand. It was unknown to modern naturalists till discovered by the German traveller Rüppel on the barren sands of Nubia and Kordofan.

Head of Addax (Hippotragus nasomaculatus).

It is also found in the woody parts of Caffraria. It is the *streptoscerus* (twisted-horn) of the older writers.

Addaxmate (ad-dax'-mat), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *decimus*, tenth.] To take or to ascertain the title or tenth part of; to tithe; to decimate. *Bentley*

Addax (ad-dax'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *decim*.] 1. To award; to adjudge; to sentence.

Unto him they did addax the price. *Spenser*

2. To deem; to judge; to determine; to esteem; to account.

She seems to be addaxed to worthless bees. *Daniel*

Addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* pl. **Addenda** (ad-den'da). [L.] A thing to be added; an addition, an appendix to a work.

Adder (ad'er), *n.* [A *Sax.* *adder*, *O.E.* *adder*, *addere*, *O.* and *Prov. E.* and *Sc.* *adder*, *D.* and *L.G.* *adder*, *Dan.* *adderlange*, *G.* *otter*, *an adder*, a viper. These forms recall the *A.Sax.* *atior*, *otter*, *foel otte*, *Dan.* *adder*, *O.H.G.* *atior*, *venom*, *foel atior*, *foel atior-ern*, a viper, *O.H.G.* *atior*, to burn, yet this may be a casual resemblance, and more probably the word has lost an initial *n*, seen in *A.Sax.* *adder*, *nadder*, *nedder*, *O.* and *Prov. E.* *nedder*, *foel nader*, *nader*, *Goth.* *nadre*, *G.* *nadder*, *Ir.* and *Geel.* *nadder*, *O.W.* *nadder*, which would appear to be the same word as *L.* *nativus*, a snake, *adder*. For a similar variety of form comp. *apron*, *apron*.] A venomous serpent or viper, an ophidian reptile, family *Viperidae*, the *Vipera communis*, found in Britain and over Europe. It is rarely above 2 or 3 feet long, and has black spots on an olive, rich deep brown, or dirty brownish-yellow ground. Its bite is rarely fatal to man. The name is often vaguely used for any poisonous serpent of the family *Viperidae*.

—Great sea-adder, an acanthopterygian fish, the sea stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). It is 5 or 6 inches long, with fifteen or sixteen spinous rays on the back. It occurs in the North Sea.

Adder-bolt (ad'er-bolt), *n.* The dragon-fly. [Provincial.]

Adder-fly (ad'er-fl), *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or Libellula. Sometimes called *Adder-bolt*.

Adder-grass (ad'er-gras), *n.* A name in the south of Scotland for the common *Oxalis maculata*. See *OXALIS*.

Adder-pike (ad'er-pik), *n.* A species of fish, 5 or 6 inches long, found on our coast. Called also the *Lesser Wormer* or *Shing-fish*. It is the *Trachinus vipera*, family *Percidae*, of naturalists. See *WORMER*.

Adder-stones (ad'er-ston), *n.* The name given in different parts of the country to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and supposed to have a

kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by arachnologists to have been anciently used as spindle-whorls, that is, a kind of small fly-wheels to keep up the rotatory motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this kind or similar were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into a bead, which was supposed to be a powerful charm against disease. Called also *Serpent-stone* and *Druidical Bead*.

Adder's-tongue (ad'er-tung), *n.* A species of fern, of the genus *Ophioglossum*, whose spores are produced on a spike, supposed to resemble a serpent's tongue. See *OPHI-GLOSSUM*.

Adder's-wort (ad'er-wort), *n.* Snake-weed (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents. Called also *Bistort*.

Addibility (ad-i-bil-i-ti), *n.* The condition of being addible; the capability of being added. 'The endless addition or addibility (if any one like the word better) of numbers.' *Locke*

[Rare.]

Addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being added.

The clearest idea we can get of infinity is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, addible numbers, which affords no prospect of map or boundary. *Locke*

Addice (ad'is), *n.* Same as *Adas* (which see).

Addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *addicere*, *addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate.] To devote or give up entirely; to apply habitually; to habituate, to attach closely generally with a reflexive pronoun, and sometimes in a good sense, but, as now used, more often in a bad; as, to addict one's self to intemperance, to gambling, or the like. 'The same addicted fidelity.' *Milton*. 'Addicted from their births so much to posy.' *Drayton*.

They have addicted themselves to the ministry of the senate. *1 Cor. xvi. 15.*

There has always prevailed among that sort of mankind that addict their minds to speculation a propensity to talk much of the delights of retirement. *Locke*

—Addicted, *a.* Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and engaging manners, and with some talent for lively conversation, addicted beyond measure to sensual indulgence, incapable of self-control and of exertion, without faith in human virtue or in humane attachment, without desire of reform, and without sensibility to reproach. *Murray*

—To addict one's self to a person, to attach or devote one's self to a person, a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word (*addicere*) for assigning debtors in servitude to their creditors. 'Years entirely addicted, madam.' *B. Jonson*.

I am neither author or factor of any sect; I will have no man addict himself to me; but if I have anything right, defend it as truth. *B. Jonson*

Addict (ad-dikt'), *a.* Addicted.

If he be addict to vice,
Quickly him they will entice. *Shak.*

Addictedness (ad-dikt'-ed-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being addicted. 'My former addictedness to make chymical experiments.' *Bentley*

Addiction (ad-dik'-shon), *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted, devotedness; devotion. 'An addiction to certain sciences.' *Worburton*

His addiction was to courtly vain. *Shak.*

Addi-dism (ad-di-dism), *[L.]* In law, at the day **Addison's Disease** (ad-di-sun-dis-er), *n.* A structural disease of the supra-renal capsules characterized by anæmia, extreme prostration, and the brownish olive-green colour of the skin. Called also *Supra-renal Melæmia* or *Brown-and-ash Disease*, first described by Dr Addison.

Additionment (ad-di'te-ment), *n.* [L. *additionem*, an addition, from *addo*, *additionem*, to add. See *ADD*.] An addition, or the thing added. [Rare.]

In a palace . . . there are certain additionments that contribute to its ornament and use. *Se. M. Hall*

Addition (ad-di'zhon), *n.* [L. *additio*, from *addo*, to add.] 1. The act or process of adding opposed to subtraction or diminution, as, a sum is increased by addition; to increase a heap by the addition of more. Specifically, in arith. the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also, the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers, irrespective of any things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same

denomination, as pounds to pounds, shillings to shillings, &c. *Compound addition* is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence.—2. Anything added, whether material or immaterial. Specifically, (a) in law, a title annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence; as, John Doe, Esq.; Richard Roe, Gent.; Robert Dale, Mason; Thomas Way, of Glasgow. In Scots law the term *denomination* has the same signification. By 14 and 15 Vict. c. no indictment shall be held insufficient for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant. Hence, (b) Any epithet applied to a person, or any added designation. [A use frequent in Shakespeare, but now obsolete.]

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition. *Shak.*

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular addition; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*

(c) † In music, a dot at the side of a note to lengthen its sound one-half. (d) In her, something added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour: opposed to *abatement*, as bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. See these terms. (e) In distilling, anything added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.—SYN. Increase, accession, augmentation, annexation, superaddition, additament, increment, appendage, adjunct.

Addition † (ad-dí'shon), v. t. To furnish with an addition, or designation additional to one's name.

Some are *additional* with the title of laureate.

Additional (ad-dí'shon-al), a. Added; supplementary.

Additional (ad-dí'shon-al), n. Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

Many thanks for the *additional* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Hewell.*

Additionally (ad-dí'shon-al-ly), ad. By way of addition.

Additional † (ad-dí'shon-a-ri), a. Additional. 'What is necessary and what is additional.' *Herbert.*

Additions (ad-dí'shon), a. Added without good authority. *Goodrich.* [Rare.]

Additive (ad-dí-iv), a. Falling to be added; additional; helping to increase.

The general sum of such work is great; for all of it, as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle.*

Additory (ad-dí-to-ri), a. Adding or capable of adding; making some addition. *Arbutnot.* [Rare.]

Addle (ad'l), a. [A. Sax. *adl*, corrupted, putrid; *adela*, filth; Sw. *adel* (seen in *ko-adel*, cow urine), urine; Sc. *adde*, putrid water, urine; allied to W. *adl*, corrupt.] Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.

His brains grow *addled*. *Dryden.*
Addle (ad'l), n. 1. The dry lees of wine. *Ash*.—2. Urine; the drainage from a dung-hill.

Addle (ad'l), v. t. pret. & pp. *addled*; ppr. *addling*. 1. To make corrupt or putrid; to make rotten as eggs.

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*. *Carlyle.*

2. To manure with liquid. [Scotch.]

Addle (ad'l), v. t. (Same word as Icel. *adlaak*, *adlaak*, to earn, to gain, from *adal*, A. Sax. *athal*, a property or patrimony.) To earn; to accumulate gradually, as money. [Provincial.]

Addle (ad'l), n. Labourer's wages. *Hallivell.* [Provincial.]

Addle † (ad'l), v. i. To grow; to thrive.

Where ivy embraceth the tree, very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser.*

Addle-headed, **Addle-pated** (ad'l-hed-ed, ad'l-pát-ed), a. Stupid; muddled.

Addle-plot (ad'l-plót), n. A person who spoils any amusement; a mar-sport.

Addling (ad'l-ing), n. 1. The act of earning by labour.—2. pl. That which is earned; earnings. [Provincial.]

Addoom † (ad-dóm), v. t. [Prefix *ad*, to, and *doom*, equivalent to *deem*; comp. *addoom*.] To adjudge. 'Unto me *addoom* that is my due.' *Spenser.*

Adorsed (ad-dorst'), a. [L. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, the back.] In her, having the backs turned to each other, as beasts. See **ADORSER**.

Address (ad-dres'), v. t. [Fr. *adresser*; It.

addirizare—*ad*, to, and a hypothetical L. verb *drictiare*, *directiare*, to direct, to put one on the right way, from L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to keep straight—*di* or *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, to lead straight. See **DRESS**.] 1. † To aim or direct; to throw or hurl.

Imbrasides *address* his javelins at him. *Chapman.*
Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* To direct or aim words; to pronounce, as a discourse: with the thing spoken as the object of the verb, and the preposition to before the person or persons to whom the speech is directed.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

Rarely without any indication of the persons *addressed*.

A popular preacher who . . . should *address* the most orthodox Mohammedan discourse . . . in a mosque of Constantinople . . . would have been viewed with extreme jealousy by his superiors. *Brougham.*

3. To direct speech to or towards; to apply to by words or writings; to accost; to speak to: with the person spoken to as the object; as, he *addressed* the judges.

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king. *Swift.*

Often with the reflexive pronoun as the object, followed by the preposition to, the meaning remaining the same; as, he *addressed* himself to the speaker.—4. To direct in writing; to write an address on, as a letter intended for transmission by post or otherwise.—5. † To prepare; to make ready: often with *to* or *for*.

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jerr. Taylor.*
Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden.*

To-morrow for the march we are *address*. *Shak.*
Hence.—6. † To clothe or array; to dress.

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tecla sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *H. Fennel.*

7. To court or make suit to, as a lover.

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's-Mead-Fields. *Sheridan.*

8. In com. to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

Address † (ad-dres'), v. i. 1. To address one's self; to direct speech.

My lord of Burgundy,
We first *address* towards you. *Shak.*

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *address*. *Dryden.*

2. To make an address or appeal.

The Earl of Shaftesbury having *addressed* in vain for his majesty's favour resorted by *habeas corpus* to the King's Bench. *Marvell.*

3. To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready.

Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels. *Shak.*
They ended part, and both *address'd* for fight. *Milton.*

Address (ad-dres'), n. [Fr. *adresse*. See the verb.] 1. The act of addressing one's self to a person; a speaking to; as, Sir is a term of *address*.—2. Any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or set of persons on some special occasion in which both parties are specially interested; as, Parliament presents *addresses* to the queen in reply to the queen's speech; a corporation presents an *address* of thanks, congratulation, &c., to some distinguished person; a member of parliament delivers an *address* to his constituents, the lord rector of a Scotch university to the students, and the like.—3. Manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; as, a man of pleasing *address*.—4. Courtship: more generally in the plural, *addresses*; as, he makes or pays his *addresses* to a lady. 'Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most.

Addition. 'A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to me. *Addison*.—5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management; adroitness; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with *address*.—6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence these particulars are called a person's *address*.—SYN. Speech, lecture, oration, skill, dexterity, tact, management, adroitness, readiness, direction, superscription.

Addressee (ad-dres's), n. One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom a letter is addressed.

Addressee (ad-dres's), n. One who addresses or petitions; specifically, one of the

opponents of the court party or *Abhorrens*, in the time of Charles II., so called from their *address* to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. They received also the name of *Petitioners*, and afterwards that of *Whigs*. See **ABHORRER**.

Addressful (ad-dres'ful), a. Skillful; dexterous. *Mallet.*

Addression † (ad-dre'shon), n. The act of addressing or directing one's course.

To Pylos first be thy *addression* then. *Chapman.*

Adduce (ad-dūs'), v. t. pret. & pp. *adduced*; ppr. *adducing*. [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to lead. See **DUCE**.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to advance; to cite; to name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

Cæsar *adduces* neither oral nor written testimony against Christ's miracles. *Bp. Cumberland.*

SYN. To offer, present, allege, advance, cite, name, mention, quote.

Adducent (ad-dū'sent), a. Bringing forward or together; as, an *adducent* muscle. See **ADDUCTOR**.

Adductor (ad-dūs'ter), n. One that adduces.

Adducible (ad-dūs'bi), a. That may be adduced. 'Proofs innumerable . . . are *adducible*.' *Is. Taylor.*

Adduct † (ad-duk't), v. t. [L. *adduco*, *adductum*. See **ADDUCE**.] To draw on; to induce; to allure.

Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of reward. *Tim's Storehouse.*

Adduction (ad-duk'shon), n. 1. The act of adducing or bringing forward in support of a contention or argument. 'An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters.' *Is. Taylor.*—2. In anat. the action by which a part of the body is drawn towards the bodily axis; the action of the adducent muscles.

Adductive (ad-duk'tiv), a. Adducing or bringing forward.

Adductor (ad-duk'ter), n. [L.] 1. In anat. a muscle which draws one part of the body toward another; as, the *adductor* of the eye, which turns the eye toward the nose; the *adductor* of the thumb, which draws the thumb toward the fingers.—2. In zool. one of the muscles which bring together the valves of the shell of the bivalve mollusca.

Adduice † (ad-dū's), v. t. [O. Fr. *adulcer*, *addolice*, to sweeten—L. *ad*, to, and *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. 'Some mirth t' *adduce* man's miseries.' *Herick.*

Adelantadillo (ad-é-lan-tá-dél'yó), n. [Sp.] A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

Adelantado (ad-é-lan-tá'do), n. [Sp. pp. of *adelantar*, to advance.] A name formerly given to the governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor; a commander. 'Invincible *adelantado* over the army of plimpefaces.' *Manning.*

The president desired the Marquis of Los Velez, who held the office of *adelantado* of the adjoining province of Murcia, to muster a force and provide for the defence of the frontier. *Prescott.*

Adelaster (ad-é-las'ter), n. [Gr. a, priv., *délos*, apparent, and term, *aster*, as in *post-aster*.] In bot. a name proposed for those garden plants which have come into cultivation without their flowers being known, and have not therefore been referred to their genera.

Adelite (ad-é-lit'), n. One of a class of Moorish conjurers in Spain, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.

Adelopod, **Adelopode** (a-dél'ó-pod, a-dél'ó-pód), n. [Gr. a, priv., *délos*, apparent, and *pous*, foot.] An animal whose feet are not apparent.

Adelphia (a-dél'fí-a), n. [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.] In bot. a collection of stamens into a bundle; a term employed by Linnaeus for those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine by the filaments into one or more parcels, or brotherhoods. See **MONADELPH**, **DIADELPH**, &c.

Adelphous (a-dél'fús), a. In bot. forming an adelphia or adelphas; uniting by the



Adelphia.

filaments into one or more parcels: said of stamens.

Adempt (a-dem't), *a.* [L. *adimo*, *ademptum*, lit. to buy or take to one's self, hence to take away—*ad*, to, and *emo*, to buy.] Taken away. 'Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *adempt*.' *Latimer*.

Ademption (a-dem'shon), *n.* [L. *ademptio*, a taking away, from *adimo*. See **ADEMPT**.] In *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

Adenology (ad-en-al'j), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.* pain in a gland.

Adenanthra (ad-en-an-thê'ra), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *anthera*, an anther.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies and Ceylon, nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Mimoseæ; the gland flowers. *A. personata* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India, and yields hard solid timber called red sandal-wood. The bright scarlet seeds, from their equality in weight (each = 4 grains), are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

Adeniform (a-den'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *formis*.] Of a gland-like shape.

Adenitis (ad-en-i'tis), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and term *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of a gland.

Adenochirapology (ad'en-ô-kîr'ap-sol'o-jî), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, *chirapsia*, touching by the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the reputed power of English kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient. A book bearing this title was published in 1684.

Adenography (ad-en-og'ra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *graphô*, to describe.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

Adenoid (ad'en-oid), *a.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *eidos*, form.] In the form of a gland; glandiform.

Adenological (ad'en-ô-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

Adenology (ad'en-ô-loj'î), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *logos*, discourse.] In *anat.* the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

Adenonous (ad-en-on'gus), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *onkos*, a mass, a tumour.] A swelling of a gland. See **ADENOPHYMA**.

Adenophyllous (ad'en-ô-fîl'us or ad-en-ô-fî-lus), *a.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

Adenophyma (ad-en-ô-fî-ma), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *phyma*, a suppurating tumour.] In *med.* a swelling of a gland: sometimes used to signify a soft swelling, as distinguished from *adenonous*, one of a harder character. *Dunglison*.

Adenose, **Adenous** (ad'en-ô-sê, ad'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland.] Like or appertaining to a gland.

Adenotomy (ad-en-ô-tô-mî), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, a gland, and *tomê*, a cutting.] In *anat.* and *surg.* a cutting or incision of a gland.

Adephaga (a-def'a-ga), *n.* [See **ADEPHAGIA**.] A family or group of carnivorous and very voracious coleopterous insects divided into the sub-families Carabidæ and Cicindelidæ (which see).

Adephagia (ad-ô-fî'jî-a), *n.* [Gr. *adên*, abundantly, and *phagô*, to eat.] Voracious appetite; bulimia.

Adipe (ad'êp), *n.* [L. *fat*, whence *adipose*, *adipic*, &c.] *fat*; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue.

Adapt (a-dept'), *n.* [L. *adepsus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, to obtain—*ad*, and *apiscor*, to reach after, allied to *skir. dp.* to arrive at. Alchemists who claimed or were reputed to have obtained the philosopher's stone, or the panacea, were termed *adeps*; hence *adapt*, a proficient.] One fully skilled or well versed in any art; a proficient; a master. 'Easy to all true *adeps*.' *Pope*.

Adapt (a-dept'), *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. '*Adapt* in everything profound.' *Cowper*.

Adaptation (a-dep'shon), *n.* [L. *adepsio*. See **ADAPT**.] An obtaining; acquirement; gaining.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adaptation* of the victory. *Griffin*.

Adaptist (a-dept'ist), *n.* An adept. [Rare.]

Adaquacy (ad-ô-kwa-sî), *n.* The state of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, the *adaquacy* of supply to expenditure; an *adaquacy* of provisions.

Adequate (ad-ô-kwât), *a.* [L. *adæquatus*, made equal, pp. of *adæquo*—*ad*, to, and

æquus, equal.] Equal; proportionate; exactly correspondent; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object. 'In those days Ireland had no *adequate* champion.' *De Quincey*.

Adequate (ad-ô-kwât), *v.t.* 1. To make equal or adequate.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge. *Fotherby*.

2. To equal.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally. *Skelford*.

Adequately (ad-ô-kwât-lî), *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; sufficiently.

Adequateness (ad-ô-kwât-nee), *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

Adequation (ad-ô-kwâ'shon), *n.* 1. Adequateness. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. *Sp. Barlow*.

2. That which is equal to something else. [Rare.]

It was the arms (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. *Fuller*.

Adessenarian (a-des-ô-nâ'ri-an), *n.* [L. *adesse*, to be present—*ad*, to, *esse*, to be.] In *eccl.* *hist.* one of a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. The members of the sect differ, however, as to this presence, some holding the body of Christ to be in the bread, others about the bread.

Affected (ad-fekt'ed), *a.* [L. *adfectus* or *affectus*, pp. of *affecto*, *affectum*, to affect, endow—*ad*, to, and *facio*, to do.] In *alg.* compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—An *affected* or *affected equation*, one in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers; thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$, is an *affected equation*, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x .

Affiliated (ad-âf'i-lî-â-ed), *a.* Adopted as a son; affiliated.

Affiliation (ad-âf'i-lî-â'shon), *n.* Affiliation.

Affluxion (ad-fluk'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.] A flow, as of sap, from a drawing not a propelling force.

Adhatoda (ad-hat'ô-da), *n.* [A Latinized form of the Ceylonese or Malabar name.] A genus of herbs or shrubs, nat. order Acanthaceæ. *A. vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

Adhere (ad-hêr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adhered*; ppr. *adhering*. [L. *adharere*—*ad*, to, and *harere*, to stick, whence *hesitate*.] 1. To stick fast; to cleave; to become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing; as, glutinous substances *adhere* together; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.—2. To belong intimately; to be closely connected. 'A shepherd's daughter, and what to her *adheres*.' *Shak*.—3. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; to be devoted; to be attached, as a follower or upholder; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed; rarely, to be attached, as a friend.

Two men there are not living to whom he more *adheres*. *Shak*.

4. To be consistent; to hold together; to be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; to cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything *adheres* together. *Shak*.

5. Specifically, in *Scots law*, (a) to affirm a judgment; to agree with the opinion of a judge pronounced previously. (b) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See **ADHERENCE**, 3.—6. In *logic* and *metaph.* to be accidentally connected. See **ADHERENT**, 3.

Adherence (ad-hêr-ens), *n.* 1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering; rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—2. *Fig.* state of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion. *Addison*.

3. In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has deserted for some time the party to whom he or she is married; an *action of adherence* is competent either for a husband or wife who has been deserted by the other party to compel the latter to re-

turn.—4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt*.—5. In *logic* and *metaph.* the state of being adherent. See **ADHERENT**, 3.

Adherency (ad-hêr-en-sî), *n.* 1. The state of being adherent. '*Adherencies* and admirations of men's persons.' *Jer. Taylor*.—2. That which is adherent. 'Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.' *Dr. H. More*.

Adherent (ad-hêr-ent), *a.* 1. Sticking; clinging; adherent.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope*.

2. In bot. attached; used, like *adnate*, of parts that are nominally separate; as, an *adherent* (or *adnate*) ovary, an ovary attached or united by its whole surface to the tube of the calyx.—3. In *logic* and *metaph.* accidentally connected with; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent in; as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to, not inherent in it.

Adherent (ad-hêr-ent), *n.* 1. The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church. 'Partisans and *adherents*.' *Swift*.—2. Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage. 'His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*.' *Dr. H. More*.—3. Follower, partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, dependent.

Adherently (ad-hêr-ent-lî), *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Adherer (ad-hêr-er), *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

Adhesion (ad-hê-zhon), *n.* [L. *adhasio*, from *adharere*, *adhasum*. See **ADHERE**.] 1. The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached; close connection or association; intimate union: said either of material or immaterial objects; as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, or the like.

There grows up in course of time an *adhesion* between the tension of the rotator muscles and the several movements of walking. *Prof. Bain*.

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence; as, an *adhesion* to vice. 'Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.' *Whitlock*.—3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion*. *Macaulay*.

4. In *physics*, the tendency which heterogeneous bodies have to remain attached to each other when their surfaces are brought into contact. In some instances, however, it seems little, if at all, different from *cohesion*, which serves to unite the particles of the same kind of matter. *Adhesion* may take place between two solids, as two plates of glass, or between a solid and a fluid, or between two fluids. The force of *adhesion* is measured by the weight required to separate the bodies.—5. In bot. and *pathol.* the union of parts normally separate.—6. In *surg.* the re-union of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesion*.

Adhesive (ad-hê-siv), *a.* 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.—2. *Fig.* remaining in; not deviating from.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track. *Thomson*.

—**Adhesive plaster**, in *surg.* a plaster made of common litharge plaster and resin.—**Adhesive inflammation**, in *med.* and *surg.* that kind of inflammation which causes union by adhesion, or union by the first intention, without suppuration.—**Adhesive slate**, a variety of slaty clay adhering strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbing water.

Adhesively (ad-hê-siv-lî), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Adhesiveness (ad-hê-siv-nee), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. In *phren.* an organ, or supposed organ, whose function it is to promote attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, social intercourse, &c. It is said to be strongest in women.

Adhibit (ad-hîb'it), *v.t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *adhibitum*, to apply to—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold.] 1. To use or apply; to exhibit. [Rare.]

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited*. *Tob. Whitaker*.

2. To attach; obsolete, except in sense of attaching one's signature; as, he *adhibited* his name to the address.

The greatest lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his words. *Hall*.

Addition (ad-di-tshun), *n.* Application; use; exhibition. 'The addition of dilute wine.' *See* **Whitaker** [Rare]

Ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem), [*L.* ad, to, and *homo*, man.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the man.—An argumentum ad hominem, in logic, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and conclusions, or from his conduct.

Adhort (ad-hor'), *v. t.* To exhort; to advise.

That three martyred mother in the Mammouth, when the could adhort her son to the heaven, the earth, all in them contained. *Pathos.*

Adhortation (ad-hor-ta'shun), *n.* [*L.* adhortatio, an encouragement.] Advice, exhortation. 'The great adhortations, the high and assured promises.' *Pathos.* [Rare]

Adhortatory (ad-hor-ta-to-ri), *a.* [*L.* adhorter, to advise—and *horter*] Advisory; conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement. *See* **Potter**

Adiabatic (a-di-a-bat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* a, priv., dia, through, and *bainō*, to go.] In thermodynamics, the term applied to a line which exhibits the variations of pressure and volume of a fluid when it expands without either receiving or giving out heat. *See* **Rankine**

Adiabatic (a-di-a-bat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* a, priv., dia, through, and *bainō*, to go.] Refusing a passage, or impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantum (ad-i-an-tum), *n.* [From the resemblance of the species to *Adiantum*, maiden hair fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, found in the coal measures.

Adiantum (ad-i-an-tum), *a.* [*Gr.* adiantum, maiden-hair fern, from *adiantos*, unwatered, dry *a*, priv., and *daio*, to wet, so called because, according to Pliny, it remains dry even though plunged into water.] An extensive genus of ferns, great favorites in horticulture on account of their beautiful forms. The maiden-hair fern (*A. aquilino-venosum*) is the only native species. It is an elegant plant, found in the south of England and Ireland.

Adiaphoracy (a-di-a-for-ah), *n.* Indifference. [Rare and obsolete.]

Adiaphorist, **Adiaphoristic** (a-di-a-for-ist, a-di-a-for-ist'ik), [*Gr.* adiaphoros, indifferent. *See* **ADIAFOROS**.] A moderate or indifferent person, specifically, a name given in the sixteenth century to certain followers of Melancthon, who held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

No Lord Bright may have been of the same mind with these German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay*

Adiaphorism (a-di-a-for-ism), [*Gr.* adiaphoros, not different, indifferent—a, priv., and *diaphoros*, different, from *diaphra*, to carry across, to differ *dia*, through, across, and *phero*, to carry.] 1. Indifferent, neutral; neither right nor wrong morally.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice are now taught to have no obligation in them, but to be adiaphorisms. *See* **Trident**

2. An epithet applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.—3. In med. a term applied to medicines which do neither good nor harm.

Adiaphory (a-di-a-for-i), *n.* Neutrality; indifference.

Adiathermic (a-di-a-thar'mik), *a.* [*Gr.* a, priv., dia, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Impervious to heat.

Adia (a-di'), [*Pr.* a, to, and *dia*, God, it adds, *Sp.* a *dia*, all forms of *L.* ad, to, and *Deus*, God.] Lik to God an allpater for I commend you to God, farewell, an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

Adia, adia, my native shore
Falls o'er the waters here. *Byron*

Adia (a-di'), *n.* *Adia* or *Adia* (a-di'), A farewell or commendation to the care of God, an overlooking adia.

Why now I take my last adia,
Nerve there no sign, nor shed a tear. *Peter*

Adia (a-di'), *n.* To add in order. *See* **Diary**

Adia (a-di'), *n.* and *a.* Set in order; arrayed.

Adia (ad-i-an-tum), [*L.*] To endless extent.

Adia (ad-i-an-tum), [*L.*] For the purpose of inquiring.] In law, a

judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made of any matter relating to a cause depending in a superior court.

Ad interim (ad in-ter-im), [*L.*] In the mean time, for the present.

Adipate (ad'i-pat'), *n.* A salt of adipic acid. **Adipic** (a-di-p'ik), *a.* [*L.* adipos, adipos, fat.] Of or belonging to fat.—*Adipic acid*, an acid got by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It consists of $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, and forms soft, white, opaque, hemispherical, nodular crystals, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

Adipocerate (ad-i-poc'er-ah), *a. t.* To convert into adipocere.

Adipoceration (ad-i-poc'er-ah-shun), *n.* The act of changing or state of being changed into adipocere.

Adipocere (ad'i-poc'er), *n.* [*L.* adipos, fat, and *cera*, *Pr.* cera, wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light brown colour, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. Adipocere is speedily produced when the body is immersed in running water. It consists of margarates of ammonia, potassium, and calcium.—*Adipocere mineral*, a fatty matter found in some peat-moors, and in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr, adipocerite. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odour.

Adipocerite (ad-i-poc'er-ite), *n.* Adipocere mineral. *See* under **ADIPOCERITE**

Adipocorous (ad-i-poc'er-us), *a.* Relating to adipocere, containing adipocere.

Adipocrite (ad'i-poc'er), *n.* Same as *Adipocere*.

Adipose (ad'i-pos), *a.* [From *L.* adipos, fat.] Fatty, consisting of, partaking of the character of, or resembling fat.—*Adipose tissue*, an aggregation of minute cells (*adipose cells* or *vacuoles*), which draw fat or oily matter from the blood, dispersed in the interstices of common areolar tissue, or forming distinct masses. The cells are eight to eight of a line in diameter, and contain the fat within a transparent membrane $\frac{1}{10}$ of a line thick. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, surrounds the large vessels and nerves, invests the kidneys, &c. It sometimes accumulates in large quantities, and forms swellings, which are called in pathology *adipose tumours*. *Adipose substance*, animal fat.—*Adipose arteries*, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.

Adipose (ad'i-pos), *n.* Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

Adipous (ad'i-pus), *a.* Fat, of the nature of fat, adipose.

Adipia, **Adipya** (a-di-p'ia, a-di-p'ia), *n.* [*Gr.* a, priv., and *diapa*, thrust.] In med. the total absence of throat.

Adit (ad'it'), [*L.* aditus, an approach, from *ad*, aditus, to approach—ad, to, and *eo*, to go. *See* *L.* *Ad* root *a*, to go.] 1. An entrance or passage, specifically, in mining, the more or less horizontal opening giving access to the shaft of a mine, or by which

Adive (a-div'), *n.* Another name for the *Current* (which see).

Adjacent (ad-jat'ens), *n.* The state of being adjacent, proximately, nearness.

Adjacency (ad-jat'ens-i), *n.* 1. The state of being adjacent, or lying close or contiguous, a bordering upon, or lying next to; as, the adjacency of lands or buildings.—2. That which is adjacent. 'Distracted by the vicinity of adjacentness.' *See* **T. Browne**.

Adjacent (ad-jat'ens), *a.* [*L.* adjacent, adjacent, pp. of *adja*, to its contiguous—ad, to, and *ja*, to lie.] Lying near, close, or contiguous, bordering upon, neighbouring, as, a field adjacent to the highway.—*Adjacent angles*. *See* **ANGLE**.—*Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous*. *Adja*, lying near to, but not necessarily in actual contact; *adjoining*, properly lying near to so as to touch in some part, *contiguous*, lying near to so as to touch on the whole or a considerable part of one side.

It may corrupt within itself, though no part of it leaves the body adjacent. *See* **Adja**

No happens to have no minute adjoining upon to his son.

Joining the contiguous objects by the participation of their colours. *See* **Adja**

Adjacent (ad-jat'ens), *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. 'No adjacent, no equal, no co-rival.' *See* **Adja**

Adjacently (ad-jat'ens-i), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

Adject (ad-jekt'), *a. t.* [*L.* adjectus, adjectus—ad, to, and *ja*, to throw.] To add or put, as one thing to another. [Rare]

Landmark canal and hereby by the new act in *adject* to *Parliamentary*. *See* **Adja**

Adjection (ad-jek'thun), *n.* The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the adjection of eternity. *See* **Adja**

Adjectitious (ad-jek'tishus), *a.* [*See* **ADJECT**] Added. 'Adjectitious work.' *See* **Adja**

Adjectival (ad-jek'tiv-al), *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

Adjectivally (ad-jek'tiv-al-i), *adv.* By way of, or as, an adjective; as, a noun or participle adjectivally used.

Adjective (ad-jek'tiv), *n.* [*L.* adjectivum, from *adjectus*, being added. *See* **ADJECT**] In gram. a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else, and so to limit and define it. It is called also an *attributive* or *attributive*. Thus in the phrase, *A wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of ruler, while by exceeding all rulers who are not wise it very greatly limits the application of the noun, and so tends to define it.

Adjective (ad-jek'tiv), *n.* 1. Pertaining to an adjective, as, the adjective use of a noun. 2. Added or adjoined, additional. [Rare]—*Adjective colours*, in dying, colours which, having but slight attraction, require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to render them permanent.

Adjective (ad-jek'tiv), *v. t.* *See* **ADJECT** and **ADJECTIVALLY**. To make an adjective of, to form into an adjective; to give the character of an adjective to.

In English, instead of *adjectivally* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers *adjectival* signs from other languages, without borrowing the unadjectival signs of these ideas. *See* **Adja**

Adjectively (ad-jek'tiv-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective, as, a word is used adjectively.

Adjoin (ad-join'), *v. t.* [*Pr.* *adjoinere*; *L.* *ad*, to, and *jo*, to join.] To join or add; to put in addition; to unite, to annex or append.

Corrections and improvements should be as remarks adjoined, by way of note or commentary. *See* **Adja**

Adjoin (ad-join'), *v. t.* 1. To lie or be next or in contact, to be contiguous with. 'A farm adjoining to the highway.' *See* **Adja**

[To be now almost always omitted; as, a field adjoining the house.]—2. To approach, to join.

She lightly unto him adjoined did to do. *See* **Adja**

Adjoinment (ad-join'ment), *n.* Contiguity.

To the new there is adjoinment in the ancient castle. *See* **Adja**

Adjoining (ad-join'ing), *n.* and *a.* *Adjoinment*; contiguous, neighbouring. 'The adjoining

*from Dryden. — Adjourn, Adjourn, Con-
spire. See under ADJACENT.*

Adjourn (ad-journ), *v.* One joined to another in company, or in an enterprise. *Daniel* (Rare.)

Adjourn (ad-journ), *v.* (Fr. *ajourner*, O Fr. *ajourner*, *ajourner*—*pro* + *ad*, to, and *jour*, now *four*), a day, from 1. *ad-journ*, belonging to a day, from *die*, a day. Few change similar to that of *L. di* into *Fr. j* (see *ADJUNCT*). 1. To put off or defer to another day or till a later period.

It is a common practice to adjourn the resumption of their house on a further time. *Shakspeare.*

Specifically—2. To suspend the meeting of, as of a public or private body, to a future day; also, to defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body, as, the court adjourned the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needless time that we adjourn this court till further day. *Shakspeare.*

Adjourn (ad-journ), *v.* To delay, postpone, defer, put off.

Adjourn (ad-journ), *v.* To cease sitting and carrying on business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period; usually said of legislatures, courts, or other bodies, as, the House of Commons adjourned at four o'clock.

Adjourn (ad-journ), *v.* In Scots law, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary, equivalent to adjourn as applied to a civil court. — *Act of adjournment*, the record of a sentence in a criminal case. — *Book of adjournment*, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

Adjournment (ad-journment), *n.* 1. The act of adjourning, the putting off till another day or time specified.

We ran our lives out in adjournment from that to this. *L. Estlin.*

2. The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings, as, during an adjournment of six weeks. — *Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution.* An adjournment is the time or interval during which a public body defers business or suspends its meetings in virtue of authority inherent in itself. A recess is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain stated or recognized holidays; as, the Easter recess. A prorogation is the adjournment of the sittings of the body at the instance of the superior authority, as the sovereign, which called it together, during which the body can hold no sittings, but, in order to do so, must be again summoned, the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a prorogation. A dissolution is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and the members dismissed from their duties. During a dissolution the body has no existence, and has to be reconstituted by the authority to whom it owes its existence, as by a new election, when it may consist of the same or of new members.

Adjudge (ad-judge), *v.* *pret.* & *pp.* *adjudged*; *ppr.* *adjudging*. [Fr. *adjudger*, from *L. ad-judicare*, *ad*, to, and *judicare*, to judge, from *judex*, judge. See *JUDGE*.] 1. To award judicially in the case of a controversial question, to assign, as, the prize was adjudged to him who seemed most worthy. — 2. To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence; as, *adjudicate* upon, to determine; to settle, as, the case was adjudged in Hilary term. — 3. To pass sentence on, to sentence or condemn. 'Thou rebel spirit, adjudged to hell.' *Milton*. — 4. To doom; to judge. (Rare.)

He adjudged his university of his standards. *Shakspeare.*

Adjudge (ad-judge), *v.* To decree, award, assign, decide, determine, settle, adjudicate.

Adjudge (ad-judge), *v.* To decree; to decide; to pass sentence.

There let him still victory crown. *Milton.*

Adjudgment (ad-judgment), *n.* The act of adjudging, adjudication; sentence. 'The adjudgment of the punishment.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Adjudicate (ad-judicate), *v.* *pret.* & *pp.* *adjudicated*; *ppr.* *adjudicating*. [L. *ad-judicare*, to give sentence—*ad*, to, and *judicare*, to judge. See *JUDGE*.] To adjudge, to award judicially.

Adjudicate (ad-judicate), *v.* *pret.* & *pp.* *adjudicated*; *ppr.* *adjudicating*. To sit in judgment, to give a judicial decision; as, the court adjudicated upon the case.

We adjudicated that Aquinas was satisfied by Pope. *Sir P. Andrews.*

Adjudication (ad-judication), *n.* 1. The act of adjudicating, the act or process of trying and determining judicially; the passing of a judicial sentence, specifically, in law, the act of a court declaring a person bankrupt, as, a ship was taken and sent into port for adjudication. — 2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court. 3. In Scots law, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.

Adjudicator (ad-judicator), *n.* One who adjudicates.

Adjutage (ad-jutage), *n.* (L. *adjutro*, to join—*ad*, to, and *jutro*, a yoke.) To yoke to. *Bailey.*

Adjutant (ad-jutant), *n.* (L. *adjutus*, help—*ad*, to, and *jutus*, to help.) Help; support, that which supports or assists.

Nerves are adjutants to corporeal activity. *W. B. Shaw.*

Adjutant (ad-jutant), *n.* (L. *adjutus*, joined, from *ad-jutro*, *ad*, to, and *jutro*, join, to join. See *JOIN*.) 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, water is the adjutant of a cloth or sponge by which it is absorbed.

Learning is but an adjutant to itself. *Shakspeare.*

Dissolution is its several adjutants and circumstances is numbers so useful as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service, a colleague. 'An adjutant of singular experience and trust.' *Sir H. Watson*. — 3. In metaphysics a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired, as colour in the body, thinking in the mind. — 4. In grammar a word added to qualify or amplify the force of other words; as, the history of the American revolution, the words in italics are the adjutants of history. — 5. In music, a scale or key closely related to another, a relative scale or key. The relative minor or major scales, the scales founded on the dominant and the subdominant are adjutants of the tonic.

Adjunct (ad-junct), *n.* 1. United with in office or in action of any kind, as, an adjunct professor. — 2. Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence, attending; accompanying.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act, by heaven, I would do it. *Shakspeare.*

— *Adjunct notes*, in music, unaccented auxiliary notes, not forming an essential part of the harmony.

Adjunction (ad-junction), *n.* 1. The act of joining.

When a thing belonging to one is attached to that which belongs to another, whether by inclusion, soldering, sewing, construction, writing, or painting, the whole (Fr. *adjunction*) generally becomes the property of the latter. *W. Harris.*

2. The thing joined.

Adjunctive (ad-junctive), *n.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

Adjunctive (ad-junctive), *n.* One who or that which is joined.

Adjunctively (ad-junctively), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

Adjunctly (ad-junctly), *adv.* In connection with, by way of addition or adjunct.

Adjuration (ad-juration), *n.* 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

To the adjuration of the high priest, 'Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?' our Saviour replied in St. Matthew, 'Thou hast said.' *Blackburne.*

2. A solemn oath.

To render the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the adjuration either not so weighty or not so pertinent. *Blackburne.*

Adjuratory (ad-juratory), *n.* Containing an adjuration, or characterized by earnest adjuration, as, an adjuratory appeal.

Adjure (ad-jure), *v.* *pret.* & *pp.* *adjured*; *ppr.* *adjoining*. [L. *ad-jure*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear—*ad*, to, and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience. 'I adjure thee by the living God.' *Mat. xxvi. 63.*

Jesus adjured them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and believeth this city of Jericho. *Josh. vi. 26.*

Adjured by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

2. To swear by, as, to adjure the holy name of God. (Rare.)

Adjurer (ad-jurer), *n.* One who adjures.

Adjutant (ad-jutant), *v.* [Fr. *ajouter*, to fit or frame—*L. ad*, to, and *jutus*, join, exact. See *JOIN*.] 1. To fit, to make correspondent or conformable; to adapt, to accommodate:

generally with *to* before the remoter object; as, to adjutant a garment to the body, or things to a standard. 'Adjust the event to the prediction.' *Addison.*

Nothing is more difficult than to adjust the unresolvable with the probable. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put in order, to regulate or reduce to system; to bring to a proper state or position; as, to adjutant a scheme; to adjutant affairs. 'Adjusting the orthography.' *Johnson.* 'To adjust the focal distance of his optical instruments.' *J. R. M.D.* — 3. To settle or

of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear. — 4. In painting, the manner in which draperies are chosen, arranged, and disposed; proper disposition. — 5. Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposal.

Adjutage (ad-jutage), *n.* See *ADJUTANT*.

Adjutant (ad-jutant), *n.* (See *ADJUTANT*.)

1. The office of an adjutant. — 2. An adjutant.

It was, no doubt, dispensed with all the adjutants of education and division. *Barrie.*

Adjutant (ad-jutant), *n.* (L. *adjutus*, pp. of *ad-jutro*, *ad*, to, and *jutro*, join, to help.) 1. *Milit.* An officer whose business is to assist the commanding officer of a regiment or garrison by receiving and communicating orders. Each battalion of foot and each regiment of horse has generally one adjutant, the officer in command of larger bodies may have one or more as required. The adjutant has to make known the orders of his chief, to receive reports intended for him, to see that proper discipline is kept up, to regulate the rotation of duty among the different portions of the body of troops with which he is connected, &c. — 2. A helper; an assistant, an aid. (Rare.)

A fine violin must be the best adjutant to a fine voice. *W. Mason.*

2. The adjutant-bird (which see).

Adjutant-bird (ad-jutant-bird), *n.* A very large gallinaceous bird allied to the stork (*Ciconia* or *Leptopterus Argala*), and in-

Adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*).

cluded in the family Ardeidae, a native of the warmer parts of India. It is 4, or often 5 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a mane-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law.

It is said to be able to swallow a cat, a leg of mutton, or a large bone with the utmost facility. It is easily tamed. From the under side of the wings and tail are obtained the fine feathers known as *marabou* feathers, which are also obtained from an allied West African species, the *marabou stork* (*Ciconia* or *Leptoptilus marabou*). The native Indian name is *Argala*.

Adjutant-crane (ad'jū-tant-kran), *n.* Same as *Adjutant-bird*.

Adjutant-general (ad'jū-tant-jen'ér-al), *n.* 1. *Milit.* a staff-officer, one of those next in rank to the commander-in-chief. He superintends the details of all the dispositions ordered by the commander-in-chief, communicates general orders to the different brigades, and receives and registers the reports of the state of each as to numbers, discipline, equipments, &c.—2. *Eccles.* the title formerly given to one of a select number of Jesuit fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. His business was to communicate with his province by his delegates, emissaries, or visitors, and give information to the father-general.—*Adjutant-general of the forces*, an officer of high rank at the Horse Guards, to whom all communications are addressed regarding leave of absence, discharging, recruiting, &c.

Adjutant-stork (ad'jū-tant-stork), *n.* The same as *Adjutant-bird*.

Adjutor (ad'jū-tūt-ér), *n.* [Freq. of *adjutor*.] An adjutor or helper. [Rare.]

Adjute (ad'jūt), *v.t.* [See ADJUTANT.] To give help.

There be
Six bachelors as bold as he, *ad'juting* to his company.
B. Jonson.

Adjutor (ad'jūt-ér), *n.* A helper. 'He and such as his *adjutors* were.' *Drayton*. [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

Adjutory (ad'jū-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to help or aid. *Boyle*.

Adjutrix (ad'jūt-riks), *a.* A female assistant.

Adjutant (ad'jū-vant or ad'jū-vant), *a.* Helping; assisting. '*Adjutant* causes.' *Hoswell*.

Adjutant (ad'jū-vant or ad'jū-vant), *n.* 1. An assistant. 'A careful *adjutant*.' *Sir H. Yelverton*.—2. In *med.* whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; specifically, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

Adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send, whence *legate*, *legacy*, *legation*.] A right claimed by the states of the old German Empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire.

Ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum), *n.* [L.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, a term denoting that the performer is at liberty to pause, or to perform or omit a cadence of the composer, or even to introduce any cadence or addition of his own, as his judgment directs. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it is not essential, and may be either used or omitted as circumstances may require.

Adlocution (ad-lō-kū'shon), *See* ALLOCUTION.

Admarginate (ad-mār'jūn-āt), *v.t.* To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge.

Admeasure (ad-me'shūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admeasured*; ppr. *admeasuring*. [L. *ad*, to, and *E. measure*. See MEASURE.] 1. To ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; to measure.—2. In *law*, to restrict to due proportions; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture; also, to apportion shares among.

Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone.

Admeasurement (ad-me'zhūr-ment), *n.* 1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.—2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.—3. In *law*, formerly the adjustment of proportion or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This was done by *writ of admeasurement* directed to the sheriff.

Admesurer (ad-me'zhūr-ér), *n.* One that *admeasures*.

Admensuration (ad-men'sūr-ā'shon), *n.* [See MENSURATION.] Same as *Admeasure-ment*. [Rare.]

Adminicle (ad-min'ī-kl), *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, stay, or support.] 1. † Help; support. *Bailey*.—2. In *law*, imperfect proof; specifically, in *Scots* and *French law*, a term used in the action of proving the tenor of a lost deed, and signifying any deed or document tending to establish the existence or terms of the deed in question.—3. In *med.* any aid to the action of a remedy.—4. In *zool.* one of the small teeth on the abdomen of the subterranean nymphæ of insects, by means of which they issue from the earth.

Adminicular, **Adminicular** (ad-min'ī-kū-lér, ad'min'ī-kū-lā-ri), *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

The several structural arrangements *adminicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
H. Spencer.

—*Adminicular evidence*, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

Adminiculate (ad-min'ī-kū-lāt), *v.t.* To give adminicular evidence.

Adminiculator (ad-min'ī-kū-lā-tér), *n.* An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

Administer (ad-min'is-tér), *v.t.* [L. *administro*—*ad*, to, and *ministro*, to serve or manage. See MINISTER.] 1. To manage or conduct as minister or administrator of public affairs; to manage or conduct as chief agent; to direct or superintend the execution of, as laws: although the word may be used of absolute monarchs, it is more appropriate to the officers of a constitutional government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
What's'er is best *administer'd* is best.
Pope.

2. To afford; to give or furnish; to supply; to dispense; as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

Let zephyrus bland
Administer their tepid genial airs.
Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes?
J. Phillips.
Hooker.

3. To give, as a dose; to direct or cause to be taken, as medicine.—4. To tender, as an oath.

Swear, by the duty that you owe to Heaven.
To keep the oath that we *administer*.
Shak.

5. In *law*, (a) to manage the estate of one who has died intestate, or without a competent executor, under a commission. (b) To manage the estate of a deceased person as an executor. See ADMINISTRATION, 7.—*SYN.* To manage, conduct, minister, furnish, afford, supply, dispense, distribute.

Administer (ad-min'is-tér), *v.t.* 1. To contribute assistance; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; with to; as, to *administer* to the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place.
Spectator.

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *minister* upon the estate of B.

Administerial (ad-min'is-tér-i-al), *a.* Pertaining to administration; to the executive part of government.

Administrate (ad-min'is-trā-bl), *a.* Capable of being administered.

Administrate (ad-min'is-trāt), *v.t.* To administer; to dispense; to give; to supply. '*Administered* to animal bodies.' *Woodward*.

Administration (ad-min'is-trā'shon), *n.*

1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The energy of the Protector's *administration* in nowise relaxed.
Maccubley.

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many.
Swift.

3. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain; the executive.

Did the *administration* . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?
Burke.

4. Dispensation; distribution; rendering; as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 2 Cor. ix. 12.—5. The act of prescribing medically; exhibition.—6. The act of tendering, as an oath.—7. In *law*, (a)

the management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs. (b) The management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as, (a) *Administration durante absentia*, granted when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (b) *Administration pendente lite*, granted when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, lasting till the suit be determined. (c) *Administration with the will annexed* (*cum testamento annexo*), administration granted in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (d) *Administration de bonis non*, when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered.—*SYN.* Conduct, management, direction, regulation, execution, dispensation, distribution.

Administrative (ad-min'is-trāt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to administration; administering. '*Administrative* energy.' *Goodrich*. '*Administrative* purposes.' *Merivale*.

Administrator (ad-min'is-trāt-ér), *n.* 1. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.—2. In *law*, (a) a man who, by virtue of a commission from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will. (b) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.

Administratorship (ad-min'is-trāt-ér-ship), *n.* The office of an administrator.

Administratrix (ad-min'is-trāt-riks), *n.* A female administrator.

Admirability (ad'mi-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Admirableness. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *admirabilis*, wonderful, admirable, from *admiror*, to wonder at, to admire.] 1. † Fitted to excite wonder; wonderful; strange; astonishing; amazing.

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses.
Fuller.

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness.
Jer. Taylor.

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; most excellent; used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving, how express and *admirable*!
Shak.

Admirableness (ad'mi-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

Admirably (ad'mi-ra-bl), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

Admiral (ad'mi-ral), *n.* [O. E. *amirāl*, *amirāl*, *amirāl*, *amirāl*, Fr. *amiral*, It. *amiraglio*, L. L. *amiratus*, from Ar. *amir*, *emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar. article suffixed, being supposed by Diez to be a contraction of such forms as *amir-ul-mā*, ruler of the water, or *amir-ul-bā'kr*, ruler of the sea; Ar. *amr*, or *amrā*, to command; Heb. *amar*, Chal. *amr*, to say, to command.] 1. A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet or navy.

In the British navy admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named after the colours of their respective flags, admirals of the red, of the white, and of the blue, with vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag. In 1864, however, this distinction was given up, and now there is one flag common to all ships of war, namely, the white ensign divided into four quarters by the cross of St. George, and having the Union in the upper corner next the staff; while, instead of nine, there are now only three degrees of this rank, namely, *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. The admiral displays his flag at the maintop-gallant-mast head.—

Admiral of the fleet, an honorary title of distinction conferred on a few admirals, and carrying an increase of pay along with it.

Vice-admiral, (a) an officer next in rank and command to the admiral. He carries his flag at the foretop-gallant-mast head. (b) A name also given to certain officers, as the lords-lieutenant of counties, governors of colonies, &c., who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty. — *Rear-admiral*, an officer next in rank to the vice-admiral. He carries his flag at the mizen-top-gallant-mast head. — *Lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, an officer who (when this rare dignity is conferred) is at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain. There have been few high admirals since 1632, when the office was first put in commission. James Duke of York (afterwards James II.) held it for several years during Charles II.'s reign. In the reign of William and Mary it was vested in lords commissioners of the admiralty, and since that time it has been held for short periods only by Prince George of Denmark in the time of Queen Anne, and by William IV., then Duke of Clarence, in 1827-28. The lords commissioners of the admiralty were formerly seven, but are now four in number, with the addition of a civil lord; the first lord is always a member of the cabinet, and it is he who principally exercises the powers of the office. — 2. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing vessels. (Milton uses the form *Admiral* (which see) in this sense.)

The admiral of the Spanish Armada was a Flemish ship.

Like some mighty admiral, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides.

3. A name given to two species of butterflies: *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.

Admiral (ad-mi-ral), a. Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The admiral galley . . . struck upon a rock.

Admiral-shell (ad-mi-ral-she), n. The popular name of a sub-genus of magnificent shells of the genus *Voluta*. See *VOLUTA*.

Admiralship (ad-mi-ral-ship), n. The office or power of an admiral. [Rare.]

Admiralty (ad-mi-ral-ti), n. 1. The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. — 2. The officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; a board of naval commissioners. The lords commissioners of the admiralty are now four in number, exclusive of a civil lord. See under *ADMIRAL*. — 3. The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed. — *Admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. It was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and was afterwards presided over by his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners. It now forms a branch of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, the judge in it being appointed by the crown as one of the judges of the High Court. The court of admiralty is twofold: the instance court and the prize court. The civil jurisdiction of the instance court extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law — as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy and all other indictable offences committed either upon the sea, or on the coasts when beyond the limits of any English county. The prize court is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war, which is either itself of a maritime character, or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. The court of admiralty for Scotland was abolished by

1 William IV. 1830, and the cases formerly brought before this court are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes. — *Droits of Admiralty*. See *DROITS*.

Admirance (ad-mi-rans), n. Admiration. (She) with great admirance inwardly was moved, And honoured him with all that her behoved.

Admiration (ad-mi-rā-shon), n. 1. Wonder; astonishment; amazement; surprise.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints . . . and when I saw her I wondered with great admiration.

Your boldness I with admiration see.

2. Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, great, beautiful, or excellent; as, *admiration of virtue or goodness, admiration of a beautiful woman or a fine picture*.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent.

Admirative (ad-mi-rā-tiv), n. The point of exclamation or admiration, marked thus (!).

Admire (ad-mir'), v. t. pret. & pp. *admired*; ppr. *admiring*. [L. *admiror*—*ad*, and *miror*, to wonder; Fr. *admirer*.] 1. To regard with simple wonder, amazement, or surprise; to wonder at.

Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry, who was a wise as well as a valiant prince, should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests.

M. Alphonse de Beauchamp makes the wall to feet without appearing to *admire* the leap.

2. To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; to feel admiration for; to take pleasure in the beauty of; to look on or contemplate with pleasure; as, to *admire* virtue; to *admire* the works of the Creator; to *admire* a landscape or a painting; to *admire* a woman.

And Enid woke and sat beside the couch, *Admiring* him, and thought within herself, Was ever man so grandly made as he?

Admire (ad-mir'), v. i. 1. To wonder; to be affected with surprise; to marvel.

Let none *admire* That riches grow in hell.

I *admire* where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment.

Sometimes with at. 'Admired at his own contrivance.' Ray.

When I ride about in winter and see such prodigious flocks of various kinds of birds I cannot help *admiring* at these congregations.

2. To feel or express admiration.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles; Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug, I'll the end, *admire*.

Admired (ad-mir'd), p. and a. Regarded with wonder; wonderful; admirable.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting.

With most *admired* disorder.

Admirer (ad-mir'er), n. One who admires; with admiration; one who esteems greatly; colloquially, one who pays court to a woman; one who openly shows his admiration of a woman; a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her admirers.

Admiringly (ad-mir'ing-li), adv. In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

Admissibility (ad-mis'i-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being admissible.

Admissible (ad-mis'i-bil), a. [Fr. *admissible*, L. *admissibilis*, from *admitto*, *admissum*, to admit.] That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

Admissibly (ad-mis'i-bil), adv. In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted.

Admission (ad-mi-shon), n. [L. *admissio*—*ad*, to, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send. See *MISSION*.] 1. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; as, the *admission of* aliens into a country. — 2. Admission; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, to grant a person *admission*.

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there!

3. Eccles. (a) In the Church of England, the act of a bishop admitting or allowing a clerk to enter a cure to which he has been pre-

sented. (b) In the Church of Scotland, an act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church, or, as the law expresses it, collating him to his benefice. — 4. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; a point or statement admitted; allowance; as, this *admission* lost him the argument. — 5. Acknowledgment; confession of a charge, error, or crime; as, he made full *admission* of his guilt. — *Admissions in a suit*, in law, those facts or matters necessary to support the case of a plaintiff, or of the defendant, in a suit in equity, the necessity of proving which is removed by the opposite party admitting them. Admissions are either upon the record or by agreement between the parties. — *Syn. Admission, access, entrance, concession*.

Admissory (ad-mis'ō-rī), a. Granting admission; admitting.

Admit (ad-mit'), v. t. pret. & pp. *admitted*; ppr. *admitting*. [L. *admitto*—*ad*, to, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance to, whether into a place or an office, or into the mind or consideration; as, to *admit* a student into college; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind. — 2. To give right of entrance to; as, a ticket *admits* one into a play-house. — 3. To grant in argument; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*. — 4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. See *ADMIT*, v. i. 5. To acknowledge; to own; to confess; as, he *admitted* his guilt. — *Syn.* To let in, receive, allow, permit, grant, concede, acknowledge, own, confess.

Admit (ad-mit'), v. i. To give warrant or allowance; to grant opportunity; to permit; with of; as, circumstances do not *admit* of this; the text does not *admit* of this interpretation.

Admittable (ad-mit'a-bl), a. Capable of being admitted or allowed.

Admittance (ad-mit'ans), n. 1. The act of admitting. — 2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained *admittance* into the church. — 3. Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument. — 4. The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding. . . . of great *admittance*.

5. In law, the giving possession of a copyhold estate.

Admittatur (ad-mit-tā'tūr), n. [L., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission, as in some colleges.

Admitter (ad-mit'er), n. One who or that which admits.

Admittible (ad-mit'i-bl), a. Admissible.

[Rare.]

Admix (ad-miks'), v. t. To mingle with something else. See *MIX*.

Admixture (ad-miks'chon), n. [L. *admixtio* or *admixtio*—*ad*, to, and *miscere*, *mixtum*, *mixtum*, to mix. See *MIX*.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances together.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixture* of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Admixture (ad-miks'tūr), n. 1. The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled together. — 2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound of substances mixed together.

Admonish (ad-mon'ish), v. t. [L. *admoneo*—*ad*, and *moneo*, to teach, warn, admonish; the root is the same as in *E. mind*, *mean*. It seems to have taken the term *ish* in imitation of other verbs with this ending derived through the French; comp. O. E. *amonester*, O. Fr. *amonester*, to admonish, from L. *monestum*, a form of L. *monitum*, pp. of *monere*.] 1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to exhort; to warn.

I warn'd thee, I *admonish'd* thee, foretold The danger and the lurking enemy.

3. To instruct or direct; to guide. 'Ye choice spirits that *admonish* me.'

Moses was *admonished* by God when he was about to make the tabernacle.

4. To inform; to acquaint with; to notify; to remind; to recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright, Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turned, *Admonish'd* by his car.

Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turned, *Admonish'd* by his car.

ch, chain; ch. 8c, lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

But Maggie stood, right sair astonished,
Till by the heel and hand admonished. Burns.

5. *Exiles*. to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately: the first step in church discipline. It has a like use in colleges.

Admonisher (ad-mon'ish-er), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild admonisher, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. Dryden.

Admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning.

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against admonishment? Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. Shak.

Thy grave admonishments prevail with me. Shak.

Admonition (ad-mō-ni'shon), *n.* The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition. 1 Cor. x. 11.

Eccles. public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: a step preliminary to excommunication. *Admonition*, *Reprehension*, *Reproof*, *Admonition*, a caution or warning, containing instruction as regards duty or conduct for future guidance; *reprehension* and *reproof* are both retrospective. The former is rather the milder of the two and expresses literally the act of taking back, as if to compel attention to the error committed, hence a finding fault with for something done; *reproof*, an authoritative fault-finding, censure addressed to inferiors and children.

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second admonitions, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions. Hammond.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise. Pope.

Admonitioner (ad-mō-ni'shon-er), *n.* An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions. *Fales.*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-ni'shon-ist), *n.* One of a body of Puritans who in 1571 sent an admonition to Parliament condemning everything in the English Church not in accord with the principles and practice of that of Geneva.

Admonitive (ad-mō-ni'tiv), *a.* Containing admonition. 'Instructive and admonitive emblems.' Barrow. [Rare.]

Admonitively (ad-mō-ni'tiv-ly), *adv.* By admonition.

Admonitor (ad-mon'it-er), *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and very prudent *admonitor*. Shenstone.

Admonitory (ad-mō-ni'to-ri), *a.* Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish. 'Admonitory of duty.' Barrow.

Admonitization (ad-mō-ni-ti-zā'shon), *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. See MORTMAIN.

Admove† (ad-mōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ad-moved*; ppr. *admoving*. [*L. admoveo*—*ad*, to, and *moveo*, to move.] To move to; to bring one thing to another. 'Admoted into the light.' Evelyn.

Admurmuration† (ad-mēr-mēr-ā'shon), *n.* A murmuring.

Adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, *nas-cens*, growing.] Growing to or on something else. 'Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant.' Evelyn.

Adnate (ad'nāt), *a.* [*L. adnatus*—*ad*, to, and *natus*, grown.] Growing attached; specifically, (a) in anat. attached by cartilage; having the character of an epiphysis. See EN-ATE. (b) In bot. applied to a part of an organism growing attached to another by its whole length. Thus *adnate stipules* are such as grow to the petiole or leaf-stalk, as in the rose. *Adnate anthers* are such as are united to their filaments throughout their whole length, as in the ranunculus. *Adnate leaves* are such as are erect and closely applied to their stem.

Ad nauseam (ad na'se-am). [*L.*] To disgust.

Adnominal (ad-nom'in-al), *a.* In gram. relating to an adnom or adjective; adjectival. Prof. Gibbs.

Adnoun (ad'noun), *n.* [*Ad* and *noun*.] In gram. an adjective or attribute. [Rare.] **Adnubilated** (ad-nū-bi-lāt-ed), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, and *nubilo*, *nubilatum*, to be or to make cloudy, from *nubes*, a cloud.] Clouded; obscured.

Ado (a-dō), *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do. The full form *ad do* is found in Old English, at being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty; as, to persuade one with much *ado*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. Shak. And what is life, that we should moan? Why make we such *ado*? Tennyson.

Adobe (a-dō'be), *n.* [Sp., from *adobar*, to dress, prepare.] A sun-dried brick; and, as an adjective, built of sun-dried bricks; as, an *adobe* house.

Adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* [*L. adoles-centia*, from *adolescens*, growing up, from *adoleo*—*ad*, and *oleo*, to grow, from *oleo* (only in composition), to grow. Root of, probably cognate with *al* in *L. alio*, to nourish, to rear.] The state of growing; applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about fourteen to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one.

Adolescence (ad-ō-les'en-d), *n.* Same as *Adolescence*.

Adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a.* [See *ADOLESCENCE*.] Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong, detain their *adolescent* charge too long. Cooper.

Adolode (ad-ō-lōd), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *dolos*, fraud.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē-an), *a.* [*L. adoneus*.] Pertaining to or connected with Adonia. 'Fair Adonean Venus.' Faber.

Adonia (a-dō-ni-a), *n.* A festival of two days' duration celebrated anciently in honour of Adonis, by females. The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation, and the second in feasting and merry-making.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Adonia—*Adonic verse*. See the noun.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *n.* An *Adonic verse*: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *dā-dī jū-ven-tis*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is, however, seldom used by itself, but joined with other kinds of verse.

Adonis (a-dō-nis), *n.* [This was the name of the sun-god among the Phenicians, of same origin as Heb. *adonai*, lord, *adon*, master.] 1. In *Greek myth.* the favourite of Aphrodite (Venus), said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Aphrodite lamented his death, and changed him into the plant which bears his name. This name is often used as typical of manly beauty, or is applied to one who is excessively particular in his dress; an exquisite; as, he is quite an *Adonis*. 2. In bot. a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. In the corn-adonis (*A. autumnalis*) the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

Adonise, **Adonize** (ad-on-iz), *v.t.* [From *Adonis* (which see).] To make beautiful or attractive; to adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of males. [Rare.]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself. Smollett.

Adonist (a-dōn'ist), *n.* [Heb. Chal. and Syriac, *Adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.] One of a sect or party of Biblical critics who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah* are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai* instead of *Jehovah*.

Adoors† (a-dōrz), *adv.* [*Ad* for *at*, and *doors*.] At doors; at the door.

I took him in *adoors*,
A straggling beggar outcast from his shores. Parnassus, 1699.

Adopt (a-dopt), *v.t.* [*L. adoptio*—*ad*, and *opto*, to desire or choose. See *OPTION*.] 1. To take a stranger into one's family as son and heir: to take one who is not a child and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.—2. To take, select, or receive as one's own; as, to *adopt* the opinions of another; to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry.

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honourable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy. Johnson.

Adoptedly (a-dopt'ed-ly), *adv.* In the manner of something adopted. 'Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names.' Shak.

Adopter (a-dopt'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which *adopts*.—2. In chem. a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapours, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

Adoption (a-dop'zhi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption. 'A *Adoption controversy* (*eccl'es.*), a controversy which originated in Spain in the eighth century with the Archbishop of Toledo, who maintained that although Christ, in respect of his divine nature, was by generation the Son of God, yet that, as regards his human nature, he was only a declared and adopted son. The heresy was condemned by several synods, but it has reappeared at various times, and was defended by, amongst others, Duns Scotus, in the fourteenth century.

Adoption (a-dop'zhi-an), *n.* [*L. adoptio*. See *ADOPT*.] 1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child; as, the *adoption* of a child; a son by *adoption*.—2. The receiving of a person into a more intimate relation than formerly; reception; admission; as, the *adoption* of a person into a society.—3. The act of adopting or receiving as one's own what is new or not natural; selection; assumption; as, the *adoption* of a method of agriculture.

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations. Lord Chesterfield.

Adoptionist (a-dop'zhi-an-ist), *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only. Prof. Murdock.

Adoptious† (a-dop'zhi-us), *a.* Adoptive; that is adopted or assumed. 'Pretty, fond, *adoptious* christendoms.' Shak.

Adoptive (a-dopt'iv), *a.* [*L. adoptivus*.] 1. Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted. 'Adoptive father.' *Aylife*. 'Adoptive son.' Bacon.—2. Assumed. 'Adoptive and cheerful boldness.' Milton.—*Adoptive arms*, in her. arms enjoyed by the concession of another which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as being the condition of some honour or estate left him.

Adoptive (a-dopt'iv), *n.* A person or thing adopted.

Adorability (a-dōr-a-bi-l'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being adorable. *Colorado*.

Adorable (a-dōr-a-bi), *a.* 1. Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honours. 'The *adorable* Author of Christianity.' Chayne.—2. Worthy of the utmost love or respect.

Adorableness (a-dōr-a-bi-ness), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

Adorably (a-dōr-a-bi-ly), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adoration (ad-ōr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adoring; the act of paying honours, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; in the *Christian Church*, the supreme and highest form of worship due to God alone; sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.

Lowly reverent
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground
With solemn *adoration* down they cast
Their crowns. Milton.

In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the word sometimes expresses an inferior sort of divine homage; thus, it may be applied (a) to the homage paid to the eucharist, because Catholics believe in the real presence of Christ in the sacramental elements. (b) To the ceremony of prostration before the crucifix practised in all Catholic churches on Good Friday. (c) To the worship paid to the Virgin, saints, angels, and relics. [Considered an improper



1. Adnate Anther.
2. Adnate Stipule.

usage, however.] The term is also applied to a ceremonious manifestation of respect and submission shown by the cardinals to the pope after his election.—2 Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high esteem or place; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

How does he love me! With adorations, ferule tears, With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire. *Shak.*

3. A mode by which the cardinals in conclave sometimes elect the Roman pontiff. In adoration, unlike scrutiny, the cardinals rush hastily, as if actuated by some overpowering internal impulse, and elect a pope by acclamation.—4 In art, a pictorial representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi and the shepherds.

Adore (a-dôr), v.t. pret. & pp. *adored*; ppr. *adoring*. [L. *adoro*, to ask in prayer, to adore—*ad*, to, and *oro*, to ask. Root *or*, seen also in *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honours to; to honour as a god or as divine. 'Bishops and priests bearing the host which he publicly *adored*.' *Smollett*.

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods, Adore him, who to compass all this dies; Adore the Son, and honour him as me. *Milton.*

2. To honour and regard in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman. 'The people appear *adoring* their prince.' *Taitler*.

Makes future times thy equal act *adore*. *Pope*. When he who *adores* thee has left but the name Of his faith and his follies behind. *Morr.*

Adore † (a-dôr), v.t. [L. *ad*, to, and *aurum*, gold.] To gild; to adorn.

Like to the hoar Congealed drops which do the morn *adore*. *Spenser*.

Adornment † (a-dôr'ment), n. Adoration; worship. 'Adornment of cats, lizards, and beetles.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Adorer (a-dôr'ér), n. 1. One who adores: (a) one who worships or honours as divine; one who admires or esteems greatly. 'An *adorer* of truth.' *Clarendon*. (b) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer. 'I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend.' *Shak.*

Adorning (a-dôr'ing), n. Act of adoration; act of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive. *Kent.*

Adorning (a-dôr'ing-lf), adv. With adoration. **Adorn** (a-dôr'n), v.t. [L. *adorno*—*ad*, to, and *ornare*, to deck or beautify.] 1. To deck or decorate; to add to beauty or attractiveness by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to set off to advantage; to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; to embellish; as, to *adorn* a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures. 'To point a moral and *adorn* a tale.' *Johnson*.

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Is. lxi. 30.*

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament, But is, when *unadorned*, *adorned* the most. *Thomson*.

2. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to *adorn* the doctrine of God. *Tit. li. 10.*—**STR.** To deck, decorate, embellish, ornament, beautify, grace, garnish, dignify, exalt, honour—*Adorn, Decorate, Embellish. Adorn*, to enhance the beauty of an object; to make a real addition to the beauty or attractiveness of a thing, so that it is more pleasing as a whole. It may be used of what is purely moral; as, many virtues *adorn* his character. *Decorate*, to add something for the purpose of adornment; to beautify or attempt to beautify by the addition of something external and material—something which tends to attract notice to itself as a detail or part of a whole; as, to *decorate* one's self with flowers or feathers; to *decorate* a room with wreaths of flowers or hangings. *Embellish*, to deck, beautify, or ornament for the purpose of attracting attention: often used of gaudy or meretricious ornament.

Adorn † (a-dôr'n), n. Ornament.

Her breast all naked as nett ivory, Without *adorn* of gold or silver bright. *Spenser*.

Adorn † (a-dôr'n), a. Adorned; decorated.

'Made so *adorn* for thy delight.' *Milton*.

Adornate † (a-dôr'nât), v.t. To adorn. 'To *adornate* gardens.' *Prompton*.

Adornment † (ad-or-nâ'shon), n. Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of *adornment*. *W'ist Commonwealt.*

Adorner (a-dôr'n'ér), n. One who adorns. **Adorning** (a-dôr'n'ing), n. Ornament; decoration. 1 Pet. iii. 3. **Adorningly** (a-dôr'n'ing-lf), adv. By adorning. **Adornment** (a-dôr'n'ment), n. An adorning; ornament.

I will write all down: Such and such pictures; there the window; such The *adornment* of her bed. *Shak.*

Adorsed, **Adorsed** (a-dôr'et', a-dost'), a. [Fr. *adorsé*, part of *adorser*, to set back to back, from *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *her*, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other bearings placed back to back.

Adosculation (ad-ô's'kû-lâ'shon), n. [L. *ad*, to, and *osculum*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or little mouth, dim. of *os*, *oris*, the mouth. See ORAL.] 1. In bot. (a) the impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils. (b) The inserting of one part of a plant into another.—2. In *physiol.* Impregnation by external contact merely, and not by intro-mission, as in fishes.

Adressed. See **ADRESSED**. **Adown** (a-doun), prep. [Prefix *a*, off, and *down*, a Sax. of *dune*, off or from the down or hill.] 1. From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden*.

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downwards; all along.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale, Though passing strange indeed the tale. *Percy, Reliq.*

Adown (a-doun), adv. From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground. 'Crept *adown* to where the waters slept.' *Tennyson*. 'Thrice did she sink *adown*.' *Spenser*.

Adoxa (a-dok's), n. [Gr. *a*, without, and *doxa*, glory.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceae. The only species, *A. moschatellina* (moschatel), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in all parts of Europe. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, and the plant is much sought after by the curious for the sake of its modest delicate appearance.

Adpressed (ad-prê'st), a. In bot. a term applied to branches or leaves which rise parallel and close to the stem, and are brought into contact with it without adhering to it.

Adpromissor (ad-prô-mis'or), n. [L.] In *Rom. law*, an accessory to a promise in order to give a stipulator greater security.

Ad quod damnum. [L.] In *law*, a writ to inquire whether certain liberties to be granted by the crown, as a fair, highway, &c., will be to the public damage.

Adragant (ad-râ-gant), n. Gum-tragacanth.

Adragant † (a-dred'), a. [O.E. *adrad*, *adradde*—prefix *ad*, in, or a (for of), *intena*, and *dread*. See **DREAD**.] Affected by dread. 'Thinking to make all men *adragant*.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Adreamt † (a-drem't), pp. or a. Used only in the phrase, *I was adreamt*, for, *I dreamed*.

I was adreamt on thee too. *Wesley*.

[In Oxfordshire *adreamt* means dosing. *Halliwel*.]

Adrianople-red (ad'ri-an-ô-pl-red), n. [From *Adrianople*, a city of Turkey.] Turkey-red: a dyer's term for red obtained from madder.

Adriatic (ad'ri-at-ik), a. [L. *Adriaticus* or *Hadriaticus*, Adriatic, pertaining to *Adria* or *Hadria*, a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige.] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Gulf of Venice.

Adriatic (ad'ri-at-ik), n. The Gulf of Venice; a sea that washes the eastern coast of Italy.

Adrift (a-drift'), a. or adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating. See **DRIVE**.] 1. Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents: as an adjective it always follows its noun. 'Trees *adrift* down the great river.' *Milton*.

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*, And who relieves her dies. *Dryden*.

Hence—2 *Fig.* swayed by any chance impulse; also, all abroad; at sea; at a loss.

Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*. *Locke*.

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

Adrogate (ad-rô-gât), v.t. To adopt by adrogation.

Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family. *Smith, Dict. Antiq.*

Adrogation (ad-rô-gâ'shon), n. [L. *adrogatio*, *adrogatio*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to ask, whence *rogation*, *interrogation*.] A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son by a vote of the Comitia Curiate, or in later times a rescript of the emperor: so called from the questions put to the parties. Written also *Adrogation*.

All the latter writers . . . call the kind of adoption which was confirmed by a law of the people an *adrogation*. *Middlen*.

Adroit (a-droit'), a. [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous—*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp. *dexterous*, from L. *dexter*, right); Fr. *droit*, It. *diritto*, from L. *directus*, straight—*di* for *dis*, and *rego*, *rectum*, to guide straight.] Dexterous; skilful; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution. '*Adroit* mechanics.' *Prof. Bain*.

He [Halifax] was *adroit* in intrigue; and it was difficult, even for shrewd and experienced men, who had been amply forewarned of his perfidy, to withstand the fascination of his manner, and to refuse credit to his professions of attachment. *Macaulay*.

STR. Dexterous, skilful, ingenious, expert, ready.

Adroitly (a-droit'h), adv. In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.

Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and gently. *Chastellain*.

Adroitness (a-droit'nes), n. The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs or of the mental faculties.

Adroitness was as requisite as courage. *Molloy*.

Adry † (a-dri'), a. or adv. [Prefix *a* for *of*, *intena*, and *dry*.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold? *Burton*.

Adscititious (ad-si-t'ishus), a. [From L. *adscisco*, *adscisco*, to take knowingly, to appropriate—*ad*, to, and *sciscare*, to seek to know, an inceptive from *scio*, to know.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious*, and out of its proper place. *Y. Warren*.

Adscititionally (ad-si-t'ishus-lf), adv. In an adscititious manner.

Adscript (ad'skript), n. [L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribo*, to enrol—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; as, when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil.

Adscriptive (ad'skript-iv), a. Held to service as attached to some object or place, as a serf or slave.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories: these peasants, called *adscriptive*, working at the manufactories on fixed terms. *Brougham*.

Adscriptus glebe (ad-skrip'tus glô'bê), [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. This term was in Rome applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to a land and transferred with the land they cultivated. Colliers and salt-workers in Scotland were in a similar position till the passing of 15 Geo. III. xviii.

Adsignification (ad-sig-ni-fî-kâ'shon), n. A modification of meaning by means of a prefix or suffix. *Tooke*.

Adsignify (ad-sig-ni-fî), v.t. To add signification or meaning to a word by a prefix or suffix. *Tooke*. [Rare.]

Adstipulator (ad-stip'û-lât-ér), n. In *law*, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

Adstriction (ad-strîk't'ion), n. [L. *adstrictio*, *adstrictio*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to strain or bind fast. See **STRICT**.] 1. The act of binding fast together.—2. In *med.* costiveness; constipation.

Adstrictory (ad-strîk'to-ri). See **ASTRICTORY**.

Adstringent (ad-strîn'jent). See **ASTRINGENT**.

Adularia (ad-û-lâ'ri-a), n. [From *Adula*, the summit of St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called by lapidaries *moonstone*, on account of the play of light exhibited by the arrangement of its crystalline structure. It is found on

the Alps, but the best specimens are from Ceylon.

Adulate (ad'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [See ADULATION.] To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.

It is not that I *adulate* the people,
Without me there are demagogues enough.

Adulation (ad-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *adulatio*, *adulatio*, a fawning. Origin doubtful, many etymologies being suggested; as, *ad*, and root *ul*—Gr. *oura*, a tail, the primary sense being to wag the tail like a fawning dog; *ad*, and *aula*, a hall, the primary sense being to wait in the hall, as a Roman client on his patron; *ad*, and *ululo*, to whine like a dog; *ad*, and Gr. *doulos*, a slave.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.

Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of impiety, was not thought to disgrace a poet.

—*Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* *Adulation*, praise proceeding from a fawning servile spirit, and generally intended to produce some ulterior advantage to the bestower of such homage; *flattery*, praise bestowed to gratify the vanity of the object of it, with or without a purpose on the part of the flatterer; *compliment* is less strong and more sincere than *flattery*, and may be the expression of the respect or esteem the bestower entertains for the recipient.

Adulator (ad'ū-lāt-ēr), *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

Adultery (ad'ū-lāt-o-ri), *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*.

Adulteress (ad'ū-lāt-ēs), *n.* A female adulterer or flatterer.

Adullamite (a-dul'am-it), *n.* A member of a party of the more moderate Liberals who seceded from the Whig leaders and voted with the Conservatives on the occasion of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introducing a measure for the reduction of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the political outlaws who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam; 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2. The party was also known collectively as *The Cave*.

Adult (a-dult'), *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *oleo*, to grow. See ADOLESCENCE.] 1. Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as, an *adult* person or plant. 'The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.' Herbert Spencer. — 2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult; as, *adult* age; *adult* school.

Adult (a-dult'), *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Adulted (a-dult'ed), *p.* and *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.

Adulter (a-dul'tēr), *n.* [L.] An adulterer.

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioners, the *adulter*, the back-biter.

Adulter (a-dul'tēr), *v.i.* 1. To commit adultery.

He *adulter*s still; his thoughts lie with a whore.

2. To pollute; to adulterate. 'Adulterating spots.' Marston.

Adulterant (a-dul'tēr-ant), *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

Adulterate (a-dul'tēr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adulterated*; ppr. *adulterating*. [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, other.] 1. To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors; to *adulterate* drugs; to *adulterate* coffee.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words.

2. To give a hybrid character to. 'Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers.' Peacock.—SYN. To corrupt, debase, contaminate, vitiate, sophisticate.

Adulterate (a-dul'tēr-āt), *v.i.* To commit adultery.

But Fortune, oh! I

She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John.

Adulterate (a-dul'tēr-āt), *a.* 1. Tainted with adultery. 'The *adulterate* Hastings.' Shak.

2. Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated. 'Adulterate copper.' Swift.

Adulterately (a-dul'tēr-āt-ly), *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

Adulterateness (a-dul'tēr-āt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased.

Adulteration (a-dul'tēr-āt-shon), *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture; the use of ingredients in the production of any professedly genuine article, which are cheaper and of a worse quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted. The adulteration of liquors, drugs, tea, bread, beer, &c., is punishable by law. See further in extract.

Adulteration, a term not only applied in its proper sense to the systematic mixture of articles of commerce, food, drink, drugs, &c., with noxious or inferior ingredients, but also by magistrates and analysts to accidental impurity, and even in some cases to actual substitution. The chief objects of adulteration are to increase the weight or volume of the article, such as water added to milk, butter, &c.; to give a colour which either makes a good article more pleasing to the eye or else disguises an inferior one, as Prussian blue, black lead, &c., to green teas, annatto to cheese, alum to bread, &c.; to substitute a cheaper form of the article, or the same substance from which the strength has been extracted, as tea mixed with spent leaves; and to give it a false strength, as *coccus indicus* to beer and alcohol to wine.

Adulator (a-dul'tēr-āt-ēr), *n.* One who adulterates.

Adulterer (a-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* [Formed either from the E. verb *adulter*, or more probably from L. *adulter*, with an additional English noun termination.] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See ADULTERY.—2. In *Script.* an apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person. Jer. ix. 2; xxiii. 14; Jam. iv. 4.

Adulteress (a-dul'tēr-ēs), *n.* 1. A woman guilty of adultery.—2. In *Script.* a woman guilty of apostasy from the true faith. Jam. iv. 4.

Adulterine (a-dul'tēr-in), *a.* 1. Proceeding from adulterous commerce. 'An *adulterine* bastard.' Sir F. Palgrave.—2. Debased; spurious.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation, without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds.

Adulterine (a-dul'tēr-in), *n.* In civil law, a child begotten in adultery.

Adulterize (a-dul'tēr-iz), *v.i.* To be guilty of adultery. Milton. [Rare.]

Adulterous (a-dul'tēr-us), *a.* 1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. Illicit; said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad.

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated. 'Forged and *adulterous* stuff.' Trans. of Casaubon. [Rare.]—4. In *Script.* faithless in religion; very wicked. Mat. xii. 39.

Adulterously (a-dul'tēr-us-ly), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

Adultery (a-dul'tēr-i), *n.* [L. *adulterium*. See ADULTERATE.] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed; a crime or a civil injury which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. When committed between two married persons it is sometimes termed *double* adultery; and when only one of the parties is married it is termed *single* adultery. In many continental countries adultery is regarded as a criminal offence, but in none does the punishment exceed imprisonment for a short period accompanied by a fine. In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offence. In Great Britain at the present day, however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure. But when committed by the wife, adultery is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. No corresponding action is competent to the wife either in England or America. Adultery forms the most common ground of divorce. See DIVORCE.—2. In *Script.* (a) all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. Mat. v. 28. (b) Idolatry or apostasy from the true God. Jer. lvi. 8.—3. In old laws, the fine and penalty imposed for the offence of adultery.—4. Eccles. the intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.—5. In old arboriculture, the grafting of trees, from the process being considered as an un-

natural union.—6. † Adulteration; corruption. 'All the *adulteries* of art.' B. Jonson. 7. † Injury; degradation; ruin.

You might wrest the caducous out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature.

Adulthood (a-dul't'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

Adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* [L. *adumbrans*, ppr. of *adumbro*. See ADUMBRATE.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

Adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* [L. *adumbro*, to shade—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shade.] 1. To give a faint shadow of; to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow; to indicate or give tokens of by resemblance or correspondence; to shadow forth.

Heaven is *adumbrated* by all positive excellences.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*.

2. To overshadow, partially darken, or conceal.

Nor did it (a veil) cover, but *adumbrate* only Her most heart-piercing parts.

Adumbration (ad-um-brā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*.

In distracted black-magical phantasmagory, *adumbrations* of yet higher and higher alliances hover stupendously in the back-ground.

3. In her, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a colour darker than the field.

Adumbrative (ad-um-brā-tiv), *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; suggesting by resemblance.

Adumbratively (ad-um-brā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

Adunation (ad-ū-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *unus*, one.] The state of being united; union. Real union or *adunation*.

Adunty (ad-ū-nā-ti), *n.* [L. *adunatus*, hookedness—*ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook.] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook.

'The *adunty* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks.' Pope and Arbuthnot.

Aduncous (ad-ung'kus), *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked. See ADUNTY.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.

Ad ungum (ad ung'wum), [L.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.

Adunque (ad-ung'k), *a.* Aduncous; hooked. 'Parrots have an *adunque* bill.' Bacon.

Adure (ad-ūr'), *v.t.* [L. *aduro*—*ad*, and *uro*, to burn.] To burn up. Bacon.

Adurent (ad-ūr-ent), *a.* [L. *adurens*, ppr. of *aduro*. See ADURE.] Burning; heating. Bacon.

Adust (a-dust'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, burned, the participle of *aduro*, to burn. See ADURE.] 1. Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery. 'The Libyan air *adust*.' Milton.

2. Looking as if burned or scorched. 'A tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion.' Sir W. Scott.—3. † In med. having much heat; said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

The same *adust* complexion (temperament) has impelled Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

Adusted (a-dust'ed), *a.* Become hot and dry; burned; scorched. Howell.

Adustible (a-dust-i-bl), *a.* Capable of being burned up.

Adustion (a-dust'yon), *n.* 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried. Harvey.—2. In med. cauterization.

Advalable (ad-vā'l-a-bl), *a.* Available. Simon Fish.

Ad valorem (ad va-lō'rem), [L.] Lit. according to value; used (a) in com. as applied to customs or duties, levied according to the value or worth of the goods, as sworn to by the owner. (b) In law, as applied to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of the property involved.

Advance (ad-vāns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advanced*; ppr. *advancing*. [O Fr. *avancer*, Fr. *avancer*, to push forwards. Pr. *avant*, *abans*, it, *avant*, forward, before; L. *abans*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before.

This is also the origin of E. *van*, *advantage*.] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front.

Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern climate *advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

2. To push forward; to advance. Pr. *avancer*, to push forwards. Pr. *avant*, *abans*, it, *avant*, forward, before; L. *abans*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before.

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This is also the origin of E. *van*, *advantage*.] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front.

Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern climate *advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, mēt, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bûl;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

2. To impel; to incite. 'That lewd ribauld with syle lust aduancet.' *Spenser*.—3. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to advance one from the bar to the bench.—4. To commend; to extol; to praise. 'Greatly aduancing his gay chivalrie.' *Spenser*.—5. To raise; to enhance; as, to advance the price of goods.—6. To improve or make better; to benefit; to promote the good of; as, to advance one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling. *South.*

7. To forward in time; to accelerate the growth of; as, to advance the growth of plants.—8. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to adduce; to bring forward; as, to advance an opinion or an argument.—9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

And every one his love-test will advance unto his several mistress. *Shak.*

10. In com. to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; to supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement; as, to advance money on loan or contract, or towards a purchase or establishment.

They advanced the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent.*

11. To raise; to lift up; to elevate. 'They advanced their eyelids.' *Shak.*

O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he jets under his advanced plumes! *Shak.*

A cherub tall;
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
Th' imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton.*

12. To bring forward, forward, promote, further, raise, elevate, exalt, improve, heighten, accelerate, allege, adduce, assign. **Advance** (ad-vans'), v.t. 1. To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops advanced.—2. To improve or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; as, to advance in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, in rank or dignity, or in years.—3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; as, he rapidly advanced through all the grades of promotion.

Advance (ad-vans'), n. 1. A moving forward or towards the front; a march forward.—2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an advance in religion or knowledge.—3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an advance in rank or office.—4. An offer or tender.

The advance of kindness which I made was feigned. *Dryden.*

6. First step towards the attainment of any result to be brought about by the mutual consent of different parties; as, A made an advance towards a reconciliation with B. In this sense it is very frequently used in the plural.

The amounts of an express require the plainest advances. *Gibson.*

6. In com. (a) addition to price; rise in price; profit; as, an advance on the prime cost of goods; there is an advance on cottons. (b) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way; as, A made large advances to B.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary advances. *Fay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what advances had been made. *Kent.*

(c) The money or goods thus furnished.—In advance, (a) in front; before; as, the cavalry marched in advance. (b) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

They paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affection. *Jurieu.*

(c) Used adjectively, in the sense of having made an advance; as, A is in advance to B a thousand pounds.

Advance (ad-vans'), a. Being before, either in time or place; beforehand, or in front; advanced; as, advance money; advance guard.—*Advance fess, advance most, advance ditch, in fort, a ditch thrown round the explanade or glacis of a place.*

Advanced (ad-vans'), p. and a. 1. Situated in front or before others. Hence—2. In the front, as regards intellectual, scientific, political, or moral progress, and the like; as, an advanced Liberal. 'Advanced men of science.' *H. Spencer.* 'The most ad-

vanced strategic ideas of the day.' *Grote.* 'The more advanced European thinkers.' *Buckle.*—3. Having reached a comparatively great length of years; as, he is now at an advanced age.

Advancement (ad-vans'ment), n. 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding.—2. The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance. 3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. *Bacon.* 4. In law, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property to which the child would be entitled as heir after his parent's death.—5. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.—*SYN.* Progress, progression, improvement, proficiency, promotion, exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement. **Advance-note** (ad-vans'nót), n. A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors, on their signing the articles of agreement.

Advancer (ad-vans'er), n. 1. One who advances; a promoter.—2. A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

Advancive, Advansive (ad-vans'iv), a. Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

Advantage (ad-van'táj), n. [O. Fr. *advantage*, Fr. *avantage*, that which forwards, from *avant*, before. See **ADVANCE**.] 1. Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service; as, he had the advantage of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the advantage of elevated ground. 'The advantages of a close alliance.' *Macaulay.*

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness. *Shak.* Give me advantage of some brief discourse. *Shak.*

2. Superiority or prevalence; with *of* or *over*.

Let Satan should get an advantage of us. *a Cor. ii. 11.*

I have seen the hungry ocean gain Advantage on the kingdom of the shore. *Shak.*

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

What advantage will it be to thee? *Job xxxv. 3.*

Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name, Made use and fair advantage of his days. *Shak.*

4. Usury; interest; increase.

Methought you said you neither lend nor borrow Upon advantage. *Shak.*

And with advantage means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

Advantage (ad-van'táj), v.t. pret. & pp. *advantaged*; ppr. *advantaging*. 1. To bring advantage to; to be of service to; to benefit; to yield profit or gain to.

What is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke ix. 25.*

2. To gain ground, or win acceptance for; to promote or further. [Rare and obsolete.]

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To increase, as by interest. 'Advantaging their love with interest of ten times double gain of happiness.' *Shak.*

Advantageable (ad-van'táj-a-bl), a. Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Advantage-ground (ad-van'táj-ground), n. Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages, as for annoyance or resistance; vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

Advantageous (ad-van'táj-us), a. Being of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an advantageous position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Some *advantageous* act may be achieved By sudden onset. *Milton.*

SYN. Opportune, convenient, profitable, beneficial, useful, gainful.

Advantageously (ad-van'táj-us-ly), adv. In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Advantageousness (ad-van'táj-us-ness), n. The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the strict object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Bayle.*

Adventitious (ad-vek-tish'us), a. [L. *adventitius*, from *adveho*, to conduct—*ad*, to, and *veho*, to carry.] Brought from another place. **Advene** (ad-vén'), v.t. [L. *advenio*, to come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. 'Where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Adventive (ad-vén'i-ent), a. Adventing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *adventive* deception. *Sir T. Browne.*

Advent (ad'vent), n. [L. *adventus*, an arrival, from *advenio*—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] 1. A coming; approach; visitation. 'Death's dreadful advent.' *Young.*

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change. *Morville.*

Specifically—2. The coming of our Saviour. Hence—3. A period including four Sundays before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the Sunday nearest to it either before or after it, appointed by the English and other Christian Churches, to be kept as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world. Advent is first mentioned as a period to be observed by the church on the occasion of the Synod of Lerida in 524 A. D.

Adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), a. [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. See **ADVENT**.]

1. Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired; specifically, in *fine arts*, applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is adopted in a picture or other work of art to give it additional power or effect. 'Th' *adventitious* fire rais'd by high meats.' *Bowles.*

To things of great dimensions, if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become beyond comparison greater. *Burke.*

2. In bot. applied to anything produced in an abnormal position, as leaf-buds on the surface of a stem, or roots from the aerial stems or branches, as in the banyan-tree.

Adventitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-ly), adv. In an adventitious or extrinsic manner; accidentally.

Adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-ness), n. The state of being adventitious.

Adventive (ad-vent'iv), a. 1. Accidental; adventitious. 'The relative and *adventive* characters of offences.' *Bacon.* Specifically—

2. In bot. applied to plants not commonly indigenous appearing spontaneously in a country.

Adventive (ad-vent'iv), n. One who or that which comes from without.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

Adventry (ad-vent'ri), n. An enterprise; an adventure.

Act a brave word, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Jonson.*

Adventual (ad-vent'u-al), a. Relating to the season of advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Adventure (ad-vent'ür), n. [O. Fr. *aventure*, *aventure*, Fr. *aventure*, Sp. Pr. *aventura*, It. *avventura*, L. L. *aventura*, *aventura*, from L. *adventurus*, about to arrive, fut. part. of *advenio*, *adventum*, to arrive. (See **ADVENT**.) The same word appears in G. as *abenteuer*, M. H. G. *aventureure*.] 1. Hazard; risk; chance. 'At all *adventures*' (that is, at all hazards). *Shak.* 'To try the fair *adventure* of to-morrow.' *Shak.*—2. A hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue.

But that was later, boyish histories Of battle, bold *adventure*, duncheon, wreck. *Tennyson.*

3. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.—4. A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a note-worthy event or experience in one's life; as, to tell all his *adventures* would fill a volume.—5. Peril; danger.

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

—*Bill of adventure*, a writing signed by a merchant, stating that goods shipped in his name belong to another, the *adventure* or chance of which the person so named is to stand, with a covenant from the merchant to account to him for the produce.

Adventure (ad-vent'ür), v.t. pret. & pp. *adventured*; ppr. *adventuring*. 1. To risk or

hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for.

2. To venture on; to attempt. 'Leander would *adventure* it.' *Shak.*

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), v. i. and t. 1. To run all hazards; to take any risk.

I would *adventure* for such merchandize. *Shak.*

2. To run the hazard of; to risk: with an infinitive.

I will *adventure* to be banished myself. *Shak.*

Adventureful (ad-ven'tūr-ful), a. Given to adventure; full of enterprise.

Adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-er), n. 1. One who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; thus the volunteers who went out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to prey on the Spanish treasures returning from America were *adventurers*; Sir Francis Drake had under him 2000 such *adventurers*. The Young *Adventurer* was an epithet applied to Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In modern times the word has almost lost this honourable signification, usually meaning—2. One who tries to keep up a certain status in society, and advance his fortune by expedients of a more or less discreditable, if not dishonest character; one who tries to push his fortunes by underhand or equivocal means; one who lives by a system of imposition.—3. One who engages in an adventure or speculation; a speculator; a shareholder in working a mine.

Adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), a. Bold; daring; incurring hazard. See **VENTURESOME**.

Adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), n. The quality of being bold and venturesome.

Adventress (ad-ven'tūr-es), n. A female adventurer; a female capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Boreacres . . . and other ladies . . . to cry *fit* at the idea of the odious *adventress* making her curtsy before the sovereign. *Thackeray.*

Adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us), a. 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight. *Dryden.*

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

—*Rash, Reckless, Adventurous.* See under **RASH**.—**SYN.** Bold, enterprising, daring, courageous, rash, foolhardy.

Adventurously (ad-ven'tūr-us-ly), adv. In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged, and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously*. *Shak.*

Adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), n. The quality of being adventurous.

Adverb (ad-verb), n. [L. *adverbium*—ad, to, and verbum, a word, a verb.] In gram. one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification; as, I fear *greatly*; I *readily* admit. They may also qualify adjectives; as, very cold; *naturally* brave; and other adverbs; as, *very generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be placed either before or after the words they qualify. They may be classified as follows:—

1. Adverbs of time, as *now, then, never, &c.* 2. Of place, as *here, there, where, &c.* 3. Of degree, as *very, much, nearly, almost, &c.* 4. Of affirmation, negation, or doubt, as *yes, no, perhaps, &c.* 5. Of manner, as *well, badly, clearly, &c.*

Adverbial (ad-verb'i-al), a. 1. Pertaining to or having the character or structure of an adverb.—2. Much inclined to use adverbs.

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a 'Perhaps' and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Taylor.*

Adverbially (ad-verb'i-al-ly), adv. In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb.

Adversable (ad-verb-s-a-b), a. Contrary to; opposite to. *Bailey.*

Adversaria (ad-verb-sá-ri-a), n. [L. *adversaria* (scripta), lit. (writings) opposite each other, a note-book, journal, from *adversus*,

in front of, opposite—ad, to, and verso, versum, to turn. See **VERSION**.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Ep. Hall.*

Adversarions (ad-verb-sá-ri-us), a. *Adversary.* *Southey.* [Rare.]

Adversary (ad-verb-sá-ri), n. [L. *adversarius*, opposite, opposing, an antagonist, an adversary. See **ADVERSE**.] 1. An enemy; a foe; an antagonist; an opponent.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*. *Nah. i. 2.*

Specifically—2. An opponent or antagonist in a suit at law; an opposing litigant. *Mat. v. 25; Luke xii. 58.*—*Adversary, Antagonist, Enemy.* *Adversary*, one who is opposed to another, without necessarily having hostile feelings, one who takes an opposite side; it does not necessarily involve so close and personal a relation as that which exists between *antagonists*, an *antagonist* being one who strives personally against another for victory, the two being directly pitted against each other; an *enemy* is one who entertains feelings of personal hostility, and thus attempts, or at least desires, to injure a person.—**SYN.** Antagonist, opponent, opposer, foe, enemy.

Adversary (ad-verb-sá-ri), a. 1. Opposed; opposite to; adverse. 'Adversary forces.' *Ep. King.* [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In law, having an opposing party, in contradistinction to unopposed; as, an *adversary* suit.

Adversation (ad-verb-sá-shon), n. The state of being adverse; adverseness; opposition.

Adversative (ad-verb-sat-iv), a. Expressing difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, an *adversative* conjunction; thus, in the sentence, John is an honest man, but a fanatic, but has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction.

Adversative (ad-verb-sat-iv), n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

Adverse (ad-verb), a. [L. *adversus*, opposite—ad, to, and verso, turned, from *verto*, to turn.] 1. Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; opposing; as, *adverse* winds.

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the south. *Milton.*

2. Opposed to; hostile; inimical; as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.—3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Mervale.*

—*Adverse leaf*, in bot. a leaf which has its margin turned towards the stem.—*Adverse possession*, in law, occupancy of realty without molestation which may at length ripen into an unimpeachable title.—**SYN.** Opposite, opposing, contrary, inimical, hostile, unfortunate, calamitous, unprosperous.

Adverse (ad-verb), v. t. To oppose. 'Fortune should him *adverse*.' *Gower.*

Adversely (ad-verb-s), adv. In an adverse manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shak.*

Adverseness (ad-verb-s-nes), n. 1. Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Hallam.*

2. Adversity; unprosperousness; as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

Adversifoliate, Adversifolious (ad-verb-sí-fí-át, ad-verb-sí-fí-ú-s), a. [L. *adversus*, opposite, and *folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

Adversity (ad-verb-sí-tí), n. 1. An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities*. *i Sam. x. 19.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*.
Which, like the load, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak.*

2. Applied to a crabbed, cross-grained person. 'Well said, *adversity*.' *Shak.*—**SYN.** Calamity, misfortune, affliction, distress, misery.

Advert (ad-vert), v. i. [L. *adverto*—ad, to, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to regard, observe, or notice; to refer

or allude: now always with the preposition to before the object regarded, formerly sometimes with upon; as, he *adverted* to what was said, or to a circumstance that occurred. 'The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing.' *Ray.*

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do not perceive that which I do not *advert* upon. That which makes me feel makes me *advert*. *Wallaston.*

—*Advert, Allude, Refer.* *Advert*, to turn to directly, and it may be abruptly; *allude*, lit. to play upon—to refer to a thing slightly and without making any direct mention of it, it may be in a very vague and uncertain manner; *refer*, lit. to carry back—to bring a thing already well known into notice; to mention or speak of directly.

He *adverted* to the king's well-known disinclination to and inaptitude for business, the supineness of the nation, and the lethargy of parliament. *Smalllet.*

These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* into such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hobbes.*

To do good is the great duty to which Solomon refers in the text. *Sharp.*

Advert (ad-vert), v. t. To advise, warn, or counsel.

I can no more, but in my name *advert*.
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart. *Mrs. Jer. Mag.*

Advertence, Advertency (ad-vert-ens, ad-vert-en-si), n. A turning or directing of the mind; attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation. *J. S. Mill.*

Advertent (ad-vert-ent), a. Attentive; heedful. 'Advertent lest he should be deceived.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Advertently (ad-vert-ent-ly), adv. In an advertent manner.

Advertise (ad-vert-iz), formerly pronounced ad-vert'iz, v. t. pret. & pp. *advertised*; ppr. *advertising*. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertissant*, to warn, to inform, from L. *adverto*, to turn, or direct towards—ad, to, and *verto*, to turn. See **VERSION**.] 1. To inform; to give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day. *Num. xxiv. 14.*

I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. *Ruth iv. 4.*

In this sense it has of before the subject of information when the subject is a noun; as, to *advertise* a man of his losses.—2. To give information to the public concerning:—to make public intimation of, as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting or entertainment, or the like; as, to *advertise* goods for sale, a house to let, a meeting of shareholders, a Christmas pantomime.—3. To instruct; to assist with counsel; to advise.

Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise* whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shak.*

SYN. To apprise, inform, make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

Advertise (ad-vert-iz), v. i. To make public announcement of goods for sale or of anything of which it is desired to inform the public; to announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement; as, if you wish to succeed in business, *advertise*.

We have witnessed in later times scenes of blood enacted under his successors, and torments as cruel as the torture which he had abolished, inflicted on the very spot where he had *advertised* for a free statement of all the grievances of which his Italian subjects could complain. *Brougham.*

Advertisement (ad-vert-iz-ment), n. 1. The giving of notice; information; intelligence. 'An *advertisement* of danger.' *Ep. Burnet.*

'This *advertisement* is five days old.' *Shak.* 2. Instruction; advice; moral admonition. 'That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid . . . to take heed.' *Shak.*—3. A written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public; especially a printed and paid notice in a newspaper or other public print.

The best evidence of the enormous increase of advertising since that year (1853), will be found in the increase of newspapers, the *advertisements* in which are one of the main sources of their profits. *McCulloch.*

Advertiser (ad-vert-iz-er), n. One who or that which *advertises*: a title often given to newspapers.

Advertising (ad-vert-iz-ing), a. 1. Fond of using advertisements; furnishing many advertisements to newspapers; as, an *advertising*

firm—2† **Monitory**, or active in giving advice or intelligence.

As I was then
advising and busy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorney to your service. *Shak.*

Advesperate (ad-ves-pér-át), *v.i.* [*L. advesperat*, it grows towards evening—*ad*, to, and *vesper*, evening.] To draw towards evening. *Bailey.*

Advice (ad-vîs'), *n.* [*O. Fr. advîs*, opinion; hence, expressed opinion, counsel—*L. ad*, to, and *visum*, seen or judged proper, as in the expression *visum est*, it has seemed good to me, I think. See **VISION**.] 1. An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. 'What advice give ye?' 2 Chr. x. 9.—2. Deliberate consideration; reflection; cogitation.

That's not suddenly to be performed, but with advice and silent secrecy. *Shak.*

3 **Information**; notice; intelligence; as, we have late **advice** from Paris of the outbreak of a revolution. Specifically—4. In com. a notification by one person to another in respect of a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him.—To take **advice**, to consult with others; specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject; to take the opinion of a professional or skillful man, as a physician, lawyer, and the like.—**SYN.** Counsel, admonition, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion, information, notice, intelligence.

Advice-bearer (ad-vîs-bôr), *n.* A small, swift-sailing vessel employed to carry despatches or information.

Advigilate (ad-vî-lî-át), *v.t.* [*L. advigilo*, *advigilare*—*ad*, to, and *vigilo*, to watch, from *vigil*, watchful.] To watch diligently. *Bailey.*

Advigilability (ad-vî-râ-bî-lî-tî), *n.* Quality of being advigilable or expedient; advigilableness; expediency.

Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the **advigilability** of bleeding the company generally. *Dickens.*

Advigilable (ad-vî-râ-bî), *a.* [*See ADVIGIL*.] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practised.

Some judge it **advigilable** for a man to account with his heart every day, and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course. *South.*

2 **Open to advice**.

He was so strangely **advigilable** that he would advert into the judgement of the meanest person.

Advigil (ad-vîs'), *v.t.* [*See ADVIGIL*.] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I **advigil** you to be cautious of speculation.—2. To give information to; to communicate notice to; to make acquainted with; followed by *of* before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were **advigiled** of the risk.

Advigil (ad-vîs'), *v.t.* 1. To deliberate, weigh well, or consider; to reflect.

Now, reader, close thy book, and then **advigil**, be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise. *Quarles.*

Advigil, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 1 Chr. xxi. 12.

Advigil you what you say: the minister is here. *Shak.*

There's for thy labour, Montjoy. Go, bid thy master well **advigil** himself! *Shak.*

2 To take counsel; to join others in deliberating; to seek the advice of another or others; followed by *with*; as, I shall **advigil** with my friends as to what is to be done.

Advigil (ad-vîs'), *p. and a.* 1. Cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be . . . **advigiled** in his answers. *Bacon.*

With the well **advigiled** is wisdom. *Prov. xii. 10.*

2 Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an **advigiled** act or scheme.

We have no express purpose . . . not any **advigiled** determination. *Hooker.*

Advigiledly (ad-vîs'-ed-lî), *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by

design; as, I speak **advigiledly**; an enterprise **advigiledly** undertaken.

Advigiledness (ad-vîs'-ed-nee), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

Advigilment (ad-vîs'-ment), *n.* 1. Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your **advigilment**, declare the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*

2 Deliberation; circumspection; consultation.

Among those that do all things with **advigilment** there is wisdom. *Prov. xii. 10* (Trans. 1539).

Advigiler (ad-vîs'-ér), *n.* 1. One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically—2. In politics, one of the royal counselors or ministers, who are legally responsible for the sovereign's acts in his or her official capacity.

The **advigilers** whom necessity had compelled Charles to call around him were by no means men after his own heart. *Mansley.*

Advigiler (ad-vîs'-ér-ship), *n.* The office of an **advigiler**. [*Rare.*]

Advigiling (ad-vîs'-ing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my **advigilings**. *Shak.*

Advigil (ad-vîs'), *n.* Advice; consideration. 'Counsels and **advigils**.' *Whitlock.*

Advigil (ad-vîs'-rî), *a.* 1. Having power to advise.

The general association has a general **advigil** superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *B. Trumbull.*

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely **advigil**.

Advigil (ad-vîs'), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as **Advise**. *Spenser.*

Advocacy (ad-vô-ka-sî), *n.* 1. The act of pleading for; intercession.—2† Judicial pleading; lawsuit. *Chaucer.*

Advocate (ad-vô-kât), *n.* [*L. advocatus*, one summoned to aid, counsel, or plead for—*ad*, to, and *voco*, vocatum, to call. See **VOICE**, **VOCAL**.] 1. One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law. Specifically, (a) the title given to the counsel who practised in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts in England, which, as separate courts, are now extinct. (b) The title given in Scotland, first, to the counsel practising before the supreme court, and, second, to those procurators or solicitors who act before the inferior courts at Aberdeen, and are members of the society there.—2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favour of; an upholder; a defender; as, an **advocate** for peace or for the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better **advocate**. *Sir W. Temple.*

In *Script.* Christ is called an **advocate** for his people. 'We have an **advocate** with the father.' 1 Jn. ii. 1.—3. *Eccles.* (a) a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. (b) Formerly, the patron of a church or owner of an **advowson**. See **ADVOWSON**.—*Faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, a society of lawyers, who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied.—*Lord advocate*, in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil cases, the public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates-depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in parliament, and before the Union he had his seat *ex officio*. He is called also *Crown Advocate*, *Queen's* (or *King's*) *Advocate*,—*Judge advocate*, in court-martial, a person who manages the prosecution.—*Devil's advocate*, (a) in *R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to act as accuser of any one proposed for canonization at the examination preceding this rite, and to state all possible objections to its consummation. Hence, (b) a scandal-monger; one given to bringing forward malicious accusations.—*God's advocate*, in *R. Cath. Ch.* the defender of the character of the person proposed for canonization at the examination preceding this rite.

Advocate (ad-vô-kât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **advocated**; ppr. **advocating**. 1. To plead in

favour of; to defend by argument before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been **advocated**. *Burke.*

The most eminent orators were engaged to **advocate** his cause. *Milford.*

2 In *Scots law*, formerly to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See **ADVOCATION**.

Advocate (ad-vô-kât), *v.i.* To act as an advocate; to plead. 'To **advocate** in my own child's behalf.' *Dawbney.* [*Rare.*]

Advocateship (ad-vô-kât-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

Advocatess (ad-vô-kât-es), *n.* A female advocate. [*Rare.*]

God hath provided us with an **advocatess**. *Jfr. Taylor.*

Advocation (ad-vô-kâ-shon), *n.* 1. The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My **advocation** is not now in time. *Shak.*

2 In *Scots law*, a form of process, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the Supreme Court, in order that a judgment might be reviewed, or that future procedure might be conducted in the Court of Session. Abolished in 1808, a simple appeal being substituted.

Advocatus Dei (ad-vô-kâ-tus dê-t), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *God's Advocate*. See under **ADVOCATE**.

Advocatus Diaboli (ad-vô-kâ-tus di-â-bô-lî), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *Devil's Advocate*. See under **ADVOCATE**.

Advokes (ad-vôk), *v.t.* [*L. advoco*, to summon—*ad*, to, and *voco*, to call.] To transfer to a higher court. [*Rare and obsolete.*]

(He) had privately prevailed with the pope to **advoke** the cause to Rome. *Fuller.*

Advolution (ad-vô-lâ-shon), *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *volo*, volatum, to fly.] Act of flying to something. *Bailey.*

Advolution (ad-vô-lâ-shon), *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *volo*, volatum, to roll.] A rolling towards something. *Bailey.*

Advouterer (ad-vou-trér), *n.* [*O. Fr. advouter, advouter, from L. adulter, an adulterer.* See **ADULTERATE**.] An adulterer.

Advoutress (ad-vou-trés), *n.* An adulteress.

Advoutrous (ad-vou-trus), *a.* Adulterous.

Advoutry (ad-vou-trî), *n.* [*See ADVOUTRER*.] Adultery. 'A marriage compounded between an **advoutry** and a rape.' *Bacon.*

Advowee (ad-vou-é), *n.* One who has the right of advowson.

Advowson (ad-vou-shon), *n.* [*O. Fr. advossin*, right of presentation to a church living, from *L. advocatio*, *advocationis*, a calling to one for help. In the early ages of the church ecclesiastics could not appear before lay tribunals. They therefore had recourse to the aid of laymen to plead their cause, and these persons receive the name of **advocates**, *Fr. advoude*. In the decline of the Roman Empire, when defence from violence was more necessary than legal skill, the church selected as their advocates powerful nobles able to defend her property from rapine and plunder or enrich her by donations, and in return conferred on them the right of presentation to livings. **Advocatio** thus came to mean not only defence in a court, and protection, aid, and support generally, but also the right of presentation to a living, to which last meaning **advowson** is now restricted. *Patronus*, the Latin name for an advocate in the court, a protector, benefactor, has undergone a similar change of meaning, and now signifies the person in whom such a right vests.] The right of presentation to a vacant benefice. **Advowsons** are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*; *presentative* when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or collates his clerk by a single act; *donative* when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk without presentation, institution, or induction. **Advowsons** are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

Advoyer, **Avoyer** (ad-vô-ér, a-vô-ér), *n.* [*Fr. avoyer*.] A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

Adward (ad-ward') Same as **Adward**. *Spencer*.

Adynamic, **Adynamical** (a-di-nam'ik, a-di-nam'ik al) a. [See **ADYNAMIC**] Weak, destitute of strength. *Adynamic fever*, a term employed by *Finl* to denote malignant or putrid fever, attended with great muscular debility.

Adynamen (a-din'-men) n. [See **ADYNAMIC**] A fictitious wine made of must boiled down with water, or of new white wine and a star often given to the sick when pure wine would be injurious.

Adynomy (a-din'-mi) n. [Fr. *adynomy*, Gr. *adynomy*, a priv. and *dynomy*, power] In med. weakness, want of strength occasioned by disease, a deficiency of vital power.

Adyt (ad'it), n. Same as **Adytum**.

Adytum (ad'it-tum), n. pl. **Adyta** (ad'it-ta) [L. *adytum*, Gr. *adytos*, an *adytum*, a shrine, a place not to be entered, a priv. and *dyo*, to go into, to enter] 1. A secret place of retirement in the ancient temples, esteemed the most sacred, the innermost sanctuary or shrine. From this place the oracles were given, and none but the priests were permitted to enter into it. The Jewish *adytum* sanctum or Holy of Holies was a similar part of the temple of Jerusalem. — 2. The channel or altar-end of a church.

Adze, **Adz** (adz), n. [O E. *adde*, a Sax. *adde* as *adze*] A cutting instrument used for chipping the surface of timber. It consists of a blade of iron turning a portion of a cylindrical surface ground to an edge from the concave side outwards at one end, and having a hole or socket at the other end for the handle.

Adze (adz), v. t. To chip or shape with an adze, as, to adze logs of timber.

A. The symbol used to denote the third class of woodens and composite ships in Lloyd's register. See **A1**.

Admodum (ad'mo-dum), n. [L. from Gr. *admodum*, a point, and *admodum*, a tooth] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, family *Lepidodont* remarkable for their small, sharp-pointed teeth, found in the Silurian.

Adonis (a-din'-is), n. [L.] Same as **Adonis**.

Adonid (a-don'id), a. [See *ad*, one, and *adonid*, fold.] 1. Unseen, upright, without duplicity. 2. Rarely used to denote the unity of the divine essence in a triunity of persons. See **Adon**.

Adonidness (a-don'id-ness), n. Honesty; uprightness. *straightforwardness*, *singlemindedness*, *freedom from duplicity* [Scottish].

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [Gr. *adonid* — *adon*, a root, and *adonid*, a fold.] A wild species of box (*Cypraea adonid*) found in troops on the Caucasus and many Asiatic mountains. It is believed to be the original source of at least one variety of the domestic goat. In its stomach and intestines, as in those of other artiodactyls, are found the cestodes called *beaver-cestes*.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. See **ADONIS**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [From the typical genus *Adonid*, which name again is taken from that of the Roman nymph *Adonid*] A family of Lepidoptera, section *Heterocera*, comprising a moderate number of interesting insects. The larva live in the interior of the branches or roots of trees. Some of them feed upon the apple. One species (*Adonid* *typica*) is destructive to current-bushes, feeding on the pith.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [Gr. *adonid*, a goat, and *adonid*, a horn] A genus of small from nat. order *Myrmecophaga*, natives of the swampy shores of India and Australia. Their heads terminate while still on the tree, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, and thus form impenetrable thickets, constituting the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [Gr. *adonid*, a goat skin, the goat, goat, etc., a goat] 1. In *Adonid* myth. originally the skin of the goat *Amalthea* which suckled *Zeus*, and which skin was afterwards worn by him as part of his armor or as a covering of his shield, also the shield itself. In later times the *adonid* was represented as part of the armor of *Pallas Athena*, and appears as a kind of

breastplate covered with metal scales, and made terrible by the head of the Gorgon *Medusa*, being also fringed with serpents.

Palms waving the Adonid.—From an antique statue.

Hence — 2. Anything that protects. 'Under the imperial *adonid*' *Greaves*.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [Gr. *adonid*, splendour, a female name in Greek mythology] A genus of plants, nat. order *Aurantaceae*, with separate stamens. A *Adonid* (the *Bengal quince* golden apple, or *bell*) has a delicious spiciferous fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are got from the rind, and a cement from the mucus of the seed.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**. **Adonid** (a-don'id), n. [L. *adonid*, a sick] In *Adonid* waterworks, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [L. *adonid*, gent. *Adonid* or *Adonid*] An epic poem written by *Virgil*, of which *Adonid*, a Trojan, is the hero. It describes the taking of *Troy* by the Greeks, the subsequent wanderings of *Adonid*, and the final settlement of himself and companions in Italy.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. See **BOLIC**. **Adonid** (a-don'id), n. pl. A family of unibranchiate gastropod mollusks. See **BOLIC**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [From *Adonid*, the god of the winds] A modification of the accordion invented by *Wheatstone* before the concertina.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. Same as **Adonid**.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [From *Adonid*, the god of the winds, and *Adonid*, a bird.] A genus of psittacine birds found fossil in *Madagascar*. It had three toes like *Dinornis*, but it is not certain whether it ought to be classed with the caracal birds or with the raptorial.

In *Adonid* measured 16 inches in length; the bird which laid them may well have been the roc of eastern tradition. Written also *Adonid*.

Adonid (a-don'id), n. [Gr. *adonid*, a goat, high, and *adonid*, a bird.] A genus of psittacine birds found fossil in *Madagascar*. It had three toes like *Dinornis*, but it is not certain whether it ought to be classed with the caracal birds or with the raptorial.

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of ginger or extract of capsaicum mixed with sugar placed in the bottles before filling them converts this into *plagiodon*; while essence of lemon, with citric acid and sugar, gives *lemonade*. All waters from natural springs is more or less aerated, and the gas, nowish taste of recently boiled water is due to the absence of carbonic acid gas and atmospheric air. Aerated waters are made on a small scale for domestic use by means of a *gasogene*, in which bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are used to evolve the carbonic acid.

Aeration (a-er-a'shun), n. 1. The act or operation of combining or saturating with a gas, as carbonic acid or common air. — 2. In physics, the change in the circulating fluids of animals effected by the agency of air, as the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals and the corresponding changes in the lower animals. — 3. Aeration of acids, the exposing of them to the action of air by means of plunging, harrowing, &c.

Aerator (a-er-a'tor), n. [L. *aeo*, the air] 1. A blower, a contrivance for fanning wheat and other cereals, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects. — 2. An apparatus for making aerated waters.

Aerial (a-er'i-al), a. [L. *aer*, the air, a. 1. Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere. Inhabiting or frequenting the air, growing, existing, or happening in the air, produced by or in the air, as *aerial regions*, *aerial perspective*, *aerial navigation*, *aerial roots*, *aerial music*. The *aerial blue*. *Shut*. *Aerial honey* and *aerobal dew*. *Dryden*. — 2. Consisting of air, partaking of the nature of air, as *aerial particles*. — 3. Reaching far into the air, high; lofty, elevated, as *aerial sphere*, *aerial flight*. — 4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty.

Some critics to observe that *small music* is *harmonic* too. 1. The *harmonic* and *harmonic* are also some of the *aerial* compositions of the *older* Italian.

Calculus.

— *Aerial acid*, an old name for carbonic acid, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air. — *Aerial plants*, those which absorb their food from the atmosphere, as *lichens*, *epiphytal orchids*, &c. — *Aerial perspective* See under **PERSPECTIVE**. — *Aerial tints*, in painting, tints or modifications of colour by which the expression of distance is attained. — *Aerial figures* those by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air, as *demons*, *genii*, *gnomes*, &c. — *Aerial images*, images which are caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the images appearing suspended in the air as the different kinds of mirage also those images perceived by looking into or towards a concave mirror. — *Aerial potage* Same as *Neuma*. — *Aerial railway*, a railway supported in the air by posts, such as is to be seen in some of the towns of the United States. — *Aerial roads*, in post same as *Indian roads* (which see under **INDIAN**).

Aerially (a-er'i-al-ly), adv. In an aerial manner, as to communicate air or the atmosphere.

Your eyes Touched with a wonderful darkness here, And how awfully blue. *Freeman*.

Aerial (a-er'i-an), n. *Adonid*, one of a branch of *Adonid*, so called from *Adonid*, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Aerides (a-er'i-des), n. [L. *aeo*, the air] A genus of epiphytal plants, nat. order *Orchidaceae*. These plants have distichous leaves, and large brightly coloured and erect-seeded flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in *hothouses*.

Aerie (a-er'i), n. [Fr. *aerie*, *aerie*, *aerie*, *aerie*, *aerie*, an *aerie*, *Littré*, *Mahn*, and *Fr. Maller* refer all these forms to the L. *aerie*, an *aerie*, an *aerie*, a plot or bed of ground, &c.; in later times a waste unutilized place, though the connection of meanings is not very clear, probably L. *aeo*, air may have had some influence on the form of the word, *aerie* being situated aloft in the air. *Wedgwood* considers *aerie* to have been the origin of the word through the notions of air, climate, and hence residence.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk. — 2. A brood of eagles or hawks. — 3. An eagle. (Rare)

Your *aerie* buildeth in our *aerie* nest. *Shakspeare*.

4. An elevated spot. [Rare and poetical.]

Wherever beauty dwell,
Is golf or arrie, mountain or deep dell. *Keats.*

Written also *Byrry*, *Eyrrie*.

Aeriferous (â-er-î-fer-us), *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying air, as the larynx and bronchial tubes, and the trachea of insects.

Aerification (â-er-i-fî-kâ-shon), *n.* 1. The act of combining air with anything; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapour; the state of being aeriform.

Aeriform (â-er-i-form), *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid. The gases are *aeriform* fluids.

Aerify (â-er-i-fî), *v.t. pret. & pp. aerified; pp. aerifying.* [L. *aer*, air, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.—2. To change into an aeriform state.

Aerogyst (â-er-ô-gist), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *gystis*, a bladder.] In bot. the air-vessel, or bladder, by means of which many algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the Gulf-weed, float on the surface.

Aerodynamics (â-er-ô-di-nam-iks), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *dynamis*, power.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when put in motion.

Aerography, **Aerography** (â-er-ô-grô-fî), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *grôsis*, knowledge, *graphô*, to describe.] Aerology (which see) [Rare.]

Aerohydrodynamic (â-er-ô-hî-drô-di-nam-iks), *a.* [Gr. *aër*, air, *hydro*, water, and *dynamis*, power.] Acting by the power of air and water.—*Aerohydrodynamic wheel*, an apparatus invented by M. Calles, a Belgian engineer, for transmitting power to a great distance. It consists of a wheel submerged in water, under which air forcibly driven through a tube is discharged so as in ascending to make the wheel revolve. *E. H. Knight.*

Aerolite (â-er-ô-lî-t), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A stone falling from the air or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone; a meteorite. There have been many conjectures as to the source of aerolites. By some they have been supposed to be projected by lunar volcanoes to a distance beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction; by others they have been thought to be formed in the air by the union of simpler forms of matter volatilized from the earth's surface; but they are, most probably, cometary bodies of the same nature as shooting-stars, revolving round the earth, and falling into it when they come within the sphere of its attraction. Some of them are large, weighing 15 tons. They are all found to agree in their constituent parts, and are covered with a thin, slag-like crust of a deep black colour, probably produced by strong, transient heating in their rapid passage through the air. Their exterior is roughened with small projections, and they are destitute of gloss. Internally their texture is granulated, and of a grayish colour; they appear composed of a number of small spherical bodies and metallic grains imbedded in a softer matter. When analyzed they are found to consist of twenty-two of the elements found in terrestrial minerals, the most prominent components being malleable metallic iron and nickel.

Aerolith (â-er-ô-lî-th), *n.* Same as *Aerolite*.

Aerolithology (â-er-ô-lî-th-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites. *Dana.*

Aerolitic (â-er-ô-lî-tîk), *a.* Relating to aerolites.

Aerology (â-er-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, *aeros*, air, and *logos*, description.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.

Aeromancy (â-er-ô-man-â), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *manêia*, divination.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric substances: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

Aerometer (â-er-om-et-er), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for

weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and gases.

Aerometric (â-er-ô-met-rik), *a.* Pertaining to aerometry; measuring air.

Aerometry (â-er-om-et-ri), *n.* The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

Aeronaut (â-er-ô-nat), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *nautes*, a sailor, from *naus*, a ship.] One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator; a balloonist.

Aeronautic, **Aeronautical** (â-er-ô-nat-ik), *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics or aerial sailing.

Aeronautics (â-er-ô-nat-iks), *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, as by means of a balloon.

Aeronautism (â-er-ô-nat-izm), *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

Aerophane (â-er-ô-fan), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *phanos*, light, bright.] A light kind of gauze or imitation crape. *E. H. Knight.*

Aerophobia (â-er-ô-fô-bî-a), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air: a symptom common in cases of hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in other diseases.

Aerophyte (â-er-ô-fî-t), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its food from it alone, as some orchids and bromeliads; an aerial plant. See *EPHYPHYTE*.

Aeroseopy, **Aeroseopy** (â-er-ô-skep-sî, â-er-ô-ko-pl), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *skopô*, to explore.] 1. The investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.—2. The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennae of insects.

Aerostite (â-er-ô-sî-t), *n.* Dark red silver ore; pyrrargyrite.

Aerosphere (â-er-ô-sfêr), *n.* Same as *Atmosphere*.

Aerostat (â-er-ô-stat), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *statos*, sustaining, from *histêmi*, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air-balloons.

Aerostatic, **Aerostatical** (â-er-ô-stat-ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to aerostatics.—2. Pertaining to aerostation, or the art of aerial navigation.—*Aerostatic press*, a machine for extracting the colouring matter from dye-stuffs. It consists of a box divided in the centre by a perforated plate. On this the dye-stuff is placed, and a second plate similarly pierced is placed above it. The extracting liquor is poured on the top, and on the air being exhausted from the under part of the vessel the liquor is forced through the substance by atmospheric pressure.—*Aerostatic balance*, an instrument, on the principle of the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

Aerostatics (â-er-ô-stat-iks), *n.* 1. The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.—2. Aerostation (which see).

Aerostation (â-er-ô-stâ-shon), *n.* 1. Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air-balloons.—2. The science of aerostatics. [Rare.]

Aero-steam Engine (â-er-ô-stêm-en-jîn), *n.* [Gr. *aër*, air, and *E. steam-engine*.] An engine in which the expansive power of combined heated air and steam is used in driving a piston. *E. H. Knight.*

Aeruginous, **Eruuginous** (â-rû-jîn-us, â-rû-jîn-ûs), *a.* [L. *âeruginosus*, from *âerugo*, rust of copper.] 1. Partaking of verdigris or the rust of copper, or pertaining to that substance.—2. Resembling verdigris in appearance.

âerugo (â-rû-gô), *n.* [L.] Verdigris (which see).—*âerugo nobilis*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes, of the same composition as the mineral atacamite (which see).

Aery (â-er-î), *a.* Aairy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty. [Rare and poetical.]

The shepherd's pipe came clear from *aery* steep. *Keats.*

Aery-light (â-er-i-lî-t), *a.* Light as air.

âechynanthus (â-ek-in-an-thus), *n.* [Gr. *âechynomai*, to be modest, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of beautiful epiphyllal plants, natives of tropical Asia, nat. order Gesneraceae, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid ornaments of our hothouses.

âeschynite. Same as *âechynite*.

âesculaceæ (â-ê-kû-lâ-sê-ê), *n.* [L. *âesculus*, the winter or Italian oak.] A group of plants, also called *Hippocastaneæ*, included in the Sapindaceæ. The species are handsome trees or small bushes, chiefly remarkable for their large seeds, with an extensive hilum. The seeds are bitter, and contain a large quantity of starch and a considerable proportion of potash. They are used as food, and also as cosmetics. The horse-chestnut belongs to this group. See *HIPPOCASTANEÆ*.

âesculus (â-ê-kû-lus), *n.* [L.] The horse-chestnut, a genus of trees. See *HORSCHHESTNUT*.

âêir (â-ê-er), *n.* [Nom. pl. of Icel. *âes*, a god.] In *Scand. myth.* the general name for the heathen gods of Scandinavia. See *âê*.

âesthesia (â-ê-thê-sî-a), *n.* [Gr. *âisthêsis*, sensibility.] Perception; feeling; sensibility. See *ANÆSTHESIA*.

âesthesiometer (â-ê-thê-sî-om-et-êr), *n.* [Gr. *âisthêsis*, perception, from *âisthanomai*, to perceive, and *metron*, a measure.] In med. an instrument for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body in health and disease, by ascertaining, through the application of the points of the instrument to the skin, the shortest distance at which two points can be perceived as distinctly separate.

âesthetic, **âsthetical** (â-ê-thet-ik, â-ê-thet-ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *âisthêtikos*, from *âisthanomai*, to perceive by the senses.] 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to the sense of the beautiful.—2. In *metaph.* pertaining to sensation.

âesthetic, **âsthetick** (â-ê-thet-ik), *n.* In *metaph.* the doctrine of sensation.—*Transcendental æsthetic*, in the Kantian philosophy, the doctrine of pure sensation, or that part of the Kantian metaphysics which treats of what is given in sense independently of all experience, namely, of what Kant calls the forms of sensation, space, and time.

âesthetically (â-ê-thet-ik-al-lî), *adv.* According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

âestheticism (â-ê-thet-î-sî-izm), *n.* 1. The principles or doctrines of æsthetics.—2. Attachment to æsthetics; a proneness to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful.

âethetics (â-ê-thet-iks), *n.* The science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science or that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful; the doctrines of taste. Written also *âesthetics*.

âetho-physiology (â-ê-thô-fî-zî-ô-fî-jî), *n.* [Gr. *âisthanomai*, to perceive, and *E. physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that part of physiology which treats of the organs of sense and the parts of the body which exercise subsidiary functions. *H. Spencer.*

âetheriferous (â-ê-thî-fer-us), *a.* [L. *âether*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing heat.

âetival, *a.* Same as *âetivai*.

âetivai, *v.t.* Same as *âetivare*.

âetivation. See *ESTIVATION*.

âethogamous (â-ê-thê-og-a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *âethos*, unusual, and *gamos*, marriage.] In bot. a term applied to denote such plants as propagate themselves in an unusual manner; originally proposed as a substitute for *cryptogamic* (which see); but restricted by DeCandolle to such plants as have vessels as well as cellular tissue, such, namely, as ferns, lycopodiums, and their allies.

âether. Same as *âether*.

âethiops Mineral. See *Ethiops Mineral*.

âethroscope (â-ê-thî-ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *âithros*, clear, pertaining to the open air, and *skopô*, to see.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer, both bulbs of which are within a cup-shaped mirror, one of them in the focus of the mirror, so as to be peculiarly affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid, except when the instrument is being used.

âethusa (â-ê-thû-sa), *n.* [Gr. *âithô*, to burn.] A genus of poisonous plants, nat. order Umbelliferae. *â. Cynapium* is fool's parsley (which see).

âethiology. See *ETIOLOGY*.

âéthies (â-ê-thî-ês), *n.* [Gr., from *âetos*, an eagle.] Same as *Eagle-stone*.

âface (â-fâs), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, and *face*.] In face; in front. 'Right *âface* of him.' *Lever.*

Afar (a-fär'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, at, and *fär*; A. Sax. of *for*. See **FAR**.] At a distance in place; to or from a distance: used absolutely, or with *from* preceding or *off* following or both; as, he was seen *from afar*, or *from afar off*; I saw him *afar off*.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*. *Beattie*

[Shakespeare uses *afar off* in the sense of indirectly. 'A kind of tender, made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here.']

Afard (a-färd'), *a.* [O. E. *afærd*, A. Sax. *afæred*, pp. of *afæran*, to frighten.] Afraid. Be not *afard*; the idle is full of noises. *Shak.*

Afer (ä-fär'), *n.* [L.] The south-west wind. *Milton*.

Aff (af), *prep.* or *adv.* [Scotch.] Off.—*Aff-hands*, hands off.—*Aff-loof*, right off from memory; without reserve; frankly.

Aye free *aff-han'* your story tell,
When wi' a bosom croon. *Burns*.

Affa (affa), *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce.

Affability (af-fa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See **AFFABLE**.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; ready condescension; benignity; mildness.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shak.*

SYN. Courtesy, courteousness, urbanity, civility, complaisance.

Affable (af-fa-bl'), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, affable—*af* for *ad*, to, *fari*, to speak.] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; kind or benevolent in manner; now usually applied to superiors; as, an *affable* prince. 'An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shak.* 'Affable wolves, meek bears. *Shak.*—2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance: opposed to *forbidding*.—**SYN.** Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending.

Affableness (af-fa-bl'-nes), *n.* Affability.

Affably (af-fa-bl'), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

Affabrous (af-fa-brus'), *a.* [L. *affaber*, skillful—*ad*, and *faber*, an artist.] Skillfully made. *Bailey*.

Affabulation (af-fa-bu-lä'shon), *n.* [L. *affabulatio*—*ad*, to, and *fabula*, a fable.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey*.

Affained (ä-fänd'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *a* for *ad*, to, and *feign*.] Laid to one's charge falsely or feignedly.

Errors maliciously *affained* to him. *By. Hall*.

Affair (ä-fär'), *n.* [Fr. *affaire*—*d*, to, and *fairs*, from *L. facere*, to make, do. This word in formation is parallel to the *E. ado*.] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; matter; concern: sometimes used by itself in the plural with the specific sense of public affairs; administration of the state. 'At the head of *affairs*. *Junius*. 'A talent for *affairs*. *Prescott*. Sometimes with the sense of pecuniary affairs; finances; as, his *affairs* are embarrassed.—2. Function; special business; duty.

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair*. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

3. A partial engagement of troops; a rencounter; a skirmish.

In this little *affair* of the advanced posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches*.

4. Endeavour; attempt.

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun. *Chapman*.

—*Affair of honour*, a duel.

Affamish (af-fam'ish), *v. t.* [See **FAMISH**.] To starve.

Affamishment (af-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or state of being starved. 'Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body. *By. Hall*.

Affatus (ä-fä-tu's), *v. t.* [L. *af* for *ad*, and *fatus*, foolish.] To infatuate. *Milton*.

Affear (ä-fär'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *afæran*, *ge-færan*, to make afraid.] See **FEAR**.] To frighten.

Affear (ä-fär'), *v. t.* [See **AFFEER**.] To comfort.

Affect (af-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *af-fecto*, to desire, to strive after, freq. of *af-ficio*, *af-fectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad*, to, and *ficio*, to do.] 1. To act upon; to produce an

effect or change upon; to influence: with a personal object, to move or touch by exciting the feelings; as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests; to *affect* a person with grief.—2. To urge; to incite. *Joye*.—3. To be pleased with; to like; to take pleasure in. 'How doth your grace *affect* their motion. *Shak.*—4. To love; to regard with the feelings of a lover. 'The lady whom I *affect*. *Shak.*—5. To aim at; to aspire to; to endeavour after.

In this point charge him home that he *affects* Tyrannical power. *Shak.*

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden*.

6. To use or adopt by preference; to choose; to follow after.

Musing meditation most *affects* The pensive secrecy of desert-cell. *Milton*.

This method, as the most natural and simple, is the one most *affected* by the early writers. *Prescott*.

7. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition. The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton*.

8. To make a show of; to put on a pretence of; to assume the appearance of; to pretend; as, to *affect* ignorance.

Lewis at first *affected* to receive these propositions coolly, and at length agreed to them with the air of a man who is conferring a great favour. *Macaulay*.

9. To imitate in a constrained and unnatural manner. Spenser, in *affected* the ancients, writ no language. *B. Jonson*.

10. To resemble; to smack of. He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face; The accent of his tongue *affected* him. *Shak.*

11. To render liable to a charge of; to show to be chargeable with. By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Argyll*.

12. To appoint; to attach. [Rare.] One of the domestics was *affected* to his especial service. *Thackeray*.

SYN. To influence, act on, concern, move, melt, soften, subdue, overcome, pretend, assume, put on.

Affect (af-fekt'), *n.* 1. Affection; passion; sensation; inclination. 'The *affects* and passions of the heart. *Bacon*.—2. Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman*.

Affectate (af-fek'tät'), *a.* Affected. *Eliot*.

Affectation (af-fek'tä'shon), *n.* [L. *af-fectatio*.] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence; artificial appearance or show; as, an *affectation* of wit or of virtue.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke*.

2. Fondness; affection. 'Bonds of *affectation* . . . between man and wife. *By. Hall*.

Affected (af-fekt'ed'), *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed: followed by to, sometimes by in; as, well *affected* to government.

It is good to be zealously *affected* always in a good thing. *Cal. iv. 18*.

2. Given to affectionation; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.—3. Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.—4. Beloved; as, 'his *affected* Hercules. *Chapman*.—5. In *alg.* same as *Ad-fected*.

Affectedly (af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectionation; hypocritically; with more show than reality; as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.—2. With tender care; lovingly.

With sleeked silk pen'd in blood
Enswathed. *Shak.*

Affectedness (af-fekt'ed'-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected; affectionation.

Affector (af-fekt'ör'), *n.* One who affects, pretends, or assumes.

Affectibility (af-fekt'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible.

Affectible (af-fekt'i-bl'), *a.* That may be affected.

Affecting (af-fekt'ing'), *a.* 1. Having power to excite or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an *affecting* spectacle; an *affecting* speech.—2. Full of affectionation. 'A drawing *affecting* rogue. *Shak.*

Affectingly (af-fekt'ing-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

Affection (af-fek'tä'shon), *n.* [L. *af-fectio*, *af-fectio*, the being affected or touched. See

AFFECT.] 1. The state of having one's feelings affected in some way; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality. *Caper*.

Specifically, (a) in *ethics*, one of those principles of action in man which have persons for their immediate object, as esteem, gratitude, friendship (*benevolent affections*), hatred, envy, jealousy, revenge (*malevolent affections*). (b) Desire; inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections*. *Rom. i. 30*; *Gal. v. 24*. (c) One of the passions or violent emotions.

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bride lend. *Spenser*.

2. A settled good-will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent for his child; generally followed by *for*, sometimes to or toward, before the object.—3. Characteristic susceptibility arising from idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of temperament; natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

Affection,
Mistress of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes or loathes. *Shak.*

4. Prejudice; bias. 'Well, he says, 'a woman may not reign in England. 'Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without *affection* will consider the kind of regiment. *By. Aymer*.

5. An attribute, quality, or property which is inseparable from its object; as, figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.—6. A disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection*.—7. In painting, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton*. [Rare.]—8. Affectionation.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*. *Shak.*

SYN. Passion, attachment, tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good-will.

Affectional (af-fek'tä'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection.

Affectionate (af-fek'tä'shon-ät'), *a.* 1. Having great love or affection; warmly attached: fond; kind; loving; as, an *affectionate* brother.—2. Warm in feeling; zealous. [Rare and obsolete.]

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*. *By. Spurr*.

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent. 'An *affectionate* countenance. *Sir P. Sidney*.

He (Lord Russell) had sent to Kettlewell an *affectionate* message from the scaffold. *Macaulay*.

4. Strongly disposed or inclined: with to. 'Affectionate to the war with France. *Bacon*.—**SYN.** Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest.

Affectionated (af-fek'tä'shon-ät-ed'), *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Be kindly *affectionated* one to another. (*Rom. xii. 10*) *New Testament*, Cambridge, 1893.

Affectionately (af-fek'tä'shon-ät-li), *adv.* In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 'Being *affectionately* desirous of you. '1 *Thea. ii. 8*.

Affectionateness (af-fek'tä'shon-ät'-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good-will; affection. 'The playfulness of a child, the *affectionateness* of a woman, and the strong sense of a man. *Quart. Res.*

Affectioned (af-fek'tä'shon-ed'), *a.* 1. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom. xii. 10*.

2. Affected; concealed. 'An *affectioned* ass. *Shak.*

Affective (af-fekt'iv'), *a.* That affects or excites emotion; suited to affect. 'A preacher more instructive than *affective*. *By. Burnett*. [Rare.]

Affectively (af-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

Affector (af-fekt'ör'), *n.* Same as *Affector*.

Affectionuity (af-fekt'ü-ös'i-ti), *n.* Passionateness. *Bailey*.

Affectuous (af-fekt'ü-ös'), *a.* Full of passion; earnest. 'Made such *affectuous* labour. *Fabian*.

Affectuously (af-fekt'ü-ös-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously. 'St. Remigius prayed so *affectuously*. *Fabian*.

Affer (ä-fär'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *afferer*, *afferer*, or *afferor*, to assess or value, from *for*, market price, fixed rate, from *L. forum*, a market.] 1. To confirm. 'Thy title is *afferred*. *Shak.* Spelled also *affer*.—2. In law, to assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine.

Affirmment (af-fér'ment), *n.* The act of affirming, or avowing an avowment according to the circumstances of the case.

Affessor, Afforcer (af-fér'ér), *n.* One who affirms; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

Afferent (af-fér-ent), *a.* [*L. afferens, afferens*, ppr. of *affero*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry.] Carrying to, or inwards; used especially in *physiol.*; as, *afferent* vessels; *afferent* nerves.

Affirmed, *pp.* Confirmed. *Chaucer.*
Affettuos (af-fet-tú-ó's), [*It.*] In music, a direction to sing or play a movement softly and affectingly. Written also *Con affetto*.

Affiance (af-fians), *n.* [*Norm.* and *O. Fr. affiance, affiance*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fiance*, to betroth, from *L. L. fiantians*, derived through *fiantia* from *L. fians, fiantis*, the ppr. of *fido*, to pledge one's faith, *fides*, faith.] 1. Marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.

Accord of friends, consent of parents sought, *Affiance* made, my happiness begins. *Spenser.*
2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance. The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond.*
Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have Most love and most *affiance*. *Tennyson.*

Affiance (af-fians), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *affianced*; ppr. *affiancing*. 1. To betroth; to bind by promise of marriage; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage; as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.
To me, and maid, be was *affianced*. *Spenser.*

2. To give confidence to. [*Rare.*] *Stranger!* where's thou art, securely rest *Affianced* in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

Affianced (af-fians), *n.* One bound by a promise of marriage; a future husband or wife. 'With Melissa Florian, I with my *affianced*.' *Tennyson.*

Affiance (af-fians-ér), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

Affiant (af-fiant), *n.* In law, one who makes an affidavit.

Affix (af-fish), *n.* [*Fr.*] A paper of any kind or bill pasted or affixed to a wall with the view of being seen or read; a poster.

Affixation, **Affixature** (af-fik-shon, af-fik-shér), *n.* [*From L. affido. See AFFIDAVIT.*] A mutual contract of fidelity.

Affidavit (af-fid-á-vit), *n.* [*L. L. third pers. pres. ind. of affido, to pledge one's faith*—*L. af* for *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the party, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before an authorized magistrate. In England affidavits are often required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court. Evidence brought before a jury is given orally.

Affet (af-fét), *v. t.* and *i.* Same as *Affy* (which see).

Affile, **Affyle**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affiler, to sharpen*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *file*, a thread, an edge; *L. fiam, a thread.*] To polish.
He masts preche and well *affyle* his tounge. *Chaucer.*

Affiable (af-fí-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being *affiliated*, or referred to as the origin or cause.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiable* upon the force which the sun radiates. *Herbert Spencer.*

Affiliate (af-fí-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *affiliated*; ppr. *affiliating*. [*L. L. adfiare, to adopt as a son*—*L. ad*, to, and *filius*, a son; *Fr. affilier, to adopt, to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order.*] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *J. Taylor.*

2. To establish the paternity of: generally used in speaking of establishing the paternity of bastard children; a woman is said to *affiliate* a child upon a man. Hence—3. To connect in the way of descent.

Now do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of hearing upon the aboriginal vegetative process? *H. Spencer.*

4. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.—*Affiliated societies*, local societies connected with a central society or with each other.

Affiliation (af-fí-lá-shon), *n.* 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society.—2. In law, the assignment of a child, as a bastard, to its father; and the fixing upon him of the obligation to maintain it. Hence

—3. The assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of descent.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. *H. Spencer.*

Affinage (af-fín-áj), *n.* [*Fr., from affiner, to refine. See FINX, a.*] The act or process of refining metals. *Bailey.*

Affine (af-fín), *v. t.* To refine. *Holland.*
Affined (af-fín-d), *a.* [*O. Fr. affiner, to unite, from affn, L. affinis, neighbouring, related to*—*L. ad*, to, and *fins, a boundary.*] 1. Joined in affinity; akin.

For then the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
The hard and soft, seem all *affined* and kin. *Shak.*

2. Joined by any tie; leagued. 'Affined or leagued in office.' *Shak.*—3. Bound or impelled by any kind of affinity.

Now, sir, be judge yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affined*
To love the Moor. *Shak.*

Affinitatively (af-fín-i-tát-iv-ly), *adv.* By means of affinity.

Affinity (af-fín-ti), *n.* [*L. affinitas, from affinis, adjacent, related by marriage*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fins, boundary.*] 1. The relation contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh. *1 Ki. iii. 1.*

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colours, or of languages.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourse; acquaintance.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

4. In chem. that force by which bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound, different in its nature from any of its constituents—called *chemical* or *elective affinity*. See under *CHEMICAL*.—5. In *biol.* a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms.

Affirm (af-fér'm), *v. t.* [*L. affirmo*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fermo, to make firm.*] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true: opposed to *deny*. 'Affirming each his own philosophy.' *Tennyson.*

Of one Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. *Acts xxv. 19.*

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm, or ratify; as, the supreme court *affirmed* the judgment.—3. *SYN.* To assert, aver, declare, asseverate, assure, pronounce, protest, avouch, confirm, establish, ratify.

Affirm (af-fér'm), *v. i.* 1. To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth. *Milton.*

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate; to make a legal affirmation. See *AFFIRMATION*.

Affirmable (af-fér'm-a-bl), *a.* That may be affirmed, asserted, or declared: followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man.

Affirmably (af-fér'm-a-bl), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

Affirmance (af-fér'm-ans), *n.* 1. Confirmation; ratification.

All sentences are liable to the king's *affirmance* or reversal. *Brougham.*

2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Rare.*]

They swear it till *affirmance* breeds a doubt. *Cowper.*

3. In law, confirmation of a voidable act.

Affirmant (af-fér'm-ant), *n.* 1. One who affirms or asserts.—2. One who makes affirmation instead of an oath.

Affirmation (af-fér-má-shon), *n.* 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true: opposed to *negation* or *denial*.—2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; avowment.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded. *Hammond.*

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishment of what has been before done or decreed.

Our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before. *Hooker.*

4. In law, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, and any others who

from conscientious scruples refuse or are unwilling to take an oath in cases where an oath is required from others. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

Affirmative (af-fér'm-at-iv), *a.* 1. Affirming or asserting; declaratory of what exists: opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* proposition.

The principle of *affirmative* syllogisms is, that things which co-exist with the same thing co-exist with one another. *H. Spencer.*

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.—3. In *alg.* positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign + (plus), denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign - (minus), denoting subtraction.—4. Positive; dogmatic.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Affirmative (af-fér'm-at-iv), *n.* 1. A statement in which anything is affirmed; an affirmative proposition; an affirmation. 'The affirmatives are indemonstrable.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. A word or phrase expressing assent to an affirmation expressed or implied, or answering a question affirmatively; as, *yes, yea, that is so.* 'If your four negatives make you two affirmatives.' *Shak.*

A government is perfect of which the *affirmative* can be truly stated in answering these questions. *Brougham.*

3. That side of a debated question which maintains the truth of the affirmation or affirmative proposition: opposed to the *negative*; as, seventy-five voted in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the *negative*.—4. *Newt.* the signal flag or pendant by which a request or order is answered.

Affirmatively (af-fér'm-at-iv-ly), *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question: opposed to *negatively*.

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheism and idolatry. *Br. Pearson.*

Affirmer (af-fér'm-ér), *n.* One who affirms.

The burden of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*. *Br. Bramhall.*

Affix (af-fiks), *v. t.* [*L. affigo, affigum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo, fivum, to fix.*] 1. To subjoin, annex, unite, or add at the close or end; to append; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument.—2. To fasten in any manner; to attach physically.

Should they (butterflies) *affix* them (eggs) to the leaves of a plant improper for their food, such caterpillars must needs be lost. *Ray.*

3. To attach, unite, or connect, as in the mind; as, 'Ideas with names *affixed* to them.' *Locke*.—3. *SYN.* To attach, subjoin, append, fasten, connect, annex, unite.

Affix (af-fiks), *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word; a suffix; a post-fix; as, *ness, hood, -fy, -ize, in goodness, manhood, verify, civility.*

Affixal (af-fiks'al), *a.* Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix.

Affixion (af-fiks-shon), *n.* The act of affixing or state of being affixed. 'In his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion.' *By. Hall.* [*Rare.*]

Affixture (af-fiks-túr), *n.* That which is affixed. [*Rare.*]

Afflation (af-fí-lá-shon), *n.* [*L. afflo, afflatum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *flo, to blow.* See *BLOW.*] A blowing or breathing on.

Affatus (af-fí-tus), *n.* [*L. See AFFLATION.*] 1. A breath or blast of wind.—2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge or the power of prophecy; specifically, the inspiration of the poet.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *affatus*. *For. Spenser.*

3. In med. a current of air which strikes the body and produces disease.

Afflict (af-fíkt), *v. t.* [*L. affligo, to trouble, harass or annoy, intens. of affligo, to dash down*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo, to strike.*] 1. To strike down; to prostrate; to overthrow; to rout.

And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton.*

2. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to trouble, grieve, harass, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.—3. To place in a low or inferior position; to humiliate; to regard with disfavour; to persecute.

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous order before an *afflicted* truth. *Jer. Taylor.*

ch. chain; ch. Sc. loak; g. go; j. job;

ð, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure.—See KEY.

SYN. To trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, wound, hurt.

Afflictedness (af-lik'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted; superseded by *Affliction*.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the afflictedness of his creatures. *Bp. Hall.*

Afflicter (af-lik'tér), *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

Afflicting (af-lik'ting), *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

Afflictingly (af-lik'ting-lí), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

Affliction (af-lik'tshon), *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief. "To visit the fatherless and widows in affliction." *Jam. i. 27.*

Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity. *Addison.*

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Ps. xxxiv. 19.*

— **Affliction, Grief, Sorrow.** *Affliction* is stronger than *grief*, and *grief* than *sorrow*. *Affliction* is acute mental suffering caused by the loss of something cherished, as friends, health, or fortune, and is personal; *grief* is suffering caused by something recent past, and may be sympathetic; *sorrow* is a feeling of suffering or regret milder than *grief*, and may arise from present as well as from past trouble.—**SYN.** Calamity, trouble, distress, grief, pain, sorrow, adversity, misery, wretchedness, misfortune.

Afflictive (af-lik'tiv), *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. "Spreads slow disease, and darts afflictive pain." *Prior.*—**SYN.** Painful, distressing, grievous, calamitous, adverse, oppressive.

Afflictively (af-lik'tiv-lí), *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief. *Sir T. Browne.*

Affluence (af-flú-ens), *n.* [L. *affluens*, from *affluo*, to flow to—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow.] 1. A flowing to or concurrence.

There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this year. *Carlyle.*

2. Fig. an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, but specifically, of riches; hence, great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, and many new men rose rapidly to *affluence*. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Abundance, exuberance, plenty, wealth, opulence.

Affluency (af-flú-en-sí), *n.* Same as *Affluence*, but rarer.

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of locquacy (a woman's tongue), and conveying into it a perpetual *affluency* of animal spirits. *Addison.*

Affluent (af-flú-ent), *a.* [L. *affluens*, *affluens*, ppr. of *affluo*. See **AFFLUENCE**.] 1. Flowing to. "Affluent blood." *Harvey.*

2. Wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. "Loaded and blest with all the affluent store." *Prior.*

Affluent (af-flú-ent), *n.* A tributary stream; a small stream or river flowing into a larger one, or into a lake, and the like.

Affluently (af-flú-ent-lí), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; abundantly.

Afflueness (af-flú-ent-nes), *n.* State of being affluent.

Afflux (af-flúk), *n.* [From L. *affluo*, *affluere*. See **AFFLUENCE**.] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head. *Locke.*

Affluxion (af-flúk'shon), *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. *Sir T. Browne.* See **AFFLUX**.

Afforcement † **Afforcement** † (af-fór-ment, af-fór-lá-ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *afforcement*, from *afforcer*, to fortify; L. L. *afforcere*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fortis*, strong.] A fortress; a fortification for defence. *Bailey.*

Afford (af-fórd), *v. t.* [O. E. *aforth*, to afford (*Piers Plowman*), from prefix *af*, and *forth*; comp. A. Sax. *forthian*, *forthian*, to further, aid, advance; Sc. *forder*, to further.]

1. To give forth; to yield or produce, as fruit, profit, issues, or results; as, the earth *affords* grain; trade *affords* profit; distilled liquors *afford* spirit.—2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

The quiet lanes of Surrey . . . *afford* calm retreat on every side. *Gilpin.*

3. To buy, grant, sell, expend, and the like, without loss or injury to one's estate; as, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity; one man can *afford* more expensive wines than another; A can *afford* his wares at a lower

price than B.—4. To be sufficiently confirmed or established to be able to stand or bear what might otherwise prove injurious: said of character, social position, and the like; as, his character could *afford* this escape; his constitution could *afford* such a severe strain. (In the two last senses this verb is generally used with an auxiliary, as *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*; and may take an infinitive or infinitive clause for the object instead of a noun; as, I cannot *afford* to give my son an expensive education; a man convinced of his integrity can *afford* to despise such insinuations.)

He could afford to suffer With those whom he saw suffer. *Wordsworth.*

Affordment (af-fórd-ment), *n.* A donation; a grant. "Your forward helps and *affordments*." *H. Lord.*

Afforest (af-fórest), *v. t.* [L. L. *afforestare*, to convert into a forest—*af* for *ad*, to, and *foresta*, a forest.] To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording themselves the pleasures of the chase. *Sir J. Davies.*

Afforestation (af-fóres-tá'shon), *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . had made new *afforestations*, and thus extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

Afformative (af-form'a-tiv), *n.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *formative*.] In *philol.* an affix. Examples of afformatives are *-ly* as in *kingly*, *-en* as in *wooden*, *-ous* in *virtuous*.

Affranchise (af-fran'chíz), *v. t.* [Fr. *affranchir*, *affranchissant*, to make free—*af* for *ad*, and *franc*, free. See **FRANK**, **FRANCHISE**.] To make free.

Affranchisement (af-fran'chíz-ment), *n.* The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude.

Affray† (af-fráp), *v. t.* and *i.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and Fr. *frapper*, to strike.] To strike. They benc ymett, both ready to *affray*. *Spenser.*

Affray (af-frá'), *n.* [O. Fr. *affrai*, *esfrei*, Mod. Fr. *affroi*, Pr. *esfrei*, terror, and formerly also outcry, disturbance, from Pr. *esfrejar*, *esfreidar*, to frighten, from L. L. *exfrigidare*—L. *ex*, intense, and *frigidus*, cold. Wedgwood and others, however, derive the word from L. *frago*, a crushing, from *frag*, root of *frango*, to break (and allied to E. *break*). *Fray* is an abbreviated form.] 1 † Fear.

Full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*. *Spenser.*

2 A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance; specifically, in law, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. [A fighting in private is not in a legal sense an *affray*.]—**SYN.** Quarrel, brawl, scuffle, encounter, fight, contest, feud, tumult, disturbance.

Affray (af-frá'), *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*, O. or Prov. Fr. *affraier*, *effroyer*, Pr. *esfrejar*, *esfreidar*, to frighten. See the noun.] To frighten; to terrify; to give a shock to.

The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet *Affray* his ears. *Keats.*

Affrayer (af-frá-ér), *n.* One who raises, or is engaged in, affrays or riots. "Felonous, night-walkers, *affrayers*." *M. Dalton* [Rare.]

Affrayment† (af-frá-ment), *n.* Same as *Affray*.

Affright (af-frát'), *v. t.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *fright*.] To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight. *Smart.*

Affrighter (af-frát-ér), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Crabb.*

Affrightment (af-frát-ment), *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.

Affret† (af-fret'), *n.* [It. *affrettare*, to hasten. See **FRET**, to rub.] A furious onset or attack.

With the terror of their fierce *affret* They rudely bore to ground both man and horse. *Spenser.*

Affrication† (af-frik'shon), *n.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *friction*.] The act of rubbing. See **FRICITION**. *Boyle.*

Affriended† **Affriended**† (af-frend'ed), *a.* Made friends; reconciled. "Deadly foes so faithfully *affriended*." *Spenser.*

Affright (af-frit'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *afsyrtian*, *afsyrtan*, to frighten—prefix *af*, intense, and *syrtian*, to frighten. See **FRIGHT**.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm.

When in their naked, native force display'd, Look answers look, *affrighting* and afraid. *Crabbe.*

SYN. To terrify, frighten, alarm, dismay, daunt, intimidate, appal, shock, confound, dishearten, dispirit.

Affright (af-frit'), *n.* 1. Sudden or great fear; terror: it expresses a stronger impression than *fear* or *apprehension*, and perhaps less than *terror*.

He looks beheld him with *affright*, and before him with despair. *Goldsmith.*

2. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

The gods upbraid our sufferings, By sending these *affrights*. *B. Jonson.*

Affrightedly (af-frit'ed-lí), *adv.* In an affrighted manner; with fright.

Affrighten (af-frit'n), *v. t.* To terrify; to affright.

Affrightful (af-frit'ful), *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful. "Affrightful accidents." *Bp. Hall.*

Affrightment (af-frit-ment), *n.* 1. The act of terrifying.

Since your *affrightment* (you) could not make her open unto you. *Brome.*

2. The state of being frightened; affright; terror. "With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near." *Jer. Taylor.*

Passionate words or blows . . . fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*. *Locke.*

Affront (af-frunt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L. *frons*, *frontis*, front, face.] 1 † *Lit.* to meet or encounter face to face; to confront; to front; to face.

That he, as 'twere by accident, might here *Affront* Ophelia. *Shak.*

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Hayward.*

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; to insult; to offend by insolence; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.

Only our foe, Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem Of our integrity. *Milton.*

3. To put to shame or confusion; to put out of countenance: it may be unintentionally. **Affront** (af-frunt'), *n.* 1 † Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront*. *B. Jonson.*

I walk'd about admired of all and dreaded On hostile ground, no one daring my *affront*. *Milton.*

2. An act of an insulting or disrespectful character; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an outrage; an insult. "An *affront* to our understanding." *Addison.*

Of hate they violated The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*. *Milton.*

3. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonyus . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief. *Arbuthnot.*

— **Affront, Insult, Outrage.** *Affront*, an intentional act of disrespect, often rendered the more galling as being given in the presence of others; *insult*, a direct and personal attack intended to humiliate or degrade; *outrage*, an insult or affront of the grossest kind, implying an extreme breach of the laws of society. An *insult* aggravated by personal violence becomes an *outrage*.

Captious persons construe every innocent freedom into an *affront*. When people are in a state of animosity, they seek opportunities of offering each other *insults*. Intoxication or violent passion impels men to the commission of *outrages*. *Crabb.*

Affronté (af-frunt-é), *a.* [Fr. In *her* (a) *front* to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other aspectant on an escutcheon, a kind of bearing which is otherwise called *confronté*, and stands opposed to *adorné*. (b) Facing the spectator, as the lion in the crest of Scotland. (c) Applied to a savage's head that on a charge is full faced.]

Affrontedly† (af-frunt'ed-lí), *adv.* In a manner to affront; provokingly. *Bacon.*

Affronter (af-frunt-ér), *n.* One who affronts.

Affronting (af-frunt'ing), *a.* Contumelious; abusive. "Words *affronting* and reproachful." *Watts.*

Affrontingly (af-frunt'ing-lí), *adv.* In an affronting manner.

Affrontive† (af-frunt'iv), *a.* Giving offence; tending to offend; abusive. "How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy." *South.*

Affrontiveness (af-frunt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality that gives offence. *Asa* [Rare.]



Affronté.

Affuse (af-fûs), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *afused*; ppr. *afusing*. [*L. affundō, affusum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour out.] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

1. First *afused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle*.
Affusion (af-fûzhon), *n.* 1. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid, as water upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*. *Whalley*.

2. In med. the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as by a shower-bath, &c.

Affy (af-fî), *v. t.* [*Fr. after, It. affidare*—*L. af* for *ad*, to, and *fidēs, faith*.] 1. To betroth; to affiancé.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shak.*

2. To bind; to join.

Personal respects rather seem to *affy* me unto that yem. *Mentzies*.

Affy (af-fî), *v. t.* To trust; to confide.

I do *affy* in thy uprightness. *Shak.*

Afghan (af-gan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan. — 2. The language of the Afghans. — 3. A kind of carriage blanket.

Afghan (af-gan), *a.* Of or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

Afield (a-fêld), *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and field*.] 1. To the field; in the field. 'We drove *afield*.'

Milton.

What keeps Garth so long *afield*? *Sir W. Scott*.

2. Astray; off the right path.

Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five? *Fred. Loe*.

Afile (a-fîl), *v. t.* To file; to polish or refine. See **AFFILE**.

Afire (a-fîr), *a.* or *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and fire*.] On fire.

The match is left *afire*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Aflame (a-flâm), *a.* or *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and flame*.] Flaming; glowing. 'Aflame with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst.'

George Eliot.

Aflat (a-flat), *a.* or *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and flat*.] On a level with the ground.

Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground. *Bacon*.

Aflaut (a-flant), *a.* or *adv.* In a flaunting manner; with showy equipage or dress. 'His hat all *aflaut* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.' *Copley*.

Aflight, *s. i.* To be terrified; alarmed. 'Herbert *aflight*.' *Gower*.

Aflight, *s. i.* To terrify; to alarm.

Judas . . . took a special pleasure to see them so *aflight*. *Sir T. More*.

Afloat (a-flôt), *adv.* or *a.* [*Prefix a, on, and float* (which see).] 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat*.

2. *Pig*, moving; passing from place to place; in circulation; as, a rumour is *afloat*. — 3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat*.

Afoam (a-fôm), *adv.* or *a.* [*Prefix a, on, and foam*.] In a foaming state; foaming; as, the water was all *afoam*.

Afoot (a-fût), *adv.* or *a.* [*Prefix a, on, and foot*.] 1. On foot; borne by the feet; in a condition to walk, especially after sickness.

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle*.

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot*.

Afore (a-fôr), *adv.* [*Prefix a, at, and fore*; A. Sax. *æfore, æforan*. Except as a nautical word *afore* is now obsolete or provincial in all its senses. It is almost uniformly employed in Scotland for *before*.] *Before*. (a) In front; in the fore part; specifically (*naut.*), in the fore part of a vessel.

Approaching night, he reared high *afore*
His body, monstrous, horrible, and vast. *Spenser*.

(b) In time foregone or past.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shak.*

(c) *Before*, in position.

WE you go on *afore*! *Shak.*

Afore (a-fôr), *conj.* Rather than; before.

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,
And such a pride— What will you do?—
Tell truth. *B. Jonson*.

Afore (a-fôr), *prep.* 1. *Before*. (a) In time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*

(b) In position, station, or rank.

In the Trinity none is *afore* or after another. *Athenian Creed*.

(c) In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of. 'Afore God, I speak simply.' *B. Jonson*. 'Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.' *B. Jonson*. — 2. *Naut.* before; more toward the head of a ship than; further forward or nearer the stem than; as, *afore* the windlass—*Afore* the mast, applied to a common sailor who does duty on the main deck, and has no special office on board the ship.

Aforegoing (a-fôr-gô-ing), *a.* Going before. See **FORGOING**, which is chiefly used.

Aforehand (a-fôr-hand), *adv.* 1. In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand*.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. *Mark* xiv. a.

2. Well advanced; not behindhand; hence, in satisfactory pecuniary circumstances; as, he is *aforehand* with the world. 'Aforehand in all matters of power.' *Bacon*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Aforementioned (a-fôr-men-shond), *a.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Aforenamed (a-fôr-nâmd), *a.* Named before.

Aforesaid (a-fôr-sed), *a.* Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part.

Aforethought (a-fôr-thât), *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder.

Aforetime (a-fôr-tîm), *adv.* In time past; in a former time.

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. *Rom.* xv. a.

Aforme-caste, *s. i.* [*Aforme* = *afore*, and *cast*.] Premeditated. *Chaucer*.

Afortiori (â-fôr-ah-ôr-î), [*L.*] For a stronger reason. In logic, a term employed in a chain of reasoning, to imply that what follows is a more powerful argument than what has been already adduced. It is also used by mathematicians in the same signification.

Afoul (a-foul), *adv.* or *a.* [*Prefix a, on, and foul*.] Not free; in collision; entangled; as, the brig ran *afoul* of the steamer.

Afraid (a-frâd), *a.* [*O. E. afrayd, afrayds*, &c., pp. of the obsolete verb *afray*, to frighten. See **AFRAY**.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful; followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid* of death.

Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid*. *Mat.* xiv. 27.

[*Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*. In colloquial language I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection, &c., or to make a statement sound less positive; as, I am *afraid* you are wrong; I am *afraid* that argument won't hold.]

Afrancesado (a-frân-thâ-sâ-rhō), *n.* [*Sp.*] A term given to the members of that party in Spain who, during the war of independence (1808 to 1814), allied themselves to the French.

Afresh. See **AFRIT**.

Afresh (a-fresh), *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and fresh*.] Anew; again; after intermission.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh*. *Heb.* vi. 6.

Afric (af-rik), *a.* Same as *African*. 'Afric shore.' *Milton*.

African (af-rik-an), *a.* Pertaining to Africa. — *African hemp*, or *African bowstring hemp*, one of the names of the fibre obtained from the leaves of the *Sansevieria guineensis*, nat. order Liliaceæ. — *African oak* or *teak*, a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia africana*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ.

African (af-rik-an), *n.* 1. A native of Africa. 2. The African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*). [Rare.]

Africanism (af-rik-an-izm), *n.* A word, phrase, or custom peculiar to Africa.

Africanize (af-rik-an-iz), *v. t.* 1. To give an African character to. — 2. To place under negro domination. *Barlett*. [American.]

Afright, *s. i.* In fear; terrified.

Myn herte is sore *afright*. *Chaucer*.

Afrit, **Afreet** (af-rit', af-rêt'), *n.* In *Mohammedan myth*, a powerful evil jinn or demon. Written also *Afreet*, *Afrite*.

Afront (a-frunt'), *adv.* [*Prefix a, on, and front*.] In front.

These four came all *afront*. *Shak.*

Aft (aft), *a.* or *adv.* [*A. Sax. aft, eft, after*, behind; Goth. *afra*, from A. Sax. *af, af*,

Goth. *af*, E. *af*. See **AFTER**.] *Naut.* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship; as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further towards the stern.—*Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern.

Aft, **Aften** (aft, afn), *adv.* Off; often. [Scotch.]

Afloat (aft-kas-l), *n.* *Naut.* an elevation on the after-part of ships of war, for the purpose of fighting; opposed to *forecastle*.

After (aft'er), *a.* [*A. Sax. after*, a compar. from *af, E. af*, -ter being the compar. syllable, seen as *ther* in *whether*, *hither*, as *der* in *under*. See **OF**.] 1. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an *after* period of life; in this sense often combined with the following noun; as, *after-ages*. — 2. *Naut.* more *aft*, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.

After (aft'er), *prep.* 1. Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another. — 2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. (This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.)

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. *Mat.* xxvi. 32.]

3. In pursuit of; in search of; engaged about; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *1 Sam.* xxiv. 14.

Ye shall not go *after* other gods. *Deut.* vi. 14.

As the hart panteth *after* water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God. *Ps.* xli. 1.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of; as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael. — 5. According to; in proportion to; in accordance with. 'After its intrinsic value.' *Bacon*.

O Lord deal not with us *after* our sins . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities. *Common Prayer*.

6. According to the direction and influence of; according to the demands or appetites of.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. *Rom.* viii. 13.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to; as, *after* Shakspeare I class Milton as our greatest poet. — 8. Concerning; as, to inquire *after* a person. — *After all*, when all has been taken into view, and there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding; as, *after all*, things are not so bad as they looked.

After (aft'er), *adv.* 1. Later in time; afterwards; as, it was about the space of three hours *after*.

First, let her show her face, and *after* speak. *Shak.*

2. Behind; in pursuit; as, to follow *after*. 'I'll *after*.' *Shak.* (Though apparently an adverb the word is often, however, really a preposition, the object being understood.)

After-age (aft'er-âj), *n.* A later age or time; posterity. 'For all succeeding time and *after-age*.' *Oldham*.

To *after-age* thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue. *Milton*.

Most commonly used in the plural.

What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of their religion? *Addison*.

After-birth (aft'er-bêrth), *n.* That which is excluded from the uterus after the birth of a child; it includes the placenta, part of umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Called also *Secundinae*.

After-body (aft'er-bo-dî), *n.* That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat, as seen from the stern. The term is, however, more particularly used in expressing the figure or shape of that part of the ship.

After-burthen (aft'er-bêr-then), *n.* The after-birth; a term frequently employed in the depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688.

After-cabin (aft'er-kab-in), *n.* The best or stern cabin of a vessel. Sometimes called the *Saloon*.

After-clap (aft'er-klap), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. 'Those dreadful *after-claps*.' *South*.

After-come (aft'er-kum), *n.* What comes after; consequence. 'And how are you to stand the *after-come*?' *Hogg*. [Scotch.]

After-coast (aft'er-kost), *n.* Later coast; expense after the execution of the main design.

After-crop (aft'er-krop), *n.* The second crop in the same year.

After-damp (aft'er-damp), *n.* Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal-mines after an explosion of 'fire-damp' or light carburated hydrogen.

After-designed (aft'er-dē-sind), *a.* In law, designed or specified afterwards.

After-eye (aft'er-ē), *v. t.* To keep one in view.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere let
To after-eye him. *Shak.*

After-feed (aft'er-fēd), *n.* The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and not cut a second time as after-math, but fed off. [Provincial.]

Aftergame (aft'er-gām), *n.* A subsequent game or expedient; a plan laid after the original scheme has failed.

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive;
Still there remains an aftergame to play. *Addison.*

After-grass (aft'er-gras), *n.* The second crop of grass from lands which have been previously mowed the same year.

After-grief (aft'er-grēf), *n.* Grief following on the first outburst.

There are after-griefs . . . which leave behind them scars never to be effaced. *Southey.*

After-growth (aft'er-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed; hence, any form or development naturally arising after any change, social or moral. 'The after-growths which would have to be torn up or broken through.' *J. S. Mill.*

After-guard (aft'er-gārd), *n.* In the navy, the seamen who are stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels to attend and work the after-sails, &c.

After-help (aft'er-hēlp), *n.* Secondary help; subsidiary cause. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Afterhind (aft'er-hind), *adv.* [After, and hind, as in behind.] Afterwards. Written also *Afterhin*, *Afterhind*. [Scotch.]

After-hold (aft'er-hōld), *n.* Naut. that portion of the hold lying behind the mainmast.

The *Glasgow* was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the after-hold. *Southey.*

After-hope (aft'er-hōp), *n.* Future hope. *E. Johnson.*

After-hours (aft'er-ōurz), *n. pl.* Hours that follow; time following. 'That after-hours with sorrow chide us not.' *Shak.*

Afterings (aft'er-ingz), *n. pl.* 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strokings.—2. Latter part of a series of events.

These are the afterings of Christ's sufferings. *Sp. Hall.*

After-leavings (aft'er-lē-vingz), *n. pl.* Return. *Weale.*

After-life (aft'er-lif), *n.* 1. Future life; remainder of life.

My dead face would vex her after-life. *Tennyson.*

2. The life after death.

After-love (aft'er-luv), *n.* Second or future love.

Aftermath (aft'er-math), *n.* [After and math. See MATH.] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *Lattermath*, *Rosen*, or *Rowett*, and in some places, when left long on the ground, *Fog*.

After-mentioned (aft'er-men'ahond), *a.* Mentioned or to be mentioned afterwards; as, the after-mentioned persons.

Aftermost (aft'er-mōst), *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *aftemest*, *aftermest*, a double superlative, *meat* being from *ma + st*, two superlative suffixes. The termination has become falsely assimilated to *most*. See HINDMOST.] Hindmost; naut. nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost*.

Afterness (aft'er-nes), *n.* The state of being or coming after. [Rare.]

Afternoon (aft'er-nōn), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

Afternoon (aft'er-nōn), *a.* Relating to the after part of the day; as, the afternoon watch.

After-note (aft'er-nōt), *n.* In music, the second or unaccented note, the first of every two being naturally accented; one or more small notes that are not *appoggiaturas*, but belong to the preceding instead of the succeeding note.

After-pains (aft'er-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.

After-part (aft'er-pārt), *n.* 1. The latter part.—2. Naut. the part of a ship towards the stern.

After-peak (aft'er-pēk), *n.* Naut. the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in

the run or aftermost portion of the hold: in contradistinction to the *fore-peak*.

After-piece (aft'er-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance.

After-proof (aft'er-prūf), *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; a fact or piece of evidence subsequently becoming known.

After-rake (aft'er-rāk), *n.* Naut. that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after-end of the keel.

After-sail (aft'er-sāl), *n.* Naut. one of the sails on the main and miszen masts.

After-study (aft'er-stu-di), *n.* A study subsequent to another, or that is undertaken at some future time.

As a slender introduction to the after-study of logic, it is not to be despised. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

After-swarm (aft'er-swarm), *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

After-taste (aft'er-tāst), *n.* A taste which succeeds eating or drinking.

After-thought (aft'er-thāt), *n.* Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair. *Dryden.*

After-time (aft'er-tīm), *n.* Succeeding time.

Wheresoever I am sung or told,
In after-time, this also shall be known. *Tennyson.*

More commonly used in the plural.

The mere possession of a fief, or even of a dignity, though originally a means of acquiring nobility, did not of itself confer it in after-times. *Brougham.*

Afterward, **Afterwards** (aft'er-wērd, aft'er-wērdz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *afterswārd*. See WARD.] In later or subsequent time.

After-wise (aft'er-wīz), *a.* Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the after-wise, who, when any project fails, foresee all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

After-wit (aft'er-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes too late.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that after-wit comes too late when the mischief is done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

After-witted (aft'er-wit-ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late; after-wise.

Our fashions of eating make us slothful and un-luxury to labour . . . after-witted (as we call it), un-circumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale.*

After-yard (aft'er-yārd), *n.* Naut. a yard belonging to the miszen-mast.

Aft-meal (aft'mēl), *n.* A meal as an accessory to the main meal, as dessert to dinner; an after or late meal.

At aft-meals who shall pay for the wine? *Thynne.*

Aftmost (aft'mōst), *a.* Naut. situated nearest the stern.

Aft-ward (aft'wērd), *adv.* Naut. towards the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

Aga (ā'gā), *n.* [Turk. *agha*, a great lord, commander.] In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military, also to great landholders, and to the higher officers of the sultan's seraglio. Spelled also *Algha*.

Agabane (ag-a-bā'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk made in Aleppo.

Again (a-gen'), *adv.* [O. E. *agen*; A. Sax. *agēn*, *agegn*, *ongegn*, *ongedn*, *again*; *gēn*, *gegn*, *gegn*, against. See AGAINST.] 1. A second time; once more.

I will not again curse the ground. *Gen. viii. 21.*

2. On another occasion.

For unto which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee? And again, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? And again, . . . Let all the angels of God worship him. *Heb. i. 5.*

3. On the other hand; on the contrary.

The one is my sovereign the other again
Is my kinsman, whom the king hath wronged. *Shak.*

4. Moreover; besides; further.

An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shak.*

5. In return; back; in answer; in restitution. I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
And I did never ask it you again. *Shak.*

Bring us word again which way we shall go. *Deut. i. 22.*

6. Anywhere else; in any other place.

There is not in the world again such a spring and

seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

[The general idea involved in this word is that of return or repetition; as in these phrases—give it back again; give him as much again, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated, &c. There is an idiomatic use of the word in such phrases as, he struck it till it rung again, implying energy on the part of the subject or actor, and reciprocal action or return on that of the object.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang again. *Dickens.]*

—Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated again and again. *Locke.*

Again (a-gān', a-gen'), *prep.* [O. E. and Sc.] 1. Against.

Through treason, again him wrought. *Shakton.*

2. Toward; in the direction to meet.

And praise him for to ride again the queene. *Chaucer.*

Againbuy (a-gān'bi), *v. t.* To redeem.

We hoped that he should have againbought Israel. *Wickliffe.*

Againrising (a-gān'ris-ing), *n.* Resurrection. 'The againrising of deeds men.' *Wickliffe.*

Againsaw (a-gān'sā), *n.* Contradiction.

Againsay (a-gen'sā), *v. t.* [Against for against, and say.] To gainsay. For extract see under AGAINSTAND.

Against (a-genst'), *prep.* [O. E. *agenes*, *ayens*, *agayns*, *ongaynes*, A. Sax. *ā-gegnes*, against. The *es* is an adverbial or genit. termination and the *t* does not properly belong to the word, having been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. The A. Sax. *gegn*, again or against, is only used in compounds; it is the same as *gain* in *gainsay*, *heel. gegn*, *Sw. gen. G. gegen*, against.] 1. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is against the mouth of a river: in this sense it is often preceded by *over*.

Aaron lighted the lamps thereof over against the candlestick. *Num. viii. 3.*

2. In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to; as, twenty votes against ten; this change of measures is against us; against law, reason, or public opinion.

His hand will be against every man. *Gen. xvi. 22.*

3. Towards or upon; so as to meet; in an opposite direction to; as, to strike against a rock; the rain beats against the window; to ride against the wind.—4. Bearing or resting upon; as, to lean against a wall.—5. In provision for; in preparation for.

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this. *Jn. xii. 7.*

—Against time, as in the phrases, a match against time, a race against time, signifies that some specified things have to be done or distance run before the close of a given time.

I always felt as if I was riding a race against time. *Dickens.]*

Againststand (a-gen'stand), *v. t.* [Against for against, and stand.] To oppose; to withstand.

Agait (a-gāt'), *adv.* Same as *Agate*.

Agalactia (a-ga-lak'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gala*, *galactos*, milk.] A deficiency of milk in a mother after child-birth.

Agal-agal (ā-gal-ā-gal), *n.* Same as *Agar-agar*.

Agalaxy (ag-a-lak-si), *n.* Same as *Agalactia*.

Agalloch (ag'al-ok), *n.* Same as *Agallochum*.

Agallochum (a-gal'lok-um), *n.* [Gr. *agalochon*. Origin unknown.] A name given to two kinds of fragrant wood largely used by the orientals as supplying a perfume. The agallochum of Cochin-China is obtained from *Groezylon Agallochum*, a leguminous tree growing in the mountainous regions of that country; while the Indian variety is the wood of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree inhabiting Silihet. Both woods abound in resin and an essential oil which yield the highly esteemed perfume used as incense in religious ceremonies. Agallochum is supposed by some to be the almyr-tree of Scripture. Called also *Agal-wood*, *Eagle-wood*, *Lign-aloes*, and *Calambac*.

Agalma (a-gal'ma), *n.* [Gr., an image.] In law, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.

Agalmatolite (a-gal-mat'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *agalma*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] A name given to a soft stone found in China and resembling statite. It is a clay-slate altered by heat, and by the addition of alka-

lies from the decomposition of jasper. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has the characters of staurolite. It can be cut with the knife and polished; and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, &c. Called also *Figure-stone*, *Lord-stone*, and *Pagoda-stone*.

Agal-wood (Agal-wud). [Usually corrupted to *Agalo-wood*.] See AGALLOCHUM.

Agama (ag-a-ma), n. (Native name in Guinea.) A genus of small scaly reptiles, family Iguanidae. *A. agassizii* changes its colour like the chameleon.

Agamē (ag-am-ē), n. pl. [Gr. *agē*, priv. and *gamos*, marriage.] A name given by some authors to the large division of flowerless or cryptogamic plants, which were supposed formerly to be without the sexes of the more perfect plants.

Agami (ag-a-mi), n. (Native name.) The

woman living promiscuously on a common fund. *Swiver*.

Agaphite (ag-a-fit), n. [After a naturalist Agaphite.] A name sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially the fine blue variety of that stone.

Agar (ag-ar), n. The native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isogloss, a dried sea-weed, the *Gelidium sesuvoides*, much used in the East for soups and jellies.

Agaric (a-gar'ik), n. [Gr. *agorion*, a fungus used as tinder, from *agros*, according to Dioscorides, a town of Samaria, where this fungus abounded.] One of the fungi that form the genus Agaricus. By the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky fungus growing on trunks of trees, like the 'female agaric' (*Polyporus officinalis*), to which the word was originally applied. See AGARICUS and POLYPORUS. — *Agaric mineral*, *mountain-milk*, or *mountain-meal*, one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron.

Agaricia (a-ga-riah'-a), n. (From *Agaricus*, a genus of fungi.) The mushroom madrepora, a genus of coral madreporae, so named from their resemblance to mushrooms.

Agaricini (a-gar'ik-i-ni), n. pl. A group of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toad-stools.

Agaricus (a-gar'ik-us), n. [See AGARIC.] A large and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on

means are used to produce striking varieties of colour in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles*. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, &c. Agate is used by Shakespeare as a symbol of liveness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.

I was never married with an agate till now.

a Henry IV. act. i. sc. 2.

2. An instrument used by gold wire-drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it. 3. Next the cap for the pivots of the compass-cards, so named because formed of a hard siliceous stone, a chalcedony or carnelian, &c.—4. In printing, a kind of type, called also *Ruby* (which see).

Agathis (ag-a-this), n. Same as *Dumetia*. **Agathodamon** (agath-o-dé'mon), n. [Gr. *agathos*, good, and *daimon*, a spirit.] The good genius or spirit, a divinity to whom the ancient Greeks drank a cup of unmixed wine at the end of every repast.

Agathosma (a-ga-thos'ma), n. [Gr. *agathos*, pleasant, and *osmē*, smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Kaffirs mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella* with the grease with which they smear their bodies, giving them a smell unbearable by Europeans.

Agathotes (a-gath'o-tés), n. [Gr. *agathos*, excellent.] A genus of plants found in India, nat. order Gentianaceae. The *A. Chiraya* is the official *chiraya* (which see).

Agathifrons (ag-at'if'r-on), a. [E. *agate*, and I. *fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing agates. *Cavey*.

Agatine (ag-at'in), a. Pertaining to or resembling agate.

Agatine (ag-at'in), v. t. To change into agate.

Agatized wood, a kind of hornstone formed by petrification.

Agaty (ag-at'i), a. Of the nature of agate.

An agaty flint. Woodward.

Agave (a-gá've), n. [Gr. *agavos*, noble.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceae, comprehending the American Aloe. The plants are generally large, and have a massive tuft of fleshy leaves with a spiny apex. They live for many years—ten to seventy—before flowering. When this takes place the tall flowering stem springs from the centre of the tuft of leaves, and grows very rapidly until it reaches a height of 15, 20, or even 40 feet, bearing towards the end a large number of flowers. The best-known species is *A. americana*, which was introduced into Europe in 1561. This yields many important products. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces, when fermented, a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. The fibres of the leaves are formed into thread and ropes, and an extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap; the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops.

Agated (a-gá'ted), pp. or a. [This may be either a word independently formed from prefix *a*, on or at, and the noun *agate*, or, as simply another form of *agate*, *aghat*,

Agami (Piphaia erythron).

Piphaia erythron, an interesting gallinular bird, family Gruidae, a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is of the size of a pheasant, runs with great speed, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog.

Agamē (a-gam'ē), a. [Gr. *agē*, priv. and *gamos*, marriage.] In root applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis.

Agamidae (a-gam'i-dē), n. pl. [*Agamē*, the name of a lizard, and Gr. *eidēs*, resemblance.] A family of lacertilian reptiles, allied to the Iguanidae, characterized by the absence of palatal teeth, a depressed head, inflated skin, and by the caudal scales being imbricated. There are many genera found both in the Old and in the New World. See ICAUIDAE.

Agamist (ag-am'ist), n. [Gr. *agē*, priv. and *gamos*, marriage.] One who does not marry; one who refuses or rejects marriage. 'Agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony.' *Pope, Book of Marryage*.

Agamogamēdis (a-gam'o-jen'o-sis), n. [Gr. *agē*, priv. *gamos*, marriage, and *gamosis*, reproduction.] In root the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis. See AGAMIC.

Agamogenetic (a-gam'o-jen-et'ik), a. Of or pertaining to agamogenesis; produced without the congress of the sexes.

Agamoid (ag-am-oid), a. Pertaining to the Agamidae.

Agamous (ag-am-us), a. [Gr. *agē*, neg. and *gamos*, marriage.] In bot. of or pertaining to the Agamē (which see).

Agapanthus (ag-a-pan'thus), n. [Gr. *agapē*, love, and *anthos*, a flower.] A small genus of ornamental plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceae. The species are perennial herbs from South Africa, with large umbels of bright blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

Agape (a-gá'pē), adv. or a. [Prefix *a*, on, and *gape*.] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention, having the mouth wide open.

There are not come to see this country show.

Which was the young agape. *Yeoman Smith*.

Agape (ag-a-pē), n. [Gr. *agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. Such feasts were held at first without scandal, but afterwards being abused, they were condemned as the Council of Carthage, A.D. 397.

Agapomene (ag-a-pen'o-nē), n. [Gr. *agapē*, love, and *menē*, abode, from *menō*, to remain.] The abode of love; an association of men and

Agaricus disseminatus.

which are produced the naked spores. The majority of this species are furnished with stems, but some are attached to the objects on which they grow by their pileus. Over a thousand species are known, and are arranged in five sections according as the colour of their spores is white, pink, brown, purple, or black. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom (*A. campestris*), and supply a delicious article of food, while others are deleterious and even poisonous. See MUSHROOM.

Agast. See AGHAST.

Agastrie (a-gas'trik), a. [Gr. *a*, without, and *gastro*, gastric, belly.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tape-worm.

Agate (a-gát'), adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *gato*, a road, a way. See GATE.] On the way; going, going; in motion. 'Set him agate again.' *Old play*. 'Set the bells agate.' *Chapman*. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Agate (ag'at), n. [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates*, because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] 1. A siliceous semi-pellucid compound mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with variable proportions of jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, heliotrope, am. carnelian. The varying manner in which these materials are arranged causes the agate when polished to assume some characteristic appearance, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as the ribbon agate, the fortification agate, the zone agate, the star agate, the moss agate, the clouded agate, &c. In some agates vegetable or animal remains have been observed imbedded. Agate is chiefly found in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *pebbles*. Agates are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. They are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Saxony, where also artificial

American Aloe (Agave americana).

bling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. The fibres of the leaves are formed into thread and ropes, and an extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap; the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops.

Agated (a-gá'ted), pp. or a. [This may be either a word independently formed from prefix *a*, on or at, and the noun *agate*, or, as simply another form of *agate*, *aghat*,

modified by the influence and somewhat similar meaning of *pace*. See AGHAST.] Gazing with astonishment.

The French exclaimed the devil was in arms;

All the whole army stood agazed on him. *Shak.*

Age (ā), *n.* [Fr. *âge*; O. Fr. *eage*, and *edage*, age, through rustic or L.L. *ætiatium*, from L. *ætas*, *ætiatē*, an abbrev. of *æviatē*, from *ævum*, life-time, age, which word is really the same as the Gr. *αἰών*, life-time, eternity, and allied to *æti*, ever; Skr. *ay*, in *dyus*, life, and also to E. *aye*. *Eternal* is also from *ævum*.] 1. A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being; the time during which an individual has existed or may exist; as, the *age* of a man; the *age* of a plant; the *age* of the world, or of a rock; my *age* is twenty years.

Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age. *Luke* iii. 23.

2. The latter part of life or long-continued duration; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical powers; the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for age. *Gen.* xlviii. 10.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

3. One of those periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided, as marked by certain characteristics; time of life; as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. *Shak.*

4. The state of having arrived at maturity; mature years; maturity.

He is of age, ask him. *Jn.* ix. 21.

5. Specifically, the completion of the first twenty-one years of one's life, at which time one is legally master of his actions; as, he is of *age*; to come of *age*; to be under *age*; also called *full age*, before which time a person is called an *infant*.

A male at twelve years old may take the oath of allegiance, at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far, at least, that he may enter into a binding marriage, or consent or disagree to one contracted before, and at twenty-one he is at his own disposal, and may alien his lands, goods, and chattels. . . . *Full age* in male or female is twenty-one years, which age is completed on the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of a person's birth. *Wharton.*

6. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch; as, the golden *age*; the *age* of heroes or of chivalry.

The *age* of chivalry is gone. *Burke.*
Intent on her, who rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-aid of some Astorian *age*,
Sat compass'd with professors. *Tennyson.*

The Homeric poems may be regarded by the student of history as great pictures of political and social life, illustrating the whole variety of Greek experience down to the close of that *age*, which saw the tides of Æolic, Ionic, and Dorian migration flow from the west to the east of the *Ægean*. *Prof. Jebb.*

The *age* is often used of the present as a historical period; the times we live in; as, to fully understand the spirit of the *age*. As regards the periods fancifully spoken of as the *golden*, the *silver*, and the *iron age*, see under these adjectives.—7. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn. 'The mystery hid from *ages*.' *Col.* i. 26.—8. A century; the period of one hundred years.

Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five *ages*. *Hallam.*

9. Great length of time; protracted period; as, I haven't seen you for an *age*. 'Tomorrow, and that's an *age* away.' *Tennyson.*

10. Old people generally.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking *age* and whispering lovers made. *Goldsmith.*

—*Age of the moon*, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.—*Geologic age*, or *period*, one of those divisions or periods into which geologic time has been classified according to the prevalence of certain animal or vegetable forms, and the comparative antiquity or recentness of organic remains in the strata; as, the *mesozoic age*, the *age* of reptiles, &c.—The *Archæological Ages* or *Periods* are three—the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age, these names being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, &c., during the particular period. The Stone Age has been subdivided into

two—the Paleolithic and Neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense has no reference to the lapse of time, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress towards civilization. There are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage, stone implements being yet to some extent employed in Britain. The phrase Stone Age, therefore, merely marks the period before the use of bronze, and Bronze Age that before the employment of iron, among any specific people.—*SYN.* Time, period, generation, date, era, epoch, maturity, ripeness.

Age (ā), *v. i.* To grow old; to assume the appearance of old age; as, he *ages* rapidly.

I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-coloured hair here and there. *Lander.*

Age (ā), *v. t.* To leave to the influence of time; to bring to maturity, or to a state fit for use; to give the character of age or ripeness to; as, to *age* wine; to *age* clay, &c.

Aged (ā'ed), *a.* 1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak. 2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

Agedly (ā'ed-ly), *adv.* Like an aged person.

Agedness (ā'ed-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error. *Milton.*

Agee (a-jē), *adv.* Same as *Ajee*.

Ageless (ā'les), *a.* Without age; without definite limits of existence.

Agēn (a-jen'), *adv.* Again.

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agēn*. *Dryden.*

Agency (ā-jen-si), *n.* [L.L. *agentia*, from L. *agens*, ppr. of *ago*, to act. See *ACT*.] 1. The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality. 'The *agency* of providence in the natural world.' *Woodward*.—2. The office of an agent or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.

Agend (ā-jend), *n.* [Contr. for L. *agendum*.] Something that is to be done; specifically in *theol.* a thing to be done, in contradistinction to a thing to be believed. See *AGENDUM*, 1.

For the matter of our worship, our credenda, our *agenda* are all according to the rule. *Witcock.*

Agendum (a-jen'dum), *n.* pl. **Agenda** (a-jen'da). [L., something to be done.] 1. In *theol.* something which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to *credendum*, or something which he is bound to believe. 'The moral and religious credenda and agenda of any good man.' *Coleridge*.—2. pl. (a) Memoranda a memorandum-book. (b) A church service; a ritual or liturgy.

Genesis (a-jen-'e-sis), *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., and *genesis*, generation.) In *physiol.* any anomaly of organization, consisting in absence or imperfect development of parts.

Agent (ā-jent), *a.* [L. *agens*, *agentis*, acting. See *ACT*.] Acting; opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action. 'The body *agent*.' *Bacon*. [Rare.]

Agent (ā-jent), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral *agent*.—2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful *agent*. In *physics*, anything which has power to act upon something else is an *agent*; in *chem.* substances which occasion the decomposition of others, or produce a chemical change on other bodies, are called *agents*; in *med.* anything which affects or tends to affect the human body is called an *agent*.—3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney, solicitor, or other representative of a person, the person represented being called the *principal* in relation to his agent.—*Morbific agents*, in *med.* causes of disease; *therapeutic agents*, the means of treating disease.—A *voluntary* or *free agent* is one that may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will.—*Agent and patient*, in *law*, a person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done; thus when a person who owes money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor the latter may retain out of the

estate as much as satisfies his claim, and is thus said to be *agent and patient*.

Agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* Pertaining to an agent or agency.

Agentship (ā-jent-ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Agaratum (a-jēr-'a-tum), *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, free from, and *geras*, *geratos*, old age.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *A. geniculatum* is a well-known flower-border annual, 1½ foot high, with dense lavender-blue heads, which keep their colour long.

Agénstia (a-jēr'ti-a), *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., and *genvomai*, to taste.) In *med.* a defect or loss of taste, often seen in colds and fevers, or from palsy of the tongue.

Aggelation (a-jel-'a-shon), *n.* [L. *aggelatio*, *aggelationis*—L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and *gelu*, *gelatum*, to freeze, from *gelu*, ice.] Concretion of a fluid into ice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aggeneration (a-jen-'er-'a-shon), *n.* [L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and *E. generation*.] The state of becoming absorbed in and so as to form part of another substance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Agger (ā-jēr), *n.* [L., from *ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] A Latin term signifying an earth-work or any artificial mound or rampart made use of in the attack and defence of a military position.

Aggerate (ā-jēr-'at), *v. t.* [L. *aggero*, *aggeratum*, to form a heap.] To heap up. *Bayley.*

Aggregation (ā-jēr-'a-shon), *n.* A heaping; accumulation. 'Aggregations of sand.' *Ray*. [Rare.]

Aggerose (ā-jēr-'ōs), *a.* In heaps, or formed in heaps. *Dana.*

Aggest (ad-jest'), *v. t.* [L. *aggero*, *aggestum*—*ag* for *ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] To heap up.

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth. *Fuller.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom-'er-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *agglomerated*; ppr. *agglomerating*. [L. *agglomerare*—*ad*, and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn, kindred with *globus*, a globe.] To collect or gather into a mass. 'In one *agglomerated* cluster hung.' *Young.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom-'er-āt), *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. 'Hard, *agglomerating* salts.' *Thomson.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom-'er-āt), *n.* In *geol.* a collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes; when the mass consists of fragments worn and rounded by water it is called a *conglomerate*. Called also *Coarse Ash*.

Agglomerate, Agglomerated (ag-glom-'er-āt, ag-glom-'er-āt-ed), *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; specifically, in *bot.* collected into a head, as the stamens in *Anona* or *Magnolia*, or the male flowers in a pine-tree.

Agglomeration (ag-glom-'er-'a-shon), *n.* 1. The act of agglomerating or state of being agglomerated; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.—2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap.

Agglomerative (ag-glom-'er-'at-iv), *a.* Disposed or having a tendency to gather together or collect.

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge.*

Agglutinant (ag-glū-'tin-ant), *a.* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.

Agglutinant (ag-glū-'tin-ant), *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion. 'Something strengthening and *agglutinant*.' *Gray.*

Agglutinate (ag-glū-'tin-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *agglutinated*; ppr. *agglutinating*. [L. *agglutino*—*ad*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See *GLUTE*.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

Agglutinate (ag-glū-'tin-āt), *a.* United as by glue; joined.—*Agglutinate languages*, languages in the second stage of development, or that midway between the monosyllabic and inflectional stages. The suffixes for inflection are glued to the root, but retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the body of the word; the root stands at the head of the word and undergoes no modification, while the suffixes often undergo vowel modification by what has been called the law of harmony, every such ending having two forms, one with a heavy vowel and another with a light, these forms being employed in conformity with the character of the vowel in the root, thus, from Turk. *baba*, father, we have *baba-lar-um-dan*, from our fathers, but from

dada, grandfather, *dada-ler-in-den*, from their grandfathers. Called also *Agglutinative*. *Agglutinating*, *Polysynthetic*, or *Terminational Languages*.

Agglutinating (ag-glū'tin-āt-ing), *a.* In philol. characterized by agglutination; agglutinates. See AGGLUTINATE, *a.*

Agglutination (ag-glū'tin-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts. — 2. In philol. the most characteristic feature of the Turanian languages, consisting in a union of formative elements with roots in such a way that both retain a kind of semi-independence and the root is never obscured. See AGGLUTINATE, *a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts began soon to coalesce, so as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element. *Max Müller.*

Agglutinative (ag-glū'tin-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion; as, an *agglutinative* substance. — 2. In philol. exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinates; as, an *agglutinative* language.

There was a very good reason why the Turanian languages should have remained in this second or *agglutinative* stage. It was felt essential that the radical portion of each word should stand out in distinct relief and never be obscured or absorbed, as happens in the third or inflectional stage. *Max Müller.*

Aggrace (ag-grās'), *v. t.* 1. To show grace or favour to. *Spenser.* — 2. To make beautiful or graceful.

And that which all faire works doth most *aggrace*,
The art which all that wrought appeared in no place. *Spenser.*

Aggrace (ag-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favour. 'Courteous *aggrace*.' *Spenser.*

Aggrandisable (ag-gran-diz-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being aggrandized.

Aggrandization (ag-gran-diz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of aggrandizing.

No part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts. *Waterhouse.*

Aggrandize (ag-gran-diz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *aggrandized*; ppr. *aggrandizing*. [*Fr. aggrandir* — *L. prefix ag* for *ad*, to, and *grandis*, grand.] 1. To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honour; to exalt; as, to *aggrandize* a family. 'His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son.' *Prescott.* — 2. To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports these may proceed
From small matters *aggrandized*. *Wollaston.*

3. To widen the scope of; to enlarge, extend, or elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions. *Watts.*

4. To increase. 'Aggrandize their tortures.' *Sir T. Herbert.* — SYN. To augment, exalt, promote, prefer, advance, enlarge, increase.

Aggrandize (ag-gran-diz), *v. i.* To grow or become greater. 'Follies, continued till old age, do *aggrandize* and become horrid.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Aggrandisement (ag-gran-diz-ment), *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honour; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandisement* of his own family.

The chief movers and mainstays were the papal and the imperial power; the *aggrandisement* or domination of which has been the drift of almost all the politics, intrigues, and wars which have employed and distracted Europe to this day. *Burke.*

SYN. Augmentation, exaltation, enlargement, advancement, promotion, preferment. **Aggrandizer** (ag-gran-diz-ēr), *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honour.

Aggrappes (ag-graps'), *n. pl.* [*O. Fr. Fr. egrappe*, a hook; *O. H. G. krapfo*, a clasp; allied to *E. grab*, &c.] Hooks and eyes used in armour or in ordinary costume.

Aggrate (ag-grāt'), *v. t.* [*It. aggratare* — *L. ag* for *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.] To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*. *Spenser.*

Aggravable (ag-gra-vā-bl), *a.* Calculated to aggravate; capable of aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols. *Dr. Merr.*

Aggravate (ag-gra-vāt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *aggravated*; ppr. *aggravating*. [*L. aggravare*, and *gravis*, heavy, whence *grave*, *grief*, &c.] 1. To add to; to increase.

Ford's a knave, and I will *aggravate* his style (that is, add to his titles): thou, Master Brook, shalt know him for a knave and cuckold. *Shak.*

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store. *Shak.*

2. To make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to make more enormous, or less excusable; to intensify; as, to *aggravate* the evils of life; to *aggravate* pain or punishment. 'To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene.' *Prescott.* — 3. To exaggerate; to give colouring to in description; to give an exaggerated representation of; as, to *aggravate* circumstances. — 4. To provoke; to irritate; to tease. [*Colloq.*]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know. *Dickens.*

SYN. To heighten, raise, make worse, increase, magnify, exaggerate, tease, irritate.

Aggravating (ag-gra-vāt-ing), *p. and a.* 1. Provoking; annoying; colloquially applied to persons as well as things; as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. 'Which makes it only the more *aggravating*.' *Thackeray.* — 2. In law, making worse or more heinous; as, *aggravating* circumstances.

Aggravatingly (ag-gra-vāt-ing-ly), *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

Aggravation (ag-gra-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making worse: used of evils, physical or moral; hence, the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, or crime. — 2. Exaggeration in a representation; heightened description.

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head. *Addison.*

3. Provocation; irritation. *Dickens.* [*Colloq.*] **Aggregate** (ag-grē-gāt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *aggregated*; ppr. *aggregating*. [*L. aggrego*, *aggregatum*, to collect in troops — *ad*, and *gregis*, *gregis*, a herd or band, whence *gregarious*.] To bring together; to collect into a sum, mass, or body. 'The *aggregated* soil.' *Milton.*

Aggregate (ag-grē-gāt'), *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; as, the *aggregate* amount of charges.

In making bread, for example, the labour employed about the thing itself is that of the baker; but the labour of the miller, though employed directly in the production, not of bread but of flour, is equally part of the *aggregate* sum of labour by which the bread is produced. *J. S. Mill.*

Specifically, (a) in *geol.* composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means; as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (b) In *anat.* formed into clusters; as, *aggregate* glands, those which are clustered together, as the tonsils, the salivary, pancreatic, and mammary glands. (c) In *bot.* composed of many small florets having a common undivided receptacle, the anthers being distinct and separate, the florets commonly standing on stalks, and each having a partial calyx: said of flowers. — *Corporation aggregate*, in law, see under CORPORATION.

Aggregate (ag-grē-gāt'), *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stones, brick, timber, &c.: it differs from a *compound* in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*. 'Some *aggregate* whose units are partially independent.' *H. Spencer.* — In the *aggregate*, taken altogether; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming in the *aggregate* his general course of conduct. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Aggregately (ag-grē-gāt-ly), *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. *Chatterfield.*

Aggregation (ag-grē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass.

Each genus is made up by the *aggregation* of species. *Carpentier.*

2. An assemblage or conglomeration of particulars or units; an aggregate.

Aggregative (ag-grē-gāt-iv), *a.* 1. Taken together; collective. 'In the *disjunctive* not the *aggregative* sense.' *Spelman.* — 2. Gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His (Mirabeau's) sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him. *Carlyle.*

Aggregator (ag-grē-gāt-ēr), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

Aggress (ag-gres'), *v. i.* [*L. aggredior*, *aggressus* — *ad*, and *gradior*, to go, *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degrees*, &c.] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offence; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to be first to assault or invade.

Tell *aggressing* France
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

Aggress (ag-gres'), *v. t.* To attack. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Aggression (ag-gres'), *n.* Aggression; attack. 'Military *aggressions* upon others.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Aggression (ag-grē'shon), *n.* The first attack or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy; as, to make an *aggression*. 'Aggressions of power.' *Hallam.* — SYN. Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offence.

Aggressive (ag-gres-iv), *a.* Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aggressiveness (ag-gres-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive.

Aggressor (ag-gres-ēr), *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

Aggrievance, **Aggrievance** (ag-grē-vāns), *n.* [See AGGRIEVE.] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance. 'Aggrievances laid urged against you by your mother.' *Beau. & F.* [Rare.]

Aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *aggrieved*; ppr. *aggrieving*. [*O. Fr. agrevier*, to weigh down, from *grever*, to oppress, from *L. gravis*, heavy, whence also *grief*, *grave*, *aggravate*, &c.] 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict; to grieve. 'Which yet *aggrieves* my heart.' *Spenser.* — 2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike aggrieved by the tyranny of a bad king. *Macaulay.*

Aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. My heart *aggrieved* that such a wretch should reign. *Mir. for Mags.*

Aggroup (ag-grūp'), *v. t.* [*Prefix ag* for *ad*, to, and *group*.] To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, in statuary, painting, or description.

Bodies of divers natures which are *aggregated* (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

Agba (ā'ga). See AGA.

Aghanee (ag-hā'nē), *n.* [*Hind. aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghān*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the chief rice crop in Hindustan. It is the middle of the three crops, being laid down along with the Bhadooe crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *Amun* in lower Bengal.

Aghast (a-gast'), *a. or p.* [*From prefix a*, intens., and stem seen in *Goth. gaisjan*, *us-gaisjan*, to terrify, *us-geisjan*, to be astonished, *Ice. geisli*, panic, *Dan. gysse*, to shudder; comp. also *O. or Prov. E. gast*, *gaster*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastness*, *gastful*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. Written also *agast*, which is etymologically the better spelling.

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

[Formerly *aghash* might be used as a present, a preterite, or an infinitive. 'Or other grisly thing that him *aghash*.' *Spenser.* 'This hand, that Balthasar so sore *agaste*.' *Chaucer.*

'Now dere suster myn, what may it be
That me *agasteth* in my dream?' quod she. *Chaucer.*

Followed by a reflexive pronoun it might have a passive meaning.

The rynges on the temple dore that honged,
And eek the dores, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcita somwhat hym *agaste*. *Chaucer.*

Agible (ā'i-bl), *a.* [*L. ago*, to do.] Capable of being done; doable. 'When they were fit for *agible* things.' *Sir A. Shirley.*

Agile (ā'il), *a.* [*Fr. agile*, *L. agilis*, from *ago*. See ACT.] Nimble; having the faculty

of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

And bending forward struck his *agile* heels. *Shak.*
 SYN. Active, alert, nimble, brisk, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, ready.

Agilely (aj'il-lī), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner.

Agileness (aj'il-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.
Agility (aj'il-tē), *n.* [L. *agilitas*. See AGILE.]
 1. The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour.

2.† Powerful agency.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat.

Agallochum (a-gil'ō-kum), *n.* Aloes-wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Agio (ā'jī-ō), *n.* [It. *agio*, *aggio*, exchange, discount.] 1. In com. the difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper money and metallic coin: usually connected with continental rates of exchange.

It was wonderful to hear him talk about millions and *agios*, discounts, and what Rothschild was doing, and Baring Brothers. *Thackeray.*

2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

Agiosymandron, **Agiosymandrum** (ā'jī-ō-si-man'dron, ā'jī-ō-si-man'drum), *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *symaino*, to show.] An instrument of wood or metal to make a sound on being struck, used by Christians in place of bells, in countries subject to the Turks, who forbid their use.

Agiotage (ā'jī-ōt-ā'), *n.* The management or manoeuvres by which speculators in stocks or public funds contrive, by disseminating false rumours or otherwise, to lower or enhance their price; stock-jobbing.

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Landau.*

Agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *agister*, to give lodgings, to take in cattle to feed, from *giste* (mod. Fr. *gîte*), a lodging, from L. *jacitum*, from *jacere*, to lie.] 1. In law, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others: used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.

Agistage, **Agistment** (a-jist'ā, a-jist'ment), *n.* [See AGIST.] 1. In law, the taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land. (b) The price paid for such feeding. (c) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax.

Agistor (a-jist'at-or), *n.* Same as *Agister*.
Agistor, **Agistor** (a-jist'ēr), *n.* An officer of a royal forest, having the care of cattle agisted, and collecting the money for the same.

Agitable (aj'it-a-bl), *a.* [See AGITATE.] Capable of being agitated or shaken; capable of being debated or discussed.

Agitate (aj'it-āt), *v. t. pres. & pp. agitated; ppr. agitating.* [L. *agitō*, *agitatum*, freq. from *ago*. See ACT.] 1. To move or force into violent irregular action; to shake or move briskly; as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.—2. To disturb, or excite into tumult; to perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions. *Johnson.*

3. To discuss; to debate; to arouse public attention to, by speeches, articles, pamphlets, and the like; as, to *agitate* a question. 'This controversy hotly *agitated* among the moderns.' *Boyle.*—4. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation. 'When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.' *Edison Basilike.*—5.† To move or actuate.

Where dwells this sovereign arbitrary soul,
 Which does the human animal controul,
 Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole! *Blackmore.*

SYN. To move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract, revolve, consider, deliberate, discuss, debate, canvass, controvert, examine.

Agitate (aj'it-āt), *v. i.* To engage in agitation; to arouse or attempt to arouse public attention to some political or social question; as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

Agitated (aj'it-āt-ed), *a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation; as, in an *agitated* manner. 'An *agitated* countenance.' *Thackeray.*

Agitating (aj'it-āt-ing), *a.* Calculated to agitate, rouse, or excite; as, an *agitating* occurrence, discourse, &c.

Agitation (aj'it-āt-shon), *n.* The act of agitating, or state of being agitated: (a) the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*. (b) Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion. (c) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate. 'Speculative questions, the *agitation* of which has ever been the chief aversion of English statesmen.'

Froude.—'The project now in *agitation* for repealing the Test Act.' *Swift.* (d) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, &c.; as, he went on a tour of *agitation*.—SYN. Disturbance, commotion, excitement, emotion, trepidation, tremor.

Agitative (aj'it-āt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

Agitato (aj-ē-tā'tō), [It.] In music, a broken, hurried, or restless style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

Agitator (aj'it-āt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which agitates; specifically, (a) one who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up, or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

History will prove Shakspeare's aphorism, 'There's magic in a name,' especially for the working of evil. The political *agitators* who give nicknames are guided by this aphorism. *Miss Strickland.*

(b) In *mach*, a rotating beater for thoroughly mixing and agitating substances suspended mechanically in water, as the pulp in paper-making.—2. A name given to certain officers in the time of Cromwell appointed by the army to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment. [In this sense the proper spelling is probably *Adjutor*, meaning not one who agitates but one who assists.]

They proceeded from those elective tribunals called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army. *Hallam.*

Aglaia (ag-lā'ī-a), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* one of the three Graces.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Luther, 15th September, 1857.

Aglee, **Agley** (ag-lē, a-gly'), *adv.* [Scotch.] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. *Burns.*
Aglet, **Agilet** (ag'let, ag'let), *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point, from *aiguille*, a needle; L. *acicula* for *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

1. A tag or metal sheathing of a lace or of the points or ribbons, generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, &c., as ornaments, and are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms. In this sense written also *Aguillette*. 'His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25l.' *Sir J. Hayward.*—2.† In bot. a pendant at the ends of the stems of flowers, as in the rose and tulip; an anther.

Aglet-baby (ag'let-bā-bl), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See AGLET.

Marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby*. *Shak.*

Aglist (a-glist'), *a.* Glistening; as, *aglist* with dew.

Aglow (a-glo'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *glow*.] In a glow; glowing; as, her cheeks were all *aglow*.

The landscape was all *aglow* with the crimson of the setting sun. *W. Collins.*

Aglutition (ag-glū-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *a*, priv., and *glutitō*, to swallow.] Inability to swallow.

Agminal (ag'min-al), *a.* [L. *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago*, to drive.] Pertaining to an army or troop. *Bailey.*

Agnaal (ag'nāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *agnægl*—ange, pain, and *nægl*, nail.] 1. A hangnail.—2.† A corn on the foot.

Aginate (ag'nāt), *n.* [L. *agnatus*, *adnascor*—ad, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born. See NATURE.] Any male relation by the father's side.

Aginate (ag'nāt), *a.* [See the noun.] 1. Related or akin by the father's side.—2. Allied; as, 'agnate words.' *Porrmall.* [Rare.]

Agnatic (ag-na'tik), *a.* Pertaining to descent

by the male line of ancestors. 'Agnatic succession.' *Blackstone.* [Rare.]
Agnation (ag-na'shon), *n.* [L. *agnatio*. See AGNATE, *n.*] 1. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line: distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.—2. Alliance or relationship generally. [Rare.]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere. *Præval.*

Agnel (ag'nol), *n.* [O. Fr. *agnel*, a lamb, from L. *agnellus*, dim. of *agnus*, a lamb, from the figure struck on the coin.] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers, bearing the figure of the paschal lamb. It was called also *Mouton d'Or* and *Agnel d'Or*.
Agnition (ag-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *agnitio*, from *agnosco*, *agnitum*, to recognize—ad, and *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know.] Acknowledgment.
Agnize (ag-niz'), *v. t.* To acknowledge; to own.

I do *agnize*
 A natural and prompt alacrity,
 I find in hardness, and do undertake
 These present wars against the Ottomites. *Shak.*

Agnote, **Agnote** (ag-nō'tē, ag-nō'tē), *n.* pl. [From Gr. *agnōō*, not to perceive or know.] 1. A sect of the fourth century, followers of Theophrastus the Cappadocian, who questioned the omniscience of God.—2. A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Agnology (ag-nol-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *agnōia*, ignorance, and *logos*, discourse.] In *metaph.* the doctrine or theory of ignorance, in which it is determined what we are and can be ignorant of, and what we are necessarily ignorant of: a doctrine having an important place in the philosophy of Prof. Ferrier.

Agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* [L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and *nomen*, a name. See NAME.] 1. An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as *Africanus* added to P. Cornelius Scipio. Hence.—2. Any additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

Agnominate (ag-nom'in-āt), *v. t.* [L. *agnomino*—*ag* for *ad*, and *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See NAME.] To name.

The flowing current's silver streams
 Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Locrine.*

Agnomination (ag-nom'in-āt-shon), *n.* 1. An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname.—2. Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using words so resembling in close proximity to one another (see ANOMINATION); as, 'Scott of Scottstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.'

Our bards hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. . . . So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: . . . 'In selva selvo a me: Più caro cuore.' *Herwell.*

Agnostic (ag-nos'tik or a-nos'tik), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gnōstikos*, good at knowing, from *gignōskō*, to know.] One of a school of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe. This school holds that the mind of man is limited to an *a posteriori* knowledge of phenomena and the relative, and that, therefore, the infinite, the absolute, and the unconditioned are beyond all experience, and consequently beyond its range.

Agnostic (ag-nos'tik or a-nos'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines.
Agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm or a-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The doctrines of the agnostics. 2. The act of holding the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnotherium (ag-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *agnōō*, not to know, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] Same as *Amphicyon*.

Agnus (ag'nus), *n.* [L.] An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of our Saviour; an *agnus Dei*.

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them. *Brewster.*

Agnus Castus (ag'nus kas'tus), *n.* A species of Vitis (*V. Agnus Castus*), nat. order Verbenaceæ, called *castus* (L.), chaste, and having attributed to it the imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name *agnos* to Gr. *hagnos*,

chests. It rises 8 or 10 feet high with spikes of flowers, and is a native of the countries round the Mediterranean.
Agnes Dei (ag'nes déi). [*L. Lamb of God.*]
 1. One of the titles of Christ. John 1. 29.—

Agnes Dei that belonged to Charlemagne.—From
 Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral.

2. In *A. Cath. Ch.* (a) a medal, or more frequently a cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross, supposed to possess great virtues, such as preserving those who carry it in faith from accidents, etc. (b) A prayer in the office of the mass beginning with these words.—3. In *Great Ch.* the cloth which covers the communion service, bearing the figure of a lamb.
Agnes Scythicus (ag'us sith'ik-us). n. [*L.*] The Scythian lamb, a name applied to the rhinoceros of the fern *Cibotium barometris*, which is covered with silky shaggy hairs.

Agnes Scythicus (*Cibotium barometris*).

and when inverted and artificially trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb. The plant is a native of Tartary, and was formerly reported to have a semi-animal semi-vegetable nature.

Ag (a-gó), a. or adv. (really a pp.). [Shortened form of *agone*.] Fast, gone; as, a year ago.

Ag (a-gog), adv. [Prefix a, on, and gog, w. past, to shake, of which *joy* and *Sc. shag* seem to be forms. comp. *Prov. E. gog*, a bog, *gog-mire*, a quagmire.] In a state of desire, highly excited by eagerness after an object.

See previous state, and all agog
 To dash through thick and thin. *Croquet.*

Agogged (a-gog'ed), a. Having staring eyes.

'A little agogged in his eyes.' *Lawer* [Rare.]

Agoging (a-gog'ing), adv. [Prefix a for on, and verbal noun *going*, lit. on the going.] 1. In motion, used only with transitive verbs, as, to set a mill agoging.—2. On the point of going, about to go, ready to go; as, he is agoging immediately. [Vulgar.]

Agon (á-gón), n. [Or See AGONY.] A contest for a prize. *Abp. Banerjé.*

Agone (a-gón), pp. or adv. [*A. Sax. agón*, gone, past, from *præti* a, away, and *gán*, *gán*, gone. Wadsworth and others, however, regard this word as changed from *O. E. gwon*, in which the *y* represents the particular augment *ge*.] Ago, past, since.

My master left me, because three days agone I fell sick. *1 Sam. 33. 13.*

Agone (ag'ón), n. An agonie line. See AGONY.

Agonic (a-gón'ik), a. [*Gr. a, priv. and gónic*, an angle.] Not forming an angle.—*Agonic line*, the name given by Prof. August to two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical. One of these lines, called

the American agone, is in the Western Hemisphere, and the other, or Asiatic, is in the Eastern Hemisphere. Although they extend from south to north, they do not coincide with the meridians, but intersect them under different angles.

Agonism (ag'ón-izm), n. [*Gr. agónizma*. See AGONIZ.] Contention for a prize. [Rare.]

Agonist (ag'ón-ist), n. [*Gr. agónista*. See AGONY.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant, a champion. Milton has given the name 'Samson Agonistes' to his tragedy, from Samson's exploits in slaying the Philistines. 2. *Ecceles* a name given by Donatus to such of his disciples as hesitated to contend for the truth by preaching at markets and fairs.

Agonistarch (ag-on-ist'ark), n. [*Gr. agónista*, a prize-fighter, and *archos*, a ruler.] One who trained persons to compete in public games.

Agonistia (ag'ón-ist-ia), n. One who contends in public games.

Agonistic, **Agonistical** (ag'ón-ist'ik, ag'ón-ist'ik-al), a. [See AGONY.] Pertaining to contests of strength, or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as for female or argumentative contests. [Rare.]

As a scholar he (Dr. Parr) was brilliant, but he commanded his power in agonistic displays. *Dr. Gwynne.*

Agonistically (ag'ón-ist'ik-al-ly), adv. In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

Agonistics (ag'ón-ist'iks), n. The art or quasi science of contending in public games or prize-fighting.

Agonize (ag'ón-iz), v. t. pret. & pp. *agonized*; pp. *agonizing*. [*Gr. agónizomai*, to contend for a prize. See AGONY.] To writh with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and agonize at every pore. *Pope.*

Agonize (ag'ón-iz), v. t. To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

He agonized his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray.*

Agonizing (ag'ón-iz-ing), a. Giving extreme pain, causing great agony; as, agonizing pains.

Agonizingly (ag'ón-iz-ing-ly), adv. In an agonizing manner, with extreme anguish.

Agonothete (a-gón'ó-thét), n. [*Gr. agónothetis*—*agón*, contest, and *thetis*, to appoint.] One of the officials who presided over the public games in Greece.

Agonothetic (a-gón'ó-thet'ik), a. Pertaining to the office of an agonothete.

Agonus (ag'ón-us), n. Same as *Agonophorus*.

Agony (ag'ón-í), n. [*Gr. agónia*, struggle, anguish, from *agón*, an assembly, specifically applied to the concourse of people at the athletic games of Greece, thence to the struggle for a prize, and then to a contest or struggle of any kind, from *agó*, to lead, to bring together.] 1. A violent contest or striving.

Will he have then desecrated himself of all these innumerable, he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. *Dr. H. More.*

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that precedes natural death; as, the death-agony in this sense often used in the plural, as, he is in the agonies of death.—3. The supreme struggle for life in the immediate presence of extreme danger or violent death, accompanied with excessive mental anguish or terror.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
 Of some strong victim in his agony. *Byron.*

4. Extreme bodily or mental pain; intense suffering.

That death were better than such agony.
 As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Shakspeare.*

Specifically.—A. The sufferings of our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane.—*Agony*, *Anguish*. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause writhing of the body, continued and excruciating general pain, anguish is now generally used of great mental distress, though in older English such expressions as 'the anguish of a wound' were common.—*BYN* Anguish, torment, three, struggle, distress, pangs, suffering.

Agood! (a-gú'), adv. In earnest. 'I made her weep agood.' *Shakspeare.*

Agora (ag'ó-ra), n. The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the *forum* of the Romans.

Agouara (a-gó-ri-ra), n. [Name in South America.] A species of racoon (*Procyon canisverna*), called also the crab-eating racoon, from its habit of eating all kinds of crustaceans and molluscs, marine and ter-

restrial. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and its size is equal to an average fox.

Agouti (a-gó'ti), n. [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, of the family *Talpida*, and the sole member of the genus *Solenodon*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail

Agouti (*Solenodon paradoxus*).

of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrews. All the feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one.

Agouti (a-gó'ti), n. The Indian name of several species of rodent mammals, family *Cavidae*, genus *Dasyprocta* or *Chloromys*. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped agouti (*D. Agouti*), is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore-paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind-feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted, so that it is

Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*).

permeated as game in Brazil. Spelled also *Agouty*.

Agroas (a-grá's), v. t. Same as *Aggraves*.

Agromatist (a-grum'at-ist), n. [*Gr. a, priv. and grammata*, a letter.] An illiterate person. *Bailey.*

Agrophis (ag'r-fis), n. [*Gr. a, neg. and graphé*, to write, from there being no markings on the petals.] A genus of plants belonging to the *Liliaceae*, and nearly allied to the squilla and hyacinth. *A. nutans* is the common wild hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* of Linnaeus.

Agrarian (a-grá'ri-an), a. [*L. agrarius*, from *agrum*, a field. See *AGER*.] 1. Relating to lands, especially public lands, pertaining to the equitable division of public lands; as, agrarian laws.

His grace's landed possessions are inevitably involving in an agrarian experiment. *Burke.*

2. Growing in fields; wild; said of plants.

The charlock is only an agrarian form of *Brassica*. *Prof. Burman.*

—*Agrarian laws*, in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens.—*Agrarian murder*, *agrorian outrage*, an outrage or murder brought about by some dispute as to the occupancy of land.

Agrarian (a-grá'ri-an), n. 1. One in favour of an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country.—2. An agrarian law. 'An equal agrarian is a perpetual law.' *Harrington* [Rare.]

Agrarianism (a-grá'ri-an-izm), n. The act of upholding an equal division of lands and

and *nomes*, a rule.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

Agros, *†* pret. of *agris*.

Agrostemma (ag-rō-stem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a wreath.] A Linnean genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceae. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus *Lychnis*, from which it only differs in the elongated segments of the calyx limb, in the petals being without a prominent scale at the base of the expanded portion, and in the capsule opening by valves alternate with and not opposite to the calyx segments. *A.* (*Lychnis*) *Githago* (the common corn-cockle), with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the section as now limited.

Agrostis (a-gros'tis), *n.* [Gr. *agrostis*, the name of several grasses.] A genus of grasses, consisting of many species found in the temperate and cold climates of the world. They are valuable as pasture-grasses. The genus is distinguished from other grasses by having membranous and awless empty glumes. The bent-grasses belong to this genus.

Agrostography (a-gros-to-gra-fī), *n.* A description of grasses.

Agrostology (a-gros-to-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *agrostis*, a grass, and *logos*, speech.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Aground (a-ground'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a-* = at or on, and *ground*.] 1. On the ground—a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water.—2. *Fig.* brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like; as, the speaker is *aground*.

Agrouppment (a-grōp'ment), *n.* [Fr. *agrouper* to group. See **GROUP**.] The arrangement of a group in a picture or in statuary; grouping.

Aguardiente (a-gwar-dē-ent's), *n.* [Sp. *contr.* for *aguis ardiente*, burning water.] 1. A second-class brandy made from the red wines of Spain and Portugal, as also from the refuse of the grapes left in the wine-press, the scrapings of casks and vats, and deposits in bottles, generally flavoured with anise. It is the popular spirituous beverage in these countries.—2. A Mexican alcoholic drink distilled from the fermented juice of the agave. Called also *Pulque* (which see).

Agua-tosa (a-gwa-tōs), *n.* The *Bufo aquia*, family Bufonidae, a gigantic species of toad found in Intertropical America and the West Indies. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snoring kind of bellow, chiefly during night. It is very voracious, and being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbadoes into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that destroy the plantations.

Ague (ā'gū), *n.* [Fr. *ague*, acute; *fièvre ague* (*L. febris acuta*), acute fever; *L. acutus*, sharp. See **ACUTE**, **ACID**.] 1. The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents.—2. A periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan, the paroxysm leaving the patient in apparent health, and returning daily, or every second or third day. It arises from marsh miasmata, a temperature above 60° being however apparently required to produce it.—3. Chillsiness; a chill or state of shivering not resulting from disease.

Ague (ā'gū), *v.t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Heywood*. [Rare.]

Ague-cake (ā'gū-kāk), *n.* The tumour caused by enlargement and hardening of the spleen. It is often the consequence of intermittent fever or ague.

Agued (ā'gūd), *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear; characterized by shivering. 'With flight and *agued* fear.' *Shak.*

Ague-drop (ā'gū-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium, or the liquor arsenialis of the Pharmacopoeia. It is also known as *Powder's Solution*.

Ague-fit (ā'gū-fīt), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; chillsiness.

This *ague-fit* of fear is overblown. *Shak.*

Ague-proof (ā'gū-prūf), *a.* Proof against ague. 'I am not *ague-proof*.' *Shak.*

Ague-war (ā'gū-wēr), *v.t.* [Fr. *aguerrir*, from *guerrir*, war.] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. 'An army the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe.' *Lord Lyttelton*.

Ague-spell (ā'gū-spēl), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent ague. 'His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.' *Gay*.

Ague-tree (ā'gū-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to *assafras* on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Aguiler, *†* *n.* [Fr. *aiguille*, a needle.] A needle-case. *Chaucer*.

Aguisse, **Aguisse** (ā'gū-ise), *v.t.* [See **GUISE**.] To dress; to adorn. 'Wherewith above all knights ye bravely seem *aguisied*.' *Spenser*.

Aguisse (ā'gū-ise), *n.* Dress. 'Their fashions and brave *aguisse*.' *Dr. H. More*.

Aguish (ā'gū-ish), *a.* 1. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague; as, an *aguish* fever.

Her *aguish* love now grows and burns. *Granville*.

2. Productive of agues; as, an *aguish* locality.

Aguishness (ā'gū-ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being aguish; chilliness.

Agynous (ā'jin-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gynē*, a female.] In bot. applied to plants having no female organs.

Ah (ā), [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion; comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Gr. *a*, *d*, Skr. *a*, *ah*, *ah*.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Aha (ā-hā), [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*; comp. G. *aha*, Skr. *ahā*, *ahāha*.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features. Pa. xxv. 21.

Aha (ā'hā), *n.* [See **HA-HA**.] A sunk fence, not visible without near approach. More commonly spelled *Ha-ha* or *Hah-hah*.

Ahead (ā-head'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, at, and *head*.] 1. Headlong; without restraint; head foremost.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

2. In or to the front; in advance; before; as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way; he soon ran *ahead* of us; specifically (*naut.*), before or in front of a vessel, or in the direction to which a vessel's head is directed; farther forward: in opposition to *astern*; as, to lie *ahead*; to move *ahead*.

The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us. *Fielding*.

—To run *ahead* of one's reckoning (*naut.*), to sail beyond the places erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning as the ship's station.—To go *ahead*, a phrase originating in the United States, but now common in Britain, signifying to push forward; to be enterprising or speculative; generally used, as an admonition, in the imperative mood, 'go *ahead*;' and not rarely as an adjective; as, a *go-ahead* person.

Aheap (ā-hēp), *a.* or *adv.* [Apparently from prefix *a*, on or in, and *heap*; but possibly the word, in first extract at any rate, is really another form of the O.E. *awhæpe*, to astonish. See **AWHAP**.] 1. In a quiver or tremble with terror; having received a shock of fear.

When some fresh brute
Startled me all *ahæp*! and soon I saw
The horrid shape that ever raised my awe. *Wood*.

2. Huddled together through fear; in a crowd.

So did that sudden Apparition scare
All close *ahæp* those small affrighted things (fairies). *Wood*.

Aheight (ā-hīt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on or at, and *height*.] Aloft; on high. 'Look up *aheight*.' *Shak.*

Ahigh (ā-hī'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *high*.] On high. 'One heav'd *ahigh*, to be hurled down below.' *Shak.*

Ahint, **Ahin** (ā-hint', ā-hin'), *prep.* or *adv.* Behind. [Scotch.]

Ahold (ā-hōld'), *adv.* Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. *Shak.*

Ahouai (ā-hōt), *n.* The native name of a Brazilian tree, the *Cerebra* *Ahouai*, nat. order Apocynaceae. It is 20 feet high, its leaves thick and succulent, the wood stinks abominably, and the kernels of the nuts are very poisonous. Written also *Ahovai*.

Ahoi (ā-hoi'), *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoi*.] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

Ahriman (ā'ri-man), *n.* [Per. *ahriman*, Zend, *angro-mainyus*, the malignant destroying spirit.] The evil genius or demon according to the dualistic doctrine of Zoroaster. Ahriman is the personification of malignity, the original source of all moral and physical evil, the chief of the devils and malignant spirits, the king of darkness and of death, and the eternal foe of Ormuzd and his kingdom of light and life.

Ahu (ā'hū), *n.* One of the native names of the common gazelle of Asia. See **GAZELLE**.

A-hull (ā-hul'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *hull*.] *Naut.* a word used with regard to a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side on account of the violence of a storm; she then lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea, her head somewhat turned toward the direction of the wind: applied also to a ship deserted and exposed to tempestuous winds.

A-hungered (ā-hung'gērd'), *a.* [Prefix *a* (for *of*), *intens.*, and *hungered*; it is the same word as *Piers Plowman's* *afyngered*, from A. Sax. *of-hyngrian*, to be very hungry. *A-hungered* is a form of this word.] Pinched with hunger; hungry.

A-hungry (ā-hung'gri), *a.* [Prefix *a*, *intens.*, and *hungry*. See **A-HUNGRED**.] Hungry. 'I am not *a-hungry*.' *Shak.*

Al (ā'), *n.* The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*), so called from having a feeble plaintive cry somewhat like its name. See **SLOTH**.

Alibine (ā'lib-in), *adv.* [Probably from *able*, and *adv. term.* *ins=ling* in darkling; comp. Sc. backings, backwards; or from *Y*, Goth. *wat*, G. *ob*, and same termination.] Perhaps; peradventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

But fare ye weel, auld Nickie-ben!
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men,
Ye *alibine* might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake. *Burns*.

Aich's Metal (īche met'al), *n.* An alloy of iron, copper, and zinc, said to be more tenacious and ductile than gun-metal, named from the patentee Johann *Aich*. Called also *Sterro-metal*.

Aid (ād), *v.t.* [Fr. *aider*, O. Fr. *ajuder*, to help; Fr. *aidar*, *ajudar*, *adjudar*; L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvo*, *adjuvum*, to help—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *juvum*, to help.] To help; to assist; to come to the support or relief of; to succour, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or by preventing or removing obstacles.—*SYN.* To help, assist, support, sustain, succour, relieve.

Aid (ād), *n.* [Fr. *aide*, O. Fr. *aide*, *ajude*. See the verb.] 1. Help; succour; support; assistance.

Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
Gnant, as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid. *Tennyson*.

2. The person or thing that aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant.

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit* viii. 6.

3. In law, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament to the crown for various purposes. 4. In feudal law, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a gift, which afterward became a legal right. The aids of this kind were chiefly three: (a) to ransom the lord when a prisoner; (b) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (c) to marry the lord's eldest daughter. Aids were abolished by 12 Car. II. xxiv.—5. An aide-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

Aid (ād), *n.* A Staffordshire mining term for a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line.

Aidance (ād'ans), *n.* Aid; help; assistance. 'The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason.' *Cortledge*. [Rare.]

Aidant (ād'ant), *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

Be *aidant* and immediate *Shak.*
In the good man's distress.

Aide-de-camp (ād-de-kōn), *n.* pl. *Aides-de-camp* (ād-de-kōn). [Fr.] *Milit.* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, and the like. Written also *Aide-de-camp*.

Aider (ā'dēr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary; an abettor; an accessory.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aider*s of the late rebel. *Burned*.

Aidul (ād'ul), *a.* Giving aid; helpful. 'Aidul to the distresses of God's people.' *By Hall*. [Rare.]

Aidless (ād'les), *a.* Without aid; helpless; without succour; unsupported.

Aid-major (ād-mā-jēr), *n.* The former title of the adjutant of a regiment.

Aiglet (ā'glet), *n.* In her. an eaglet or young eagle.

Aiglet (ā'glet), *n.* See **AGLET**.

Aigre (ā'gēr), *n.* The flowing of the sea. See **EAIGRE**.

Aigre (ā'gēr), *a.* [Fr. from L. *acerem*, sharp. See **ACRID**, **ACID**.] Sharp; sour. 'Like *aigre* droppings into milk.' *Shak.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

Aigremore (â-gér-môr), *n.* [Fr.: origin unknown.] A name given to charcoal when in that state of preparation for the making of gunpowder which renders it fit for the admixture of the other constituent materials.

Algret, Algrète (â-grê, â-grôt), *n.* [See EGBRET.] 1. A name of the small white heron. See EGBRET. 2. In bot. same as *Egret*.—3. A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

Aiguille (â-gwîl), *n.* [Fr.: a needle. See AGLT.] 1. An instrument used by military engineers and others for piercing a rock, for the lodgment of gunpowder in a mine or blast-hole.—2. A name given to the needle-like points or tops of granite, gneiss, quartz, and other crystalline rocks and mountain masses; also applied to sharp-pointed masses of ice on glaciers and elsewhere.

Aiguillette (â-gwîl-ê), *n.* [Fr.: a dim. of *aiguille*, a needle. See AGLT.] 1. A point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace.—2. *Milit.* a tagged point hanging down from the shoulder; also, a braid or cord worn from shoulder to shoulder in some military uniforms.

Aiguisé (â-gwâs-â), *a.* [Fr.: *aiguiser*, to sharpen.] In *her.* applied to a cross with its four ends sharpened, but so as to terminate in obtuse angles. Written also *Eguisé*.

Aigulet (â-gu-lê), *n.* [See AGLT.] A tag or point. *Golden aiguillets.* Spenser.

All (âl), *v.t.* [O.E. *eylen*, A.Sax. *eglian*, to feel pain, to ail; *eglan*, to give pain; *egle*, trouble, grief; *egi*, *egol*, that which pricks, a thistle, an 'ail' or beard of barley (Prov. E.); allied to Goth. *aglo*, affliction; *aglus*, troublesome; perhaps to Sw. *agg*, a prick; E. to *egg* on, and perhaps *ache*, A.Sax. *ache*, ache, pain, and therefore to widely-spread root *ak*. See AOID.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind; to trouble; to be the matter with; used to express some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown; as, *what ails the man?* I know not *what ails him*.

What *aileth* thee, Hagart? Gen. xxi. 17. Rarely used of a specific disease; thus we seldom say a pleurisy *ails him*, but something *ails him*, nothing *ails him*.

All (âl), *v.t.* To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick. Daniel. **All** (âl), *n.* Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. Pope.

Allanthus, Alantus (â-lan-tus, â-lan'tus), *n.* [From *alanto*, the Malacca name for one species, signifying tree of heaven.] A genus of large timber-trees, nat. order Simarubaceae. *A. glandulosus* is a handsome tree of India and China, attaining a height of 60 feet. It is planted in France and Germany to shade public walks, and has been called *false varnish-tree*. The *Bombay Cynthis*, a species of silk-worms, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silk-worms fed on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost, and is more durable.

Ailet (îl), *n.* Same as *Aisle*.

Aileron (âl'êr-on), *n.* Same as *Ailette* (which see).

Ailette, Aillette (âl-êf), *n.* [Fr.: a little wing.] One of the small square shields of arms worn upon the shoulders of knights during a part of the middle ages; the prototype of the modern epaulet. Called also *Aileron*.

Ailment (âl'ment), *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

Allurus (âl'û-rus), *n.* [Gr. *alourous*, a cat.] A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, family Ursidae. *A. rufus*, the only known species, is the panda (which see).

Aim (âm), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esmer*, *aesmer*, to aim or level at, purpose, reckon; Fr. *esmer*, *aesmer*, *adesmar*, to reckon—L. *ad*, to, and *astimare*, to value, consider, reckon. See ESTEM.] 1. To direct a missile towards an object.—2. To point to in a figurative sense; to direct the mind to an object; specifically, (a) to guess; to conjecture.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.—
I aimed so near, when I supposed you loved. Shak.

[Formerly common, but now rare in this sense.] (b) To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavor; as, a man *aims* at distinction, or *aims* to be rich: in all its senses followed by *at* before the object where the object is expressed.—To *cry aim*, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim* when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. Shak.

Aim (âm), *v.t.* To direct or point to a particular object; to level at; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Aim (âm), *n.* 1. The pointing or directing of a missile; the direction of anything to a particular point or object with a view to strike or affect it, as a spear, a blow, a discourse or remark.

Each at head levelled his deadly *aim*. Milton.

2. The direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot; hence, *fig.* the direction in which anything tends.

And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. Shak.

3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be effected; the mark. 'To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.' Shak.—4. A purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are crost. Pope.

5. Conjecture; guess.

He that seeth no mark, must shoot by *aim*. Sp. Tragedy.
It is impossible by *aim* to tell it. Spenser.

—To *give aim*, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are 'wide on the shaft (right) hand; 'wide on the bow (left) hand; 'short'; 'gone'; the distances being measured by bow-lengths. See BOW-HAND.—SYN. End, object, scope, drift, design, purpose, intention, scheme.

Aim-crier (âm'kri-êr), *n.* 1. One who encouraged an archer by crying *aim* when he was about to shoot. Hence—2. An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abettor. 'Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.' Markham.

Aimer (âm'êr), *n.* One that aims.

Aim-frontlet (âm'frunt-let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a gun so as to make it level with the breech, formerly in use among gunners. E. H. Knight.

Aimless (âm'les), *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion. Dryden.

Aimlessly (âm'les-ly), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

Ain (ân), *a.* [See OWN.] Own. [Scotch.]

Ainca, Aines (âns), *adv.* Once. [Scotch.]

Ainent (ânent), *a.* [O.Fr. *aner* (the Mod.Fr. *aller*), to go, from L. *adnare*, originally to swim to;] In *her.* running; applied to beasts.

Ainsell (ân'sel), *n.* Ownself. [Scotch.]

Ain't, An't (ânt), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *are not*; sometimes also used for *is not* and *am not*.

Air (âr), *n.* [Fr. *air*, Pr. *air*, *aire*, L. *aër*, Gr. *aër*, *air*.] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colourless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed, essential to respiration and combustion, and the medium of sounds.

Atmospheric air is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 23 oxygen to 77 nitrogen. These gases are not chemically united, but mixed mechanically. Air contains also $\frac{1}{100}$ of carbonic acid, aqueous vapour, and varying proportions of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, and organic matter. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere*. The specific gravity of the air is to that of water nearly as 1 to 823, and 1000 cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh 304 grains. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the four elements.—2. In *chem.* same as *Gas*; thus oxygen was called *dephlogisticated air*.—3. Air in motion; a light breeze. 'The summer *airs* blow

cool.' Tennyson.—4. Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

You gave it *air* before me. Dryden.

Wind is used in like manner. Hence—5. Intelligence; information; advice.

It grew from the *airs*; which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. Bacon.

6. In music, (a) a tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes which gives music its character; melody; as, a *soft air*. (b) A song or piece of poetry for singing; as, the *air*, 'Sound an Alarm.' (c) The soprano part in a harmonized piece of music.—7. Any piece of poetry. 'The repeated *air* of sad Electra's poet.' Milton. [Rare.]—8. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; as, the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air*.—9. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

Too great liberties taken (in translation) in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new *air* to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. Bp. Leitch.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. Pope.

10. pl. An affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness; chiefly in the phrase to *give one's self airs*.

Mrs. Crackenbury read the paragraph in bitterness of spirit, and discomfited to her followers about the *airs* which that woman was giving herself. Thackeray.

11. pl. The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—12. In painting, (a) that which expresses action; manner; gesture; attitude. (b) The representation of the effect of the atmospheric medium, through which natural objects are viewed.—To *take the air*, to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.—To *take air*, to be divulged; to be made public; as, the story has *taken air*. *Air* is frequently found in composition, and as the compounds are in many cases words of obvious meaning, only those which have a peculiar or specific sense are entered below in alphabetical order.

Air (âr), *v.t.* 1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room. Hence—2. To expose ostentatiously; to display; to bring before public notice; as, to *air one's* views. 'Airing a snowy hand and signet ring.' Tennyson.—3. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.

Air, Ear (âr), *a. and adv.* Early. [Scotch.] 'An *air* winter's a *sair* winter.' Scotch proverb.

Aira (âra), *n.* [Greek name of a kind of dandelion.] Hair-grass, a genus belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ, characterized by two-flowered spikelets. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, but few are of much value as fodder plants. *A. caespitosa* (the tufted hair-grass) is from 2 to 4 feet high, growing in meadows and boggy heaths, where its tufts are useful as stepping-places. It affords a fine cover for game, and constitutes the bulk of bog-hay on moors. Its long, narrow, rough leaves wound the skin if drawn smartly across it.

Airable (âr-a-bl), *a.* Suitable to be sung. Howell. [Rare and obsolete.]

Air-balloon (âr-bal-lôn), *n.* See BALLOON.

Air-bath (âr'bath), *n.* 1. The exposure of the person to the action of the air, recommended by Dr. Franklin.—2. An arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any temperature desired.

Air-bed (âr'bed), *n.* A bed made by inflating an air-tight bed-shaped bag with air.

Air-bladder (âr'blad-dêr), *a.* 1. A vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications. Arbutnot.

2. A bag situated under the back-bone of certain fishes, and which, being full of air, is supposed to assist in breathing, and in regulating the buoyancy of the animal.

Air-bone (âr'bôn), *n.* A bone with a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. Owen.

Air-brake (âr'brâk), *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.

Air-braving (âr'brâv-ing), *a.* Defying the influence of the air. 'Air-braving towers.' Shak.

Air-brick (âr'brik), *n.* An iron box, commonly made of the size and shape of a brick, and perforated with holes, placed in the



Ailettes.

walls of houses as to facilitate the transmission of air, and thus promote ventilation.

Air-built (*Ar'bilt*), *a.* Breasted to the air; having no solid foundation, chimney; as, an air-built castle, air-built hopes.

Air-boat (*Ar'boit*), *a.* An air-gun fitted up in a walking-stick.

Air-casing (*Ar'kasing*), *a.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold, especially the casing round the base of the funnel of a steam-vessel, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

Air-cell (*Ar'sel*), *n.* In bot. one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the blades of sea-weeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float. Called also *Air-chamber*. — 1 Is sent (a) the minute bronchial cells constituting the texture of the lungs, into which the air is conveyed by the ultimate ramifications of the windpipe, for the oxygenation of the blood, (b) the dilatations of the trachea or air tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus.



Air-cells in Cell-weed (*Codium*) (enlarged).

Air-chamber (*Ar'cham*), *n.* 1 Air-cell (which see). — 2 A cavity in a hydraulic machine, such as a fire-engine, the air in which, on being compressed by the admission of water into the chamber, by its elastic force acts as a spring, and equalizes the flow of the liquid.

Air-condenser (*Ar'kon-dens'er*), *a.* An apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a glass vessel with a syringe attached to it, which is used for injecting air into the vessel until the requisite degree of condensation be produced.

Air-cool (*Ar'kon*), *a.* A cone in a marine-engine to receive the gases which enter the hot-well from the air-pump, whence, after ascending, they escape through a pipe at the top.

Air-current (*Ar'kura*), *a.* A general name for the passages in a coal-mine intended for ventilation.

Air-cushion (*Ar'kush-on*), *a.* A cushion made by inflating a bag with air.

Air-draw (*Ar'dro*), *a.* Manna. [Hara.]

Air-drain (*Ar'drain*), *a.* A cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

Air-drawn (*Ar'dran*), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air. The air-drawn dagger. [Shak.]

Air-drill (*Ar'dril*), *a.* A drill driven by the pressure of condensed air. E. H. Knight.

Air-engine (*Ar'en-jin*), *a.* An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power. Condensed air engines have been found to be the best and safest for working the rock-drill in mining operations, the waste air serving to ventilate the mine and reduce the oppressive heat.

Air (*Ar*), *n.* 1. One who airs, or exposes to the air. — 2. A current for drying clothes, &c.

Air-escape (*Ar'en-kap*), *a.* A contrivance for permitting air which has collected in water pipes to escape.

Air-exhauster (*Ar'eks-hast'er*), *n.* 1. An air-trap by which collected air may escape from water-mains, &c. — 2. A contrivance for removing exhausted air from any place intended to be ventilated.

Air-filter (*Ar'il-ter*), *a.* A contrivance for filtering or purifying air. The common method is to make the air pass through a wire screen, and then expose the current to the action of water.

Air-fountain (*Ar'foun-tan*), *a.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a glass vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

Air-funnel (*Ar'fun-nel*), *a.* A vessel a cavity formed by the condensation of a timber in the upper parts of a vessel, to promote the ventilation of the hold.

Air-furnace (*Ar'fir-nas*), *a.* A term used to denote a furnace which has no blast, but only a natural draught.

Air-gas (*Ar'gas*), *a.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapours of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance. The substance so used is called gasoline, and must be such as to evaporate with great

readiness. It is placed in a vessel called a generator, where it is exposed to a current of air, and various contrivances are adopted to promote the evaporation, and prevent the too rapid cooling which the evaporation is liable to bring about.

Air-grating (*Ar'grat-ing*), *a.* A grating to admit air for ventilation.

Air-gun (*Ar'gun*), *a.* A kind of gun in which



Air-gun.

highly-condensed air is used to project the ball. A common variety is shaped like a rifle or musket, a hollow spherical ball, into which air has been forced by a condensing syringe, being attached to it and serving as a reservoir for the condensed air. A portion of this air escapes into the barrel, by the opening of a valve, each time the trigger is drawn, so that it presses against the ball precisely in the same way as gunpowder. Air condensed to $\frac{1}{16}$ of its bulk gives about half the velocity of gunpowder.

Air-holder (*Ar'hoid-er*), *a.* 1. A vessel for holding air for various purposes, as (a) for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a descending column of mercury, (b) for the purpose of keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. In the latter case the air is contained in an inverted vessel which rises and falls in a tank of water, and has the air supplied to it by one pipe and carried off by another. — 2. A gasometer.

Air-hole (*Ar'höl*), *a.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air. — 2. In foundry, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air passing from a core outwards, and which is retained in the metal. Called also a *Blow-hole*.

Airily (*Ar'i-li*), *adv.* In an airy manner, gaily.

Fanny bids her father good-night, and whistles airily. [Dickens.]

Airiness (*Ar'i-nas*), *a.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air, as, the airiness of a country-seat. — 2. Coquetry; levity; as, the airiness of young persons. 'A certain talkativeness and airiness in their (the French) tongue.' [Stowe.]

Airing (*Ar'ing*), *a.* 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying. — 2. Exercise in the open air; a short excursion.

Airing-stage (*Ar'ing-staj*), *a.* A platform on which powder is dried by exposure to sun and air.

Air-jacket (*Ar'jak-et*), *a.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened to render persons buoyant in water.

Airless (*Ar'les*), *a.* Not open to a free current of air, wanting fresh air or communication with open air.

Air-level (*Ar'lev-el*), *a.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

Airings (*Ar'ing*), *a.* A thoughtless, gay person.

Light airings will be won with dogs and hares. [Johnson.]

Air-lock (*Ar'lok*), *a.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are being carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Before entering the latter chambers one must pass through the air-lock, where one remains until the air within it has been brought to the same degree of compression as that in the working chambers.

Air-machine (*Ar'ma-shin*), *a.* In mining, the apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

Airn (*Arn*), *a.* Iron. [Scotch.]

Airo-hydrogen (*Ar'o-hi'dro-jen*), *a.* Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen. — *Airo-Aydrogen blow-pipe*, a blow-pipe in which atmospheric air and hydrogen are burned together in order to produce an intense heat.

Airometer (*Ar-on-oi-ter*), *a.* [Air, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Air-holder* (b).

Air-passage (*Ar'pas-ij*), *n.* 1. In anat. one of the tubes by which air is admitted to the lungs, comprising the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and their minute ramifications. 2. In bot. a large intercellular space in the

stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

Air-pipe (*Ar'pip*), *a.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of, or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically, (a) a pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by the fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. (b) In mining, a pipe or tube made of wood or iron, for conducting or conveying fresh air into levels having but one communication with the atmosphere.

Air-plant (*Ar'plant*), *a.* 1. A general name for the orchids belonging to the genus *Aerides* (which see). — 2. A general term applied to epiphytes which derive all their food from the atmosphere. See *EPHYTES*.

Air-point (*Ar'poit*), *a.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Air-port (*Ar'port*), *a.* A name given to large scuttles in ships' bows for the admission of air when the other ports are down. The Americans call their side-ports also by this name.

Air-pump (*Ar'pump*), *a.* A most valuable pneumatic machine, for the purpose of exhausting the air from a closed vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing what is called a vacuum, which, however, is only partial. It was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, but has since been much improved. The air-pump acts by the elastic force of air, and gradually exhausts the air from the receiver by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water-pump, each successive stroke withdraws the air more and more, a barometer gauge showing the extent of the rarefaction. The exhaustion is limited by the elasticity of the remaining air being no longer capable of opening the valve. Air-pumps are variously constructed; the most common forms

Air-pump.

have two barrels and two pistons wrought by a toothed wheel, as that represented in the annexed cut. See *VACUUM*. — The air-pump of a steam-engine is the pump by which the condensing water and condensed steam are drawn off from the condenser. It is an appendage of every condensing engine, but is not, of course, requisite in high-pressure or non-condensing engines. See *STRAIN-ENGINE*. — *Air-pump bucket*, an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upwards so as to admit the air and water in the down-stroke, and lift it with the up-stroke of the pump.

Air-sac (*Ar'sak*), *n.* In physics, one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones, the cavities of the body, and the gills of birds, and communicating with the lungs. They enlarge the respiratory surface, accelerate circulation, and thus increase muscular energy. They are also supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm.

Air-scuttle (*Ar'skut-l*), *a.* Same as *Air-port*. — **Air-shaft** (*Ar'shaft*), *a.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opening in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, and so causing a free circulation of fresh air through the mine.

Air-slacked (*Ar'slakt*), *a.* Slacked or pulverized by the action of air, or of the moisture in the atmosphere; as, air-slacked lime.

Air-stove (*Ar'stov*), *a.* A stove which is employed to heat a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes, which limited air is then admitted to the apartment requiring to be heated.

basilica pontificia, is *phat* the name given to a collection positive in which the film, after being coloured with dry pigments, is rendered permeable to various, and thus shows the colour in the collodion itself.

Alabaster (al-a-las'tri), n. [L. *alabastrum*, alabaster. See ALABASTER.] 1. A name sometimes given to alabaster. Hence—2. A vase, box, or other vessel formed of alabaster.

Alabaster (al-a-las'tri), n. Same as alabaster.

Alabaster (al-a-las'tri), n. [L. *alabastrum*, alabaster.] A name given to a flower-bird. It was originally applied to the rose-bird. Written also *alabastrum*.

Alack (a-lak'), *interj.* [Probably a form of *alas*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. *Alack!* when once our grace we have forgot. *Shak.*

Alackaday (a-lak-a-day), *interj.* [*Alas-the-day* (Comp. *Woe-a-day*).] An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow. Written also *Alack-the-day*. [Obscure.]

Alack-the-day! I pray you tell me in my boy time or death. *Shak.*

Alacry (a-lak'-ri), v. t. [L. *alacer*, alacry, cheerful, and *facio*, to make.] To make cheerful, to rouse to action, to excite.

Alacryous (a-lak'-ri-us), a. Cheerful, lively. *There were if we were a little more alacryous and exact in the performance of the day.* *Hammond*

Alacryously (a-lak'-ri-us-ly), adv. Cheerfully. **Alacryousness** (a-lak'-ri-us-ness), n. British. 'To infuse some life, some alacryousness into you.' *Hammond*

Alacry (a-lak'-ri), n. [L. *alacris*, from *alacer*, alacry, cheerful.] Cheerfulness; gaiety, sprightliness, more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act, cheerful willingness, as, the soldiers advanced with alacry to meet the enemy. *I have not that alacry of spirits. Hamlet*

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Alantia, **Alantine** (a-lan'tin), n. [G. *alant*, *elecampne*.] An amyloseous or starchy substance obtained from *elecampne*; *inalla* (which see).

Alar (a-lar'), a. [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to or having wings or ala.

Alarged (a-larj'), v. t. 1. Given largely—2. Enlarged. *Wicks*

Alaria (a-lar'-ia), n. [L. *ala*, a wing.] A genus of Alga, inhabiting the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The membranous frond is from 3 to 50 feet long and has a thick midrib. *A. aculeata* is variously called *bedderlock*, *henners*, or *medusa*. The nutritious midrib, stripped of the membranes on each side, is eaten. See *BEDDERLOCK*.

Alarm (a-larm'), n. [Fr. *alarme*, alarm, from *il alarme*, L. *ad arma*, to arms. The *Don Arm* and *G. Arm*, noises, are from the same source.] 1. A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger. 'Bound an alarm in my holy mountain.' *Joel* ii. 1. 2. A hostile attack, a tumult, a broil, a disturbance.

Remember your duty from my unyielding heart; To love's alarm it will not open the gate. *Shak.*

Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms Thy palace fill with insults and alarms. *Pope.*

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger, apprehension; terror, as, there is nothing in his illness to cause alarm.—4. A mechanical contrivance, in the character of a clock or watch, for awakening persons from sleep or rousing their attention.—5. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge.—6. *Alarm*, *Terror*, *Consternation*.

Alarm is a sudden shock of fear agitating the feelings and especially arising from some danger to ourselves or others dear to us, terror, excessive fear, affecting the understanding and the will, though not necessarily accompanied by any apprehension of danger—it might be caused by some supposed supernatural appearance for instance, *consternation*, overwhelming fear accompanied with a certain amount of astonishment, caused by something both terrible and unexpected, completely paralyzing the mental faculties. *St. Fright*, *afright*, *terror*, *consternation*, *dismay*, *agitation*, *disquiet*, *disquietude*.

Alarm (a-larm'), v. t. 1. To call to arms for defence, to give notice of danger, to rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety.—2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror, to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil. 'When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms.' *Tissot*

Alarm-bell (a-larm'-bel), n. A bell that gives notice of danger, as the approach of an enemy, fire, &c. 'On the gates alarm-bells or watch-bells.' *Milton*

Alarm-clock (a-larm'-klok'), n. A clock which can be set so as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep or excite attention.

Alarmed (a-larm'), a. Indicating alarm; as, an alarmed look.

Alarm-gauge (a-larm'-gaj'), n. An automatic contrivance to a steam-engine by which notice is given when the pressure of steam becomes too high, or the water too low in the boiler.

Alarm-gun (a-larm'-gun), n. A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

Alarming (a-larm'-ing'), a. Calculated to rouse alarm, of such a nature as to excite apprehension, as, on the fifth day alarming symptoms appeared.

Alarmingly (a-larm'-ing-ly), adv. In an alarming manner, with alarm, in a manner to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling, intended to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed, alarmingly rapid. *Macaulay*

Alarmist (a-larm'-ist), n. One that excites alarm, one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news, particularly in regard to political matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical royalist, and became one of the most extravagant alarmists of those wretched times. *Macaulay*

Alarm-post (a-larm'-post), n. A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

Alarm-watch (a-larm'-wach'), n. A watch that can be set so as to strike rapidly at a pre-arranged hour, to awaken from sleep or rouse attention.

You shall have a gold alarm-watch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. *See F. Herbert*

Alarm (a-lar'm), n. [A corruption of *alarm*.] 1. A watchword or signal indicating danger or the nearness of an enemy. *Write alarm, drama.* *Shak.*

2. Any loud noise or disturbance. 'Though it pass your patience and mine to endure her loud alarms.' *Shak.*

Alarm (a-lar'm), v. t. To rouse to a sense of danger, as by sounding an alarm; to alarm.

Whispered murder Alarm'd by his scolded the wolf (Whose howl's his watch, then with his steady pace Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

Alarm-bell (a-lar'm'-bel), n. Same as *Alarm-bell*. *Shak.*

Alary (a-lar'-i), a. [L. *ala*, a wing.] 1. Relating to the wings of birds and insects. 'The alary system of insects.' *Wallington*.—2. In *anal.* and *bot* wing-shaped.

Alas (a-las'), *exclam.* [Fr. *alas*, O Fr. *alas*, *Alas*, *Alas*, Fr. *alas*, *ferm*, *ai*, *lance*, *il*, *ai*, *lance*—*ah*, *ah*, and *lance*, weary, unfortunate, from *lance*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See *ALACK-ADAY*.

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shak.*

For pale and wan he was (alas the while) Spurn'd.

Alamodum (a-lar'mo-dum), n. A genus of bivalve mollusks, the river pearl-mussels of North America.

Alate (a-lat'), *adv.* [Prefix *al*, of, and *late*, late, lately.]

Where chiding from afar did slip, There flash'd now a fire. *Greene*

Alated, **Alate** (a-lat'-ed, a-lat'), a. [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings. Specifically, (a) in *bot* applied to stems and leaf-stalks when the edges or angles are longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders. (b) In *conch.* applied to shells having an expanded lip.

A later (a-lat'-er), [L.] From the side; from beside a person; used in the phrase *Legate a later*. See under *LEGATE*.

Alatern, **Alaternus** (a-lar'tern, a-lar'ternus), n. A species of *Rhamnus* or *beckthorn* often planted in English town gardens; *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See *RHAMNUS*.

Alauda (a-lau'-da), n. The genus of insectivorous birds to which the lark belongs, containing many species, found in all parts of the globe, and distinguished everywhere for their vigilance and their singing on the wing when soaring upward in the air. See *LARK*.

Alaudine (a-lau'-di-ne), n. pl. The lark family (See *LARK*). The larks are sometimes classed as a sub-family (*Alaudine*) of the finches (*Fringillidae*).

Alb, **Albe** (alb), n. [L. *alba*, white (see *albus*, garment, understood).] A clerical vestment worn by Roman Catholic priests while officiating in the more solemn functions of the divine office. It is a long robe of white linen reaching to the feet, bound round the waist by a cincture, and fitting more

closely to the body than the surplice. In front at the foot, embroidery or orphrey work, of a form usually square or oblong, is attached, and at the wrists several enrichments appear. These ornaments are called the *apars* of the alb. It was originally the common dress of ecclesiastics.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white, The bishops don'd their *albs* and *copes* of state. *Forster*

Albacore (al'-ba-kor'), n. [Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, Fr. *albacore*, from *Ar* *ba*, a young camel, a young cow or heifer, and the article *al*.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, especially to the Pacific tunny (*Thunnus Pacificus*). Written also *Albacore*.

Albadara (al'-ba-dara), n. The Arabian cabalistic name for the meamod joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary gifts were anciently ascribed.

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Albadara (al'-ba-dara), n

Albata (al-bā'tā) n. [L. *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, tin, and copper, often with antimony and silver, united in various proportions. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, daggers, &c. Called also *British Plate* and *German-silver*.

No one but the genuine article, but a substitution, a kind of albata. C. A. Lane

Albatross, **Albatross** (al-bā'trōs) n. (Fr. *albatros*, in Flacourt and Damper *albatros*, a corruption of Sp. *Alcatraz*, originally a pelican, but also applied to other aquatic birds. Marcel Devic (in supplement to Little's Dictionary) takes *alcatraz* to be equivalent to *Alcatraz* (Ar. *al-qadīr*), the bucket of a norie or water-wheel, the term being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *aspid* or water-carrier, from being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below the bill.) An aquatic natorial bird, family *Procellariidae*, of which the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) is

Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*)

the best known species. The bill is straight, the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of their expanded wings. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and in Behring's Straits, and have been known to accompany ships for whole days without ever resting on the waves. From this habit it is regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors. It being reckoned unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his 'Ancient Mariner'.

Alba, **Albus**, **albus** **Albiter** **Spenser** **Albiter** (al-bā'tē) conj. (A compound of the old *al* in the sense of though, be, and *iter*, and equivalent to *be it so*, comp. Chaucer's 'al spake he, 'al have I,' he also uses the fuller form 'al be it so that.' It is so, admit all that, although, notwithstanding.

Whereas ye say, The Lord maketh it, *albeit* I have not spoken. *Albeit* I have it.

Albeit as marked, I speak the truth. *Albeit* as marked.

Albura (al-bū'ra) n. [L. *albus*, white.] In Ar. a shield without ornament or armorial bearings, so called from being white.

Albert, **Albert-chain** (al-bert, al-bert-chain) n. [After the Prince Consort, *Albert*.] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole, where it is secured by a bar or hook.

Albement (al-bē'mēt) a. [L. *albus*, to grow white as an incense from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or rather whitish, moderately white of a pale, hoary aspect.

Albure (al-bū're) n. Same as *Albure*. **Albure** (al-bū're) n. [L. *albus*, white, and *ure*, to make.] The act or process of making white. Chaucer.

Albigenses, **Albigenses** (al-bi-jen-ēs, al-bi-jen-ēs) n. pl. A party of reformers who separated from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, and were ruthlessly persecuted, so called from *Albigens*, a small territory round Albi, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

Albin (al-bīn) n. [L. *albus*, white.] A mineral of an opaque white colour, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

Albinism, **Albinism** (al-bīn-izm, al-bīn-izm) n. The state or condition of an albino, leucopathy.

The peculiarity of *Albinism* as leucopathy is always born with the individual, and may occur among men of any colour. Not as it confined to the human race, having been observed also in horses, rabbits, rats, mice, &c. Birds (white doves and blackbirds are con-

particularly uncommoal taken, and perhaps also in some. *Pop. Sci.*

Albino (al-bīnō) n. pl. **Albinoes** or **Albinos** (al-bīn-ēs) [Fr. from L. *albus*, white.] A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of colouring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinoes occasionally occur among all races of men. The term is also applied to animals characterized by the same peculiarity to physical constitution. See *ALBINO*.

Albion (al-bī-on) n. [Celt. *albin*, white, *al*, height, cliff and *bin*, white, a name given to the island presumably from the white cliffs of the south coast, the first object seen by the early immigrants. Grimm regards *al*, *alp*, a height, as related to *alb* (L. *albus*, white, as indicating the whiteness of snow-clad summits.) An ancient name of Britain, gradually restricted to Scotland, still frequently used in poetry as equivalent to Britain.

Albite (al-bī'tē) n. [L. *albus*, white.] Tetratoprismaic feldspar. Soda feldspar. A name given to feldspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash. Albite forms a constituent part of the granitic rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and of Aberdeen granite.

Alborak (al-bō'rāk) n. [Ar. *al-burak*, from *al*, the article, and *burak*, to flash, barium, lightning splendour.] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

Albuginea (al-bū-jē-nā) n. [See *ALBUTINOSA*.] In anat. the white fibrous covering of the eye. The white, also, a tough fibrous coating of the testicle.

Albuginea (al-bū-jē-nā) n. [Fr. *albugineus*, from L. *albus*, albugineus, whitens, from *albus*, white.] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg. — *Albuginea* *humor*, the aqueous humor of the eye. — *Albuginea* *tunica*, the external covering of the eyeball, the albuginea.

Albuginea (al-bū-jē-nā) n. Same as *Albuginea*. See *ALBUTINOSA*.

Albugo (al-bū-gō) n. [L. from *albus*, white.] The disease of the eye, otherwise called *Leucoma* (which see).

Album (al-bū'm) n. [L. from *albus*, white.] 1. In Rom. antiq. a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and also public transactions were written down. 2. A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or famous pieces of poetry or prose, generally contrabanded by friends. 3. A blank book with ornamental binding for preserving photographic views, cartes de visite, &c. 4. In law, white or silver money paid as rent.

Albumen (al-bū'men) n. [L. from *albus*, white.] 1. In physiol. a substance so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state, serving as the type of the protein compounds or the nitrogenous class of food stuffs. It is a proximate principle, entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, is coagulable by heat at and above 180°, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur. It abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humours of the eye, the fluid of dropsy, the substance called coagulable lymph, in nutritive matters, the juice of flesh, &c. The blood contains about 7 per cent. of albumen. It is the starting point of all the tissues. Vegetable albumen exists in most vegetable juices and many seeds, and has the same composition and properties as animal. Albumen is used to clarify syrups, liquors, and to fix colours in printing. In cookery white of egg is employed for clarifying, but in large operations like sugar refining the serum of blood is used. With lime it forms a cement to masonry broken ware. In bot. the name is applied to the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo. It constitutes the meat of the corns not, the flour or meal of cereals, the roasted part of coffee, &c. Albumen exists either as soluble or as insoluble albumen. The former variety is converted into the latter by the action of heat.

Albumen (al-bū'men) n. v. t. pret. & pp.

albuminized, ppr. *albuminizing*. To convert into albumen, as paper with the white of an egg for photographic purposes.

Album Griseum (al-bū'm grī-shūm) n. The dung of dogs, wolves, hyenas, &c. which, from exposure to the air becomes white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

Albumin (al-bū'm-in) n. Occin, the substance of the cells including the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash.

Albuminoid (al-bū'm-in-oid) n. [L. *albumen*, and Gr. *oides*, resembling.] Like albumen.

Albuminoid (al-bū'm-in-oid) n. A substance resembling albumen. Same as *Protein* (which see).

Albuminous, **Albuminous** (al-bū'm-in-ōs, al-bū'm-in-ōs) a. 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen. — 2. In bot. applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c. **Albuminaceous** (al-bū'm-in-ō-sēs) a. The state of being albuminous.

Albuminaria (al-bū'm-in-ā-rī-ā) n. [L. *albumen*, and Gr. *owen*, urine.] In med. a granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, which gives occasion to the secretion of urine that contains albumen.

Album (al-bū'm) n. Same as *Albumen*. **Album** (al-bū'm) n. [L. *albumen*, from *albus*, white.] A name sometimes given to the fish more commonly called the *Blond*.

Albumin (al-bū'm-in) n. A disease in trees, in which the wood remains like albumen.

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try of art. The salt of wisdom of the alchemists, a double chloride of mercury and arsenic, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made. Although poisonous it was formerly used as a stimulant.

Alephon Lace (a-lē-phōn lās), n. A kind of French lace, with a six-sided mesh of two threads, made of pure, hand-spun linen thread. It is the richest, strongest, finest, and most expensive of the French laces, and is surpassed only by that of Brussels. It receives its name from *Alephon*, the chief town of the department of the Orne. Called also *Alephon Point*.

Alephth (a-lēph'th), n. [Prefix a, on, at, and length.] At full length, along, stretched at full length.

Alephthote (a-lēph'thōt), n. [Gr a, priv., and tepe, a scale.] Not having scales; as, an alephthote fish.

Alephthote (a-lēph'thōt), n. Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

Ale-pote, Ale-pot (ā'pōt, ā'pōt), n. See **ALS-STAKE**. The term ale-pote was sometimes applied to the May-pole.

Ale-pot (ā'pōt), n. A pot or mug for holding ale.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with tooth, salt, and pepper, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and various ale-pot.

Aleppine (a-lēp'pīn), n. Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or its inhabitants.

Aleppine (a-lēp'pīn), n. A native or inhabitant of Aleppo.

Alert (a-lērt'), n. [Fr alerte, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly efforts, and alerte, borrowed from its efforts, on the alert, lit on or to the eminence, from alert, to the, and alert, an acclivity, adj. alert, erect, from L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, to erect.] 1. Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant.

He was always alert . . . to the claims of friendship.

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; nimble. 'An alert young fellow.' Addison.—Syn. Vigilant, watchful, heedful, brisk, nimble, active, lively, quick, prompt.

Alert (a-lērt'), n. A position of vigilance; watch; guard only in the phrase on or upon the alert, upon the watch, on the lookout, guarding against surprise or danger. 'The readiness of one on the alert.' Dickens.

Alertness (a-lērt'ness), n. The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; spiritiveness. Addison.

Ale-shoot (ā'lē-shōt, ā'lē-shōt), n. [Ale, and shoot, or its corrupted form shot, the quota of a tavern-bill. See **SHOOT**.] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

Ale-silver (ā'lē-sīl-vēr), n. A duty anciently paid to the Lord-mayors of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

Ale-stake (ā'lē-stāk), n. A stake bearing a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house. Called also *Ale-pole*, *Ale-post*.

A garland had been set up on his heels. As given as it were for an ale-stake. Chambers.

Ale-taster (ā'lē-tāst-ēr), n. The same as *Ale-sommelier* (which see).

Alethology (a-lē-thī'ol'ō-jī), n. [Gr aletheia, truth, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine of truth, the method of investigating the laws of truth. [Rare.]

Modified logic divides naturally into three parts. The first part treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the highest laws for their discrimination. Alethology. Sir W. Hamilton.

Alethe (a-lē'th), n. [Fr: It. alethe, dim. of

the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; but more particularly that portion between the edge of the opening and the pillar or pilaster which is used to decorate the arch.

Aleurites (a-lē-rī'tēs), n. [Gr aleurites, wheaten bread, from aleuron, wheaten flour—the plants being covered with a mealy substance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceae. The only species, *A. trilepis* (the candle-berry tree), a tree 20 to 40 feet high, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and when dried are used by the Polynesian islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called candle-nuts, or candle-berries.

Aleuronomy (a-lē-ro-mō-nī), n. [Gr aleuron, meal, and monia, divination.] A kind of divination by meal, practiced by the ancients.

Aleurometer (a-lē-ur-ō-mē-tēr), n. [Gr aleuron, wheaten flour, and metron, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland for indicating the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

Ale-vat (ā'lē-vāt), n. A vat in which ale is fermented.

Alew (ā-lē'), n. Halloo; howling; lamentation.

Yet did not lament with loud alew.

As women went. Spenser.

Ale-washed (ā'lē-wāsh't), n. Stopped or soaked in ale. 'Ale-washed with.' Shakspeare.

Ale-wives (ā'lē-wīvz), n. pl. Ale-wives (ā'lē-wīvz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps by will ruggery and hecure, and threaten to beat and butcher an ale-wife. Swift.

Alewife (ā'lē-wīf), n. pl. Alewives (ā'lē-wīvz). [Properly alewife, the Indian name of the fish.] A North American fresh-water fish (*Alosa sapidissima*), 8 to 10 inches long, resembling the shad, and taken in large numbers with that fish.

Alexanders (al-egs-an'dērs), n. The English name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, *Smyrnum* (which see). Called also *Alexander*.

Alexandrian (al-egs-an'dri-an), n. Pertaining to Alexandria. Often applied as an attribute to, or used as a noun for, one who professed or taught in connection with Alexandria, in Egypt.—*Alexandrian Codex*, an important manuscript of the Scriptures, in the British Museum, written on parchment in uncial characters. Its probable date is the fifth or sixth century.—*Alexandrian Library*, the largest collection of books of the ancient world, founded by Ptolemy Soter at Alexandria, in Egypt, and said to have contained 700,000 volumes of the literature of Rome, Greece, and Egypt. Supposed to have been ultimately destroyed by fanatic Arabs A. D. 641.

Alexandrine (al-egs-an'drin), n. 1. A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets, and properly having the pause or break at the end of the third foot: so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander the Great. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The last line of the following extract is an example.

A weeping Alexandrine ends the song
That like a wounded snake drops on slow length
along.

2. The name of several ancient medical preparations, especially a garlic plaster invented by an ancient physician of the name of Alexander. Duglison.

Alexandrite (al-egs-an'drit), n. [After Alexander I., emperor of Russia.] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica-slate of the Urala.

Alexipharmaceutical (a-lēk'ā'fīrm'ē-tāl), n. Same as *Alexipharmaca*. Deane Pierce.

Alexipharmic, **Alexipharmical** (a-lēk'ā'fīrm'īk, a-lēk'ā'fīrm'īk-āl), n. [Or alexo, to ward off, pharmakon, a drug, remedy, poison.] 1. Acting as a means of warding off disease, acting as a remedy.—2. Having the power of warding off the effects of poison, acting as an antidote, antidotal.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone is the heart, but the bone of a deer is alexipharmic. Sir T. Browne.

Alexipharmic (a-lēk'ā'fīrm'īk), n. 1. A medicine, a remedy.

Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the magus of physics: they filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and oriental vires.

2. An antidote to poison or infection.

Alexiteric, **Alexiterical** (a-lēk'ī-tēr'īk, a-lēk'ī-tēr'īk-āl), n. [Or alexo, to ward off, and dīstērion, poison.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

Alexiteric (a-lēk'ī-tēr'īk), n. A medicine to resist the effects of poison or the bite of venomous animals.

Ale-yard (ā'lē-yārd), n. A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used. There were also half-yards and quarter-yards, for pints and half-pints respectively. A 'tricky' ale-yard was also used, in which the narrow end opened into a small globe, so contrived that, in the process of draining, the ale came out on the drinker's face with a spurt.

Aifa, **Aifa-grass** (ā'fā, ā'fā-grās), n. A North African name for *Macrochloa avaricaria* and its fibre, one of the varieties of esparto.

Aifet (ā'fēt), n. [L. L. aifetum, from A. Sax. aifast, a pot to boil in—er, fire, and fast, a vat.] A vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence or guilt.

Al fresco (ā'lē-frēskō), n. [It.] In the open air, cool.

Alga (ā'gā), n. [L.] A sea-weed; one of the algae.

Algae (ā'gē), n. pl. A nat. order of cryptogamic or thallogeous plants found for the most part in the sea and fresh water, comprising sea-weeds. The higher forms have stems bearing leaf-like expansions, and they are often attached to the rocks by roots which, however, do not take food from the rocks. The stem is most frequently absent, and the plant consists of the foliar expansion.



1. *Diatoma albidulum*, a. Spore. b. Vertical view of a spore. c. Vertical section of a spore. 2. *Placodium carolinense*, f. Tetraspore. g. *Dictyonema*, a. Branchlet with a tubercle.

of one or more cells. They are nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they live. The species vary in size from the microscopic diatoms to forms whose trunks exceed those of forest trees, and whose fronds rival the leaves of the palm. They are entirely composed of cellular tissue, and many are edible and nutritious, as carrageen or Irish-moss, dulce, &c. Kelp, iodine, and bromine are products of various species. The algae are also valuable as manure.

Algal (ā'gāl), n. One of the algae (which see).

Algal (ā'gāl), n. Of or pertaining to the algae, having the nature of the algae.

Alga-roba (ā'gā-rōbā), n. [Ar.] 1. The Arabic name of a tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See **CERATONIA**.—2. The name in Panama for the tree *Hymenocle Courbardi*. See **HYMENOCLE**.

Algarot, **Algaroth** (ā'gā-rōt, ā'gā-rōth), n. [From the name of the inventor, *Algaroth*, a celebrated physician of Verona.] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which fails when chloride of antimony is



A. Arch. B. Pillars. C. Althea.

L. ale, a wing. In arch, a small wing of a building, a pilaster or buttress; the face of

ale, alethe; ale, St. John; g. ge; j. job;

a, Fr. ton; ag, sing; ve, them; th, thin;

w, wdg; wh, whig; sh, shura.—See **KRY**.

Alkaline (al'ka-lin), *a.* Having the properties of an alkali — *Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, barytes, strontia. See **ALKALI**. — *Alkaline development*, in *photog.* the development of collodionized sensitive plates by an alkali, or an alkaline salt, combined with pyrogallie acid. To insure success all salts of silver soluble in water must be absent, otherwise the picture is foggy.

Alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

Alkalious (al-kā'lī-us), *a.* Having the properties of alkali. [Rare.]

Alkalize (al'kal-iz-āt or al-ka'līz-āt), *v. t.* To make bodies alkaline. [Rare.] See **ALKALIZE**.

Alkalization (al'ka-liz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

Alkalize (al'ka-liz), *v. t. pret. & pp. alkalized*; *ppr. alkalizing*. To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to; to alkaliify.

Alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* [From *alkali*, and *Gr. eidos*, likeness.] A term applied to a class of nitrogenized compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, usually in combination with organic acids. They generally end in *in* or *ine*, as *morphine*, *quinine*, *aconitine*, *caffeine*, &c. Most alkaloids occur in plants, but some are formed by decomposition. Their alkaline character depends on the nitrogen they contain. Most natural alkaloids contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, but the greater number of artificial ones want the oxygen. The only property common to all alkaloids is that of combining with acids to form salts, and some exhibit an alkaline reaction with colours. Alkaloids form what is termed the *organic bases* of plants. Although formed originally within the plant, it has been found possible to prepare several of these alkaloids by purely artificial means.

Alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

Alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana*, *alcanna*, from *Ar. al-hinna*, henna.] A boraginaceous plant, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa* of some writers) *finetoria*. The root is used to impart a deep red colour to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. It is sometimes employed in the adulteration of port-wine.

Alkanna (al-kan'na), *n.* [Ar. *al-hinna*, henna.] 1. A genus of Mediterranean and oriental plants, nat. order Boraginaceae, closely allied to Lithospermum and Anchusa, in which latter genus it is included by some botanists. It differs from Lithospermum only in having the four small nuts which form its fruit contracted at the base, and from Anchusa in not having the nuts excavated at the base, and in having no scales closing the mouth of the corolla. Alkanet (which see) belongs to this genus. 2. Henna.

Alkarsine (al-kār'sin), *n.* An extremely poisonous liquid containing kakodyle, together with oxidation products of this substance, and formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquor*, characterized by its insupportable smell and high degree of spontaneous combustibility when exposed to air. From this latter quality and the poisonous fumes which it evolves it has been proposed to employ it as a deadly agent in war. A shell filled with it would, in bursting, it is said, involve a ship in fire and destroy the crew by its vapour. See **KAKODYLE**.

Alkebengi (al-kē-ken'ji), *n.* [Ar. *al-kubeny*, a kind of resin obtained near Herat.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant called *Physalis Alkebengi*. The scarlet fruit inclosed in the enlarged red calyx makes the plant very ornamental in the beginning of winter. The fruit is edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

Alkenna, **Alhenna** (al-ken'na, al-hen'na), *n.* Same as *Henna*.

Alkermes (al-kēr'mēs), *n.* [Ar. See **KERMES**.] The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red colour was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flavouring matters.

Alkohol (al'kō-hoi). Same as *Alcohol*.

Alkoholik (al'kō-hoi'ik), *a.* Same as *Alcoholic*.

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rān'), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *korān*, reading, book, from *qārā*, to read, to teach; the Book by way of emi-

nence, as we say *the Bible* (Gr. *biblos*, a book).] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which indeed all their transactions, civil, legal, military, &c., are regulated; the Koran. It was written by Mohammed, and is considered to present the purest specimen of the classical Arabic, which, however, is very different from the spoken Arabic of modern times.

Alkoran, **Alcoran** (al'kō-rān'), *n.* A high tower on Persian buildings.

Alkoranish (al-kō-rān'ish or al-kō-rān'ish'), *a.* Pertaining to the Koran or Alkoran, or to Mohammedanism.

Alkoranist (al-kō-rān'ist or al-kō-rān'ist'), *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

All (al), *a.* [A Sax. *eal*, *eall*, *al*, Icel. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, G. *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues. Grimm is inclined to regard *all* as identical with W. *oll*, Armor. *holi*, Gr. *holos*, Ocean *sollus*, L. *solutus*, Skr. *sarva*, all, whole. In this view *all* would be the same word as E. *safe*, from Fr. *sauve*, and that from L. *solutus*.] 1. Every one of; the whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively; as, *all men*, *all the men*. — 2. The whole quantity of, with reference to extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all the wheat*; *all the land*; *all the year*; *all the strength*; in *all probability*; to *all appearance*. — 3. It was sometimes used formerly for *any*. 'Without all doubt' (that is, without any particle of doubt). *Shak*.

In like manner *shak* thou do with his ass; and so *shak* thou do with his raiment; and with *all* lost thing of thy brother's. Deut. xxii. 3.

4. Only; alone. 'Thou art *all* my child' (my only child). *Shak*. This, however, may be the use of the word in the extract quoted after **ALL**, *adv.*, 3. When joined to nouns accompanied by the definite article or a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, the article or pronoun comes between it and the noun; as, *all my labour*; *all his goods*; *all these things*. In *all day*, *all night*, *all the summer*, &c., *all* means during the whole, and the phrases are a kind of adverbial accusatives. The article is generally omitted before *day* and *night*, though sometimes inserted as more emphatic.

We will sing to you *all* the day. Tennyson.

[The definite article is for the most part omitted in Shakspeare both before *day* and *night*; in the authorized version of the Bible it is in the great majority of cases supplied before *day* and omitted before *night*.] — Such phrases as *two* (or *twos*) *all*, *three all*, *six all*, are used in certain games to signify that all the players are equal, and they are used even when there are no more than two persons or sides engaged in the game. — For *all*, an elliptical expression, meaning (a) for all times; for all occasions in the future. 'Learn now for *all* . . . I care not for you.' *Shak*. [Now used only in the phrase *once for all*. See **FOR**, 1.] (b) For all the fact that; notwithstanding; although. 'For *all* you are my man.' *Shak*. See **FOR**, 21. *All* is sometimes found redundantly in the phrase *all the whole*.

But *all* the whole inheritance I give. *Shak*.

See another example in extract under **AGAZED**.

All (al), *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; entirely; altogether; quite; as, *all bedewed*; my friend is *all* for amusement; it is *all* gone.

He rode *all* unarmed, and he rode *all* alone. Scott.

In such antique uses (chiefly ballad) as, 'he thought them sixpence *all* too dear', *all* appears to retain its appropriate sense, though in some cases it is nearly pleonastic, or serves only to add a little force to the expression. 'When *all* about the wind doth blow.' *Shak*.

A damsel lay deploring *All* on a rock reclined. Gay.

Perhaps we may also class here such usages as where the *all* seems to draw attention more strongly to a period of time; as, '*All* in the mornynge tyde'; '*All* in the month of May.' Comp. *all* as below. In the following passage—

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head and *all* to brake his skull. Judg. ix. 53.

all is an adverb equivalent to altogether,

while the *to* belongs to the verb following, being commonly used as an intensive prefix to verbs by writers of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; thus, 'he *to-brac* the rock.' *Wickiife*. Pa. cv. 41, which in the common version stands 'he opened the rock.' — 2. Although; as, '*all* were it as the rest.' *Spenser*. — 3. Only; exclusively. 'I shall never marry like my sisters to love my father *all*.' *Shak*. — *All* as, (a) when; as; just when. '*All* as his straying flocks he fed.' *Spenser*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down. Sir W. Scott.

(b) *As if*.

The knee cold blows through my beaten hide,
All as I were through the body gryde. *Spenser*.

— *All* but, nearly; almost; not quite; as, she is *all but* nine years of age. — *All* one, the same thing in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think that my master is a kind of a knave; but that's *all* one if he be but one knave. *Shak*.

— *All* over, thoroughly; entirely; as, 'Dombe-y and Son' is Dickens *all over*. [Colloq.] — *All* out (O.E. and slang), entirely; quite. 'Then come these wykkade Jewes and shewe them *all out*.' *Old MS. quoted by Halliwell*. — *All* the, to all that extent; as, *all the better*; *all the better*; *all the sooner*. See **THE**. — *All* there (Slang), up to the mark; wide-awake; in strict fashion; first-rate.

All (al), *n.* 1. The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, *all* men, or all of a certain number in the mind of the speaker. — 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate; the total.

And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine. Gen. xxxi. 43.

3. One's whole property; as, she has given her *all*. — *And* *all*, and everything else, after an enumeration of particulars; as, the tree fell, nest, young, *and all*. [This phrase does not necessarily imply that there is anything else than what is mentioned.] — *At all*, a phrase used by way of enforcement in negative and interrogative and sometimes other sentences or clauses of a negative import, and meaning, in the least degree, to the least extent, under any circumstances; as, he had no time *at all* at his disposal; have you any friends *at all*? (the interrogator implying that he does not believe the person addressed has any). 'An if this be *at all*' (where the speaker implies a doubt that there is no truth in what he has heard). *Shak*. — *When all comes to all*, in final result. — *All* and *some*, (a) all and sundry, one and all.

Stop your noses, readers, *all* and *some*. Dryden.

(b) *Altogether*; wholly. [Obsolete in both senses.] — *All in all*. See **ALL-IN-ALL**. — *All in the wind* (naut.), a phrase implying that the vessel's head is too close to the wind, so that the sails are shivering. — *In all*, everything reckoned or taken into account; all included; as, there were *in all* at least 400 persons present. — *All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning or adds force to a word, and it is generally more emphatic than *most*. In some instances *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances it is prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen. As a prefix it has sometimes the force of an adverb; as, *all-powerful*, *all-perfect*, *all-important*; sometimes of a noun in the objective case; as, *all-seeing*; sometimes perhaps of a noun in the instrumental case; as, '*all*-disgraced', '*all*-dreaded' (*Shak*). — *disgraced*, *dreaded* by *all*, or entirely, wholly, *disgraced*, *dreaded*.

Alla (al'lā), [It., dat. of the fem. art. *la* = Fr. *la*.] In music, after the manner of; in the style of; as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

Alla-breve (al'lā-brēv or al'lā-brī-vā), [It.] In music, a term signifying a quick time. In which the notes take much less than their usual length.

Alla-capella (al'lā-ka-pel'lā), [It., according to the chapel.] In music, in the ecclesiastical style.

Allagite (al'lā-jit), *n.* A mineral, of a brown or green colour, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque, found in the Hartz, near Elberfeld.

Allah (al'lā), *n.* [Ar. *allah*, God—*al*, the, and *ilah*, a god; allied to Heb. *el*, God.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buyl;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abume; y, Sc. feg.

Allenism (al'yen-izm), *n.* The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *CA. Acad.*

Alienor (al'yen-or), *n.* One who transfers property to another.

Alife (a-lif), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *life*.] In my life.

And that I love, *alife!* *Beau. & Fl.*

Aliferous (a-lif'er-us), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.] Having wings.

Aliform (a-lif'orm), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings; in *anat.* a term applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See **PTERYGOID**.

Aligant (al'i-gant), *n.* Wine of Alicante in Spain. 'Three bottles of *Aligant*.' *Dekker*.

Aliferous (a-lif'er-us), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to carry.] Having wings.

Alight (a-lit'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *alīhtan*, *polīhtan*, to alight or light. See the verb **LIGHT** in this sense.] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage. —2. To fall or descend and settle or lodge; as, a bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Fell down, and on our better'd helms *alight*. *Dryden*.

Alight (a-lit'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, or into, and *light* (which see).] 1. Lighted up. 'The lamps were *alight*.' *Dickens*. —2. Into light. 'He pretended to be blowing it *alight* again.' *Dickens*.

Align (a-lin'), *v. t.* [Fr. *aligner*, to align—*a* for *ad*, to, and *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line.] To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops.

Alignment (a-lin'ment), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of aligning; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; the line on which troops are formed in battle order. —2. In *engin.* the ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile.

Alike (a-līk'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *like*; A. Sax. *alike*, alike. See **LIKE**.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference.

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest. *Fairfax*.

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Ps. cxxxix. 12.*

[This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.]

Alike (a-līk'), *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common.

He fashioneth their hearts *alike*. *Ps. xxxiii. 15.*

However true it may be that all *alike* have sinned, it is far from true that all have sinned *alike*. *Contemporary Review*.

Alike-minded (a-līk'mind-ed), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Sp. Hall*.

Aliment (al'i-ment), *v. t.* In *Soots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself; used especially in reference to the mutual obligation of parents and children to support each other.

Aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, nourishment—*alo*, to nourish, a verbal stem seen also in *lcel. ala*, to nourish; Goth. *alēn*, to grow, *alja*, to nourish; Gael. *al*, food, nurture.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment; anything which feeds or adds to substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth; specifically (*Soots law*), the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dote paid to a pauper by his parish.

The *alimenter* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughter. *Erskine's Inst.*

Alimental (al-i-ment'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

Alimentally (al-i-ment'al-ly), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

Alimentariness (al-i-ment'a-ri-ness), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

Alimentary (al-i-ment'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles. —*Alimentary canal*, in *anat.* the great duct or intestine in an animal body, from which the alimentary portion of the food is absorbed into the system, the useless parts being carried off by it. —*Alimentary debt*, in *Soots law*, a debt incurred for necessities or maintenance. —*Alimentary fund*, a fund set apart for the destination of the giver for an all-

ment to the receiver. If not unreasonable for the rank of the receiver it is not arrestable by creditors.

Alimentation (al'i-ment-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or power of affording nutriment. —2. The state of being nourished.

Alimentiveness (al-i-ment'iv-ness), *n.* In *phren.* the organ that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts us to take nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the zygomatic fossa.

Alimonious (al-i-mō'nī-us), *a.* [See **ALIMONY**.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive. '*Alimonious* humour.' *Harvey*. [Rare.]

Alimony (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* [L. *alimenta*, from *alo*, to feed. See **ALIMENT**.] In law, (a) an allowance out of her husband's estate made for the support of a woman legally separated from him when she is not charged with adultery or wilful desertion. (b) In *Soots law*, aliment. *Braking*.

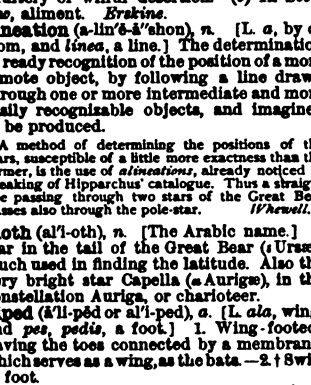
Alimentation (a-lin'm-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *a*, by or from, and *linea*, a line.] The determination or ready recognition of the position of a more remote object, by following a line drawn through one or more intermediate and more easily recognizable objects, and imagined to be produced.

A method of determining the positions of the stars, susceptible of a little more exactness than the former, is the use of *aliments*, already noticed in speaking of Hipparchus' catalogue. Thus a straight line passing through two stars of the Great Bear passes also through the pole-star. *Whevell*.

Alloth (al'i-oth), *n.* [The Arabic name.] A star in the tail of the Great Bear (Ursæ), much used in finding the latitude. Also the very bright star Capella (α Aurigæ), in the constellation Auriga, or charioteer.

Aliped (a-lī-pēd or al'i-pēd), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] 1. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing, as the bat. —2. A swift of foot.

Aliped (a-lī-pēd or al'i-pēd), *n.* An animal



Aliped.

whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing; a cheiropter, as the bat.

Aliquant (al'i-kwant), *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, somewhat.] In *arith.* applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

Aliquot (al'i-kwot), *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some, several.] In *arith.* applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

Alisander (a-lī-san'dér), *n.* Same as *Alexanders*.

Aliah (al'i-ah), *a.* Like *ale*; having the qualities of *ale*. 'A sweet *aliah* taste.' *Mortimer*.

Alisma (a-līz-ma), *n.* [Gr. *alisma*, water-plantain.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order *Alismaceæ*; water-plantain. All the species are aquatic; one, *A. Plantago*, the common water-plantain, is common in ditches in Britain. See **WATER-PLANTAIN**.

Alismaceæ (al-i-zm's-ē-s), *n. pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, growing in water or in marshes.

Alitrunk (al'i-trungk or al'i-trungk), *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *truncus*, a trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

Alive (a-liv'), *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *live*; in Old English it was written *on live*, *on lyve*, where *live*, *lyve* is a dat. form of *lyfe*.] 1. Having life, in opposition to dead; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions; living; as, the man or plant is *alive*. —2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; as, keep the process *alive*. —3. Full of alacrity; cheerful; sprightly; lively; as, the company were all *alive*. —4. Keenly

interested in and watchful after; having lively feelings; easily impressed; sensitive to; susceptible; as, he is sufficiently *alive* to the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive* to his own interests. —5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers; as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered. 6. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon*.

[*Alive* always follows the noun which it qualifies.]

Alizarine (al'i-za-rin), *n.* [Fr. *alizerine*, from *alizer*, the commercial name of madder in the Levant, from the (Ar.) root of *azur*, with the article prefixed.] (C₁₅H₁₀O₄) A peculiar red colouring matter obtained from madder. It has been prepared artificially from coal-tar residues, which contain a substance called anthracene (C₁₄H₁₀). The elimination of hydrogen from, and addition of oxygen to, this body gives rise to the formation of alizarine.

Alk (alk), *n.* A resin obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus*.

Alkhest (al'ka-hest), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists.

Alkhestic (al-ka-hest'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkhest.

Alkalescence (al-ka-les'en-s), *n.* [See **ALKALI**.] A tendency to become alkaline; a tendency to the properties of an alkali; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure*.

Alkalescent (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

Alkali (al'ka-li), *n. pl.* **Alkalies** or **Alkalis** (al'ka-liz), [Sp. Fr. *alcali*, Ar. *al-qali*, the ashes of the plant from which soda was first obtained, or the plant itself—Ar. *al*, the, and *qali*, to roast.] A term first used to designate the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of sea-weed. Now applied to various classes of bodies having the following properties in common:—(1) solubility in water; (2) the power of neutralizing acids, and forming salts with them; (3) the property of corroding animal and vegetable substances; (4) the property of altering the tint of many colouring matters—thus, they turn litmus, reddened by an acid, into blue; turmeric, brown; and syrup of violets and infusion of red cabbage, green. The alkalis are hydrates, or water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal or compound radical. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied to four substances only: hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (an aqueous solution of ammonia). In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called *alkaline earths* (baria, strontia, and lime), and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under **ALKALOID**.

Alkalifiable (al'ka-li-fi-a-bl or al'kal'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being alkali-fied or converted into an alkali.

Alkalify (al'ka-li-fi or al'kal'i-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *alkalified*; ppr. *alkalifying*. [*Alkali*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To form or to convert into an alkali; to alkalisate.

Alkalinity (al'ka-li-fi or al'kal'i-fi), *v. t.* To become an alkali.

Alkaligenous (al-ka-lij'en-us), *a.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. *gennao*, to generate.] Producing or generating alkali.

Alkalimeter (al-ka-lim'e-tér), *n.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda, by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, of a known strength, which a certain weight of them would neutralize. *Ure*.

Alkalimetric, **Alkalimetric** (al'ka-li-met'rik, al'ka-li-met'rik-al), *a.* Relating to alkalimetry.

Alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-t-ri), *n.* The finding of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. *Ure*.

Alkalimide (al'kal'i-mid), *n.* [*Alkali* and *amide*.] Ammonia in which two or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid and base radicals. See **AMIDE**, **AMINE**.

chive, and shallot. They contain free phosphoric acid and sulphuretted oil.

Allness (al'nes), *n.* Totality; entirety; completeness. 'The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity.' *Rick. Turnbull.*

Allocate (al'lo-kát), *v.t. pret. & pp. allocated; ppr. allocating.* [L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, locum, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To assign or allot; to set apart for a particular purpose; to distribute; as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon, and *allocate*, for the maintenance of each child, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune. *Burke.*

Allocation (al'lo-ká'shon), *n.* 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment; as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.—2. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.

Allocatur (al'lo-kát'ér), *n.* [L. *it is allowed.*] In law, the allowance of something by a judge or court; specifically, the certificate of the allowance of costs of a proceeding by the master on taxation, equivalent to the report of the auditor in Scotch law.

Allochroite (al'lo-kró'ít), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *chroma*, colour.] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to be given to it as expressive of its changes of colour before the blowpipe.

Allocation (al'lo-ká'shon), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, -ad, to, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address, as that of a pope to his clergy.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocation* on the oppression of the church in some country or other. *Cardinal Wiseman.*

Allod (al'ló-d), *n.* A freehold estate. *Chambers's* 14/ See ALLODIUM.

Allodial (al'ló-dí-al), *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal*.

All over Norway the old patriarchal institutions, by which every freeman was prophet, priest, and king in his own family and in his own *allodial* freehold or 'odal,' as it was called, had passed away into an aristocracy of chiefs of greater or lesser means and power. *Edin. Rev.*

Allodial (al'ló-dí-al), *n.* Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodials*, were adjudged, &c. *Cass.*

Allodially (al'ló-dí-al-lí), *adv.* In an allodial manner.

Allodian (al'ló-dí-an), *a.* Allodial. [Rare.]

Allodium (al'ló-dí-um), *n.* [L. *allodium*, a freehold estate, from root seen in E. *old*, G. *alt*, and that in A. Sax. *æthel*, a country, Icel. *adal*, Dan. and Sw. *odel*, a patrimonial estate. 'In the Old Norse there is a compound *alida-odal*, a property of ages, or held for ages or generations. L. *fundus ævius*, an ancient allodial inheritance. . . . We believe the Mid. L. *allodium* to be derived from this compound by way of assimilation; the old Teutonic form would be *alith-odal* (Goth. *alith=ærum*) whence *all-odal*, *allodium*, property held in absolute possession, opposed to such as is held in fee, or subject to certain conditions.' *Figueson.* There had proposed the same etymology.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

Allograph (al'ló-graf), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *graphein*, to write.] In law, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto: opposed to *autograph*.

Allonger (al-lun'), *n.* [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, as the arm, hence, to thrust—*ai* for *ad*, and *long*, long.] 1. A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson*.—3. [A French usage.] A paper annexed to a bill of exchange, to receive endorsements two numerous to be contained in the bill itself; a rider.

Allonger (al-lun'), *v.t.* To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; to lunge.

Allot (al-ló), *v.t. or i.* To incite dogs by a call. 'Allot thy furious mastiff.' *Philips.* See HALLOO.

Allopathetic (al'lo-pa-thet'ík), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]

Allopathetically (al'lo-pa-thet'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy. **Allopathic** (al-ló-pá-thik, al-ló-pá-th'ík), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homoeopathic, and *allopathic*. *Perrin.*

Allopathist (al-ló-pá-thist), *n.* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

Allopathy (al-ló-pá-thí), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] That method of treating disease by which it is endeavored to produce a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease: it is opposed to *homoeopathy*.

Allophone (al'ló-fón), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *phaino*, to appear.] A mineral of a pale blue, and sometimes of a green or brown colour. It is a hydro-alicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses.

Allophylian (al-ló-fí-lí-an), *n.* [Gr. *allophylos*, of another tribe or race, foreign—*allos*, other, and *phylá*, a tribe.] One of another tribe or race; specifically, a term used by some archaeologists to designate a member of the primitive tribes or races who are supposed to have inhabited Europe previous to the earliest historic indications of the Aryan nations passing into it.

Allophylian (al-ló-fí-lí-an), *a.* Of another race; foreign; strange; specifically, (a) pertaining to the allophylians or pre-Aryan inhabitants of Europe. (b) Pertaining to various outlying tribes of tongues which have not as yet been classified under any of the groups into which human speech has been divided. The native dialects of America, Australia, most of Africa, the Polynesian, Old Etruscan, Basque, &c., are *allophylian*. Allophylian races are mostly polysynthetic.

Alloquy (al'ló-kwí), *n.* [L. *alloquium*, from *ad*, to, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking to another; an address.

Allot (al-ló), *v.t. pret. & pp. allotted; ppr. allotting.* [O. Fr. *allotir*, *alloter*, to divide, part—*ai* for *ad*, and *lotir*, to cast lots for, to apportion, from *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word = A. Sax. *lot*. See LOT.] To divide or distribute as by lot; to distribute or parcel out in parts or portions; to grant; to assign; to appoint; to set apart; to destine.

Now, of what has been produced, a part only is *allotted* to the support of productive labour; and there will not, and cannot, be more of that labour than the portion so *allotted* (which is the capital of the country) can feed and provide with materials and instruments of production. *J. S. Mill.*

Allotable (al-ló-tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being allotted.

Allotment (al-ló-t'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God. 'The allotments of God and nature.' *L'Estrange*. 3. A place or piece of ground appropriated. 'A vineyard and an allotment for olives.' *Broomes*.—*Allotment of goods*, in com. the dividing a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by several persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—*Allotment of land*, such portions of ground as are granted to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.—*Allotment-note*, a note signed by a seaman authorizing the periodical payment of a portion of his wages to another party, as to his wife.—*Allotment system*, the practice of dividing land into small portions for cultivation by agricultural labourers and other cottagers after they have performed their ordinary day's work.

Allotropic (al-ló-trop'ík), *a.* In chem. of or pertaining to allotropy.

Allotropy, **Allotropism** (al-ló-tro-pí, al-ló-tro-pí-zm), *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition.] In chem. the capability or characteristic exhibited by some elements of existing in more than one form, and with different characteristics. Carbon is a good example, as it crystallizes perfectly in the diamond, imperfectly in graphite, and is amorphous, yet quite distinct, in anthracite, coal, and charcoal.

Allottee (al-ló-té), *n.* One to whom anything is allotted, as the holder of an allotment-note and the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the *allottee*, is another means of cheap labour. *Mayhew*

Allottery (al-ló-tér-lí), *n.* Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shak.*

All-over, All-overish (al'ó-vér, al'ó-vér-ish), *a.* Giving a general sense of bodily uneasiness or slight indisposition; as, an *all-overish* sort of feeling. [Vulgar.]

Allow (al-ló), *v.t.* [Two words are in this confounded under one form, the E. *allow* being based partly on Fr. *allowier*, to allow, to grant, to settle, from L. *l. alloware*—*ad*, to, and *locare* (from *locus*, a place), to place or assign, to let or lease; and partly on an obs. Fr. *allowier*, to approve or praise, from L. *ad*, and *laudare*, to praise, from *laus*, laudis, praise. The French has still the two simple verbs *louer*, to let or hire, from L. *locare*, and *louer*, to praise or commend, from L. *laudare*.] 1. To grant, give, or yield; to assign; to afford; as, to *allow* a free passage.

He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year. *Macaulay.*

2. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the king to dismiss his ministers.

The power of music all our hearts *allow*. *Pope.* He would *allow* only of two kinds. *Brougham.*

3. † To invest; to intrust. 'Thou shalt be *allowed* with absolute power.' *Shak.*—4. † To approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke xi. 48.* The hospitality and aims of abbots is not altogether to be *allowed* or dispraised.

Quoted by Trench.

5. To abate or deduct; to take out of account; to set apart; as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.—6. To grant permission to; to permit; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.—7. † To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*

—*Allow*, *Permit*, *Suffer*, *Tolerate*. *Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *allow* rather implies a formal sanction; *permit*, that we merely do not hinder; *suffer* is still more passive than *permit*, and may imply that we do not prevent something, though we feel it to be disagreeable, or know it to be wrong; *tolerate* is always used in the sense of permitting or bearing something unpleasant.

Allow (al-ló), *v.i.* 1. To concede; to make abatement, concession, or provision. 'Allowing still for the different ways of making it.' *Addison*.—2. To connive. 'Her *allowing* husband.' *Shak.*—To *allow* of, to permit; to admit. 'Of this *allow*.' *Shak.* 'Ere I will *allow* of thy wits.' *Shak.*

Allowable (al-ló-u'a-bl), *a.* Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted as lawful, true, or proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; permissible; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hooker.*

Allowableness (al-ló-u'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition or impropriety; lawfulness.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impregnated by some. *South.*

Allowably (al-ló-u'a-blí), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

Allowance (al-ló-u'ans), *n.* 1. Permission; license; sanction; as, my *allowance* of this course will depend on circumstances.—2. Assent to a fact or state of things; admission; a granting.—3. † Approval; approbation.

Humbly craving . . . it may receive approbation and patronage from so learned and judicious a Prince as your Highness is, whose *allowance* and acceptance of our labours shall more honour and encourage us than all the calumnies and hard interpretations of other men shall dismay us. *Epistle Dedicatory to the Bible.*

4. A stated quantity, as of money, or of food or drink, allowed for maintenance; a settled rate; quantity allowed or granted.

Though he drew a large *allowance* under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked a minister to dinner. *Macaulay.*

5. Charitable overlooking of faults; relaxation of severity in censure; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.—6. † Established character; reputation. 'His plot of very expert and approved *allowance*.' *Shak.*—7. In com. a deduction or abatement from the gross weight of goods, according to the customs of particular coun-

tries and ports, the chief of which is called *tars*.

Allowance (al-lou'ans), *v.t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain amount of money or stated quantity of provisions or drink; as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

Allowedly (al-lou-ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttelton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues. *Shersteme.*

Allow (al-lou'ér), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

Alloxan (al-loks'an), *n.* ($C_4H_3N_3O_4$). One of the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalies it produces *alloxanic acid*, the salts of which are termed *alloxanates*.

Alloxanate (al-loks'an-át), *n.* A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

Alloxanic (al-loks'an-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by alloxan; as, *alloxanic acid*.

Alloxantin (al-loks'an-tin), *n.* ($C_4H_3N_3O_4 + 3H_2O$). A white crystalline substance obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with zinc and hydrochloric acid, with chloride of zinc, or sulphureted hydrogen. Oxidizing agents reconvert this substance into alloxan. Called also *Uroasin*.

Alloy (al-loi'), *n.* [Fr. *aloi*, legal standard of coin.—*a*, according to, and *loi*, law, from L. *lex*, *legis*, law. In O. Fr. *loi* had the meaning of standard alloy for coin, as Sp. *ley* has still.] 1. A baser metal mixed with a finer; the cheapest metal of a mixture. 2. A mixture of different metals; any metallic compound. Alloys of metallic substances are either natural or artificial; but those which are artificial are by far the most important. By far the greater number of the metals may be alloyed together in varying proportions. Some of the alloys, however, form definite chemical compounds. When mercury is one of the component parts the alloy is called an *amalgam*.—*3*. Fig. evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without alloy.

Alloy (al-loi'), *v.t.* 1. To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.—*2*. To reduce, abate, or impair by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

Alloyage (al-loi'áj), *n.* 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.—*2*. A mixture of different metals; an alloy.

All-saints'-day (al'sánts-dá), *n.* All-Hallowmas or Hallowmas, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, instituted by Pope Gregory IV., in 835, and dedicated to all the saints in general, on account of the impossibility of allotting a day to each saint. It is celebrated on the 1st November, this day being chosen because it was one of the four great heathen festivals of the northern nations, the policy of the early Church being, not so much directly to oppose paganism in many respects, as to supplant it by giving a Christian character to its observance.

All-seed (al'séed), *n.* A name applied to two very different British plants, the one *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small plant found in the south-west of England, the other *Chenopodium polypernum*, found in waste places.

All-sorts (al'sorts), *n.* A term used in taverns or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of left drops of liquor of various descriptions mixed together.—*All sorts of*, a low term used in the Southern States of America for acute, capital, excellent; as, *all sorts of a fellow*.

All-souls'-day (al'sóls-dá), *n.* The 2d November, a festival in the Roman Catholic Church, when prayers are publicly offered for the release of souls from purgatory.

All-spice (al'spíe), *n.* The fruit of *Eugenia Jambata*, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. Its odour and flavour are supposed to combine those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, hence the name. Called also *Jamaica Pepper*.

Allude (al-lú'd), *v.i.* [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with—*ad*, and *ludo*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions.

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

—*Advert*, *Allude*, *Refer*. See under **ADVERT**.

SYN. To hint, refer, suggest, intimate, glance at, advert to.

Allude (al-lú'd), *v.t.* To compare.

To free myself from the imputation of partiality, I'll at last *allude* her to a waterman. *John Taylor.*

Allumée (al-lúm-é or al-lúm-á), *n.* *In her.* applied to the eyes of a bear or other beast, when they are drawn red and sparkling.

Allumette (al-lú-met), *n.* [Fr.] A match for lighting candles, lamps, &c.

Alluminate (al-lú'mín-át), *v.t.* To colour; to embellish.

Aluminor (al-lú'mín-or), *n.* [Fr. *entumineur*. See **LIMN**.] One who anciently illuminated manuscripts; an illuminator.

Allurance (al-lúr-ans), *n.* Allurement.

Allure (al-lúr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allured*; ppr. *alluring*. [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *lourer*, to decoy. See **LURE**.] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent;

to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. '*Allured* to brighter worlds, and led the way.' *Goldsmith*.—*Allure*, *Entice*, *Decoy*. *Allure*, to attract by a lure or bait, to lead aside or onwards by practising upon one's love of pleasure or hope of gain; *entice*, to seduce by flattering promises or fair speech, by stirring up feelings within us; *decoy*, to lead into a snare by artifice or by false appearances; to deceitfully lead into danger.—**SYN.** To attract, entice, tempt, decoy, seduce.

Allure (al-lúr'), *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Allurement (al-lúr'ment), *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honour.

Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Milton.*

Allurer (al-lúr-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes, Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops. *Dryden.*

Alluring (al-lúr'ing), *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting. 'Each flattering hope, and each *alluring* joy.' *Lord Lyttelton.*

Alluringly (al-lúr'ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Alluringness (al-lúr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some advantage or pleasure.

Allusion (al-lú'shun), *n.* [L. *allusio*. See **ALLUDE**.] A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; an indirect or incidental suggestion of something supposed to be known; a reference by a speaker to some striking incident or passage which serves to illustrate the subject on hand; a hint; as, a classical *allusion*.

The great art of a writer shows itself in the choice of pleasing *allusions*. *Addison.*

Allusive (al-lú'siv), *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing allusions. 'An unsatisfactory series of hasty and *allusive* sketches.' *Sir E. Creasy.*

Allusively (al-lú'siv-li), *adv.* In an allusive manner; by way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion, or insinuation. *Hammond.*

Allusiveness (al-lú'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive. 'The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetic style.' *Dr. H. More.*

Allusory (al-lú'só-ri), *a.* Allusive. 'Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory*.' *Warburton.*

Alluvial (al-lú'vi-al), *a.* [See **ALLUVIUM**.] Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited or thrown up by the action of waves or currents of water; as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.—*Alluvial formations*, in *geol.* recent deposits in valleys or in plains of the *detritus* of the neighbouring mountains, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most of our river-plains—the haughs, carse, and straths of Scotland, and the dales, holms, and fens of England—are *alluvial*, having been deposited from the waters either of a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea. See **ALLUVIUM**.

Alluvion, **Alluvio** (al-lú'vi-on, al-lú'vi-ón), *n.* The washing up of sand or earth so as to form new soil; the soil thus formed; *alluvium*: now more especially used as a legal term, and signifying an increase of land on a shore or bank of a river by the action of water, as by a current or by waves. If the

addition has been gradual and imperceptible the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the law of England the alluvion is the property of the crown, while by the law of Scotland it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. **Alluvions** (al-lú'vi-us), *a.* The same as *Al-luvium*. [Rare.]

Alluvium (al-lú'vi-um), *n.* [L. *alluvio*, *alluvionis*, an inundation, *alluvius*, *alluvial*—*ad*, to, and *luc* = Gr. *lous*, L. *lavo*, to wash. Stem seen also in *deluge*, *lave*, *lotion*, *dilute*, &c.] In *geol.* and *phys. geog.* a deposit collected by means of the action of water, such as are found in valleys and plains, consisting of gravel, loam, clay, or other earths washed down from the mountains or high grounds. Great alterations in the limits of countries are produced by alluvial deposits along the sea-shores, the banks of rivers or at their mouths, forming deltas, valley-bottoms (straths), &c.

Ally (al-lí'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allied*; ppr. *allying*. [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite; reciprocal verb *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied,—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligo*, to bind.] 1. To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement; generally used in passive or with reflexive pronouns.—*2*. To bind together; to connect, as by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally* The common interests, or endear the tie. *Pope.*

Ally (al-lí'), *n.* To be closely united.

Ally (al-lí'), *n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate; one related by marriage or other tie: seldom applied now to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

The foe, the victim, and the fond *ally* That fights for all, but ever fights in vain. *Byron.*

You must talk much of your kindred and allies (acquaintance). *B. Jonson.*

Allyl (al'lí), *n.* (C_3H_5). A radicle which cannot exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine together to form diallyl ($2C_3H_5$ or C_6H_{10}). Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid. The hydrate of this substance is called *allyl alcohol* (C_3H_5O).

Allylamine (al-lí'a-mín), *n.* A mobile liquid having a sharp burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl ($NH_2C_3H_5$).

Allylene (al'lí-én), *n.* A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_4), standing in the same relation to allyl (C_3H_5) as ethylene (C_2H_4) to ethyl (C_2H_5).

Almacantar (al-ma-kan'tár), *n.* See **ALMUCANTAR**.

Almadie, **Almadý** (al'ma-dí), *n.* [Fr. *al-madie*; Sp. *almadía*, from Ar. *al-madiyat*, a raft.] A boat used in India, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad, shaped like a shuttle; also, a small African canoe, made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned negro boats are also thus designated.

Almagest (al'ma-jest), *n.* [A hybrid word composed of Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *magisté* (*biblos*), greatest book.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy, and so named by the Arabs because it was reckoned the greatest and most complete on the subjects. The same title has been given to other works of a like kind.

Almagra (al-má'gra), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-maghrat*, red clay or earth.] A fine deep red ochre, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. Sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of *Indian red*.

Almain-rivet. See **ALMAYNE-RIVET**.

Alma Mater (al'ma má'tér), *n.* [L. *benignu* mother, fostering mother.] An epithet first given to the earth as the mother of all; then applied by students to the university where they have been trained.

Alman (al'man), *n.* Same as *Almond-furnace*.

Almanac, **Almanack** (al'ma-nak), *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *al-manakh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon; Heb. *manaah*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals

of churches, stated terms of courts, &c., for a certain year or years. Almanacs owed their origin to astrology, and existed in the East and in Egypt in remote ages. The agricultural, political, and statistical information which is usually contained in popular almanacs, though as valuable a part of the work as any, is comparatively of modern date. — *Nautical almanac*, an almanac published annually by the British government, under the superintendence of the astronomer-royal, and always several years in advance. It contains, among other things, the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars for every three hours of apparent time, adapted to the meridian of Greenwich; by comparing which with the distances carefully observed at sea, the mariner may readily infer his longitude to a degree of exactness that is found sufficient for most nautical purposes.

Almandine (al'man-din), *n.* [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *almandinus*, *almandinus*, *alabandinus*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red colour, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron. See **GARNET**.
Almandine, *n.* An almand-tree. Cheeser.
Almand-rivet (al'man-riv-et), *n.* Same as *Almayne-rivet*.

Almayne-rivet, **Almain-rivet** (al-mān-riv-et), *n.* [Fr. *almaine*, German.] In military use, one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in the overlapping plates of armour, so that the plates would yield to the motions of the human body, first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almayne-rivet* came afterwards to be applied to suite of armour constructed in this manner.

Alma, **Almah** (al'mā), *n.* The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to girls whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing, or to sing dirges at funerals. 'The *almahs* lift their arms in dance.' Bayard Taylor.

Almahrah, **Almahrah** (al-mā'rah, al-mā'rah), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *mahrah*, the praying-place in a mosque.] Same as *Mahrah* (which see).

Almena (al-mā'nā), *n.* A weight of 3 lbs., used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia.

Almery (al'mēr-i), *n.* Same as *Almory* or *Amby*.

Almese, *n.* [See **ALMS**.] *Alma*.

Almucantarat (al-mi-kan'tār-at), *n.* Same as *Almucantar*.

Almightily (al-mi'ti-lē), *adv.* In an almighty manner, with almighty power. H. Taylor (Rare).

Almightiness (al-mi'ti-nēs), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power. 'The force of his almightiness.' Jer. Taylor.

Almighty (al-mi'ti), *a.* [All and mighty. See **MYST**.] 1. Possessing all power; omnipotent, being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency. — 2. Great; extreme.

Poor Aaron can not live, and can not die, — so that he is in an almighty fix. De Quincey.

— *Almighty dollar*, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money, first used by Washington Irving in a sketch of a 'Crook Village' published in 1837. The idea of this phrase, however, is much older than Irving's time, Ben Jonson's 'Epistle to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland,' commencing thus:

When that for which all virtue now is sold,
And almost every vice, almighty gold.

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. 'By the Almighty, who shall bless thee.' Gen. xlii 25.

Almond (a'mund), *n.* [Fr. *amande*, Fr. *amandus*, L.L. *amandus*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdallē*, an almond. In G. it appears as *mandel*, in D. as *amandel*.] 1. The seed or kernel of *Amygdalus communis*, or almond-tree, probably a native of Barbary. The fruit is a drupe, ovoid, and with downy outer surface; the fleshy covering is tough and fibrous, it covers the compressed wrinkled stone inclosing the seed or almond within it. There are two varieties, one sweet and the other bitter, both are produced from *A. communis*, though from different varieties. The chief kinds of sweet almonds are the Valentinian, Jordan, and Malaga. They contain a bland fixed oil, consisting chiefly of olein. Bitter almonds come from Magadore, and besides a fixed oil they contain an acrid substance called

emulsin, and also a bitter crystalline substance called *amygdalin*, which, acting on the emulsin, produces prussic acid; hence the aroma of bitter almonds when mixed with water. Almond-oil is expressed from the kernels. The name *almond*, with a qualifying word prefixed, is also given to the seeds of other species of plants, thus, *Java almonds* are the kernels of *Canarium comans*. — 2. In lapidary work, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks: so called from its resemblance to the almond. — *Almond of the throat*, one of the glands commonly known as tonsils.

Almond-oak (a'mund-kā), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from the almond. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

Almond-furnace (a'mund-fēr-nis), *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr. *almand*, German, and meaning therefore German furnace.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal, which, combining with the oxygen, forms carbonic acid gas, which escapes and leaves the metal pure.

Almondine (al'man-din), *n.* Precious or noble garnet; almandine (which see).

But I would throw to them back in mine,
Turkis and agate and almandine. Tennyson.

Almond-oil (a'mund-ōil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, used in medicine as a demulcent in catarrhal affections.

Almond-paste (a'mund-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps, composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit.

Almond-tree (a'mund-trē), *n.* A species of *Amygdalus* (*A. communis*); the tree which

Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).

produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is fibrous, thinner, and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. The almond-tree is only grown in this country for the sake of its beautiful vernal flowers, which appear before the leaves. It seldom ripens its fruit even in the south of England, except in unusually hot summers, preceded by mild and uninterrupted springs.

Almond-willow (a'mund-wil-lō), *n.* The *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow, the leaves of which resemble those of the almond-tree, being light green on both sides.

Almoner (al'mon-ēr), *n.* [O Fr. *almonier*, Fr. *almonier*, L.L. *almonarius*, *elemosynarius*, from Gr. *elemosynē*, really the same word as *E. alms*. See **ALMS**.] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some superior. In England there is a *lord-almoner*, or *lord high-almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deadlands and the goods of self-murderers, which he had to distribute to the poor. He distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a sub-almoner, and a hereditary grand almoner. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

Almory (al'mon-ri), *n.* [L.L. *almosynarium*, *elemosynarium*. See **ALMS**. Corrupted into *amby*, *dumby*, or *aumery*. See **AKERY**]

1. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed. — 2. A receptacle for articles; a closet; a cupboard; an amby. See **AKERY**.

Almory (a'mō-ri), *n.* Same as *Almory*.
Almost (al'mōst), *adv.* [All and most. In Anglo-Saxon the two elements were written separately, thus: 'All most who were present' (Sax Chron.). We now use a duplication, almost all who were present.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Acts xvi. 18.

Almry (al'mr-i), *n.* Same as *Almory*.
Alms (āms), *n.* [A. Sax. *almes*, *almesse*, O.E. *almesse*, *almes*, *almous*, *almose*, &c., Sc. *almous*, borrowed, like G. *almosen*, Icel. *almusa*, Fr. *aumône*, *aumône*, from L. *elemosyna*, *alms*, from Gr. *elemosynē*, *plty*, from *eleō*, to pity.] This English monosyllable *alms* has descended to us from the Greek and Latin word of six syllables, and it well exemplifies the remark of Horne Tooke that 'letters, like soldiers, are apt to desert and drop off in a long march.' Worcester. Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a charitable dole: charity.

When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. Mat. vi. 3.

Knock set himself.
Scorning an alms, to work whereby to live. Tennyson.

— *Tenure by free alms*, in England, a tenure by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; *frankalmoinage* (which see). [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its apparently plural form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]

Alms-deed (āms'dēd), *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift. Acts ix. 36.

Alms-drink (āms'drīng), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

nd Serv. Lepidus is high-coloured.
1st Serv. They have made him drink alms-drink. Shaks.

Alms-fee (āms'fē), *n.* Alms-money.

He (Edmund), toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithes, and alms-fee. Keble.

Alms-folk (āms'fōk), *n.* Persons supported by alms.

Alms-gate (āms'gāt), *n.* The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.

Almsgiver (āms'giv-ēr), *n.* One who gives alms.

Almsgiving (āms'giv-ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

Alms-house (āms'hōus), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment, a poor-house.

Alms-man (āms'mān), *n.* pl. **Alms-men** (āms'mēn). 1. A person supported by charity or by public provision.

Even bees, the little alms-men of spring bowers. Keble.

2. A charitable person. Bacon. [Obsolete and rare.]

Almucantar, **Almucantar** (al-mū-kan'tār, al-mū-kan'tār), *n.* [Ar. *almucantar*, solar quadrant, clock — *al*, the, and *muqantar*, circles parallel to the horizon, from *qantara*, to bend. *Mahā*.]

In *astron.* a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon, a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars have the same almucantar they have the same altitude — *Almucantar staff*, an instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.

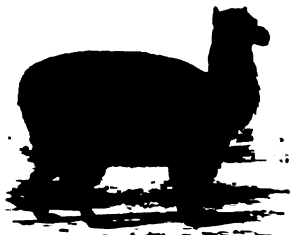
Almuce, **Aumuce** (al'mūs, a'mūs), *n.* [O Fr. *almuce*, *aumuce*, *aumuce*, Fr. *almuce*, Sp. *almucia*, a hybrid word composed of Ar. *al*, the, and the Teutonic word seen as G. *mütze*, a cap.

D. *mütze*, Sc. *mutch*.] A furred hood having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole; worn by

allusion to snow-capped hills. See ALBION.] A high mountain; specifically, in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland, the north of Italy, and in Austria, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

North breath of vernal air from snowy alp. *Milton*.
Hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise. *Pope*.

Alpaca (al-pak'a), *n.* [Peruv. *paco*, *alpaco*. The *al* is probably the Ar. art. *the*, through the Span. *la*.] 1. A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, and genus *Auchenia* (*A. Paco*), a native of the Andes, especially of



Alpaca (*Auchenia Paco*).

the mountains of Chili and Peru, and so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. Its flesh is pleasant and wholesome.—2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, used for shawls, clothing for warm climates, coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas.

Alpen (al'pen), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alps; Alpine. 'The Alpen snow.' *J. Fletcher*.
Alpen-horn (al'pen-horn), *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly



Alpen-horn.

and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals, and formerly by the Swiss to sound the charge in battle. Called also *Alp-horn*.

Alpen-stock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end so as to take hold in, and give support on, ice and other dangerous places in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.

Alpestrine (al-per'trin), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps or other mountainous regions. 'Alpestrine diseases.' *Dana*. [Rare.]

Alpha (al'fa), *n.* [Gr., from Heb. *aleph*, from *alaf*, an ox; perhaps because originally the outline of the letter represented an ox's head, or because the name of the animal commenced with this letter.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning; as, 'I am Alpha and Omega.' Rev. i. 8. It was formerly used also to denote chief; as, Plato was the *alpha* of the wits.

Alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *beta*, A and B.] 1. The letters of a language

arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language.—2. A series of dashes, dots, &c., to be used in telegraphy in the transmission of messages.—3. First elements; simplest rudiments; as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

Alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v.t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to mark by the letters of the alphabet.

Alphabetarian (al'fa-bet-ä'ri-an), *n.* A learner of the alphabet.

Alphabetic, Alphabetical (al'fa-bet'ik, al'fa-bet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Alphabetically (al'fa-bet'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

Alphabetise (al'fa-bet-iz), *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically.

Alphenic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [Sp. *alphenique*, from Ar. *al-fanid*, sweetness, sugar; Per. *fanid*, *panid*, sugar-candy.] In med. white barley-sugar, used for coids.

Alphitomancy (al-ft'o-man-si), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *alphiton*, barley-meal, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

Alphonsein (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, *Alphonso* Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.

Alphonseine (al-fon'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—*Alphonseine tables*, astronomical tables published in 1488 and succeeding years, under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.

Alp-horn (al'phorn), *n.* Same as *Alpen-horn*.

Alphos, Alphas (al'fos, al'fus), *n.* [Gr. *al-phos*, white.] That species of leprosy, called also vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white patches and rose-coloured areolae.

Alpa, *n.* See ALPIST.

Alpigne (al'pi-jën), *a.* [L. *Alpes*, the Alps, and *gigno*, *genui*, to produce.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

Alpine (al'pin), *a.* [L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes*.] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, the Alps, or any lofty mountain; very high; elevated; as, alpine plants.

Alpine (al'pin), *n.* A plant, as for instance a kind of strawberry, growing on lofty hills.

Alpinery (al-pin'er-ry), *n.* A place in a garden or pleasure-ground, specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

Alpist, Alpia (al'pist, al'pi-a), *n.* The seed of the canary-grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), raised largely in the Isle of Thanet for feeding birds, especially canaries; the seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Alquier (al'kër), *n.* [Fr. from Pg. *alquiere*, and that from Ar. *al-kayl*, a measure properly of grain, from *kala*, to measure grain.] A dry as well as a liquid measure in Portugal, containing half an almude, or about 2 gallons.

Alquifon, Alquifore (al'ki-fö, al'ki-för), *n.* [Fr. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol*; of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potter's ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. Called also *Arguifoux*.

Already (al-red't), *adv.* [All and ready. See READY.] Before the present time; before some specified time, either future, present, or past.

Elias is come *already*. Mat. xvii. 12.
Joseph was in Egypt *already*. Ex. i. 5.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

Alst (als), *adv.* or *conj.* [Corrupted from A. Sax. *eall-sud*, *alred*, that is, *all-so*; whence *also* and *as*.] 1. Also; likewise.—2. As.

Alsatian (al-sä-shi-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace (G. *Elsass*), in Germany.—2. Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet Street, and adjoining the Temple, which, possessing certain privileges of sanctuary, became for that reason a nest of mischievous characters, who were generally

obnoxious to the law. These privileges it derived from having been an establishment of the Carmelites or White Friars (founded in 1241), and James I. confirmed and added to them by charter in 1608. They were abolished in 1697. The name Alsatia is a Latinized form of Alsace, a German province on the frontiers of France, which, like our own 'debatable land,' was a harbour for necessitous or troublesome characters from both countries.

Alsatian (al-sä-shi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the province of Alsace (G. *Elsass*), in Germany.—2. An inhabitant of Alsatia, or Whitefriars, London.

Al-segno (al-sä'nö), *n.* [It.] In music, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign ♩ , and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause ||: .

Alsike-clover (al'äik-klö'ver), *n.* [From *Alsike*, a place in Sweden.] A species of clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), with pinkish or white flowers. It is called hybrid clover from being apparently intermediate between *T. pratense*, or common red, and *T. repens*, white or Dutch clover. It is a good pasture plant.

Al strat (al'së-rat), *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan theol. the bridge extending over the abyss of hell which must be crossed by every one on his journey to heaven. It is finer than a hair, as sharp as the edge of a sword, and beset with thorns on either side. The righteous will pass over with ease and swiftness, but the wicked will fall into hell below.

Also (al'sö), *adv.* and *conj.* [All and so. A. Sax. *eall-sud*, *ealsud*, *alred*, from *eall*, *eal*, all, the whole, and *sud*, so. See ALS, AS.] 1. In like manner; likewise.

As the blame of ill-succeeding things
Shall light on you, so light the harms also. *Old play*.

2. In addition; too; further.

God do so to me, and more also: for thou shalt surely die. 1 Sam. xiv. 44.

Alsophila (al-sö'fi-la), *n.* [Gr. *alao*, a grove, and *phileo*, to love—from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical cyatheaceous ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from the allied forms by having no indusium to the sorus. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk Island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstromeria (al-strë-më'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Baron Claudius *Alströmer*, a Swedish botanist.] A beautiful genus of South American plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, much cultivated in our greenhouses.

Alt (ält), *n.* In music, a term applied to the high notes of the scale.

Altaic, Altaian (al-tä'ik, al-tä'yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable part of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.—*Altaic* or *Altaian family of languages*, a family of languages occupying a portion of Northern and Eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of Northern and Central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyedic, Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic.

Also called *Scythian*, *Ural-Altaic*, *Talaric*, and *Turanian*.

Altair (äl-tä'ër), *n.* The Arabic name for α Aquilæ, the most important star in the constellation Aquila. It is one of the stars of which the lunar distances are calculated and tabulated in the Nautical Almanac, and is therefore useful in finding the longitude.

Altaite (äl-tä'ti), *n.* A mineral found, with petzite, in the Altai Mountains. It consists of lead and tellurium, with a small proportion of silver.

Altambour (al-tam-bör), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *tumbür*, a kind of lute or guitar, a drum.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

Altar (al'tër), *n.* [L. *altare*, from a root seen in *L. altus*, high.] 1. An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial; but when temples came to be built altars were made of hewn stone or marble, and became progressively more and more adorned. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in form, often adorned with sculpture of the most tasteful and elaborate description, and bearing inscriptions. The Jews had the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and after-

wards occupied a corresponding site in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-

temporary canopy erected over an altar on special solemnities. *Res. F. G. Lee.*

Altar-horn (al'tér-horn), *n.* One of the western corners of the altar. The north corner is called the *Gospel horn*, the southern the *Epistle horn*. *Res. F. G. Lee.*

Altarist, Altar-thane (al'tér-ist, al'tér-thán), *n.* In *old law*, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain.

Altar-ledge (al'tér-ies), *n.* A step or ledge behind an altar, on which the cross, candlesticks, and flower-vases are placed. *Res. F. G. Lee.*

Altar-piece (al'tér-pés), *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church; also the decorative portion of an altar.

Altar-rail (al'tér-rál), *n.* The low rail or balustrade which fences off the sanctuary from the choir in the chancel.

Altar-screen (al'tér-skreen), *n.* In arch. (a) the partition of stone, wood, or metal, behind the high altar, separating the choir from the east end of the building. (b) The shrine or tabernacle work including the painted or sculptured altar-piece.

Altar-side (al'tér-sid), *n.* That part of the altar which faces the congregation.

Altar-stairs (al'tér-stáiz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading up to an altar.

The great world's altar-stairs,
That slope thro' darkness up to God. *Tennyson.*

Altar-stole (al'tér-stól), *n.* A mediæval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, which hung down in front of the altar-cloth. *Res. F. G. Lee.*

Altar-table (al'tér-tá-bl), *n.* A table, generally of wood, and supported on four legs, on which, in the Church of England, the communion elements are placed, the communion table. At first this table was placed

Wooden Altar-table, time of James I.—St. Clement's Church, Townstall, Devonshire.

by the Reformers in the situation occupied by the old stone altars, namely, attached to an eastern wall. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, and Cromwell caused it to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the Restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

Altar-thane. See ALTARIST.

Altar-tomb (al'tér-tóm), *n.* In arch. a raised tomb, or monument surmounting a tomb, having a general resemblance to an altar:

Tomb of the Black Prince, Canterbury Cathedral.

altar-tombs are frequently surmounted by a recumbent effigy

Altar-vase (al'tér-váz), *n.* A vase for holding flowers to decorate the altar

Altar-vessel (al'tér-ve'sel), *n.* One of the vessels used in the services of the altar, namely, the chalice, paten, and ciborium.

Altar-wall (al'tér-wál), *n.* The wall behind an altar.

Altar-wise (al'tér-wiz), *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar, that is, with its ends towards the north and south. *Abb. Leard.*

Altazimuth (al'tér-i-meth), *n.* [Abbrev. of *altitude-azimuth*.] In astron. a telescope so arranged as to be capable of being turned round horizontally to any point of the compass, and so differing from a *transit-circle*, which is fixed in the meridian. The altazimuth is brought to bear upon objects by motions affecting their altitude and azimuth. Called also an *Altitude-and-azimuth Instrument*.

Alter (al'tér), *v. t.* [L.L. *altero*, to change, from *alter*, another of two—made up of root *al*, another, seen in *alvus*, *Gr. allos*, another, and compar. suffix *ter*, seen in *L. uicer*, whether, *Gr. Astero*, another = *E. ther* in *other*, etc.] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips. *Ps. lxxviii. 34.*

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to alter an opinion.

She promised that no force,
Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her. *Tennyson.*

3. † To exchange. 'She that would alter services with thee.' *Shak. — 4. † To agitate.*

'Altered and moved inwardly.' *Milton.*—*Altered strata*, in geol. strata whose constituent mineral elements have undergone physical and chemical change, under the influence of heat and moisture, percolation of mineral solutions, or of pressure. See *Metamorphic Rocks* under METAMORPHIC.

Alter, Change. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

Alter (al'tér), *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not. *Dan. vi. 8.*

Love is not love which *alters*. *Shak.*

Alterability (al'tér-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

Alterable (al'tér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

Alterableness (al'tér-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or admitting alteration; variability.

Alterably (al'tér-a-bl), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

Alteraget (al'tér-áj), *n.* [From *alio*, *alium* or *altum*, to feed, or from *alter*, another.] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*

Alterant (al'tér-ant), *a.* Altering; gradually changing. 'Whether the body be *alterant* or altered.' *Bacon.*

Alterant (al'tér-ant), *n.* An alternative (which see). [Rare.]

Alterate (al'tér-át), *p. and a.* 1. Altered; changed.—2. Fickle, changeable. *Chaucer.*

Alteration (al'tér-á-shon), *n.* [L. *alteratio*. See ALTER.] The act of altering, making different, or of varying in some particular, the state of being altered, also, the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves, by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

Alterative (al'tér-át-iv), *a.* Causing alteration, having the power to alter, especially, in med. having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body, without sensible evacuations.

Alterative (al'tér-át-iv), *n.* A medicine, as mercury, iodine, &c., which, administered in small doses, gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and imperceptibly alters disordered secretions and actions, and restores healthy functions without producing any sensible evacuation by perspiration, purging, or vomiting.

Altercate (al'tér-kát), *v. i.* [L. *altercor*, *alteratus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another.] To contend in words, to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

Altercation (al'tér-ká-shon), *n.* [L. *altercatio*. See ALTERNATE.] The act of altercation, warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle. 'As if the constitution of our

Ancient Heathen Altars.

wood, and the former was overlaid with brass the latter with gold. 2. In some Christian churches the term applied to the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, adorned with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and paintings. With the introduction of Gothic art altar architecture acquired a new and exalted character, the simple table being now often developed into

Gothic Altar.—Church of St. Waudra, Meos.

a structure pointing heavenward, magnificent as a whole, and full of symbolic meaning. See ALTAR TABLE.

Altarage (al'tér-áj), *n.* 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church. 2. The profits arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of the altar, the small tithes. Called also *Altar-dues*. 3. In Scotland, formerly an endowment granted for the saying of masses at a particular altar for deceased friends.

Altar-bread (al'tér-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. According to the use of the Roman Catholic Church it is round and unleavened and stamped with an IHS or a crucifix.

Altar-card (al'tér-kárd), *n.* A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the communion service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.

Altar-carpet (al'tér-kár-pet), *n.* Same as *Altar-cloth*.

Altar-cloth (al'tér-kloth), *n.* The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front, the portion hanging down in front being called the *antependium*, and that which covers the top the *superfrontal*.

Altar-dues (al'tér-dús), *n. pl.* Same as *Altarage*, 1.

Altar-fire (al'tér-fir), *n.* Fire on an altar.

Altar-frontal (al'tér-front-al), *n.* Same as *Antependium*.

Altar-hearse (al'tér-hérs), *n.* A term sometimes applied to the frame supporting a

country were to be always a subject rather of alternation than enjoyment. *Burke.*

Alter ego (al'tér é'gò). [*L.*] Another or second I; another self: a title sometimes applied to a person who has full powers to act for another, as to a Spanish viceroy when exercising regal power. It was applied to the crown-prince at Naples when he was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

Alterity (al-tér'ti-ti). [*L.* *alter*, another.] State or quality of being another, or different. [*Rare.*]

Your outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered tentative, or *alterity* visually represented. *Coloridge.*

Altern (al'térn). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. Acting by turns; alternate.

The greater (light) to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern.* *Milton.*

2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—*Altern base*, in *trigon*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base*; or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base*.

Alternary (al-tér-na-ri). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] The state of being alternate; performance by turns. [*Rare.*]

The *alternary* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length. *Milford.*

Alternat (al-tér-nal). *a.* Alternative. [*Rare.*]

Alternally (al-tér-nal-li). *adv.* By turns. [*Rare.*]

Their men obeyed
Alternately both generals' commands. *May.*

Alternant (al-tér-nant). *a.* Alternating; specifically, in *geom.* composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

Alternat (al-tér-ná). [*Fr.* from *L.* *alternus*, *alternatus*, to alternate.] In *diplomacy*, a right in virtue of which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place; for example, in the signature of treaties.

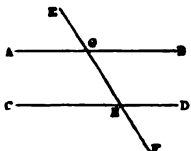
Alternat (al-tér-ná). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. Being by turns; following one another in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

And bid alternate passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

Specifically, in *bot.* (a) placed on opposite sides of an axis on a different level; as, *alternate leaves*. (b) Placed between other bodies of the same or different whorls, as in an umbellifer, where the stemlets are alternate with, that is between, the petals.—2. Belonging to a series between every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between each pair: every second; as, only the *alternate* lines should be read; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.—3. Consisting of alternate parts or members, proceeding by alternation; as, an *alternate series*; *alternate rhyming*; *alternate proportion*.—*Alternate angles*, in *geom.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the *alternate angles* are equal. Thus, if the parallels *AB*, *CD* be cut by the line *EF*, the angles *AGE*, *GHD*, as also the angles *BGH* and *GHC*, are called *alternate angles*.—*Alternate proportion*, the equal proportion that subsists between the alternate members of the pairs of a series of proportionals. Thus, if *a : b :: c : d*; then, by *alternate proportion*, *a : c :: b : d*.—*Alternate quarters*, in *Aer.* the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, which are usually of the same nature.—*Alternate*



Alternate Leaves



generation, in *zool.* that modification of generation by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor: called also *Heterogenesis*, *Metagenesis*, and *Xenogenesis*. See *HETEROGENESIS*.

Alternate (al-tér-nát). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [*Rare.*]

Rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful alternates of substantial peace. *Prior.*

2. In *American Presb. Ch.* one who takes the place of another in performing duty; a substitute.

Alternate (al'tér-nát or al-tér-nát). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. To perform by turns, or in succession.

Who in their course
Melodious hymns about the sovereign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; to interchange reciprocally.

The most high God . . . alternates the disposition of good and evil. *Oh. Crav.*

Alternate (al'tér-nát or al-tér-nát). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: often followed by *with*; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate with* each other. 'Different species *alternating with* each other.' *Kirwan.*

Rage, shame, and grief alternate in his breast. *F. Phillips.*

Alternately (al-tér-nát-li). *adv.* In an alternate manner: (a) in reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (b) With the omission or intervention of one between each pair; as, read the lines *alternately*; in French prosody male and female rhymes follow one another in couplets *alternately*.—*Alternately pinnate*, in *bot.* a term used when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are placed on the one side of a common petiole, opposite the spaces on the other side.

Alternateness (al-tér-nát-nes). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] The state or quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

Alternation (al-tér-ná-shon). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1. The act of alternating, or state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.—2. In *math.* (a) the different changes or alterations of orders in numbers; called more commonly *Permutation*. (b) *Alternate proportion*. See under *ALTERNATE*.—3. In *church ritual*, the response of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.—*Alternation of generation*. See *ALTERNATE* under *ALTERNATE*.

Alternative (al-tér-na-tiv). [*Fr.* *alternatif*.] 1. Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things.

The conscience of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his (J. S. Mill's) *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Ed. Rev.*

2. *Alternate*; reciprocal. *Holland*.—3. In *bot.* applied to the sätivation or arrangement of the flower-buds of plants, where the inner whorl alternates with the outer.

Alternative (al-tér-na-tiv). [*Fr.* *alternatif*.] 1. Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left, or a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true. The things in question are also called *alternatives*, and in strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

Alternatively (al-tér-na-tiv-li). *adv.* In an alternative manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

Alternativeness (al-tér-na-tiv-nes). [*L.* *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] The quality or state of being alternative.

Althaea (al-thé'a). [*Gr.* *althaia*, from *altho*, to heal.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceae, including the hollyhock (*A. rosea*), and the marsh-mallow (*A.*

officinalis). The so-called *A. frutes* of the gardens does not belong to the genus, but is a Hibiscus (*H. syriacus*).

Althein, **Altheine** (al-thé'in). [*n.* ($C_7H_8O_8$, or $C_7H_8O_9$).] A white crystallizable substance contained in the root of the mallow (*Althaea officinalis*) and asparagus; asparagin (which see).

Although (al-thó'). *conj.* [*Al* and *though*; comp. *albeit*. See *THOUGH*.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; notwithstanding.—*Although*, *Though*. These words approach very nearly in meaning. *Although* is perhaps the stronger and more pronounced, bringing the adversative proposition into greater prominence. It is, therefore, generally preferred to commence a sentence.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. *Mark xiv. 18.*

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, though but a child invade. *Waller.*

Altiloquent (al-tíl'ò-kwens). [*See* *ALTILOQUENT*.] Lofty speech; pompous language. *Bailey.*

Altiloquent (al-tíl'ò-kwent). [*L.* *altus*, high, and *loquens*, *loquens*, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] High-sounding; pompous in language. *Ash.*

Altimeter (al-tim'é-ter). [*L.* *altus*, high, and *Gr.* *metron*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

Altimetry (al-tim'é-ri). [*n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration.]

Altincoar (al-tín'kòr). [*See* *TINCAL*.] Crude borax, employed in refining metals; tincal (which see).

Altiscope (al'ti-akòp). [*n.* (*L.* *altus*, high, and *Gr.* *skopos*, to look at.) An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a vertical telescopic tube, by means of which a person is able to overlook objects intervening between himself and the object he desires to see. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45° and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer.

Altisonant, **Altisonous** (al-tis'ò-nant, al-tis'ò-nus). [*L.* *altus*, high, and *sonans*, sounding, from *sonus*, sound.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language. 'Altisonant phrases.' *Keely.*

Altisonant (al-tis'ò-nant). [*L.* *altus*, high, and *tono*, to thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [*Rare* and poetical.]

Altitude (al'ti-túd). [*n.* (*L.* *altitudo*—*altus*, high, and *tudo*, a common termination denoting state, condition, or manner.) 1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; or the elevation of one object above another; as, the *altitude* of a mountain or column; the *altitude* of a cloud, or of a bird above a tree.—2. The elevation of a point, or star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *apparent* or *true*. *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon.—3. Highest point or degree.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

4. Elevation of spirit, especially from liquor; haughty air: in this sense generally used in the plural.

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes*. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Accessible altitude*, the altitude of an object whose base we can have access to, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the measure is to be taken.—*Inaccessible altitude*, the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—*Refraction of altitude*, an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is increased, on account of refraction.—*Parallax of altitude*. See *PARALLAX*.—*Altitude*, or *elevation of the pole*, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—*Meridian altitude*, an arc of the meridian be-

tween the horizon and any star or point on the meridian.

Altitudinarian (al'ti-tu-di-nar'i-an), *a.* Aspiring. *Coleridge*. [Rare]

Altivolant (al-ti-vol-ant), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.] Flying high. *Bosley*. [Rare]

Alto (al'to or al'to), [*It.* from L. *altus*, high.] High; a common element in terms in music and art, derived from the Italian, as, *alto-risante*, *alto-risore*.

Alto (al'to or al'to), *a.* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] Is music, (*a*) Same as *Contralto*. (*b*) The instrument called in England the *tenor-violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*.

Alto-claf (al'to-klef), *a.* In music, the C-clef, placed upon the third line of the staff, in order that the notes proper for the alto voice may be conveniently represented.

Alto-fagottista (al'to-fag-ot'ta or al'to-fag-ot'ta), An old musical instrument played with a reed and mouthpiece similar to a clarinet.

Altogether (al-tu-goth'er), *adv.* [All and together.] Wholly; entirely; completely, quite.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity.

Ps. xciii. 5.

Altometer (al-tom-et-er), *a.* Same as *Altimeter* (which see).

Alto-relievo (al'to-re-liv'vo), *a.* Same as *Alto-rilievo* (which see).

Alto-rilievo (al'to-re-liv'vo), [*It.* See *ALTO* and *RILIEVO*.] High relief, a term applied in regard to sculptured figures to express that they stand out boldly from the background, projecting more than half their thickness without being entirely detached, thus a piece of sculpture is said to be an *alto-rilievo* or in *alto-rilievo*. In *mezzo-rilievo*, or

petash alum has the formula $KAlSO_4 + 12H_2O$. It is produced by adding potassium sulphate or chloride to crude aluminium sulphate obtained from alum shale by the action of sulphuric acid, or by roasting shale which contains alumina and pyrites, whereby the sulphur of the latter is oxidized to sulphuric acid, which, acting on the alumina, produces aluminium sulphate. Alum crystallizes in beautiful octahedra which are white, transparent, and very astringent. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine it is used as an astringent—internally, in hemoptoe, diarrhoea, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic in the arts it is used in dyeing, as a mordant to fix colours, in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins, in baking it is employed to whiten bread. It occurs in a native state only in small quantities.

Alum (al'um), *v.t.* To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

Alumen (al'men), *a.* [L.] Alum (which see).

Alumina (al'mi-na), *a.* (Al_2O_3) The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; the adamantine spar, the ruby, corundum, and sapphires are alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable coloring matters and animal fibres. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant.

Aluminia (al'mi-na), *a.* Same as *Alumina*.

Aluminiferous (al'mi-nif'er-us), *a.* Con-

taining or affording alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminiform (al'mi-nif'orm), *a.* Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminate (al'mi-nat), *a.* Syzyous sulphate of alumina, a mineral that occurs in small rounded or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish white.

Aluminium, **Aluminum** (al'mi-ni-um), *a.* Chemical sym. Al. At wt. = 27.3, sp. gr. 2.6 nearly. The metallic base of alumina, a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre somewhat resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver. It does not occur native, but is extracted for the purposes of commerce from a mineral called cryolite, found in great abundance in Greenland. From its lightness, hardness, ductility, sonorosity, non-liability to rust, and resistance to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, it is largely employed in the preparation of alloys and for the manufacture of articles for which silver was formerly employed. — *Aluminium gold*, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper, of a pale gold colour, harder than bronze, and susceptible of a fine polish. Its hardness and tenacity peculiarly adapt it for journals and bearings.

Aluminous (al'mi-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties, as, *aluminous minerals* or *waters*.

Alumiah (al'mi-ah), *a.* Having the nature of alum, somewhat resembling alum.

Alumnus (a-lum'nu), *a.* pl. **Alumni** (a-lum'i-ni), [L. *alumnus*, a nursing, disciple, from *ale*, to nourish.] A pupil, one educated at a seminary or university, a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alma mater.

Alum-rock (al'm-rok), *a.* Same as *Alum-stone*.

Alum-root (al'm-rok), *a.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera americana*.

Alum-schist, **Alum-slate** (al'm-shist, al'm-slat), *a.* A thin bedded brittle rock of a grayish, bluish, or iron-black colour, and often possessed of a glossy shining lustre. It is chiefly composed of silica and alumina, and from it is obtained the largest part of the alum of commerce.

Alum-stone (al'm-sdon), *a.* The siliceous sub-sulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral of a grayish or yellowish white colour, found at Tolfa in Italy, in secondary rocks.

Alunogen (al'un-o-jen), *a.* [Fr. *alun*, alum, and *Gr. ginomai*, produce.] Native sulphate of aluminium, consisting of 36.06 sulphuric acid, 18.06 alumina, and 46.66 water, occurring in fine capillary fibres. It is found in volcanic scistates, in clays, and

feldspar rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries.

Alurel (al'er), *a.* [Fr. *allure*, pace, gait, from *aller*, to go.] 1 An alley, a walk. — 2 A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building. — 3 The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the cold chapel. *Brady*. — 4 The side pavement of a street.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble.

Aluta (a-lu'ta), *a.* [L. *leather* dressed with alum.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

Alutaceous (al-ta'sh-us), *a.* Of a pale brown colour, like that of tanned leather.

Alutation (al-ta'shon), *a.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leather.] The tanning of leather.

Alva Marina (al'va-mar'i-na), *a.* [Corruption for *algæ marina*, sea-weed.] A name given in commerce to certain dried seaweeds used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

Alveary (al've-a-ry), *a.* [L. *alveorum*, alveus, a hollow, a cavity, a bellowing vessel, and particularly a bee-hive, from *alveus*, the belly.] 1 A bee-hive, or something resembling a bee-hive. — 2 The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha where the wax is contained.

Alveated (al've-at-ed), *a.* Formed or vaulted like a bee-hive.

Alveolar, **Alveolar** (al've-o-lar, al've-o-lar-i), *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a small hollow, a socket, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow vessel. See *ALVEUS*.] Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth, as, the *alveolar artery*. — *Alveolar arteries*, the parts of the jaws hollowed out by the teeth-sockets. — *Alveolar processes*, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth. — *Alveolar structure*, a term applied to minute superficial cavities in the mucous membrane of the stomach, oesophagus, and small intestine.

Alveolate (al've-o-lat), *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb; having the surface covered with numerous deep hollows, as in the receptacle of some compound flowers.

Alveole (al've-ol), *a.* Same as *Alveolus*.

Alveolite (al've-o-lit), *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a socket.] In geol. a genus of Devonian corals composed of concentrically arranged tables of short tubes, externally angular, and rounded within. *Page*

Alveolus (al've-o-lus), *a.* pl. **Alveoli** (al've-o-li), [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus*.] 1 A cell in a honey-comb or in a foetal. — 2 The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.

Alveus (al've-us), *a.* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel.] 1 In anat. a tube or canal through which some fluid flows, especially the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. — 2 The bed or channel of a river.

Alvine (al'vin), *a.* [From L. *alveus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excrements. — *Alvine concretions*, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.

Alway (al'way), *adv.* Same as *Always*.

My brother shall eat bread *alway* as my table.

1 Sam. ix. 11.

Always (al'ways), *adv.* [All and way, a Sax. *al*, and *way*, a way. Comp. *algate*, *algation*, from *gao*, a way. It *algae* *via*, by *algae* *via*.] 1 Perpetually, uninterruptedly, continually, as, God is *always* the same.

He's in heaven his (Mammon's) looks and thoughts

Were always downward bent.

2 As often as occasion recurs; as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

Always the distance of the foot is the wholeness of the wit.

Alayed (a-layd), *p.* and *a.* [L. *allare*, to heat.] Anointed.

Alayson, **Alayson** (a-lay-sun, a-lay-sun), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *lyma*, emine, madness, as the ancients believed it to cure hydrophobia and allay anger.] A genus of plants, and order Cruciferae, containing several white or yellow flowered plants, much employed for decorating rock work. A *maritimum* (*Knops maritima*) is much cultivated in gardens, having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, to which the bees are very partial. Several species are cultivated under the name of madwort.

Am (am), [A. Sax. *com*, for hypothetical *coram*, *in*, *com*, compare the similar forms in the cognate languages, Goth. *an* for *com*,

Ice! *em* for *erw*, *em*, Lith. *amē*, L. *sum*, Gr. *simi*, Per. *am*, Skr. *amī*, made up of root *as*, to breathe, exist, be, and *mī*, cognate with *E* *me*=I. In the conjugation of the verb to be three different roots are employed; seen in *am*, *was*, *be*.] The first person of the verb to be, in the indicative mood, present tense.

I am that I am.

Ex. III. 14.

Amā (ā'mā), *n.* [L. *ama*, Gr. *hamē*, a water-bucket, a pail. See AAM.] 1. *Eccles.* (a) the vessel used for holding the wine and water of the eucharist. The body of the



Amas which belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis.

ama is sometimes formed of glass or agate, mounted in gold, and jewelled. Now called *Cruet*. (b) The wine itself.—2. A wine measure.

Amability (am-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.] Lovableness; amiability.

No rules can make amability. *Jer. Taylor.*

Amacratie (am-a-kra'tik), *a.* [Gr. *hama*, together, and *kratōs*, power.] In *photog.* same as *Amasthenic* (which see).

Amadou (am'a-dō), *n.* [Fr. *amadou*, German tinder, touchwood: a word believed to be of Scandinavian origin; comp. Ice. *mata*, food, bait; Dan. *mød*, meat, *mæde*, to feed, to bait, the word originally meaning the food or bait of fire.] A soft leathery substance used for tinder, consisting of the silky portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) found growing on forest trees, left remaining after the plant has been deprived of its skin and pores by being beaten and steeped in saltpetre. It has been employed by surgeons as a styptic. Called *Black Match*, *Pyrotechnical Sponges*, or *German Tinder*, on account of its inflammability.

Amain (a-mān), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *maia*, force. See MAIN.] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once. 'When we fled *amain*.' *Milton*.—*Let go amain or strike amain* (*navy*), to let fall or lower at once.

Amalist (a-māst), *adv.* Almost. [Scotch.]

Amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n.* [Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass, from *malasseō*, to soften.] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Specifically—2. A native compound of mercury and silver found in fine crystals in mines in which veins of copper and silver cross each other.—3. *Fig.* a mixture or compound of different things.

Amalgam (a-mal'gam), *v.t.* To amalgamate. 'Quicksilver easily amalgams with metals.' *Boyle*.

Amalgam, **Amalgamate** (a-mal'gam), *v.t.* To mix, as metals by amalgamation; to amalgamate. 'No more, sir, of gold to amalgamate with some six of mercury.' *B. Jonson*.

Amalgama (a-mal'ga-ma), *n.* Same as *Amalgam*.

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of republics. *Burke*.

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *a.* United or coalesced: a term applied to a language the words of which are formed by the coalescence or amalgamation of roots, as the Aryan or Indo-European languages.

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *v.t.* 1. To compound or mix, as quicksilver with another metal.—2. To mix different things to make a compound; to blend; to unite.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one. *Burke*.

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *v.t.* 1. To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—2. To unite or coalesce, generally; as, two

organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

Amalgamation (a-mal'ga-mā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; specifically, the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury. The mercury readily dissolves these metals as disseminated in the minerals, and uniting with them separates them from the foreign matters. The mercury is afterwards driven off from the amalgam by heat.—2. The mixing or blending of different things or races; the result of such mixing or blending; complete union.

Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete.

3. The junction or union of two or more joint-stock companies into one concern.

Amalgamator (a-mal'ga-mā-tēr), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates.

Amalgama† See AMALGAM, *v.t.*

Amalgamize (a-mal'gam-iz), *v.t.* To amalgamate. [Rare.]

Amalphitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* Pertaining to *Amalfi*, a seaport town of Italy.—*Amalphitan code*, the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled during the first crusade by the authorities of *Amalfi*, which town then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

Amand† (a-mand'), *v.t.* [L. *amando*—*a*, away, and *mando*, to commit, to send word to.] To send one away.

Amand (a-mand'), *n.* [Fr. *amende*, a fine.] In *Scots law*, sometimes used of a fine or penalty; formerly also a sum required to be lodged by the defender in a suit who proposed improbation, as a security that he did not do so merely with a view to delay or evasion.

Amandine (a-man'din), *n.* [Fr. *amande*, an almond. See ALMOND.] A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds.

Amandola (a-man'dō-la), *n.* [It. and Pr., an almond.] A green marble with white spots, having the appearance of honey-comb; of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcareous earth, 20 schist, and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the schist.

Amanitin, **Amanitine** (a-man'i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *amanites*, a sort of fungus.] An organic base, the supposed poisonous principle of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius*, *A. bulbosus*, and others.

Amanuensis (a-man'ū-en'sis), *n.* pl. *Amanuenses* (a-man'ū-en'sēs). [L. *a*, from, and *manus*, the hand=service a *manus*, a secretary.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis*, no assistants. *Burton*.

Amaracus (a-mar'a-kus), *n.* [L., marjoram. See MARJORAM.] Marjoram.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, *amaracus*, and asphodel, Lotus and lilies. *Tennyson*.

Amaranth (am'a-ranth), *n.* [Gr. *amarantos*—*a*, neg., and *marainō*, to decay: so called because when cropped it does not soon wither.] 1. A plant of the genus *Amaranthus* (which see).—2. In *poetry*, an imaginary flower supposed never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once In Paradise, fast by the tree of life, Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence, To heaven removed, where first it grew. *Milton*.

3. A colour inclining to purple.

Amaranthaceæ (am'a-ran-thā'sē-s), *n.* pl. A nat. order of apetalous plants, chiefly inhabiting tropical countries, where they are often troublesome weeds. They are remarkable for the white or sometimes reddish scales of which their flowers are composed. To this order belong the cock's-comb, the globe-amaranth, the prince's-feather, and the love-lies-bleeding of our gardens.

Amaranthine (am-a-ranth'in), *a.* 1. Belonging to *amaranth*; consisting of, containing, or resembling *amaranth*.

Those happy souls that dwell In yellow meads of asphodel Or *amaranthine* bowers. *Pope*.

2. Never-fading, like the *amaranth* of the poets; imperishable.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth. *Cowper*.

3. Of a purplish colour.

Amaranthus (am-a-ranth'us), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order *Amaranthaceæ*. The

species are found chiefly in tropical countries, and are all annuals. The tricoloured species (*A. tricolor*), from China, has long been cultivated in gardens on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves. *A. hypochondriacus* is prince's-feather; *A. caudatus*, love-lies-bleeding.

Amaritudo (a-mar'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness. *Harvey*. [Rare.]

Amaryllidaceæ (am-a-ri'lli-dā'sē-s), *n.* pl. A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, with six stamens and an inferior fruit, which comprehends the daffodil, the Guernsey and belladonna lilies, the Brunsvigias and blood-flowers of the Cape of Good Hope. The roots are generally bulbous, the flowers on a spathe, and the leaves sword-shaped. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hemantthus tucicarius* and some neighbouring species, in which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* and some other species are emetic. The genus *Amaryllis* gives the name to the order.

Amaryllis (am-a-ri'llis), *n.* [Female name in Virgil and Theocritus.] A genus of plants, comprising a great number of species and varieties, the type of the nat. order *Amaryllidaceæ*, many of which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. See AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Amarythrin, **Amarythrine** (am-a-rith'rin), *n.* (C₁₂H₁₅O₇). The bitter principle of erythric acid.

Amass (a-mas'), *v.t.* [Fr. *amasser*, It. *ammassare*, L. *massa*, a heap or lump. See MASS.] To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity or number; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure; to *amass* a great number of quotations.

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. *Pope*.

Amass† (a-mas'), *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments. *Watson*.

Amassette (am-a-set), *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, an instrument of horn with which the colours are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding.

Amassment (a-mas'ment), *n.* The act of *amassing*; a heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation. 'An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions.' *Glanville*.

Amasthenic (a-mas-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hama*, together, and *athenos*, strength.] In *photog.* a term characterizing a superior kind of lens which unites the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacratie.

Amate† (a-māt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intensa, and *mate*, to daunt or weaken; Fr. *amatis*, in O. Fr. to weaken, in Mod. Fr. to deaden, as gold or silver, to deprive of lustre, from O. Fr. *mat*, quelled, subdued. See MATE, to stupefy.] To terrify; to perplex; to daunt; to subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and *amāt'd*. *Fairfax*.

Amate† (a-māt'), *v.t.* [See MATE, a companion.] To accompany; to entertain, as a companion.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat, Court'd of many a jolly paramour, The which did them in modest wise *amate*. *Spenser*.

Amateur (am'a-tūr, am-a-tēr, & long), *n.* [Fr. from L. *amator*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain; one who has a taste for the arts.

Amateurish (am-a-tūr'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur. 'A condescending, *amateurish* way.' *Dickens*.

Amateurship (am-a-tūr'ship), *n.* The character or quality of an amateur.

Amative (am'at-iv), *a.* [L. *amo*, *amatum*, to love; as if through a form *amativus*.] Full of love; amorous; amatory: applied to the faculties capable of being acted on by love.

Amativeness (am'at-iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* that propensity which impels to sexual passion. Its organ is supposed to be in the back part of the head between the mastoid processes. See cut PHRENOLOGY.

Amatorial (am-a-tō-ri-al), *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from *amo*, to love.] 1. Relating to love; as, *amatorial* verses. 'Tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets.' *T. Warton*.—

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

ay, and was formerly prized for spicing wine.

Amber-seed (am-bér-séd), *n.* The seed of *Amberseeds monacanthus*, imported from Egypt and the West Indies. It resembles millet in appearance, has a bitterish taste, and a smell like that of musk. It is used to perfume pomatum. Called also *Nut-seed*.

Amber-tree (am-bér-tré), *n.* The English name for the species of *Anthephora*, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odour.

Amber-axe (am-bér-aks), *n.* (See **AMBER-AXE**.) A double axe, as when two dice turn up the ace.

Amberdexter (am-bí-dék-sér), *n.* (L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.) 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *See T. Browne*. — 2. A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. *Bacon*. — 3. In law, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

Amberdexterity, **Amberdextrousness** (am-bí-dék-sér-i-tí, am-bí-dék-sér-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amberdexter: *as*, (a) the facility of using both hands with equal facility.

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its limbs powers, as regarded speed, force, and amberdexterity. *Dr. Keating*.

(b) Double-dealing. (c) In law, the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

Amberdextrous (am-bí-dék-sér-us), *a.* (See **AMBERDEXTER**.) 1. Having both hands right hands, having the facility of using both hands with equal ease. — 2. Practising or dealing with both parties, double-dealing. 'Shuffling and amberdextrous dealings.' *See A. L. Keating*. (Rare.)

Ambient (am-bí-ent), *a.* (L. *ambiens*, *ambiens*—*amb*, around, and *ens*, per of, to go.) Surrounding, encompassing on all sides, investing, applied to fluids or diffusive substances, *as*, the ambient air.

Ambient (am-bí-ent), *n.* That which encompasses on all sides. 'Air being a perpetual ambient.' *Reliquiae Wettonianae*. (Rare.)

Ambigonal (am-bí-gón-al), *a.* (L. *ambo*, both, and *gon*, a knee.) A word used only in the phrase *ambigonal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

Ambigu (am-bí-gú), *n.* (Fr. *See AMBIGUOUS*.) An entertainment or feast, consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dainties set on the table together. *Dr. W. King*.

Ambiguity (am-bí-gú-i-tí), *n.* The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification. 'The words are of single meaning without any ambiguity.' *South*.

No shadow of ambiguity can rest upon the course to be pursued. *Is. Taylor*.

Ambiguous (am-bí-gú-us), *a.* (L. *ambiguus*, from *ambo*, to go about—*amb*, about, and *gu*, to drive.) 1. Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; equivocal, obscure.

What have been thy caprices, what thy drift, Ambiguous, and with double count delecting. *Milton*.

2. Speaking or acting ambiguously. (Rare.) 'Thy ambiguous god, who ruled her lab'ring breast, in these mysterious words his mind expressed.' *Dryden*.

ITS Indeterminate, indefinite, doubtful, uncertain, unsettled, indistinct, equivocal.

Ambiguously (am-bí-gú-us-lí), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Ambiguousness (am-bí-gú-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

Ambidextrous (am-bí-dék-sér-us), *a.* (L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, left.) Having both hands left hands, capable to use either hand with facility.

Some are in Calm both supremely, that is, ambidextrous; or left-handed on both sides, such as with equity and vigour have not the use of either. *See T. Browne*.

Ambiguity (am-bí-gú-i-tí), *n.* (L. *ambo*, both, and *gu*, to speak.) Talk or language of doubtful meaning. *See T. Browne*.

Ambiguoquity (am-bí-gú-i-tí), *n.* Ambiguity or doubtful language. *See T. Browne*.

Ambly (am-bí), *n.* (L. *amblyus*, a circuit, from *ambo*, to go about. *See AMBLY*.)

Compass or circuit; circumference. 'Within ambly of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy.' *See P. Palgrave*. (Rare.)

Ambition (am-bí-shon), *n.* (L. *ambitio*, *ambitionis*, a going round, the going about of candidates for office in Rome—*ambo*, around, round about, and *itio*, going; from *eo*, to go, to go, from I. *Go* and *itio* root i, to go.) 1. The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office, or other object of desire; a canvassing.

Use no ambition to commend my plans. *Milton*.

2. An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after some object, as preferment, honour, pre-eminence, superiority, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction; desire to distinguish one's self in some way among others.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition. By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*

Ambitious (am-bí-shon), *n.* To seek after ambitiously or eagerly, to aspire to. (Rare.)

This ambitious (Lord Chesterfield), however, failed to obtain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*.

Ambitiousness (am-bí-shon-nes), *n.* Devoted of ambition.

Ambitious (am-bí-shus), *a.* (L. *ambitiosus*.) 1. Possessing ambition, eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction. 'Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory.' *Arbutnot*. — 2. Strongly desirous.

I was not ambitious of making this university. *See T. Browne*.

3. Springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy, pretentious; *as*, an ambitious style, ambitious ornament.

Ambitiously (am-bí-shus-lí), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Ambitiousness (am-bí-shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

Ambitus (am-bí-tus), *n.* (L.) 1. A going round, a circuit; the circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing, *as*, of a leaf, or valve of a shell. — 2. In arch. an open space surrounding a building or tomb.

Ambly (am-bí), *v.* pret. & pp. *ambled*; *pp.* *ambled*. (O. Fr. *ambler*, to ambly, from I. *ambulo*, to go about, to walk, from *ambo*, about.) 1. To move with a peculiar pace, *as*, a horse, first lifting the two legs on one side, and then changing to the other; hence, to move easily and gently without hard shocks. 'An abbot on amblying pad.' *Tennyson*.

Your wit ambly well, it goes easily. *Shak.*

2. To move affectively.

Frequent in park, with lady at his side, Ambly and prancing scandal as he goes. *See T. Browne*.

Ambly (am-bí), *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time, hence, easy motion, gentle pace. 'A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating ambly.' *See W. Scott*.

Ambler (am-bí-ler), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles; a pacer. **Amblyingly** (am-bí-ling-lí), *adv.* With an ambly gait.

Amblyotic (am-bí-ótík), *a.* (Gr. *amblyōtēs*, abortion.) Having the power to cause abortion.

Amblygon (am-bí-gón), *n.* (Gr. *amblygon*, obtuse, and *gonia*, an angle.) In geom. an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees. *See T. Browne*.

Amblygonal (am-bí-gón-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an amblygon; having an obtuse angle. *See T. Browne*.

Amblygonite (am-bí-gón-it), *n.* (Gr. *amblygonos*, having an obtuse angle. *See AMBLYGON*.) A greenish-coloured mineral, of different pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots. It consists of phosphates and fluorides of aluminium and lithium. It occurs massive or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms, in granites, with topaz and tourmaline, in Saxony.

Amblyopis (am-bí-óp-is), *n.* (Gr. *amblyōpēs*, blind, dull, and *opsis*, countenance, sight.) A genus of fishes, including the blind-fish (*A. opaculus*). *See BLIND-FISH*.

Amblyopy (am-bí-óp-i), *n.* (Gr. *amblyōpēs*, dull, and *opsis*, eye.) In med. dulness or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect of the organs, the first stage of amaurosis.

Amblypterus (am-bí-ptér-us), *n.* (Gr. *amblyōpēs*, dull, blunt, and *pteron*, a wing, a fin.) A genus of ganoid fishes, with heterocercal

tail, found only in a fossil state. The species are characteristic of the coal formation.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bí-ríng-us), *n.* (Gr. *amblyōs*, blunt, and *rhynchus*, snout.) A genus of lizards found in the Galapagos Islands, resembling the iguana. *A. cristatus*, in length varying from 3 to 4 feet, is the only known existing marine lizard. Their flesh is considered delicate food.

Ambo, **Ambron** (am-bó, am-brón), *n.* (Ecclia. L. *ambo*, a pulpit, a reading-desk; Gr. *ambo*, any rising, a stage, and later a pulpit.) In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit, from which were read or chanted certain parts of the service. It was generally an oblong inclosure with steps at both

Ambo, Church of San Lorenzo, Rome.

ends, and was sometimes richly decorated. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is often associated with the ambo.

Am-bí-dék-sér (am-bí-dék-sér), *n.* Same as

Am-bí-dék-sér (am-bí-dék-sér), *n.* Same as

Am-bí-dék-sér (am-bí-dék-sér), *n.* Same as

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Am-bí-dék-sér (am-bí-dék-sér), *n.* Same as

ing to ambrosia, anointed or fragrant with ambrosia, fragrant, ambrosial. *E. Joseph.*
Ambrosian (am-brō'zhi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Ambrose, especially St. Ambrose. — The *Ambrosian office* or *ritual*, a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose. — *Ambrosian chant*, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian, which was used afterwards.

Ambrosian (am-brō'sin), *n.* A coin struck by the dukes of Milan in the middle ages, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

Ambrotype (am-brō'tip), *n.* [Or *ambrotypes*, (immortal, and types, impression.)] Is a photograph taken on a plate of prepared glass, to which the lights are represented in silver and the shadows by a dark background showing through the transparent portions of the plate.

Ambury (am-brī), *n.* [Contracted from *almsbury* (which see), but another word seems to have become mixed up with this, namely, *Pr armorie*, a cupboard, from L. *armaria*, *armarium*, originally a chest for keeping arms.] 1 A place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor, an almsbury, also, a place in ancient abbeys and priories where the almoner lived. — 2 A niche or

two or four wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle.

Ambulant (am'bū-lent), *a.* [L. *ambulan*, from *ambulo*, to go about.] Walking; moving from place to place. 'A knight ambulant, combatant.' *Chaucer.*

Ambulate (am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ambulated*, ppr. *ambulating*. [L. *ambula*, *ambulare*, to go about, formed from inseparable preposition *amb*, around, about.] To move backward and forward, to walk.

Ambulation (am'bū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about.

Ambulative (am'bū-lāt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking; spreading.

Ambulator (am'bū-lāt-er), *n.* 1 One who walks about. — 2 A road *over*, an instrument for measuring distances, a perambulator (which see). — 3 A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *VELOCIPEDE*.

Ambulatory (am'bū-lā-to-ry), *n.* 1 Having the power or faculty of walking; an, an ambulatory animal. — 2 Pertaining to a walk, happening or obtained during a walk. 'The princes of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels.' *Wotton.* — 3 Accustomed to move from place to place, not stationary; an, an ambulatory court.

The preambled before me very ambulatory, and departed into all faculties. *Jer. Taylor*

4 In ornith. formed or adapted for walking; a term sometimes applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind, as in the passerine birds. 4 In law, not fixed, but capable of being altered; as, a will is ambulatory until the death of the testator, the return of a sheriff is ambulatory until it is filed.

Ambulatory (am'bū-lā-to-ry), *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church or the cloisters of a monastery; specifically, any place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico or corridor.

Ambula (am'bū-lā), *v. i.* [See *AMBULETE*.] To remove from place to place.

The tendency of ambulating continues is very great. *Lord Burghley*

Amburbial (am-būrb'ial), *a.* [L. *amb*, *amb*, around, and *urbis*, a city.] Encompassing or surrounding a city. [Rare.]

Ambury (am-bū-ry), *a.* [A Sax. *æmbyr*, a crooked swelling vein.] 1 A tumour, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch. — 2 Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the oak order *Crucifera*, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect and the deposition of its eggs.

Ambuscade (am-būsh'ād), *n.* [Fr. *ambuscade*, from It. *imboscata*, to lie in bushes—in, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as *E. bush*. See *BUSH*.] 1 A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2 A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise. *ambush*. — 3 A body of troops lying in ambush.

Ambuscaded (am-būsh'ād), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ambuscaded*, ppr. *ambuscading*. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

Ambuscading (am-būsh'ād-ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambuscade, given to forming, or forming ambuscades. 'Ambuscading ways.' *Carlyle*.

Ambuscado (am-būsh'ād-o), *n.* An ambuscade. *Shak*.

Ambuscado (am-būsh'ād-o), *v. i.* To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Ambush (am'būsh), *n.* [Fr. *embushe*, O Fr. *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to go into a wood, to lie in wait. See *AMBUSCADE*.] 1 The state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise, a lying in wait, the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

Have, where high walls fear no ambush or thug. Or ambush from the deep. *Milton*.

2 A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise, an ambuscade. — 3 The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

Lay thou an ambush for the city. *Josh. viii. 1.*

Ambush (am'būsh), *v. t.* To post or place in ambush.

The whole Turk having ambushed a thousand horse, charged the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Ambush (am'būsh), *v. t.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

For now the monks that ambush'd for his prey. *Jonson*.

Ambuscament (am'būsh-ment), *n.* An ambush, in all its sense. 2 Chr. xiii. 12.

Ambustion (am-bū'shon), *n.* [L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch — *amb*, about, and *uro*, *urere*, to burn.] A burn or scald. *Chaucer*.

Ambuena (am-bū'en), *n.* Same as *Ambuena* (which see).

Ameer, Amir (a-mēr), *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman, a chief, a ruler; an *emir* (which see).

Ameliva (a-mē'va), *n.* A genus of small aquatic reptiles of the family *Trochilidae*. They are rather pretty animals, with a very long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hinder feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings. The general colour is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck, on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, inhabiting either Central America or the West Indian islands.

Amel (am'el), *n.* [Fr. *émail*, *émail*.] Enamel (which see).

Amel (am'el), *v. t.* To enamel. 'Enlightened all with stars, and richly enamelled.' *Chapman*.

Amel-corn (am'el-korn), *n.* Same as *Amelcorn*.

Ameliorable (a-mē'yor-a-bil), *a.* Capable of being ameliorated.

Ameliorate (a-mē'yor-āt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *ameliorated*, ppr. *ameliorating*. [Through Fr. *améliorer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *malior*, *malior*, to make better, from *malior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. *Mansel*.

Ameliorate (a-mē'yor-āt), *v. t.* To grow better, to ameliorate. 'Wine ameliorates by age.' *Goodrich*.

Amelioration (a-mē'yor-ā'shon), *n.* The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated, a making or becoming better; improvement, melioration.

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes that those very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of amelioration. *St. John*.

Ameliorative (a-mē'yor-āt-iv), *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment, an, an ameliorative medicine.

Ameliorator (a-mē'yor-āt-er), *n.* One who ameliorates.

Amen (ā'men), [Heb. *amen*, from, established, allied to Ar. *amēn*, faithful, Chaldean, to trust.] A term used in devotion, occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning so be it. At the end of a creed it is equivalent to a solemn assertion of belief.

Our creed, God bless us! and, Amen! the others. But whosoever could I not pronounce Amen! I had more need of blessing, and Amen stuck in my throat. *Shak*.

In the Roman Catholic version of the New Testament, published at Rheims in 1582, it is used where the Authorized Version has *amen*, being the word used in the original.

Amen, amen! my unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. *John*.

It is used as a noun to denote Christ, as being one who is true and faithful. 'Thou things with the Amen.' *Rev. iii. 14.* It is used as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled.

All the promises of God in him (Christ) are yea, and in him Amen. *1 Cor. i. 2.*

Amenability See *AMENABILITIES*.

Amenable (a-mē'nā-bil), *a.* [Fr. *amenable*, to bring or lead in—*a*, to, and *mener*, to lead. See *DREKAR*.] 1 In old law, easy to be led, governable, as a woman by her husband. 2 Liable to answer or be called to account; responsible, answerable, accountable, an, every man is amenable to the law.

The sovereignty of this country is not amenable to any form of trial known to the law. *Townes*.

3 Ready to yield or submit, as to advice; submissive.

Shortest always was countable enough, an account. *Carlyle*.

Amenableness, Amenability (a-mē'nā-bil-ness, a-mē'nā-bil-ty), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer.

Amenably (a-mē'nā-bil), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Ambury, Ramsey Church, Hampshire.

remains in the wall of ancient churches near the altar, fitted with a door, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals the amburies were very numerous, used for various purposes, and sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. — 2 A place in which are deposited the utensils for housekeeping, a cupboard, a place for cold victuals. [Provincial.]

Ambles (ām'les), *n.* [Fr. *ambles*. — O Fr. *ambles*, pl. of *amble*, from L. *ambula*, both, and *es*, acc. See *ACC*.] A double acc, as when two dice turn up the ace.

Ambulacral (am-bū-lā'krāl), *a.* In med. pertaining to an ambulacrum or to ambulacra.

Ambulacrum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.* pl. *Ambulacra* (am-bū-lā'kra). [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley. See *AMBULATE*.] In med. one of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the Echinodermata.

Ambulance (am'bū-lāns), *n.* [Fr.] 1 A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing assistance, of a more or less temporary nature, to the soldiers wounded in battle. — 2 A cart, wagon, or litter employed to convey the wounded from the place where they fall to the hospital.

Ambulance-cart, Ambulance-wagon

(am'bū-lāns-kārt, am'bū-lāns-wāgon), *n.* A

Ambulance-wagon in use in the British army, to carry seven sick or wounded men.

(am'bū-lāns-kārt, am'bū-lāns-wāgon), *n.* A

Phis, fir, fat, fill, mē, met, hār; phis, phis, nōts, not, mōve; tūbs, tub, hūll;

off, pound; ā, ā, āhuns; ſ, ſ, ſey

rept and barbarous dialect of Arabic, with many African elements.

Ambericia (am-bér'i-ā) n. [In honour of Constant Amberst, a zealous promoter of botany.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae. The flowers are large, bright vermilion with yellow spots, and form a raceme about 3 feet long. There is only one species, the *A. nobilis*, a native of Borneo, in which country the flowers are collected and laid before the shrines of Buddha.

Amia (ā-mī-ā) n. A genus of ganoid fishes found in the rivers of America, and constituting the family Amidae (which see).

Amiability (ā-mī-ā-bil'i-tē) n. The quality of being amiable or lovable, excellence of disposition, amiableness.

Amiable (ā-mī-ā-bil) a. [Under this form there are probably two kindred words mixed up, namely *Fr.* amiable, lovely, amiable, from *L.* amabilis, from *amare* to love; *Fr.* amiable, amiable, *L.* amabile, 1. Existing or tending to excite love or delight, lovely; beautiful; delightfully; pleasing. 'How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord.' Ps. lxxv. 1.

Come set thee down upon this flow'ry bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy. *Shak.*

There is nothing more amiable in nature than the character of a truly good man. *Clarend.*

2. Possessing such agreeable moral qualities as sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, or the like, having an excellent disposition; lovable, as, an amiable girl; an amiable disposition. See extract.

This (word) and 'lovely' have been so far differentiated that 'amiable' never expresses now any other than natural loveliness; which is 'lovely' in relation as never implied. *Alph. French.*

3. Exhibiting love or a show of love; proceeding from love.

Lay an amiable siege to the beauty of this Ford's eve. *Shak.*

Amiability (ā-mī-ā-bil'itē) n. The quality of being amiable; loveliness, amiability.

Amiably (ā-mī-ā-bil) adv. 1. In an amiable manner, in a manner to excite or attract love. — 2. Pleasingly; delightfully. 'The palace rose so amiably.' *Sir F. Herbert.* [Rare.]

They (the parables) are an amiably purpuraceous, vigorous, and bright. *Macmillan.*

Amiant, Amiantus (am'ī-ant, am-ī-ant) n. (Gr. *amiantos* = a, neg., and *amiantos*, to pollute or vitiate, so called from its incombustibility.) Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax, a mineral occurring generally in serpentine veins, somewhat resembling flax, usually grayish or of a greenish white colour. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper by the aid of flax, which is afterwards removed by a red heat. It has also been employed as lamp-wicks, and for filling gun-barrels, the fibres remaining red-hot without being consumed. It is a finer variety of asbestos (which see).

Amiantiform (am-ī-ant'if-orm) a. [Amiant and form.] Having the form or likeness of amiant.

Amiantinite (am-ī-ant'itē-nē) n. A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite, its colour is ash, greenish, or yellowish-gray, often mixed with yellow or red, its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous.

Amiantoid (am-ī-ant'oid) a. [Amiant, and Gr. *oides*, form.] A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic, more flexible than the fibres of asbestos, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amiant. The colour is olive-green or greenish-white. It is a variety of hornblende.

Amiantoid (am-ī-ant'oid) a. Resembling amiant in form.

Amiantus. See AMIANT.

Amiability (am'ī-ā-bil'i-tē) n. Quality of being amiable, amicableness.

Amiable (am'ī-ā-bil) a. [*L.* amiable, from *amice*, a friend, from *amare*, to love.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly, peaceable, harmonious in social or mutual transactions, as, an amiable arrangement, an amiable adjustment of differences. 'His kindness and humanity, and amiable disposition, and affability and pleasantness of temper.' Wood. — *Amiable* adverb, in law, an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the

purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law involved in it. — *Amiable* adverb, in law, such as are mutually equal to the sum of one another's aliquot parts. — *Amiable*, *Friendly*. *Amiable* is negative, *Friendly* is positive. *Amiable* simply implies a degree of friendship such as that we do not wish to disagree with those with whom we are on amiable terms, *friendly* means that the relations are of an active character, that we have done something to attain, and would do more to retain, the relation. — *STR.* Friendly, peaceable, harmonious.

Amicableness (am'ī-ā-bil'itē) n. The quality of being amicable, peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace, a disposition to preserve peace and friendship, friendliness.

Amicably (am'ī-ā-bil) adv. In an amicable or friendly manner, with harmony, without controversy, as, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

Amical (ā-mī-ā-l or am'ī-ā-l) a. Friendly; amicable. 'An amical call to repentance.' W. Watson.

Amice (am'is) n. [O *Fr.* *amice*, *amit*, *Fr.* *amit*, from *L.* *amictus*, an upper or outer garment, from *amictus*, *amictum*, to wrap round, prefix *am*, around, and *icte*, *ictum*, to throw.] Something wrapped round a person, specifically, (a) a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims.

A palmer's amice wrapped him round,
With a wrought Spanish habditch bound. *Sir W. Scott.*

(b) An oblong piece or strip of fine linen, with an embroidered apparel served upon it, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests of the Roman Catholic Church when engaged in the service of the mass. It was originally temporarily placed on the head till the other vestments were arranged, after which it was



1. Amice round the neck. 2. Amice worn as a head.

turned down with the apparel outwards, so that when resting on the shoulders it resembled an embroidered collar. To this position on the head is to be referred the later symbolism as a helmet of salvation. The bands worn by some Protestant clergymen are a relic of the amice.

Arraped in habit black and amice thin,
Like a holy monk the service to begin. *Spenser.*

Amict (am'ikt) n. Same as Amice.

Amicus Curie (ā-mī-kus kūr'i-ē) n. [*L.*] In law, a friend of the court, a person in court who informs the judge of an error he has noticed or makes any useful suggestion.

Amid, **Amidst** (ā-mīd, ā-mīdst) prep. [*Prefix* a, on, in, and mid, midst. In *A. Sax.* it appears as *on-middan*, *on-middum*, later as *amida*, *amides*, the *id* has been tacked on as an apostrophe, the *er* is an adverbial termination. See MID, MIDDLE, &c.] In the midst or middle, surrounded or encompassed by, mingled with, among. *Amid* is used chiefly in poetry. 'Placed far amid the melan-boly mists.' Thomson. 'Amid the garben' Milton.

Amide, **Amine** (am'īd, am'īn) n. In chem. names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia: often used as terminations of the names of such salts. When these hydrogen atoms are replaced by acid radicals, the salts are called *amides*, as $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ (acetamide), while if the replacing radicals are basic, the salts are termed *amines*, as NH_4K (potassiumine) and $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ (ethylamine).

Amidine (am'īdīn) n. [$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$] A peculiar substance procured from blood and potato starch. It is opaque or semi-transparent, white or yellowish-white, inodorous, insipid, and very friable. It forms the soluble or gelatinous part of starch.

Amidogen (ā-mīd'jēn) n. [*A. mide* and Gr. *γενος* to produce = the generator of amide.] A basifying principle composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen (NH_2). It has not been isolated,

but may be traced in the compounds called *amides* and *amines*. Thus *acetamide* is a compound of acetum and *amidogen*; *potassiumine*, of potassium and *amidogen*.

Amidships (ā-mīd'ships) adv. In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship, as, to put the helm amidships.

Amidward (ā-mīd'wārd) adv. Towards the middle line of a ship.

Amidae (am'ī-dā) n. pl. A family of recent ganoid fishes, approaching more closely than the other families of the order to the ordinary bony fishes. The skin is covered with small, thin, rounded scales, coated with enamel, and the caudal fin is scarcely asymmetrical. The species of this family, which are few in number, inhabit the fresh waters of America. One of the largest is the *A. maculosa*.

Amieuse (am'ī-ēn) n. Same as Amieuse.

Amir (ā-mīr) n. Same as Emir (which see).

Amiral (am'ī-rāl) n. An admiral. See ADMIRAL.

Amica (am'is) n. An amica. *Spenser.* See AMICE.

Amice (ā-mīr) n. or adv. [*Prefix* a, and *mice*. See MICE.] 1. Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper, used only as a predicate, as, it may be amice to ask advice.

There's somewhat in this world amice
That be unbidden by and by. *Tempest.*

— To be not amice, to be peaceable or suitable; to be pretty fair; to be not so very bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]

She's a mite, this is; and yet she isn't amice—
Duchess

2. In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask and wonder not, because ye ask amice
Jam. to. 3.

Amis (ā-mis) a. French; wrong. 'Some great amis.' *Shak.*

Pale be thy looks to witness my amis. *Asch.*

Amisability (ā-mis-i-bil'i-tē) n. The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

Medium of popular rights, and the amissability of
sovereign power for misconduct, were broached.

Amisible (ā-mis-i-bil) a. [*L.* *amisibilis*.] Capable of being or liable to be lost. [Rare.]

Amisition (ā-mis'ish-ōn) n. [*L.* *amisition*, *amisition*, from *amisere*—a, away, and *misere*, to send.] Loss. 'Amisition of their church membership.' Dr H. More.

Amist (ā-mist) v. t. [*L.* *amisere*, to lose.] To lose. *Sir F. Browne.*

Amity (am'ī-tē) n. [*Fr.* *amitié*, O *Fr.* *amistie*, *Fr.* *amistie*, from a *L.L.* *amicus* (used instead of *Clam*, *L.* *amicus*, friendship), from *amicus*, a friend, from *amare*, to love.] Friendship, in a general sense, harmony, good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship, as, a treaty of amity and commerce.

Crest Britain was in league and amity with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

STR. Harmony, kindness, affection, friendship, good-will.

Amma (am'mā) n. A word probably formed from the earliest sound uttered by an infant, and hence recognised in the name for mother, *amma*, in many tongues, comp. O *amma*, a wet-nurse; O *amma*, a mother; Heb. *em*, *Syr.* *ama*, a mother. Comp. also *amma*, *L.* *amma*, a breast. An abbess or spiritual mother.

Amma (am'mā) n. [*Gr.* *αμμή*.] A giraffe or truss used in reptures.

Amman (am'man) n. [*Contr.* from G. *ammann*, courtman or officer—*amm*, from *amm*, *amm*, duty, office. See AMMADOR.] An officer who, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, exercises judicial functions in a limited district of country.

Ammi (am'mē) n. [*Gr.* *αμμή*, sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, growing in the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the center petals of the umbel very large. They are sometimes called *bishop-weeds*. Name of them are native of Britain, our bishop-weed being the *Apocynum podagraceum*, otherwise called *gortwort*.

Ammiral (am'mī-rāl) n. 1. Admiral. — 2. A ship carrying an admiral, any large ship. See ADMIRAL.

His spouse is equal which the infant place
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the saint
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand—
His wealth's with to support amity's hand.
Over the burning ocean. *Shak.*

face, the apertures by which the food is taken in closing up immediately after reception of the nutriment. A clear space forms round each food particle after it has been received into the body, and the particle, if digestible, is slowly dissolved, the clear space left for a short time after digestion being termed a *vacuole*. Reproduction takes place in several ways; as, by fission, whereby an ameba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule; or by a single pseudopodium detaching itself from the parent body, and developing into a separate ameba. Several other species have been described.

Amcebum (am-ē-bē'um), *n.* [*L. amcebum* (*carmen*), from *Gr. amēbasos*, alternate, from *amēbē*, change, an answer, from *amēbō*, to change.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

Amceba (am-ē-bē'a), *n. pl.* An order of Rhizopoda, of which the genus *Ameba* is the type. See **AMEBA**.

Amcebean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [See **AMCEBŪM**.] Alternately answering or responsive. 'Amcebean verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns.' *J. Warton.*

Amcebean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* Of or relating to the order Amceba.

Amcebold (a-mē'bōld), *a.* [*Amēba* (which see), and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the ameba; as, *amcebold masses*.

Amcebus (a-mē'bus), *a.* Of or relating to the genus Amceba; resembling the ameba in structure.

Amok (a-mōk'), *n.* Same as **Amuck**.

Amolition (am-ō-lī'shon), *n.* [*L. amolūtio*, *amolūtio*, from *amolūtō*, to remove—a, from, and *molūtō*, to move.] A putting away; removal.

Amomum (a-mō'mum), *n.* [*Gr. amōmon*; *Ar. kamauna*, from *kama*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zingiberaceae, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds. Various species yield cardamoms and grains of paradise (which see). Some have been introduced into our hot-houses as ornamental plants because of their handsome flowers.

Amoneste, *v. t.* To admonish; to advise. *Chaucer.*

Among, **Amongst** (a-mung', a-mungst'), *prep.* [*A. Sax. amang, onmang, gemang*, from *mengan*, to mingle; *O. E. amonge, amonges*, *amongest*, the *es* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on. Comp. *amidst*. See **MINGLED**.] 1. Mixed or mingled with; in or into the midst of; in or into the number of; as, *tares among wheat*.

Blessed art thou *among* women. *Luke i. 26.*

I always thought
It was both impious and unnatural
That such immanity and bloody strife
Should reign *among* professors of one faith. *Shak.*

2. In the power of, or by the action of, all jointly, or one or other of the number; as, *I know you have the purse among you*.

You have *among* you killed a sweet and innocent lady. *Shak.*

Amontillado (a-mon'til-lā'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour, highly esteemed by connoisseurs.

Amorado (am-ō-rā'dō), *n.* [*Sp. pp. of amorar*, *L. amo*, to love; the word is similar to *inamorata*, *inamorato*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*. *Old tract.*

Amorean (am-ō-rē'an), *n.* One of a sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.

Amoret, **Amorette** (am-ō-ret, am-ō-ret'), *n.* [*Fr. amourette*, a love-intrigue; *It. amoretto*, a little love or cupid; *dim. from L. amor*, love, from *amo*, to love.] 1. A trifling love affair; a slight amour.—2. A lover; a person enamoured.

When *amoretts* no more can shine,
And Stella own she's not divine. *T. Warton.*

3. A love-knot.—4. A love-song or love-sonnet. 'His *amoretts* and his canzonets, his pastorals and his madrigals to his Phillis and his *Amaryllis*.' *Heywood.*

Amoretto (am-ō-ret'to), *n.* A person enamoured; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress. *Gayton.*

Amorevolous (am-ō-rev'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. amor*,

love, and *volo*, to wish.] Full of love or benevolence; kind; charitable.

He would leave it to the Princess to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection. *Ep. Hacket.*

Amorist (am-ō-rīst), *n.* [*L. amor*, love.] A lover; a gallant; an innamorato. 'The pen of some vulgar *amorist*.' *Milton.*

A-mornings (a-mō'ningz), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *mornings*, which here is probably the adverbial genitive, not the plural.] In the mornings.

Such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Amorosa (am-ō-rō'sa), *n.* [*It.*] An *amorous* or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Amoroso (am-ō-rō'sō), *n.* [*It.* from *amor*, love.] A man enamoured; a lover.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress, viz. that love is an idle man's business. *Ep. Hacket.*

Amoroso (am-ō-rō'sō), *adv.* [*It.*] In music, tenderly; amorously; in a manner expressive of love: resembling *afettuoso*, but somewhat bolder and more spirited.

Amorous (am-ō-rus), *a.* [*Fr. amoureux*, *It. amoroso*, *L. L. amorous*, *L. amor*, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; as, an *amorous* disposition. 'So *amorous* is Nature of whatever she produces.' *Dryden.* 'Princes *amorous* of their chiefs.' *Chapman.* 2. In love; enamoured: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

The *amorous* master owned her potent eyes. *Prior.*
Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love. 'Amorous delight.' *Milton.* 'Amorous airs.' *Waller.*—**SYN.** Loving, fond, tender, passionate.

Amorously (am-ō-rus-ly), *adv.* In an *amorous* manner; fondly; lovingly.

Amorousness (am-ō-rus-ness), *n.* The quality of being *amorous* or inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-mor'fā), *n.* [*Gr. a*, neg. and *morphē*, form.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae; bastard indigo. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pendulous branches and long clusters of blue-violet flowers. They are natives of America. *A. fruticosa*, the commonest species in European gardens, was introduced into Britain in 1724. The inhabitants of Carolina are said at one time to have made a coarse sort of indigo from its young shoots.

Amorphism (a-mor'fiz-m), *n.* State of being *amorphous* or without shape; specifically, a state of being without crystallization, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c.

Amorphote (a-mor'fē-tē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. amorphōtes*, formless—a, without, and *morphē*, shape.] In *astron.* stars not formed into any constellation, and so not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

Amorphous (a-mor'fus), *a.* [*Gr. amorphos*—*a*, neg. and *morphē*, form.] 1. Having no determinate form; of irregular shape. *Xirwan*.—2. Having no regular structure; specifically, being without crystallization, even in the minutest particles, as glass and opal are *amorphous*.—3. Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; clumsy.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

Amorphozoa (a-mor'fō-zō'a), *n. pl.* [*Gr. a*, without, *morphē*, shape, and *zōon*, a living creature.] *Lit.* shapeless animals; specifically, a term applied to some of the lower groups of animals, as the sponges and their allies, which have no regular symmetrical structure. *Blainville.*

Amorphy (a-mor'fī), *n.* [See **AMORPHOUS**.] Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. 'His epidemical diseases being fastidiously, *amorphy*, and oscitation.' *Swift*. [Rare.]

A-morrow (a-mor'ō), *adv.* See **A-MORWE**.
Amort (a-mor't), *a.* A word used only in the phrase *all amort*=half-dead, depressed, spiritless, regardless. Nares thinks the phrase a corruption of *a-la-mort*, but it is more probably the *adv. all* and the *Norm. amort*, dead.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort*? *Shak.*

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes, *all amort*. *Keats.*

Amortisation, **Amortisement** (a-mor'tīz-ā'shon, a-mor'tīz-ment), *n.* [*L. L. amorti-*

satio, *Fr. amortissement*, mortmain.] 1. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain.—2. The extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund.

Amortise (a-mor'tīz), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. amortized*; *ppr. amortizing*. [*Norm. Fr. amortiser*; *L. L. amortizare*, to sell in mortmain—*L. ad*, to, and *mors*, mortis, death. See **MORTMAIN**.] 1. In law, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See **MORTMAIN**.—2. To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking fund.

A-morwe, *adv.* On the morrow.

A-morwe, when the day began to spring,
Uprose our hosts. *Canterbury Tales.*

Amotion (a-mō'shon), *n.* [*L. amotio*, from *amoveo*, *amotum*. See **AMOVE**.] 1. Removal; ejection.—2. In law, deprivation of possession or office; the removal of an officer or member of a corporation.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton.*

Amount (a-mōunt'), *v. i.* [*O. Fr. amonter*, to advance, ascend, increase; *Norm. Fr. amont*, upwards, up the stream—a, to, and *monter*, to mount, from *mont*, *L. mons*, montis, a hill. Comp. *anale*, from *L. ad*, to, and *valis*, a valley.] 1. To get up; ascend; and hence, to depart. 'When the larks doth fyrt *amount* on high.' *H. Peacham.*

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight. *Spenser.*

2. To reach a certain amount by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate or whole.

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks. *Shak.*

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, or the like; to be equivalent.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner. *Bacon.*

[Swift joins the *pp.* of this verb with *was*, giving it the appearance of a transitive verb. 'Whose number was now *amounted* to 300.']

Amount (a-mōunt'), *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16.—2. The effect, substance, or result; the sum; as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Amour (a-mōr'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. amor*, love.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.—*Amour propre*, self-love; self-conceit; vanity.

Amourette (am-ō-ret'), *n.* Same as **Amoret**.

Amoval (a-mōv'al), *n.* Total removal.

Amoval (a-mōv'al), *v. t.* [*L. amoveo*—*a*, away, and *moveo*, to move.] 1. In law, to remove, especially from a post or station.

Coroners may be *amoved* for reasonable cause. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To move; to excite; to affect.

At her so piteous cry was much *amoved*
Her champion stout. *Spenser.*

Ampeo (am'pāk), *n.* An East Indian tree, which yields a highly odoriferous resin, and the leaves of which are used to medicate baths. It is a species of *Xanthoxylon*.

Ampelides (am-pel'idē), *n. pl.* [See **AMPELIS**.] The chattering, a family of insectivorous or perching birds, having a wide gape, short broad and slightly arched bill, notched at the tip, and sharp hooked claws. Most of them inhabit tropical America, and several are distinguished for the gorgeousness of their plumage.

Ampelides (am-pel'idē'sē), *n. pl.* [From *Gr. ampelis*, *ampelos*, a vine.] The name given by Endlicher to the natural order of plants called *Vitaceae* (which see).

Ampelinae (am-pel'inē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of birds of the family *Ampelides* or chattering. See **AMPELIDÆ**, **AMPELIS**.

Ampelis (am-pel-is), *n.* [*Gr.* kind of singing bird.] A genus of perching birds, forming the type of the family *Ampelides* or chattering, as well as of the sub-family or group *Ampelinae*. This genus includes the Bohemian wax-wing or waxen chattering, the only chattering that visits Britain.

Ampelite (am-pel-it'), *n.* [*Gr. ampeleus*, a kind of earth with which the vine was sprinkled to preserve it from worms—*ampeleus*, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites, so named from having been used to kill insects in vines. The name is also applied to cannel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

pharyngo-brachial fishes, with gelatinous dorsal chord, pulsating vessels in place of the heart, and a brachial sac in the cavity of the oesophagus. The amphioxus is the type.

Amphioxus (am-fī-oks'us), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus*, sharp, because the animal is sharp at both ends.] An anomalous genus of fishes, otherwise called *Branchiostoma*, and containing only the common lancelet (*Amphioxus lanceolatus* or *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) and another species. See BRANCHIOSTOMA.

Amphipneust (am-fīp-nūst), *n.* One of the amphipneusta (which see).

Amphipneusta (am-fīp-nū'sta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *pneō*, to breathe.] A former name of a sub-order of tailed amphibia, retaining their gills through life. See URODELA.

Amphipod, **Amphipode** (am-fī-pod, am-fī-pōd), *n.* One of the amphipoda (which see).
Amphipoda (am-fī-pōd'-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous*, podes, a foot.] An order of the sessile-eyed mala-



1. Shore-jumper (*Orchestoidea litoralis*). 2. Portion of *Orchestoidea* to show the respiratory organs as a s.

costracan crustaceans. The bodies of these animals are compressed laterally and curved upon the sides; the eyes are immovable, and their feet are directed partly forwards and partly backwards. The respiratory organs consist of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. Many of the species are found in springs and rivulets, others are met with in salt water. The sand-hopper and shore-jumper are examples.

Amphipodous (am-fī-pōd-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amphipoda.

Amphiprostyle, **Amphiprostyle** (am-fīp-



Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple.

ro-stil), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *prostyle*, having pillars in front—*pro*, before, and *stylē*, a column.] *Lit.* having pillars both in front and behind. In arch architecture having the form of an ancient Greek or Roman oblong rectangular temple, with a prostyle or portico on each of its ends or fronts, but with no columns on its sides or flanks.

Amphisarca (am-fī-sār-ka), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *sarka*, *sarkos*, flesh.] In bot a compound, many-celled, indurated, superior fruit, with a woody or indurated shell enclosing an internal pulp, as seen in the baobab.

Amphisbena (am-fī-bē-na), *n.* [Gr. *amphibaina*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *bainō*, to go, from the belief that the animal moved with either end foremost.] A genus of serpentine, limbless reptiles, family Amphisbenedae, order Lacertilia, with the head small, smooth, and blunt, the nostrils small,



Amphisbena fuliginosa.

the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is

cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are several species. *A. fuliginosa*, black, with white spots, is found in Guinea and Surinam; and *A. alba*, the largest species, about 21 inches long, reddish-brown above and white below, is found in Surinam and Brazil, generally in ant-hills. They feed on ants and earthworms, and were formerly, but erroneously, deemed poisonous, whence Milton classes it among the most noxious reptiles.

Complicated monsters . . .
Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbena* dire,
Cerastra horned, hydras, and elopse drear,
And dipsas. *Paradise Lost*, b. x.

—**Aquatic amphisbena**, a name formerly sometimes given to the common hair-worm (*Gordius aquaticus*), which, however, has no connection with the amphisbenas proper, but is one of the nematoid worms, or Nematelmia, class Scolecida. See GORDIUS and GORDIACA.

Amphisbena (am-fī-bē-na), *n. pl.* An order of lacertian reptiles, of which the genus *Amphisbena* is the type.

Amphisbenedae (am-fī-bē-nē-dē), *n. pl.* That family of the Amphisbenas which includes the genus *Amphisbena*.

Amphisbian (am-fī-shī-an), *n.* One of the Amphisbians (which see).

Amphisbi (am-fī-shī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *bi*, shadow.] In *geog.* the inhabitants of the inter-tropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south, according as the sun is in the northern or northern signa.

Amphisle (am-fī-sī-lē), *n.* A genus of aca-



Part of *Amphisle strigata*.

thopterygious fishes, in which the back is plated, and the first dorsal fin is placed quite at the extremity of the body, and produced into a long and strong spine. It belongs to the family Fistulariidae (Aulostomidae), or sea-snipes. It is closely allied to, and was included in, the genus *Centrus* by Linnaeus.

Amphistomous (am-fī-stōm-us), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A term applied to certain entozoa having a cup-shaped mouth at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines of the animals in which they are parasitic.

Amphitheatral (am-fī-thē-a-tral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphitheatre.

Amphitheatre (am-fī-thē-a-tēr), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, about, and *theatron*, theatre, from *theaomai*, to see or look.]

Amphitheatre at Verona.

1 An ancient Roman edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theatre was nearly semicircular in shape, with its rows of seats fronting the stage: the amphitheatre is frequently described as a double theatre, as consisting of two such semicircles or halves joined together, the spaces allotted to their orobates becoming the inner inclosure, arena, or, as it was called, *arena*, from being generally covered with sand. It is not quite correct to say, however, that an amphitheatre was

formed by two semicircles, since it was always elliptical in form. The arena was surrounded by a wall about 15 feet high, so that the spectators were quite secure from the attacks of any of the wild beasts exhibited. The Colosseum at Rome is the largest of all the ancient amphitheatres, being capable of containing from 50,000 to 80,000 persons. That at Verona is one of the best examples remaining. Its dimensions are 502 feet by 401, and 98 feet high.—2 Anything resembling an amphitheatre in form, as a hollow surrounded by rising ground, in *hort.* a sloping disposition of shrubs and trees.

Amphitheatral, **Amphitheatrical** (am-fī-thē-a-trik, am-fī-thē-a-trik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheatre.

Amphitheatrical gladiators *Gayton*.

Amphitheatricality (am-fī-thē-a-trik-al-ty), *n.* In an amphitheatrical manner or form.

Amphitherium (am-fī-thēr-um), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, implying doubt, and *therion*, a wild beast.] A fossil insectivorous mammal of the coelites. As its remains do not furnish sufficient data to decide whether it is placental or apental, it has received this provisional name. *A. Prevostii* is the only species yet discovered.

Amphithura (am-fī-thēr-a), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, both, twofold, and *thura*, a door.] The correct spelling of the word now commonly written *Amphedura* (which see).

Amphitrite (am-fī-trī-tē), *n.* (Name of a nymph in Greek mythology, sister of Thetis and wife of Neptune.) 1 A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Marth on the 2d March, 1864. 2 A genus of marine annelids, order Tubicolina, and class Annulata of Cuvier.

They are easily recognized by their golden-coloured setae, disposed in the form of a crown. Some of them construct and carry about with them slight, regularly conical tubes of sand, glued together by mucus exuded from the skin.

Amphitropal, **Amphitropous** (am-fī-trop-al, am-fī-trop-us), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, round, and *tropō*, to turn.] In bot applied to an ovule curved upon itself so that both ends (the forasinal and chalazal) are brought near to each other with the hilum in the middle.



Amphitropal Ovule.

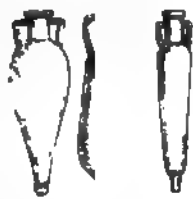
Amphitype (am-fī-tīp), *n.* [Gr *amphi*, both, and *typos*, an impression.] In *photog.* a process discovered by Sir John Herschel, by which light produces either a positive or a negative. The paper is prepared by a solution of ferro-tartrate or of ferro-citrate of protoxide or peroxide of mercury, followed by a solution of ammonio-tartrate or ammonio-citrate. On exposure to the camera a negative is produced of a rich brown tint, which fades in the dark, but may be restored as a black positive by immersing it in a solution of nitrate of mercury, and ironing it with a hot iron.

Amphiuma (am-fī-ū-ma), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *huma*, from *hūō*, to wet, to water.] A genus of amphibians which frequent the lakes and stagnant waters of North America. The adults retain the clefts at which the gills of the tadpole projected. The body is of great length.

Amphiumides (am-fī-ū-mī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of tailed amphibians distinguished by a small brachial aperture on each side, within which are the brachial arches with small laminae. They approach, in respect of their respiratory apparatus, the amphipneusta or true amphibia, in which the external gills are persistent. The genus *Amphiuma* (which see) is the type.

Amphora (am-fō-ra), *n. pl.* **Amphorae** (am-fō-rē) [L. *amphora*, Gr *amphoreus*, a short-necked form of *amphiphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phorō*, to carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, and generally ending in a sharp point below for being inserted in a stand or in the ground, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like. The amphorae were commonly made of earthenware, but Homer mentions amphorae of gold and stone; the Egyptians had them of brass; and glass vessels of this form have been found at Pompeii. The most common use of the amphora was for keeping wine. The stop-

was covered with pitch or gypsum, and, among the Romans, the title of the wine was put on the outside, the date of the vintage being marked by the names of the comets then in sight. The amphora was also the name of a fixed measure, the Greek amphora being equal to 2 gallons, 7 3/8 pints imperial measure, and the Roman amphora two-thirds of this, or 6 gallons, 7 5/7 pints imperial. The amphora is often introduced in architecture as an ornament to sarcophagi.



Amphora.

Amphora (am'fō-rā), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Amphoric (am'fō-rik), *a.* In acoustics, emitted from a cavity in the lungs not filled with fluid, and so giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; *an.* amphoric resonance or respiration.

Amphoterio (am-to-ter'io), *a.* (Gr *amphoterio*, both.) Partly the one and partly the other. *Smart.*

Ample (am'pl), *a.* [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplus*—*prolus* *est*, *emb* (=Gr *ampli*, on both sides), and root of *plus*, to fill, comp. double.] 1. Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide, spacious; extended; *an.* ample room. 'Nature's ample lap.' Thomson.

All the people in that ample house
Did to that image bow their humble knees.
Spenser.

2. Fully sufficient for any purpose or for some purpose intended; abundant; liberal; copious. plentiful, *an.* ample provision for the table, ample justice.

An ample number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money. *Macaulay.*

3. Not brief or contracted; extended, diffuse. *an.* an ample narrative. — *Amplis*, *Copious*, *Plentiful*. *Amplis* has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need, *copious* carries with it the idea of un-failingness of supply, while *plentiful* indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession, *an.* ample stores or resources, a *copious* supply of materials; a *plentiful* harvest. — *Amplis* spacious, extensive, wide, capacious, abundant, plentiful, plentiful, liberal, copious, rich.

Ampliatant (am-plā'tant), *a.* [L. *ampliatant*, *ampliatant*, *pp.* of *ampliator*, to embrace.] Embracing; clasping; especially, in bot encircling or clasping the stem of a plant, *an.* ampliatant tendrils.

Ampleness (am-pli-ness), *n.* The state of being ample, largeness, sufficiency; abundance.

Amplification (am-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *amplificatio*, *amplificatio*, to embrace.] An embrace. 'An humble amplification of those sacred feet.' By Hall.

Ampliflexion (am-pli-flek'shon), *a.* [L. *ampliflexus*, *embraced*—*amb* about, and *platus*, to twist—and *amb*, a stem.] In bot nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf. *Peperomia* *ambiflexum* and *Isatis* *holoceras* have *ampliflexion* leaves.

Ampliflexion Leaf
(*Isatis Holoceras*).

Amplify (am-pli-ā), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *amplified*, *pp.* *amplifying* [L. *amplifio*, *amplifio*, to make more ample or greater; to enlarge, to extend. 'To maintain and amplify the external possessions of your empire.' *Udall.*

Amplification (am-pli-kā'shon), *n.* 1. Enlargement, amplification, diffuseness.

Others maintain that not of an amplification, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the widest sense.

2. In law *amplis* a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision to obtain further evidence.

Amplifying (am-pli-ā-ing), *a.* Enlarging; increasing, specifically, in metaph. adding to what is involved in the meaning of the subject of a proposition; synthetic said of judgments.

All bodies possess power of attraction 'is an am-

plifying judgment, because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. But, if our knowledge of any object were complete, we should conceive it invested with all its attributes, and so a *synthetic* judgment would be required.

Amplification (am-pli-ā-kā'shon), *v. t.* [L. *amplifio*, *amplifio*, to enlarge—*amplis*, wide, and *fio*, *factum*, to make.] To enlarge in dimensions, to amplify.

Amplification (am-pli-ā-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions, enlargement, extension. 'Amplification of the visible figure of a known object.' *Reid.* 2. In rhet. diffusive description or discussion, exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light, diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject, a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs.

Amplificative (am-pli-ā-kā'tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to amplify, amplificatory.

Amplificatory (am-pli-ā-kā'tō-ri), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge, amplificative.

Amplifier (am-pli-ā-fer), *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges. 'That great city Rome, whereof they (Romulus and Remus) were the first amplifiers.' *Boile.*

There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.

Amplify (am-pli-ā), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *amplified*, *pp.* *amplifying* [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge—L. *amplis*, ample, and *fio*, to make.] 1. To make more ample, larger, more extended, fuller, more copious, and the like; to enlarge.

All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the tuning out.

'Tristram and Crispin' was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator.

2. In rhet. to enlarge in discussion or by manner of representation, to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest light.

I would not willingly seem to savor the present epoch, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those virtuous who have labored in the vineyard.

Amplify (am-pli-ā), *v. t.* 1. To grow or become ample or more ample.

Scarcely was the way at first, without light,
But further it did further *amplify*.

2. To enlarge by representation or description; to speak largely or copiously, to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon: often followed by *on*, *an*, to *amplify* on the several topics of discourse.

Homage *amplifies*, not invents.
When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter.

Amplitude (am-pli-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.] 1. State of being ample, *an.* (a) largeness of dimensions; extent of surface or space; *an.* the *amplitude* of the earth.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese.

(b) Largeness, in a figurative sense, *an.* extent of capacity or intellectual powers; extent of means or resources. 'Amplitude of mind.' *Milton.*

It is in the power of princes and states to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.

2. In astron. an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star the *amplitude* is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occidentive, or occative. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The *amplitude* of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum *amplitude*, and at the equator it has no *amplitude*. — *Amplitude* of the range of a projectile, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved, the range. — *Magnetic amplitude*, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true *amplitude* is the variation of the compass. *Amplitude compass*, an azimuth compass, whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points, for the more ready reading of the *amplitude* of celestial bodies.

Amplify (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently, copiously, abundantly.

Ampul (am'pul), *n.* See AMPULLA.

Ampulla (am'pul-lā), *n.* pl. *Ampullae* (am'pul-lā). [L.] In Rom. entig a more or less globular bottle, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, used for carrying oil to the bath for the purpose of anointing the body after bathing. — 2. Eccles. (a) a flask or cruet, generally of precious metal, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See AMA. (b) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The *ampulla*

Ampulla and *Spain* used at Coronation of English Sovereigns.—Regalia, Tower of London.

used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The famous one formerly used in France was kept at Rheims, and was reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I. It was broken at the revolution, but a fragment is said to have been preserved and used at the coronation of Charles X. Written also *Am-pul*. — 3. In anat. the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canals in the ear. — 4. In bot (a) a small membranaceous bag attached to the roots and the immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in the Lemna or duck-weed. (b) A term applied to the hollow flask-shaped leaves formed in certain aquatic plants, as in *Utricularia* (which see).

Ampullicious (am-pul-lā'shūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an *ampulla*, bottle, or inflated bladder.

Amputate (am-pū-tāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *amputated*, *pp.* *amputating* [L. *amputo*, *amputo*, to cut off, to prune.] 1. To prune, as branches of trees or vines.

2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body.

Amputation (am-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *amputatio*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Ampyx (am'piks), *n.* [Gr.] a fillet for tying back the hair in front, from *ampekho*, to encircle [1 in *Græc entig* (a) a broad band or plate of metal, often enriched with precious stones, worn on the forehead by ladies of rank. (b) The head-band of a horse. — 2. A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in lower Silurian strata.]

Amual (am'wāl), *n.* Same as *Amuel* (which see).

Amuck (a-muk'), *n.* [Malay or Javanese *amuck*.] A term used in the Eastern Archipelago in the sense of slaughter or kill, being employed especially among the Malays by such of them as are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state (probably caused by opium or some other drug) with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck,' attacking all that come in their way: whence the common expression to run *amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way, to attack all and sundry.

Native's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run *amuck* and tilt at all I meet.

Ampule (am'pū), *n.* Same as *ampul*.

Amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* [L. *amulectum*, Fr. *amulette*, Sp. *amuleto*, an amulet, *amulectum* in Latin was a borrowed word, and the same

w, wlg; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

as an amulet, anything worn, from animals, to marry, to wear | something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mis-

AMULETIC

chance, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consisted of certain stones, metals, or plants, sometimes of mystic words, characters, or sentences arranged in a particular order. The early Christian amulets were commonly inscribed with the word *Ichthys* fish, or with the shape of a fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. They were suspended from the neck or affixed to the body. **Amuletus** (am' u-l'et), a. Pertaining to an amulet.

Amulet, from Vati-
and (1), and private
collection (2)

Amun (a-mun), a. Same as *Aghemon* (which see).

Amusement (a-mu-z'm'ent), a. The quality of being amuseous. *Boileau*

Amureus (a-mu're-us), a. [L. *amureus*, the dragon or leech of olive.] Full of dragon or leech food. *Asch.*

Amurable (a-mu'r-a-b'l), a. Capable of being amused.

Amuse (a-mu-z'), v. pret. & pp. *amused*, *amusing*. [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play, a. to, and O Fr. *amuser*, to muse, whence *amuser*, a later form of *amuser*.] 1 To cause to muse, to absorb or engage in meditation, to occupy or engage wholly.

People stand amazed between these two facts of science. *Fuller*

Camille sat upon the Geyser when they were amazed in observing their good. *Fuller*

2 To entertain the mind of assembly, to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects. 'A group of mountaineer children amusing themselves with pushing stones from the top.' *W. Gilpin*. 3 To keep in expectation, to be in a state of pleasurable suspense, and the like, to detain, to keep in play.

He caused his followers with life precision. *Fuller*

Hisop Henry *amused* her with solemn answers, and kept her to compare the same day. *Wright*

— *Amuse Disport Entertain.* *Amuse* is to occupy one's time and attention lightly and pleasantly, divert, id. to turn aside, to turn the attention to some lighter object than a previous one generally to something amusingly lively or sportive character, to engage the attention by the pleasing nature of the object of attraction; to keep one in a continuous state of interest, implying a certain activity if it is a person that entertains. Titles that amuse children may divert grown up people while we may be entertained by a book, concert, lecture, &c. — *Amuse* To entertain gratify please, divert, beguile, deceive, occupy.

Amuse (a-mu-z'), v. c. To mock, to meditate.

It is some pathos obnoxious amuse. *Low*

Pushing the merry heart of mine did try. *Low*

Amusement (a-mu-z'm'ent), a. 1) Diversion; thought; meditation.

Have I *had* *one* *strong* *and* *deep* *amusement*, *reverting* *in* *my* *mind*, *with* *great* *persecution*, *the* *amazing* *change* *of* *my* *affairs.* *Asch.*

2 The state of being amused, a slight amount of mirth or bonhomie towards one present, as, I could not conceal my amusement at his prank. — 3 That which amuses, diverts, or engages the mind pleasantly.

During *his* *confinement* *his* *amusement* *was* *to* *play* *upon* *the* *can* *and* *bag*, *and* *his* *own* *caprice* *by* *throwing* *or* *quitting* *himself.* *Fuller*

Amusement (a-mu-z'm'ent), a. One who amuses.

Amusing (a-mu-z'ing), a. & Giving moderate pleasure to the mind, as an engaging, pleasing, diverting, as, an amusing story.

Amusingly (a-mu-z'ing-ly), adv. In an amusing manner.

Amusive (a-mu-z'iv), a. Having power to amuse or entertain the mind. [Rare.]

Amusive *books* *are* *those* *upon* *which* *revels* *the* *human* *imagination* *and* *the* *imagination* *is* *the* *source* *of* *all* *the* *poetry* *of* *the* *world.* *Fuller*

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Amustively (a-mu-z'iv-ly), adv. In an amusive manner.

Amygdalus (a-mi-g'd'ul), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *myelos*, marrow.] In med. a term applied to the fetus in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow.

Amygdaloid (a-mi-g'd'ul-oid), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow, and *amphalos*, (which see).] In med. applied to a fetus in which both spinal marrow and encephalon are wanting.

Amygdalite (a-mi-g'd'ul-it), a. [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

Amygdaline (a-mi-g'd'ul-in), a. 1 An emulsion made of almonds, milk of almonds — 2 A salt of amygdalic acid.

Amygdalic (a-mi-g'd'ul-ik), a. Obtained from almonds as amygdaline acid ($C_{10}H_{12}O_{11}$), and obtained from bitter almonds.

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comfully, as it has been proved to be extremely dangerous.

Amylic (am-i'lik), a. Pertaining to amyli; derived from the radical amyli, an amylic ether. *Amylic alcohol* ($C_{12}H_{22}O_2$) called also *hydroxy amyli* a transparent colorless liquid derived from the fermentation of starch. Under the name of fusel-oil it is a product of fermentation in distillation, being contained in crude spirit, and its removal is a great object with distillers, as its presence, even in small quantity, much injures the proportion of the spirit. *Amylic fermentation*, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar, in which amylic alcohol is produced.

Amylin (am'i-lin), a. [See AMYL.] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the spherulites.

Amyloid (am'i-oid), a. [Amyli, and Gr. *oides*, likeness.] Resembling, or being of the nature of, amyli. — *Amyloid degeneration*, in which a change of structure by which the tissue or organ affected presents chemical characters of amyloid compounds or sometimes of albuminoid substances.

Amyloid (am'i-oid), a. In bot a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, which becomes yellow in water after having been coloured blue by iodine.

Amyrallism (am'i-rall-izm), a. *See* the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyrallus or Amyrald of France in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ, that God refuses to raise the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am'i-rall-ist), a. One who believes in Amyrallism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

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by the consonantal sound of *y*, such words do not take the form *an* before them; as, *anachronism*, a European reputation. This rule is not always followed, however, even by good writers. 'An useless waste of life.' *Nearley*. 'An earnest.' *Congress*. Sometimes the form *an* is used before *h* even in those words which have the accent on the first syllable. Byron, for example, has *an Acre*.

An- 1 [The same negative particle is seen in *L. in-*, *Skr. an-*, *E. Goth. an-*, *O. H. G. un-*, all denoting negation.] The full form of the Greek negative prefix, but only used where necessary to prevent hiatus (that is, before a vowel), as in *anarchy*. Before a consonant it becomes *a-*. 2 A shortened form of the prefix *ana*, as in *anchoret*, *anacardium*, *anode*. See **ANA**.

An' (an), *conj.* (See **AND**, if.) 1. Old English *an* (*f*); as, 'an thou wert my father as thou art will to my brother.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. As if I will roar you *an'* were any nightingale. *Shak.*—*An* (*f*), if; though.

An (*f*) a man did need a poison now. . . . Here is a catfish wretch would sell it him. *Shak.*

Ana (an'a). [Same word as *E. on*, *G. an*, *Goth. ana*.] 1. A Greek preposition much employed as a prefix in words of Greek origin, and implying primarily up, up to, motion upward. In composition, besides having its primary sense, as in *anabasis*, it also denotes repetition, as in *anabaptist*; inversion or transposition, as in *anachronism*, *anagram*; distribution, as in *analysis*; parallelism, as in *analogy*.—2. In *med.* used in prescriptions to indicate an equal quantity of each, and often written **aa**; thus, *Puls. Rhei et Zinzib.*, *Æ 3ij* = powder of rhubarb and ginger of each two drachms.

Ana (an'a). The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *anus*, often forming an *an* to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings—thus *Scaligeriana*, *Johnsoniana*, the sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, or to denote a collection of anecdotes, or gossip matter, as in *bohemiana*. Hence, as an independent noun, books recording such sayings; the sayings themselves.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warmed
He flashed his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarmed
His literary leeches. *Tennyson*.

Anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [See **ANABAPTIST**.] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizō*, a baptist.] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism at an adult age. With this is generally associated the doctrine of baptism by immersion.

Anabaptistic, **Anabaptistical** (an-a-bap-tis'tik, an-a-bap-tis'tik-al), *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

Anabaptistry (an-a-bap'tis-try), *n.* The sect, practices, or doctrine of Anabaptists. 'Anabaptistry was suppressed in Munster.' *Ep. Papst*. [Rare.]

Anabaptist (an'a-bap-tis'), *v.t. pret.* & *pp.* *anabaptized*; *ppr.* *anabaptizing*. To rebaptize.

Though some called their profound ignorances new light, they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of embezzlers. *Whitlock*.

Anabas (an'a-bas), *n.* [Gr. *anabas*, part of second *acc.* of *anabainō*, to go up, to mount, to climb—*ana*, up, and *bainō*, to go.] A genus of fishes, the type of the family Anabasinidae (which see).

Anabasinidae, **Anabatinidae** (an-a-bas'i-dē, an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, remarkable for having the pharyngeal bones (or those supporting the

dry land in search of pools, when deserted by the water in which it has been living. The statement that it can climb the rough stems of palm-trees is now, however, considered unworthy of credit. The *Ophicephalus marginatus*, another member of the family, is often seen traversing the grass during the rainy season. Many of the species are much esteemed as food.

Anabasis (an-ab'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *bainō*, to go.] 1. *Lit.* a going up; specifically, applied to the work of Xenophon descriptive of the expedition of Cyrus from Sardis, on the coast of Asia Minor, into the interior, with the view of dethroning his brother Artaxerxes, the great king of Persia, and including also an account of the retreat of the ten thousand Greek mercenaries under the leadership of Xenophon.—2. Any expedition from the coast inland, especially military. 'The *anabasis* of Napoleon.' *De Quincey*.

Anabasse (an-a-bas), *n.* [Fr.] A coarse kind of blanketing made in Normandy and in Holland for the African market.

Anabatinidae. See **ANABASINIDÆ**.

Anableps (an'a-bleps), *n.* [Gr. *anablepō*, to look up.] A genus of malscopterygian fishes, remarkable for the structure of their eyes. These project and have two pupils, and each eye appears as if double, so that



Anableps tetraophthalmus.

the animal seems to have four eyes; but there is only one crystalline humour, one vitreous humour, and one retina. The *A. tetraophthalmus* inhabits the rivers of Guiana. It has a cylindrical body, a flat head, and a blunt snout. It brings forth its young alive, and in a considerable state of development.

Anabole (an-ab'ō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *bollē*, a throwing, from *ballo*, to throw.] In *med.* an evacuation upwards; an act by which certain matters are rejected by the mouth, including expulsion, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

Anacampeeros (an-a-kamp-se-ros), *n.* [Gr. *anakampō*, to make to turn back (from *ana*, back, and *kampō*, to bend), and *erōs*, love.] 1. A plant to which the ancients attributed the quality of restoring or inducing the return of the passion of love.—2. A genus of succulent, shrubby plants, nat. order Portulacaceae, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers are large, white, rose, purple, or yellow, with twelve to twenty stamens; leaves crowded, imbricated, sessile, ovate-triangular, terete or sub-globose, with stipules cut into five segments, often hair-like. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Anacamptio (an-a-kam'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kampō*, to bend.] Reflecting or reflected; specifically, a term formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection. Now called *Catoptrics*. See **CATOPTRICS**.—*Anacamptic sounds*, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

Anacamptically (an-a-kam'tik-al-ly), *adv.* By reflection; as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* produced. [Rare.]

Anacamptics (an-a-kam'tiks), *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. See **CATOPTRICS**.

Anacanth (an'a-kanth), *n.* An osseous fish of the order Anacanthini.

Anacanthini (an'a-kan-thi'ni), *n. pl.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an-*, and *akantha*, a spine.] An order of osseous fishes, including the cod, plaice, &c., with spinelless fins, cycloid or stenoid scales, the ventral fins either absent or below the pectorals, and ductless swim-bladder. This order contains many existing edible fishes.

Anacanthous (an-a-kan'thus), *a.* Spineless; specifically, a term applied to fishes of the order Anacanthini.

Anacardiaceae (an-a-kar'di-'sē-sē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypteleous plants, with small flowers and compound dotless leaves, chiefly natives of tropical America, Africa, and India. They consist of woody plants, abounding in an acrid resin, their juice being often used as a varnish. Its use, however, is dangerous, on account of the extreme acidity of the fumes. To the order belong the sumach, the pistacia, the mango (*Mangifera indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the mark-

ing-nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Martaban (*Melanorrhapha unitissima*), and the Japan-lacquer (*Rhus vernix*). Mastic is the produce of *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a bush 10 or 12 feet high, growing on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean.

Anacardio (an-a-kar'dik), *a.* Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut.—*Anacardic acid* (C₁₄H₁₆O₇), an acid of an aromatic and burning flavour found in the pericarp of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kar'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *anakardion*—*ana*, according to, resembling, and *kardia*, the heart, the fruit being thought to resemble the heart of a bird.] A genus of woody plants, nat. order Anacardiaceae, natives of tropical America. They have a kidney-shaped fruit, borne on a fleshy pear-shaped receptacle. The receptacle is edible, and has an agreeable acid and somewhat astringent flavour. The fruits of *A. occidentale* are roasted, and the kernels having their acidity thus destroyed are the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. (See **CASHEW-NUT**.) This tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum-arabic, imported from South America under the name of *Cadji Gum*.

Anacatharsis (an'a-ka-thar'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *kathairō*, to cleanse.] In *med.* purgation upward; also cough, attended by expectoration.

Anacathartic (an'a-ka-thar'tik), *a.* In *med.* throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, &c.

Anacathartic (an'a-ka-thar'tik), *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutories, and masticatories.

Anacephalosis (an-a-se-fal'ō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *anakephalōsis*, from *anakephalōis*, to sum up—*ana*, up, and *kephalē*, a head.] In *rhet.* a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse.

Anacharis (an-ak'ar-is), *n.* [From *ana*, for Gr. neg. prefix *an-*, and *charis*, favour, from being often a nuisance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hydrocharidaceae, the species of which grow in ponds and streams of fresh water; water-thyme or water-weed. *A. Alismastrum* has been introduced from North America into British rivers, canals, and ponds, and by its rapid growth in dense tangled masses tends to choke them so as materially to impede navigation. It is a favourite food of swans and some other water-birds. From its weight it does not, like other plants, float when cut, but sinks to the bottom. It was first observed in Britain in 1842.

Anachoret (an-ak'ō-ret), *n.* An anchorite. 'An *anachoret*, the worst of all prisoners.' *By. Hall*.

Anachoretical (an-ak'ō-ret'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or resembling an anchorite or anchorite.

Anachorite (an-ak'ō-rit), *n.* Same as *Anachoret*. 'Monks, hermits, *anachorites*, that condemn the world.' *Burton*.

Anachronic, **Anachronical** (an-a-kron'ik, an-a-kron'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Anachronous*.

Anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing time; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time, as where Shakespeare makes Hector quote Aristotle, who lived several hundred years after the assumed date of Hector, or where an artist introduces cannon into an historical picture belonging to a date previous to the invention of gunpowder; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events. 'The famous *anachronism* (of Virgil) in making *Æneas* and *Dido* contemporaries.' *Dryden*.

Anachronistic, **Anachronistical** (an-ak'ron-ist'ik, an-ak'ron-ist'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Anachronous*.

Anachronous (an-ak'ron-us), *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

Anaclasis (an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [Gr., a bending back or recurvature.] In *surg.* a recurvature of any part, as of a joint or fractured limb.

Anaclastic (an-a-klas'tik), *a.* [From Gr. *anaklasis*, a bending back, reflection of light or sound—Gr. *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, from *klao*, to break.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light: a



Climbing Perch (*Anabas scandens*).

orifice between the mouth and gullet) much enlarged and modified into a series of labyrinthine cells and duplications, so that they can retain sufficient water to keep the gills moist and enable the fish to live out of water as long as six days. The *Anabas scandens*, or climbing perch of India, a fish about 6 inches long, proceeds long distances over

ch, chain; ch, Sc. look; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; Th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KY**

term denominative of the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light; also sometimes applied to that section of optics in which the refraction of light is considered, commonly called *Dioptrics*.—2. Bending back; flexible.—*Anaclastic glass* or *phial*, a glass with narrow mouth and wide convex bottom of such thinness that, when a little air is sucked from it, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and when air is blown in, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.

Anaclastics (an-a-klast'iks), *n.* A term sometimes formerly used as equivalent to *Dioptrics* (which see).

Anaclisis (an-ak'li-sis), *n.* (Gr., from *ana-khōō*, to recline—*ana*, up, and *khōō*, to bend.) In med. the attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several cases; decubitus.

Anacoenosis (an-a-kōē-nō'sis), *n.* (Gr. *ana-kōōnōō*—*ana*, and *kōōnōō*, common.) In rhet. a figure by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

Anacoluthic, Anakolouthic (an'a-kol-ou'thik), Same as *Anacoluthic*.

Anacolouthon, Anakolouthon (an'a-kol-ou'thon), Same as *Anacolouthon*.

Anacoluthic, Anakoluthic (an'a-kol-ou'thik), *n.* In gram. and rhet. wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon; as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence.

Anacoluthon, Anakoluthon (an'a-kol-ou'thon), *n.* (Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *akolouthōō*, to follow.) In gram. and rhet. a want of coherency; want of sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of a sentence belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding. It prevails especially in Greek literature. The following are examples in English.

He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. Mat. xv. 4.

His young and open soul—dissimulation
Is foreign to his habits. Coleridge.

Anaconda (an-a-kon'da), *n.* The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, viz.: (a) A Ceylonese species of the genus *Python* (*P. tigris*), brilliantly coloured, its body being covered with gold and black scales finely intermixed. It is said to have been met with 33 feet long. (b) *Eunectes murinus*, a native of tropical America, allied to the boa-constrictor, and the largest of the serpent tribe, attaining, it is said, the length of 40 feet. It is of a warm brown colour, with black and yellow spots along the back and sides. Both are destitute of poison fangs, and kill their victims by constriction, twisting the tail round a tree, and crushing them in the folds of the body. It is said they can distend the throat so as to admit of the passage of a buffalo. One meal lasts them for weeks. They live near water, and prey on fish, and animals that come to drink.

Anacosta (an-a-kō'sta), *n.* [Sp.] A woollen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (a-nak'rō-on'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their delicate, easy, and graceful air, and for their truth to nature. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence, relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

Anacreontic, Anacreontique (a-nak'rō-on'tik, a-nak'rō-on'ték), *n.* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine.

To the miscellanies (of Cowley) succeed the *anacreontiques*. Johnson.

Anacrisis (a-nak'ri-sis), *n.* (Gr.—*ana*, denoting distinction, and *krisis*, inquiry, judgment.) In former times, an investigation of truth, interrogation of witnesses, and inquiry made into any fact, especially by torture.

Anadem (an'a-dem), *n.* (Gr. *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *dēō*, to bind.) A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head by women and young men. 'Wreaths and *anadēma*.' Tennyson.

Anademe (an'a-dē-mē), *n.* Same as *Anadem*. 'Garlands, *anademes*, and wreaths.' Dryden.

Anadiplosis (an-a-dip-lō'sis), *n.* (Gr.—*ana*, again, and *diploōō*, double.) A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence in the beginning of the next; as, 'He retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent.' Johnson.

Anadrom (an'a-drom), *n.* [See ANADROMOUS.] A fish that leaves the sea and ascends rivers. [Rare.]

Anadromous (a-nad'rom-us), *a.* (Gr. *ana*, up, and *dromōō*, course.) Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæmia (a-nē-mi-a), *n.* (Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.) In med. a deficiency of blood. Except as the result of a wound or the direct loss of blood, anæmia is strictly only deficiency in the fibrin, and especially in the proportion of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Anæmic (a-nēm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia; deficient in blood; bloodless; as, *anæmic* symptoms, an *anæmic* patient.

Anæmied (a-nēm'id), *a.* Deprived of blood. 'The structure itself is *anæmied*.' Copland.

Anæmotrophy (an-a-mot'ro-fī), *n.* (Gr. *an*, priv., *haima*, blood, and *trophē*, nourishment.) In med. a deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

Anæsthesia, Anæsthesia (an-es-thē'si-a, an-es-thē'sis), *n.* (Gr. *anæsthesia*, *anæsthesiōō*—*an*, priv., and *æsthesiōō*, to feel.) Loss of the sense of touch; diminished or lost sense of feeling; specifically, a state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain, produced by inhaling chloroform, or by the application of other anæsthetic agents.

Anæsthetic (an-es-thē'tik), *a.* 1. Having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation; as, *anæsthetic* agents.—2. Of belonging to anæsthesia; characterized by anæsthesia, or insensibility to sensation; as, *anæsthetic* effects.

Anæsthetic (an-es-thē'tik), *n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform, when its vapour is inhaled. Various agents have been used to produce anæsthesia by inhalation, the principal being sulphuric, chloric, and compound ethers, amylene, kerosene, but especially chloroform. Anæsthetics are administered during parturition and in painful diseases; but their chief use is in serious surgical operations. Congelation of the part by the application of freezing-mixtures and of the spray of ether, which freezes it by its instantaneous evaporation, and pressure on the nerve trunk are also frequently employed as anæsthetic agents in minor operations. Laughing-gas is commonly administered as anæsthetic by dentists.

Anæsthetize (an-es-thē'tiz), *v. t.* To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent, as chloroform, freezing-mixture, &c.; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

Anagallis (an-a-gal'is), *n.* (Gr. *ana*, again, and *gallōō*, to adorn.) A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ, the pimpernel genus. Two of the species are natives of Britain, and several others are grown in our gardens as ornamental plants. The fruit is a dry many-seeded capsule, which opens when ripe by a transverse fissure, the top falling off like a lid. See PIMPERNEL.

Anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphōō*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphōō*, to engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed in precious metal or stone, as a cameo.

Anaglyphic, Anaglyphical (an-a-glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief; opposed to *diaglyphic*.

Anaglyphic (an-a-glif'ik), *n.* In sculp. work chased or embossed in relief.

Anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fī), *n.* 1. The art of sculpturing in relief, or of chasing or embossing ornaments in relief, in the precious stones or metals.—2. The work thus executed.

Anaglyptic, Anaglyptical (an-a-glif'tik, an-a-glif'tik-al), *a.* [L. *anaglypticus*. See ANAGLYPH.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, chasing, or embossing.

Anaglyptograph (an-a-glif-to-graf), *n.* (Gr. *ana*, up, *glyphōō*, fit for engraving, from *glyphōō*, to engrave, and *graphōō*, to write.) An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, such as a medal or cameo.

Anaglyptographic (an-a-glif-to-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anaglyptography.—

Anaglyptographic engraving, that process of engraving on an etching ground which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper, as if it were embossed, frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bas-reliefs, &c.

Anaglyptography (an'a-glif-to-graf'ik), *n.* [See ANAGLYPTOGRAPH.] The art of copying works in relief; anaglyptographic engraving.

Anagnorisis (a-nag-nō'ri-sis), *n.* (Gr., recognition—*ana*, again, *gnōōō*, to recognize.) In rhet. recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

Anagnostian (an-ag-nō'sti-an), *n.* (Gr. *anagnotēs*, a reader.) An ancient name for a curate who read only, or for a secretary that read to his master.

Anagoge (an'a-gō-jē), *n.* (Gr. *anagōgē*—*ana*, upward, and *agōgē*, a leading, from *agōō*, to lead.) 1. In med. an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.—2. An elevation of mind to things celestial. Bailey.—3. The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New.

Anagogical (an'a-gō-jet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anagoge or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

Anagogic, Anagogical (an-a-gōj'ik, an-a-gōj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

We cannot apply them (prophecies) to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication. South.

Anagogic (an-a-gōj'ik), *n.* A mysterious or allegorical interpretation, especially of Scripture.

The notes upon that constitution say, that the Mosaic Torah was composed out of the cabalistic and *anagogic* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses. L. Addison.

Anagogically (an-a-gōj'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an anagogic or mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

Anagogy (an'a-gō-jē), *n.* Same as *Anagoge*.

Anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* (Gr.—*ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.) In its proper sense, the letters of one or several words read backwards, and then forming a new word; thus, *evil* is an *anagram* of *live*. In a wider and more usual sense, a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence; thus, *Galeasus* is an *anagram* of *angelus*. Dr. Burney's *anagram* of Horatio Nelson is one of the happiest, *Honor est a Nilo* (Honour is from Nile).

Anagram (an'a-gram), *v. t.* To form into an anagram.

Anagrammatic, Anagrammatical (an'a-gram-mat'ik, an'a-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an anagram.

Anagrammatically (an'a-gram-mat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

Anagrammatism (an-a-gram-mat-izm), *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

Anagrammatist (an-a-gram-mat-ist), *n.* A maker of anagrams.

Anagrammatize (an-a-gram-mat-iz), *v. t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

Others *anagrammatize* it from Eve (Eve) into *Ve*, because they say she was the cause of our woe. Auct.

Anagrammatize (an-a-gram-mat-iz), *v. t.* To make anagrams.

Anagraph (an'a-graf), *n.* (Gr. *anagrapheōō*, a writing out—*ana*, up, and *graphōō*, to write.) An inventory; a commentary.

Anagros (an'a-gros), *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

Anakoluthic. See ANACOLUTHIC.

Anakoluthon. See ANACOLUTHON.

Anal (ā'nal), *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundament.] Pertaining to or situated near the anus; as, the anal fin in fishes, the fin placed between the vent and tail, which expands perpendicularly.

Analcim, Analcime (a-nal'sim), *n.* (Gr. *an*, priv., and *alimos*, strong, from *alōō*, strength.) A zeolitic mineral found generally crystallized in cubic crystals, but also amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated, or radiated masses. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. By friction it acquires a weak electricity; hence its name.

Analect (an'-lekt), *n.* [See ANALOTA.] A small piece selected from an author; an extract.

Analepta (an-a-lek'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. neut. pl. of *analekto*, select—*ana*, up, and *lekto*, to gather.] Collections of extracts or small pieces from different authors.

Analeptic (an-a-lek'tik), *a.* Relating to analepta, collections, or selections; made up of selections; as, an *analeptic* magazine.

Analemma (an-a-lem'ma), *n.* [L., a sun-dial; Gr., a pedestal—*ana*, and *lambano*, to take, hold.] 1. A form of sun-dial, now disused. 2. In *geom.* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. — 3. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn: formerly used in solving astronomical problems. — 4. A tabular mark, usually in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the terraced zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day of the year.

Analepsis (an-a-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *ana*, up or again, and *lepsis*, a taking, from *lambano*, to take.] In med. recovery of strength after disease.

Analepsy (an-a-lep-si), *n.* In med. a species of epileptic attack of sudden and frequent occurrence, but not regarded as dangerous.

Analeptics (an-a-lep'tiks), *a.* [Gr. *analeptikos*, restorative. See ANALEPSIS.] Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease; as, an *analeptic* medicine.

Analog (an-a-log), *a.* Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

Analogical (an-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous. — 2. Used by way of analogy; founded on or directed by analogy; expressing or implying analogy. 'Analogical representation.' *Stillingfleet.*

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Used by way of analogy; founded on or directed by analogy; expressing or implying analogy. 'Analogical representation.' *Stillingfleet.*

We have words which are proper and not *analogical*. *Rid.*

Analogically (an-a-loj'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel. *Burke.*

Analogicalness (an-a-loj'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

Analogue (an-a-loj'ion), *n.* [Gr.] *Ecceles.* a term for a reading-desk or lectern; also for a movable pulpit.

Analogism (an-a-loj'izm), *n.* [Gr. *analogismos*.] 1. In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an *a priori* argument. — 2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.

Analogue (an-a-loj'ism), *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

Analogize (an-a-loj'iz), *v. t. pret. & pp. analogized; ppr. analogizing.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between; to consider with regard to its analogy to something else.

Analogous (an-a-log-on), *a.* Something analogous; an analogue. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Analogous (an-a-log-us), *a.* 1. Having analogy; corresponding to something else; bearing some resemblance or proportion; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though different in structure, are *analogous*. — 2. In *chem.* closely similar, but differing in some approximate degree as to each of the more prominent characters. *Dana.* — *SYN.* Correspondent, similar, like.

Analogously (an-a-log-us-ly), *adv.* In an analogous manner.

Analogous (an'-a-log), *a.* [Gr. *analogos*.] Something having analogy with something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations or functions with another object.

An ex-trumpet is a true *analogue* of the telescope. *R. A. Proctor.*

Specifically, in *philol.* (a) a word corresponding with another; an analogous term. (b) In *zool.* and *bot.* an animal or plant belonging to one group or region corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to another member of another group or region, so that it is its represen-

tative or counterpart. (c) In *compar. anat.* an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure in another species or group. The difference between *homologous* and *analogous* may be illustrated by the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly; as the two totally differ in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologous*, but they are *analogous* in function, since they both serve for flight.

Analogy (an-a-loj'i), *n.* [Gr. *analogia*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different; thus, when we say that learning *enlightens* the mind, we recognise an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. *Analogy* is sometimes confounded with *similarity*, but improperly. The latter denotes general likeness or resemblance; the former implies general difference, with identity or sameness in one or more relations or functions. Thus there is *analogy*, but no *similarity* between the lungs of animals and the gills of fishes. [We say that there is an *analogy* between things and that one thing has an *analogy* to or with another.] — 2. In *geom.* equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios; thus, 2 is to 6 as 3 is to 9, is an *analogy*. — 3. In *gram.* conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, pronunciation, &c.

Analysable (an-a-liz'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being analysed.

Analysableness (an-a-liz'-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being analysable.

Analysation (an-a-liz'-a-shon), *n.* The act of analysing.

Analyse (an'-a-liz), *v. t. pret. & pp. analysed; ppr. analysing.* [Fr. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] To resolve into its elements; to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyse* a mineral; to *analyse* an action to ascertain its morality.

When sympathy is in action we may, by *analysing* our idea of it, reduce it to five different heads, and may classify it as continued, or contiguous, or remote, or similar, or dissimilar. *Buckle.*

[*Analyse* and its derivatives are sometimes incorrectly written with *s* instead of *z*.]

Analysed (an'-a-liz), *n.* Analysis.

The *analysis* of it (a tractate) may be spared, since it is in many hands. *Bp. Hackett.*

Analysier (an-a-liz-er), *n.* One who or that which analyses or has the power to analyse; as, in *optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties, as a movable reflecting plate, a tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal.

Analysis (an-a-liz'-is), *n. pl. Analyses (an-a-liz'-is). [Gr. prefix *ana*, implying distribution (see *ANA*), and *lysis*, a loosening, resolving, from *lyo*, to loosen.] 1. The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their relation to each other; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument: opposed to *synthesis*. — 2. In *math.* the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra. The analysis of infinities is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. See *Analytical Geometry* under ANALYTIC. — 3. In *chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine either (a) what elements it contains (*qualitative analysis*), or (b) how much of each element is present (*quantitative analysis*). — 4. In *logic*, the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. — 5. A syllabus or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. — 6. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*. — *Spectrum analysis*. See SPECTRUM, SPECTROSCOPY. — *Assay, Analysis*. See ASSAY.*

Descartes . . . was chiefly pre-eminent for his power of intense reflection—for his acute *analysis* of mind and its operations. *J. D. Morrell.*

2. In *math.* the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra. The analysis of infinities is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. See *Analytical Geometry* under ANALYTIC. — 3. In *chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine either (a) what elements it contains (*qualitative analysis*), or (b) how much of each element is present (*quantitative analysis*). — 4. In *logic*, the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. — 5. A syllabus or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. — 6. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*. — *Spectrum analysis*. See SPECTRUM, SPECTROSCOPY. — *Assay, Analysis*. See ASSAY.

Analyst (an'-a-list), *n.* One who analyses or is versed in analysis.

Analytic, **Analytical** (an-a-lit'ik, an-a-lit'ik-al), *n.* 1. Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles or elements; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation of facts to determine principles: opposed to *synthetic*. Specifically. — 2. In *philol.* free from inflections, and employing instead prepositions and auxiliary verbs to express modifications of meaning, and show the relations of words in a sentence; as, an *analytic* language. — *Analytical* or *co-ordinate geometry*, is the method invented by Descartes of applying algebra to the investigation of the properties of lines, figures, and bodies of three dimensions, certain properties of these geometrical magnitudes being expressed by means of equations, which show the relations subsisting between them and two given straight lines or three given planes intersecting one another, and from which other properties may be deduced. Plane analytical geometry is based on the fact that every point in the same plane can have its position determined by referring it to two lines that intersect one another, just as any spot on the earth is determined when its latitude, or angular distance from the equator, and longitude, or angular distance from the first meridian, are given; and the analytical geometry of solid bodies is based on the fact that the position of any point in space can be determined by reference to three intersecting planes. In plane analytical geometry the intersecting lines are called the *co-ordinate axes*, their point of intersection the *origin*, and the distances of any point from the two lines are called the *co-ordinates* of that point, the one being called the *ordinate*, and the other (usually the horizontal distance) the *abscissa*. The distance of the point from either of the lines is always measured by the length of a line parallel to the other. The equation or equations of any line or figure state some relation between the co-ordinates of any point in that line, or in the circumference of the figure, and some other line or lines derived from these magnitudes. Thus the equation of a circle shows the relation between the radius and the co-ordinates of any point in the circumference. In the analytical geometry of solid bodies the intersecting planes are called the *co-ordinate planes*, and they are always given with their lines of intersection, which are called the *co-ordinate axes*, passing through the same point, called the *origin*. Another method of determining the position of points in space for the purposes of analytical geometry is to give the distance of the point from a given point, with the direction in which that distance must be measured with reference to a given line. This is called the *system of polar co-ordinates*, and is of great importance in mechanics and astronomy. The point to which all others are referred is called the *pole*, and the distance of any point the *radius vector* of that point. Most of the problems of analytical geometry are facilitated by the differential and integral calculus.

Analytically (an-a-lit'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an analytical manner; in the manner of analysis.

Analytios (an-a-lit'iks), *n.* The science of analysis.

Anamense (an'-a-méz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anam, a feudatory dependency of China, comprising a large part of the south-eastern peninsula of Asia from the Chinese Empire southward.

Anamese (an'-a-méz), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants of Anam. — 2. The language spoken in Anam.

Anamense (a-nam'-e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *anamesos*, intermediate.] A variety of basalt intermediate between the very fine-grained compact form (basalt), and the coarse-grained conspicuously crystalline form (dolerite).

Anamirta (a-na-mér'ta), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Menispermaceae, constituted by some botanists for the reception of *Cocculus indicus*.

Anamnesis (an-am-né'sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, again, and *mnēsis*, remembrance.] In *rhet.* a figure which calls to remembrance something omitted.

Anamnestic (an-am-nés'tik), *a.* Aiding the memory.

Anamniotic (an-am'ni-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr *an*, priv., and *amniot*.] Having no amnion; as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates.

Anamorphism (an-a-mor'fizm), *n.* Same as *Anamorphosis*.

Anamorphosis (an-a-mor'fō-sis or an-a-mor'fō'sis), *n.* [Gr *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, from *morphe*, a form.] 1 In *perry* a term denoting a drawing executed in such a manner as to present a distorted image of the object represented, but which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected by a curved mirror or through a polyhedron shows the object in its true proportions. — 2 In *bot* an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant owing to a change in the conditions accompanying growth, but which presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, soil, &c., that some varieties have been placed in three or four genera. — 3 In *zool* and *bot* the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants, the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geologic formations are by some assumed to be of a lower type and in point of development inferior to their analogues in the more recent strata, or now living, but this has been controverted, especially by the opponents of Darwinism.

Anamorphosis (an-a-mor'fō-sis), *n.* Same as *Anamorphosis*.

Anan' (a-nan'), *adv.* *Now*; immediately.

Go no, little blunder, for this, *anon*
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fun.
— *B. T. Mason*

Anan' (a-nan'), *interj.* An interrogative particle employed by uneducated persons when they do not understand or have not heard properly what has been said.

Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain of your hand? *Anan!* *Goldsmith*

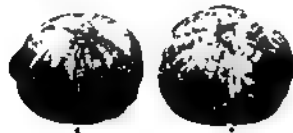
Anana (an-a'na), *n.* [See *ANANAS*.] A pineapple. [Rare.]

Witness thou how *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life. *Thomson*

Ananas (an-a'nas), *n.* [See *ANANAS*.] A name of the pine-apple.

Ananassa (an-a'na-sa), *n.* [*Anassa*, *anassa*, or *anassa*, native name among the Tupis of Brazil.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceae. — *active* produces the pine-apple (which see).

Ananachytes (an-a-nach'ites), *n.* A genus or subdivision of fossil sea-urchins belonging to the tribe *Spatangidae*, called in the south



1. *Ananachytes*.
2. *A. ovata*. 3. *A. tuberculata*.

of England 'shepherds' crowns' and 'fairy leaves', and especially characteristic of the upper chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transverse mouth, and oblong outlet.

Anandrous (an-an'drus), *a.* [Gr *an*, priv., and *andros*, a male or stamen.] In *bot* a term applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers) formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

Anangular (an-an'gū-lar), *a.* [Gr prefix *an* for *a*, priv., and *angular*.] Having no angle or angles.

Anantherous (an-an'ther-us), *a.* [Gr *an*, priv., and *K. anther*.] In *bot* destitute of anther.

Ananthesis (an-an'this), *a.* [Gr *an*, priv., and *anthesis*.] Destitute of flowers.

Anapest (an-a'pest), *n.* Same as *Anapaest*.

Anapaestic (an-a'pestik), *a.* Same as *Anapaest*.

Anapaest (an-a'pest), *n.* [L. *anapaestus*, from Gr *anapaestus*, struck back, reversed — *ana*, back, and *paest*, to strike.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented the reverse of the *dactyl*.

Anapaestic (an-a'pestik), *a.* The *anapaestic* measure, an *anapaestic* verse. The following is an example of *anapaestic*.

Can a blossom so gently remain
Unmoved when her Cupid's signal? *Shakespeare*

Anapaestic (an-a'pestik), *a.* Pertaining to an *anapaest*; consisting of *anapaestic* foot.

Anapaestically (an-a'pestik-al-i), *adv.* In an *anapaestic* manner.

Anaphora (an-a'fō-ra), *n.* [Gr, a bringing again, a recurrence — *ana*, back, again, and *phero*, to bring.] 1 In *ret* a figure in which the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, 'Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?' 1 Cor. I. 20. — 2 In *astron* a term applied to the oblique ascensions of the stars.

Anaphrodisiac (an-a'fō-dir'ik), *n.* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal, from *aphrodisia*, sexual pleasure. See *APHRODISIA*.] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite, an *anaphrodisiac*.

Anaplastia (an-a'plast'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, performed by, or used in, the operation of *anaplasty*, as, an *anaplastic* instrument.

Anaplasty (an-a'plast'ik), *a.* [Gr *ana*, again, and *plasse*, to fashion.] In *surg* an operation to repair superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure. Artificial noses, &c., are thus made.

Anaplerotic (an-a'ple-rot'ik), *a.* [L. *anapleroticus*, from Gr *anaplerō*, to fill up or full — *ana*, up, and *plero*, to fill.] In *med*, filling up, promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplerotic (an-a'ple-rot'ik), *n.* A remedy which promotes the granulation of wounds and ulcers.

Anapophysis (an-a'pōf'is), *n.* [Gr *ana*, back, and *apophysis*, an offshoot.] In *anat*, the process of a vertebra which, arising in the dorsal region, recedes to the side and projects more or less backward. It is well developed in the hare and most rodents.

Anarch (an'ark), *n.* [See *ANARCHY*.] The author of anarchy; one who excites revolt.

Him thus the anarch old
With faltering speech, and vague incomprehend,
Answer'd. *Milton*

Anarchal, **Anarchical** (an-ark'al, an-ark'al), *a.* Ungoverned, lawless, *anarchical*. [Rare.]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of efferecence. *London*

Anarchia, **Anarchical** (an-ark'ik, an-ark'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by a state of anarchy; without rule or government; in a state of confusion.

They expect that they shall hold in obedience an *anarchic* people by an *anarchic* law. *Burke*

Anarchism (an-ark'izm), *n.* Confusion, anarchy. 'Absolute anarchy.' *Sir E. Dering*

Anarchist (an-ark'ist), *n.* One who excites revolt or promotes disorder in a state, an *anarch*.

Anarchy (an'ark-i), *n.* [Gr *anarchia*, lawlessness — *an*, priv., and *arche*, rule.] 1 Want of government, a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, — *writing all the evils of despotism to all the evils of anarchy.* *Mackay*

2 Confusion in general. 'There being then an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years.' *Fuller*

Anarthaxis (an-ark'aks-is), *n.* [Gr, from *anarthaxis* — *ana*, up, and *arthaxis*, to break.] In *surg* the breaking of a united fracture.

Anarthichas (a-nar'ti-kas), *n.* [Gr *anarthichas*, to clamber or scramble up, some of the species being said to be able to clamber up rocks.] A genus of *ascanthopod* terygian fishes, family *Blennioidae*. The species are ravenous and found in the north seas. *A. lupus* is the sea-wolf, wolf-fish, or cat-fish. See *WOLF FISH*.

Anarthropoda (an-ar'throp'o-da), *n.* pl. [Gr *an*, priv., *arthros*, joint, and *poda*, paws, foot.] One of the two great divisions (the *Arthropoda* being the other) of the *Animalia*, or ringed animals, in which there are no articulated appendages. It includes the spoon-worms, leeches, earthworms, tube-worms, and sand-worms.

Anarthropodous (an-ar'throp'o-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropoda*.

Anarthron (an-ar'thrōn), *a.* [Gr *an*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] 1 In *gram*, without the article. — 2 In *med* having neither wings nor legs, as worms, leeches, &c.

Anas (a'nas), *n.* [L.] A Linnaean genus of birds, included in the order *Palimpedae* (or web-footed birds) in the system of Cuvier, and divided by recent ornithologists into a number of genera, one of which, retaining the name *Anas*, contains the true ducks. See *DUCK*, 1.

Anasarra (an-a'sar'ra), *n.* [Gr *ana*, implying distribution, through, and *asarra*, each.] 1 In *med* dropsy of the cellular tissue, an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin, general dropsy. — 2 In *bot* the condition of plants when the tissues get gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

Anasarcous (an-a'sar'kus), *a.* Belonging to or affected by *anasarca* or dropsy; dropsical.

Anastaltic (an-a'stal'tik), *a.* [Gr *anastaltikos*, fitted for checking, from *anastellein*, to send up or back, to check — *ana*, up, back, and *stello*, to send.] In *med*, astringent; styptic.

Anastatic (an-a'stat'ik), *a.* [Gr *anastaticus*, a setting up — *ana*, up, again, and *histano*, to stand.] Raised, consisting of or furnished with raised characters, as, *anastatic* plates. — *Anastatic printing or engraving*, a mode of obtaining facsimile impressions of any printed page or engraving by transferring it to a plate of zinc, which, on being subjected to the action of an acid, is etched or eaten away with the exception of the parts covered with the ink, which parts being thus protected from the action of the acid, are left in relief so that they can readily be printed from.

Anastasis (an-a'stat'ik-a), *n.* [Gr *ana*, up, and *histano*, to stand.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferae. *A. asserchatica* is the rose of Jericho or resurrection plant, found near the Dead Sea, and remarkable for the power the dried plant possesses of

Rose of Jericho (*Anastasis asserchatica*).

1. The plant. 2. The root dried. 3. The root expanded after being put in water.

absorbing water when placed in it and appearing to live. It is said to have bloomed at Christmas to salute the birth of Christ, and to have remained expanded till Easter or the resurrection. The plant is gathered in great quantities and sent to Jerusalem, where it is sold to pilgrims.

Anastomosis (a-nas'tō-miz), *v. i.* Same as *Anastomose*. [Rare.]

Anastomose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v. t. pres. & pp. anastomosed, ppr anastomosing*. [Gr *anastomazein*, Or *anastomōs* — *ana*, again, *anew*, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *anat* and *bot* to inoculate or run into each other, to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins. 'The ribbing of the leaf, and

the anastomosing net-work of its vessels.
Is. Taylor.

Anastomosis (a-nas'tō-mō'sis), *n.* In anat. and bot. the inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein. By means of anastomosis, if the course of a fluid is arrested in one vessel it can proceed along others. It is by anastomosis that circulation is re-established in amputated limbs, and in aneurism when the vessel is tied.

Anastomotic (a-nas'tō-mō'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anastomosis. — 2. In med. having the quality of removing obstructions.

Anastomotic (a-nas'tō-mō'tik), *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastrophe, Anastrophy (a-nas'tro-fe), *n.* [Gr., a turning back—*ana*, back or again, and *strophē*, to turn.] In rhet. and gram. an inversion of the natural order of words; as, 'echoed the hills, for 'the hills echoed.'

Anatase (an-a-tās), *n.* [Gr. *anatisis*, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.] Octahedral oxide of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colours by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown; octahedrite. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

Anathema (a-nath'-ē-ma), *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, in New Testament and ecclesiastical Greek, an accursed thing, a thing devoted to evil, from *anathēmē*, to set up as a votive offering, to dedicate—*ana*, up, and *thēmē*, to set or place.] 1. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against notorious offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbour or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funeral. Called also *Judiciary Anathema*. — 2. Excretion generally; denouncement of evil.

She fled to London, followed by the anathemas of both.
Thackeray.

3. The person or thing devoted to destruction.

The Jewish nation was an anathema destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an anathema, and to be destroyed himself.
Luther.

—*Abjunctory anathema*, the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

Anathematical (a-nath'-ē-mat'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

Anathematically (a-nath'-ē-mat'-ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

Anathematism (a-nath'-ē-mat'-izm), *n.* Act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse.

We find a law of Justinian forbidding anathematism to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists.
Jer. Taylor.

Anathematization (a-nath'-ē-mat'-iz-ā'-shon), *n.* The act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse. 'Anathematizations of persons deceased in the peace of the church.'
Barron.

Anathematize (a-nath'-ē-mat'-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. anathematized*; *ppr. anathematizing*. To pronounce an anathema against.

Anathematise (a-nath'-ē-mat'-iz), *v.i.* To pronounce anathemas; to denounce; to curse.

Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately anathematizing as they can.
Carlyle.

Anathematizer (a-nath'-ē-mat'-iz-er), *n.* One who anathematizes.

Anathema (an-a-thēm), *n.* An anathema. [Rare.]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and anathemas . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world.
Sheldon.

Anatide (a-nat'-idē), *n. pl.* [L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck, and Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance.] A family of web-footed anserine or anatoid birds, of which the genus *Anas* is the type.

Anatifa (a-nat'-fa), *n.* [Contr. for *Anatiferus*—L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck, and *fero*, to bear.] A genus of cirripeds, now called *Lepas*. From a fancied resemblance of its shell to a bird, there arose an absurd fable that a species of goose, called the barnacle goose (*Anas*), came from this animal; hence the name

Anatifa, as well as goose-mussel. See *LEPAS*, *LEPADIDÆ*.

Anatifer (a-nat'-fēr), *n.* A barnacle. See *ANATIFA*.

Anatiferous (an-a-tifēr-us), *n.* [L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again.
Sir T. Browne.

Anatines (an-a-tin'-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] A sub-family of the Anatidæ, comprehending the true ducks, distinguished from swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed farther behind, and the existence of a marked difference in the plumage of the sexes. The species are sometimes divided into the oceanic ducks, as the scoter, the parrot, the elder, the scaup, &c.; and the lake ducks, as the sheldrake, the teal, the widgeon, the mallard, and the common domestic duck.

Anatocism (a-nat'-o-sizm), *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, Gr. *anatokimos*, compound interest—*ana*, again, and *tokizō*, to lend on interest, *tokos*, produce, from *tithō*, to bring forth.] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatomic, Anatomical (an-a-tom'-ik, an-a-tom'-ik-al), *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated; as, *anatomical* observations.

Anatomically (an-a-tom'-ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

Anatomism (a-nat'-o-mizm), *n.* The doctrine of the examination of the parts of an organic body, to explain the phenomena of the organism.

Anatomist (a-nat'-o-mist), *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

Anatomization (a-nat'-o-miz-ā'-shon), *n.* The act of anatomizing.

Anatomize (a-nat'-o-miz), *v.t. pret. & pp. anatomized*; *ppr. anatomizing*. 1. To dissect; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure and use of the several parts. — 2. Fig. to lay open or expose minutely; to analyse; as, to *anatomize* an argument.

In her the painter had anatomized time's ruin.
Shak.

Anatomy (a-nat'-o-mī), *n.* [Gr. *anatōmē*—*ana*, implying separation and distribution, and *tomē*, a cutting.] 1. The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies; generally applied more specifically to the dissection of or to the knowledge of the structure of the human body; that branch which treats of the structure of plants being called *vegetable anatomy*, and that which treats of the structure of animals *animal anatomy* or *zootomy*. — *Special or descriptive anatomy*, that branch which treats of the organs of which the human body consists, with regard to their shape, position, and mutual relations. — *General anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure and physical properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs, without reference to the form or situation of the organs themselves. — *Pathological anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the changes in structure of organs and tissues produced by disease, and of congenital malformations. — *Comparative anatomy*, the science which compares the anatomy of different classes or species of animals, as that of man with quadrupeds, or that of fishes with quadrupeds. — *Transcendental anatomy*, that branch which investigates the plan or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed. — *Surgical anatomy*, that branch which demonstrates the relative position of organs or parts, with a view to those operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them. — *Physiological anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure of organs, only in as far as it elucidates their functions. — *Artificial anatomy*, the art of making models in wax or other materials,

to illustrate the healthy or diseased structure of parts. — 2. Fig. the act of dividing anything, material or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a discourse. — 3. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh, and vessels; hence, a thin, meagre person.

The anatomy of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature.
Fuller.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank.
Shak.

Anatreptic (an-a-trep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *anatreptikos*, from *anatrepo*, to overturn—*ana*, up, and *trepō*, to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating; a word applied to those dialogues of Plato which represent a defeat in the gymnastic exercises.

Anatripe (an-a-trip'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *ana*, denoting repetition, and *tridō*, *tripeō*, to rub.] In med. friction employed as a remedy.

Anatron (an'a-tron), *n.* [Fr. *anatron*; Ar. *al-natron*, *al-nitrin*, from Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali, either soda or potassa, or both.] 1. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace, and when taken off dissolves in the air, and coagulates into common salt. — 2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; salt-petre.

Anatropal, Anatropeus (a-nat'-rop-al, a-nat'-rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, noting inversion, and *trepō*, to turn.] In bot. having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the chalazas is at its apparent apex.



Anatropal Ovule

Anatto (a-nat'tō), *n.* Same as *Arnatto*.

Anbury (an'bu-ri), *n.* Same as *Ambury* (which see).

Ancestor (an'ses-tēr), *n.* [O.Fr. *ancestre*, *ancestor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, *cedum*, to go. See *CEDE*.] 1. One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather. — 2. In law, one who has preceded another in the possession of real estate; one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir*.

Ancestral (an'ses-tēr-i-al), *a.* **Ancestral**. **Ancestral** and national glories. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Ancestrally (an'ses-tēr-i-al-ly), *adv.* In an ancestral manner; with regard to ancestors. *Sidney Smith.*

Ancestral (an'ses-tral), *a.* Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees. 'Seated on his *ancestral* throne.'
Macaulay.

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by immemorial prescription in the family.
C. J. Austin.

Ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady.
Carlyle.

Ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* 1. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. 'Headless statues of his *ancestry*.' *Macaulay.* Hence—2. Honourable descent; high birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad one more conspicuous.
Addison.

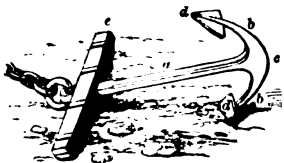
Anchilops (ang'ki-lope), *n.* [Gr., corrupted from *angilops*—*ankis*, a goat, and *ops*, the eye.] In med. an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.

Anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Anchitherium*.

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period.
Edin. Review.

Anchitherium (ang-ki-thēr-i-um), *n.* [Gr. *anchi*, near, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of pachydermatous mammals, from the upper eocene and lower miocene, belonging to the family Equidæ, in which each foot is furnished with a single functional hoofed toe, flanked by two small hoofed digits, which are sufficiently developed to touch the ground. The only recognized species was about the size of a sheep, and was closely allied to the *Palmotherium*.

Anchor (ang'kér), *n.* [A. Sax. *anor*, *anor*, G. D. and Dan. *anker*, Icel. *akkri*, probably all borrowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *angkyra*, an anchor, whence Fr. *ancre*, Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *ancora*. From a root *ang*, crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, and *uncus*, a hook, crooked; in Gr. *angulos*, a bend, *angulos*, *angyle*, the bend of the arm, E. *ankle*, A. Sax. *ancleous*, G. *ankel*, the ankle; Bav. *anke*, the bend of the neck; and probably in E. *angle*, a fish-hook, to fish with a hook; G. *angel*, a hook.] 1. An implement for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in the water. In former times anchors were merely large stones, baskets of stones, &c. The anchor now used is of iron, formed with



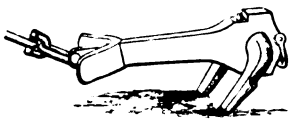
Common Anchor.

a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *bb*, terminating in broad palms or flukes *dd*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill; at the other end of the shank is the stock *ee*, a transverse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring, to which a cable can be attached. The principal use of the stock is to cause the arms to fall so as one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their various forms and uses, anchors obtain the epithets of the *sheet*, *best bower*, *small bower*, *spare*, *stream*, *kedg*, and *grappling* or *grapnel*. Those of the largest size carried by men-of-war are the best and small bowers, the sheet, and the spare; to which are added the stream and the kedg, which are used for particular



Trotman's Anchor.

or for temporary purposes. The number and weight of anchors ought to bear a proper relation to the size of the ship. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced within recent times. The principal names connected with those alterations are those of Lieut. Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor* with the view of increasing the strength without adding to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the stock instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and firmer hold, and avoiding the chance of the cable becoming foul; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved on Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchor is of very peculiar form, and is con-



Martin's Anchor.

structed so as to be self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. — The anchor is said to be a *cock-bill* when it is suspended vertically from the cat-head, ready to be let go; a *peak*, when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it; a *trip* or *a-weight*, when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; a *wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water. — *Floating anchor*, an apparatus variously constructed, for being sunk below the swell of the sea, where there is no anchorage,

to prevent a vessel from drifting. — *Foul anchor*. See FOUL, *a*. — *Mooring anchor*, a large heavy mass placed at the bottom of the water, in a harbour or roadstead, to which ships may be attached by a cable. — *To back an anchor*. See under BACK, *v.t*. — *To cat the anchor*, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head by a strong tackle called the cat. — *To flash the anchor*, to hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the top of the bow by a machine called a flash, in order to stow it after it has been catted. — *To weigh the anchor*, to heave or raise it from the ground. 2. Something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; as, (a) the apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plough, and to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plough passes. (b) The means by which the extremities of the chains or wire-ropes of a suspension bridge are attached to the shore. — 3. *Fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast. Heb. vi. 19.

4. In *arch*, an ornament shaped somewhat like an anchor or arrow-head. It is used along with the egg ornament, and the combination is popularly called egg-and-dart or egg-and-tongue. See ECHINUS, 4. — *Anchor escapement*. See ESCAPEMENT. **Anchor** (ang'kér), *v.t*. 1. To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; as, to anchor a ship. — 2. *Fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

Let us anchor our hopes . . . upon his goodness. South.

Anchor (ang'kér), *v.i*. 1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship anchored off the Isle of Wight. — 2. *Fig.* to keep hold in any way.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen. Shak.

Anchor (ang'kér), *n*. Same as *Anchore*. An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope! Shak.

Anchorable (ang'kér-a-bl), *a*. Fit for anchorage. 'The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land anchorable.' Sir T. Herbert.

Anchorage (ang'kér-áj), *n*. 1. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

The fleet returned to its former anchorage Southey.

2. The hold of a ship at anchor.

If that supposal should fail us, all our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. Wotton.

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

The bark that hath discharged her freight, Returns with precious lading to the bay From whence, at first, she weighed her anchorage. Shak.

4. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the anchorage in the harbour. Rich. Carrer.

Anchor-ball (ang'kér-bal), *n*. A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for adhering to and setting fire to ships.

Anchor-bolt (ang'kér-bólt), *n*. A bolt with an expanded shank to prevent its being drawn out. E. H. Knight.

Anchor-chock (ang'kér-chok), *n*. A piece indented into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective; also, a piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

Anchor-drag (ang'kér-drag), *n*. Same as *Drag-chock*.

Anchored (ang'kér-d), *p* and *a*. 1. Held at rest by an anchor. — 2. Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Her anchored tongue Threatening her venom'd teeth. Dr. H. More.

3. In *her*, the term applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor: In this sense written also *Anchry*, *Ancrie*, *Ancred*.

Anchoress, **Anchoretess** (ang'kó-res, ang'kó-rít-es), *n*. A female anchoret.

And there a saintly anchoretess she dwelt. Wordsworth.

Pega, his sister, an anchoretess, led a solitary life. Fuller.

Anchoret, **Anchorite** (ang'kó-ret, ang'kó-rít), *n*. [L. *anchoretta*; Gr. *anachoretis* — *ana*, back, and *choreo*, to make room for, retire, from *choros*, a place.] A hermit; a

recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties; specifically, a monk who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude. 'Macarius, the great Egyptian anchoret.' Abp. Usher.

Our Saviour himself did not choose an anchoret's or a monastic life, but a social and amiable way of conversing with mortals. Boyle.

Anchoretic, **Anchoretical** (ang'kó-ret'ik, ang'kó-ret'ik-al), *a*. Pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchor-gate (ang'kér-gát), *n*. A heavy gate such as is used in canals, having for its upper bearing a collar embedded in the adjacent masonry.

Anchor-hold (ang'kér-hóld), *n*. The hold or fastness of an anchor; security. 'The one and only assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls' health.' Camden.

Anchor-ice (ang'kér-ís), *n*. The ice which is formed on and incrusts the beds of lakes and rivers; ground-ice.

Anchoring (ang'kér-ing), *p* and *a*. Held at rest by the anchor; riding or lying at anchor. 'You tall anchoring bark.' Shak.

Anchorite, *n*. See ANCHORET.

Anchorites, *n*. See ANCHORESS.

Anchoritical (ang'kó-rít'ik-al), *a*. Pertaining to an anchorite or hermit, or to his mode of life.

Anchor-lining (ang'kér-lín-ing), *n*. Same as *Bill-board*. See BILL-BOARD.

Anchor-tripper (ang'kér-tríp-er), *n*. A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

Anchor-watch (ang'kér-woch), *n*. *Naut.* a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time the ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to hoist jib or stay sails to keep the ship clear of her anchor, or to veer more cable, or let go another anchor in case she should drive or part her anchor. This watch is also in readiness to avoid collision in close rivers, by veering cable, setting sail, using the helm, &c.

Anchovy (an-chó'vi), *n*. [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, referred by Mahon to Basque *anchua*, *anchusa*, dry.] An abdominal malacopterygious fish of the genus *Engraulis*, family Clupeidae. The species

Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*).

are all of diminutive size, and, with exception of the common anchovy (*E. encrasicolus*) and *E. mellea* (both Mediterranean species), inhabitants of the tropical seas of India and America. The common anchovy, so esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavour, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce, held in much esteem, is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, straining the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a hair-sieve.

Anchovy-pear (an-chó'vi-pár), *n*. A fruit of Jamaica, produced by a species of the genus *Grias* (*G. cauliflora*). It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like mango.

Anchry (ang'kri), *a*. In *her*, same as *Anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang'kú'sa), *n*. [Gr. *anchousa*, alkanet.] A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceae. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the temperate parts of the earth, either on the mountains of tropical climates or the temperate zones. *A. officinalis* (common alkanet or bugloss) and *A. sempervivens* are inhabitants of Britain. The *Anchusa tinctoria* of some botanists is the same as *Alkanna tinctoria*. See ALKANET.

Anchusine, **Anchusine** (ang'kú'sín), *n*. The name given to a red colouring matter obtained from *Anchusa* (*Alkanna*) *tinctoria*. It is resinous, and emits violet vapours when heated.

Anchylosed (ang'ki-lóe), *v.t*. A common, but erroneous, spelling of *Ankylosed* (which see). **Anchylosed** (ang'ki-lóet), *p*. Same as *Ankylosed*.

turns. Others suggest *hand-iron*, *end-iron*. A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side of the hearth. The standards usually ended with a round knob at top, and were kept brightly polished; those for kitchen use had catches for holding the roasting-spit; others were richly ornamented with copper and silver work.

Her *andirens*
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands. *Shak.*

Called also *Fire-dog* and *End-iron*.

Andra (an'dra), *n.* A North African species of gazelle.

Andranatomy (an-dra-nat'-o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *anatomē*, dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtoomy.

Andresaceae (an-drē'-ā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After J. Andres, a German botanist.] A nat. order, or, according to some, a distinct tribe of mosses. They do not, however, differ essentially from the true mosses, being distinguished mainly by the longitudinal splitting of the valves at maturity. The plants are mostly alpine, and four are found in Britain. All the species are of a peculiar dark hue, and the leaves, which are of a close texture, are of a beautiful yellow or golden brown under the microscope.

Andrenidae (an-dren'-idē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus *Andrena*, from Gr. *anthrēnē*, a bee.] A family of solitary bees in which the tongue is short and the chin elongated. The female forms burrows in sandy ground, provisioning them with pollen and honey, in the midst of which she deposits her eggs. Every nest contains several such masses, each provided with an egg, and separated from its neighbours by small partitions of earth. The Andrenidae consist only of males and females.

Andreolite (an'dre-o-lit'), *n.* A mineral, harmotome or cross-stone. See CROSS-STONE.

Androedum (an-drē'al-um), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] In bot. the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

Androgynal, **Androgynous** (an-drof'in-al, an-drof'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *androgynos*—common to man and woman—*anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.] 1. Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical. (a) In bot. having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of *Carex*. (b) In zool. applied to animals with both sexes in the same individual, as the snail.—2. Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous*.
Coleridge.

Androgynally (an-drof'in-al-ly), *adv.* With the parts of both sexes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Androgynist (an-drof'in-ist), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, a woman.] An hermaphrodite.

Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynus*. *Chalmers.*

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgyns*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair! *Harmar.*

Android, **Androides** (an'droid, an-droi'déz), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *eidōs*, form.] A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, imitates some of the natural motions of a living man.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-da), *n.* [Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus king of Ethiopia, and wife of Perseus; after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation in Flamsteed's catalogue are eighty-four.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceae. The species are hardy shrubs or trees, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. *A. polifolia* is found in peat bogs in Britain; it is an acrid narcotic, hurtful to sheep. Narcotic properties have also been observed in several foreign species. *A. floribunda* is an evergreen ornamental shrub cultivated in gardens.

Andron (an'dron), *n.* [Gr. *andrōn*, from *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] In Greek antiq. the apartment in a dwelling-house appropriated to males. It was in the lower part of the house.

Andropetalous (an-drō-pē'tal-us), *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *petalon*, a petal.] In bot. an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

Androphagi (an-drof'a-i), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.

Androphagous (an-drof'a-gus), *a.* Pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore (an'dro-fōr'), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *phērō*, to bear.] 1. In bot. a stalk supporting the stamens, often formed by a union of the filaments.—2. In zool. the medusiform zooid in which the male elements are developed, and which differs in form from the gynophore, or that bearing the female elements.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō'gōn), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *pōgōn*, the beard.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. A lemon-scented fragrant oil is yielded by *A. Schoenanthus*, the sweet-scented ginger or lemon-grass of Malabar and our conservatories. *A. muricatus*, the Indian *khus*, is used to make covers for palanquins, screens, &c., and yields a fragrant attar called *khus-khus*. Ginger-grass oil is obtained from *A. Nardus*.

Androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *sphinx*, a sphinx.] In



Egyptian Androsphinx.

anc. sculp. a sphinx with a human head, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram or a hawk. See SPHINX.

Androspore (an'drō-spōr'), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *sporē*, seed.] In bot. a spore of some algae, from which proceed a large number of small bodies having male functions.

Androtoomy (an-dro'to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy*.

Androus (an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] In bot. producing stamens only, without pistils; staminate; male.

Anéal (a-nēl'), *v. t.* Same as *Anelo*.

Anear (a-nēr'), *adv.* or *prep.* Near.

Dark-browed sophist, come not *anear*. *Tennyson.*
Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken.

J. Taylor.
Anecdotalage (an'ek-dōt-āj), *n.* 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotalage*, must be a tissue of lies. *Dr. Quincy.*

2. [With a punning allusion to *dotage*.] The later part of one's life, when he is supposed to be garrulous and fond of telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

Anecdotal (an'ek-dōt-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes. 'Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or anecdotal.' *Prof. Wilson.*

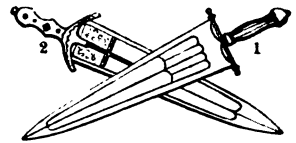
Anecdote (an'ek-dōt'), *n.* [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—a, neg. ek, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] A short story or narrative, being the relation of a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—*Anecdote, Story.* An anecdote is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A story may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

Anecdotic, **Anecdotal** (an-ek-dōt'ik, an-ek-dōt'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; anecdotal. 'Anecdotal traditions, whose authority is unknown.' *Bolingbroke.*

Anecdotalist (an'ek-dōt-ist), *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelace, **Anlace** (an'e-lās, an'lās), *n.* [Pos-

sibly O.H.G. *an*, on, and *laz*, the side.] A broad knife or dagger, from 18 inches to 2 feet long, worn at the girdle. It appears to have been used from an early period.



1, Anelace (time of Edward IV.). 2, Anelace (time of Henry VII.).

Anele (a-nēl'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *aneled*; ppr. *aneeling*. [A Sax. *onelan*, to anoint—prefix *on*, and *ele*, oil.] To administer extreme unction to.

He was hounded and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Martin d'Archer.*

Anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *E. electric* (which see).] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

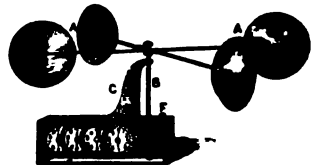
Anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd'), *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery. See ELEKTRODE.

Anemograph (a-nēm'-o'-graf'), *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind, and *graphō*, to write, to describe.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.

Anemography (an-e-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [See ANEMOGRAPH.] A description of the winds.

Anemology (an-e-mol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.

Anemometer (an-e-mom'-et-ēr'), *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. There are various kinds of anemometers, as Lind's, Osler's, Robinson's. Casella, by an elaborate combination of Robinson's, with some more recent modifications, has produced an instrument capable of registering the direction and velocity of the wind with greater precision than any of its predecessors. The engraving shows Robinson's anemometer in its simplest form. Four hemispherical hollow cups A are extended upon strong metal arms, with their concave surfaces facing the same way, upon a vertical axis B, which has at its lower extremity an endless screw C. The axis is strengthened and supported at D. The endless screw is placed in gear with a train of



Robinson's Anemometer.

wheel-work; and the indication is given by a hand which moves round a dial, or, in some instruments, by several hands moving round different dials like those of a gas-meter.

Anemometry (an-e-mom-et-ri), *n.* The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind by means of an anemometer.

Anemone (a-nēm'o-ne), *n.* [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind; so named from being easily stripped of its



Vine-leaved Anemone (*A. vitifolia*).

petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceae. Three species occur in Britain. The wood anemone (*A. nemorosa*) is the only one truly

native; it has white flowers, sometimes tinged with purple on the outside. A ranunculoid, a common European plant, naturalized in a few places in Britain, has bright yellow flowers, but is otherwise like the wood anemone. *A. hepatica*, a native of southern Europe, also naturalized in a few British localities, has the flowers bright blue on the inside of the sepal, which are narrow and more numerous than in the other two, the root-stalk is also shorter and thicker. Some species are cultivated in gardens for their elegant double flowers. *A. nemorosa*, vine-leaved anemone, a native of Nepal, with its charming foliage and the freshness of its large pure white flower, is one of the loveliest of all our garden plants. — See *anemone*. See *ACTINIA*.

Anemone (an-e-mo'ne) *a.* Of or pertaining to anemone, obtained from anemone, an anemone acid, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemone.

Anemone, **Anemone** (a-nem'o-ne) *a.* A crystalline substance extracted from some species of anemone.

Anemone (a-nem'o-ne) *a.* Same as *Anemone*.

Anemophilous (an-e-mo'fi-us) *a.* [Or *anemo-*, the wind, and *philos*, to love.] Lit. loving the wind, specifically, in bot. denoting flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of the wind; contradistinguished from *entomophilous* (which see). *See*.

Anemoscope (a-nem'o-skop) *a.* [Or *anemo-*, wind, and *skopos*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind, a weathercock, a wind-vane, especially, a contrivance for conveying the indications of the vane to a dial in a chamber on the ground.

Anemone (an-e-mo'ne) *a.* [Or *anemo-*, the wind, in bot. the condition of being wind-shaken, an occasional condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from each other, caused, it is supposed, by the action of strong gales. Many doubt, however, whether the condition is due to wind, and believe that it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.]

Anem (an-em) *a.* [An, on, and end.] 1. On end, in an upright position. 'Make each particular hair to stand anem.'

Shel. [Hardly used now except as a nautical term.] — 2. Lastly.

Anem (a-nem) *prep.* [O E and Sc.] Same as *Anem*. 'And right anem him a dog curlew.' *B. Jonson*.

Anem (a-nem) *prep.* [Also written *anem*, *anem*, in O E. *anem*, *anem*, *anem*, *anem*, from a Sax. *an*, on, over; that is, on even. Comp. *O* on even (lit. on even), *anem*, *anem*, by the side of. The termination is similar to that in *anem*, *anem*.] Opposite, over against, as, he lives anem the town-house. (Provincial English and Scotch.) — 2. Above, respecting. (Old English and Scotch.)

I cannot but pass you my judgment *anem* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those assertions that I so much revere.

King Charles I.
Anged is a Scotch word which has been made English by the Scotch poets.
Byron.

Anemone (an-e-mo'ne) *a.* [See *ANEMONE*.] An obsolete name for the Infamia, from a belief that they had several stomachs round the mouth but no intestine.

Anemone (an-e-mo'ne) *a.* [Or *an*, priv., and *em*, *em*, *em*, from *em*, within.] Duetate of intestine, having no alimentary canal.

Such aspects have no intestine, no *anem*, and are not to be considered.

Anemoid (an-e-mo'id) *a.* Same as *Anemoid* (which see).

Anemoid (an-e-mo'id) *a.* [Or *a*, priv., *anemo-*, *anemo-*, and *anemo-*, from containing no mercury or other fluid.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver. *Anemoid* barometer, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere, the invention of M. Vidi of Paris, for whom a patent was obtained in England by M. Fontaine-Morand in 1844. It answers the purpose of the ordinary mercurial barometer, but less perfectly. It is, however, very handy and portable. The engraving represents the latest improved mechanism of an anemoid. The outer casing and face of the instrument are removed, but the index hand is left attached to the arbor. A is the corrugated vacuum box, which has been ex-

hausted of air through the tube J. B is a powerful spring resting in gudgeons fixed in the base-plate, and attached to a socket behind F. A lever C, joined to the edge

Anemoid Barometer.

of the spring A, is connected by the bent lever at B with the chain K, the other end of which is coiled round the arbor F. As the box A is compressed by the weight of the atmosphere increasing, the spring B is tightened, the lever C depressed, and the chain K uncoiled from F, which is thereby turned so that the hand H moves to the right. In the meanwhile the spiral spring G, coiled round F, is compressed. When, therefore, the pressure decreases, A and B relax by virtue of their elasticity, B slackens, G winds, turning F, which carries the index hand H to the left.

Anem (an, an, yin), *adv.* Once. [Scotch.] **Anem-errand** (an-em'er-rand), *adv.* Of set purpose, as, or on, a sole errand, entirely on purpose. [Scotch.]

Anemethia (an-e-thé'ti-a) *a.* Same as *Anemethia*.

Anemethic (an-e-thé'tik) *a.* Same as *Anemethic*.

Anemum (a-né'thum) *a.* [Or *anem*, and *num*, to burn.] A genus of plants, natural order Umbelliferae. *A. graveolens* is the common dill. See *DILL*.

Anem (a-nem) *a.* *adv.* or *a.* Enough. [Scotch.]

Anemism (an-e-rism) *a.* [Or *anemism*, *anemism*, a widening, *anem*, up, and *ism*, wide.] In med. the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery. *Anemism* arises partly from the too violent action of the blood, partly from excessive debility of the membrane of the artery, which is sometimes constitutional. They are therefore more frequent in the great branches of the arteries, in particular, in the vicinity of the heart, in the arch of the aorta, and in the extremities, for instance, in the ham and at the ribs, where the arteries are exposed to frequent injuries by stretching, violent bodily exertions, thrusts, falls, and contusions.

Anemismal (an-e-rism'al) *a.* Pertaining to an anemism, as, an *anemismal* tumour. **Anem** (a-nem) *adv.* [From *an*, of or on, and *em*.] Over again, in a new form, afresh; as, to *anem* once, to create anew.

Anemism (an-e-rism) *a.* [See *ANEMISM*.] In bot. twisted or sinuous, as the anemism of a cucumber.

Anemism (an-e-rism) *a.* 1. A state of being anemism or full of windings and turnings. 'The anemism of his intellect and temper.' *Macaulay*. — 2. In med. a sinuous depression like the depression separating the convolutions of the brain.

Anemism (an-e-rism) *a.* [L. *anemism*, broken or bent round — *an* for *anem*, round, and *ism*, from *anemism*, to break.] Winding, full of windings and turnings; sinuous. 'The anemism passages of the brain.' *Smith*.

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The earth yields us fruit, not without much cost and anemism, requiring both our labour and patience.

Angel (an-jel) *a.* [L. *angelus*, or *angelus*, a messenger, from *angelus*, to tell or announce.] 1. A messenger.

The dove good angel of the spring.
The nightingale *B. Jonson*.

2. A spiritual being employed by God in

human affairs; usually applied to a good spirit, but sometimes to an evil spirit.

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fall.
They had a king over them, which is the chief of the bottomless pit. *Rev. in. 18.*

3. A person, generally a woman, of adorable qualities.

See, as I have a need, she is an angel. *Shak.*

4. A gold coin, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s., so called from its bearing on its obverse a figure of the archangel Michael piercing a

Angel of Queen Elizabeth.

dragon. It continued to be coined down to the time of the Commonwealth.

Come, away for England, haste before, and, ere our coming, see these shake the bags of hoarding shob, *angels* in pressed not those at liberty. *Shak.*

Angel (an-jel) *a.* Resembling angel; angelic. 'In angel whiteness.' *Shak.*

Angelage (an-jel-ij) *n.* Existence or state of angel. *Beau & Fl.*

Angel-bed (an-jel-bed) *n.* An open bed without posts.

Anglet (an-jel-et) *n.* 1. An old English gold coin, equal to half an angel. See *ANGLET*. — 2. A little or young angel. [Rare.]

And with the notes of those subdued soundings the angelic spring forth, uttering its rudiments of plains. *Land.*

Angel-fish (an-jel-fish) *a.* A planktonous fish, *Squatina angelus*, nearly allied to the

shark, very ugly and voracious, preying on other fish. It is from 6 to 8 feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, extending horizontally like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. It is common on the south coast of Britain, and is also called *North-fish* and *Piddle-fish*.

Angel-gold (an-jel-gold) *n.* 1. Gold used for coining angels, of a finer quality than crown-gold. — 2. Gold coin stamped with the figure of an angel.

Having angel-gold, strong on white ribbon, on his arm. *Fielder*.

Angelic, **Angelic** (an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al) *a.* Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of, or suitable to, the nature and dignity of angels.

Here, happy creatures, like angelic Eve. *Milton*.
Others were mild, Retreated in a silent valley, sing, With notes angelical to many a happy *Milton*.

Angelic (an-jel'ik) *a.* [From the supposed angelic virtues possessed by some of the species, for not only were they believed to be a remedy against poison, the plague, all kinds of infection, and malaria, but they were believed to be invaluable against witchcraft and enchantments.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand. One species, *A. sylvestris*, common in Britain, was formerly greatly prized for its supposed virtues. Its powdered seeds are used in some parts of Europe to kill lice, and its roots and seeds are used in preparing gin and bitters. — 2. The garden name for *Archangelica officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and was ditched in the northern parts of Europe, and found naturalized in similar

situations in England. It has a large fleshy aromatic root, and a strong-furrowed branched stem as high as a man. It is cultivated on the Continent for the sake of its agreeable aromatic odour and carminative properties. Its blanched stems, candied with sugar, form a very agreeable sweetmeat, possessing tonic and stomachic qualities. The roots were formerly employed in scrofulous diseases, as diuretics and sudorifics.

Angelically (an-jel'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

Angelicalness (an-jel'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelica-tree (an-jel'ik-a-tré), *n.* The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, nat. order Araliaceæ (which see), a prickly, small, simple-stemmed tree, 8 to 12 feet high, the berries of which are used in an infusion of wine or spirits for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic.

Angelicide (an-jel'ik-siz), *v.t.* To make angelic or like an angel.

Angelify (an-jel'ik-fi), *v.t.* To make like an angel. 'The soul . . . refined and angelified.' *Farrington*.

Angelite (an-jel'it), *n.* [So called from *Angelium* in Alexandria, where the first meetings were held.] *Eccles.* one of a sect of heretics near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature, but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all.

Angelize (an-jel'iz), *v.t.* To make an angel of; to raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpris'd,
To praise thee there, thou now hast angelic'd.
Spenser, Du Bartas.

Angelology (an-jel-o-l'j-i), *n.* [Angel, and Gr. *logos*.] A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings. [Rare.]

The same mythology commanded the general consent; the same angelology, demonology. *Milman*.

Angelophany (an-jel-o-f'a-ni), *n.* [Angel, and Gr. *phaino*, to appear.] The manifestation of an angel or angels to man by actual appearance.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger appears and speaks to him. The narratives of such angelophanies vary in detail. *Prof. W. R. Smith*.

Angelot (an-jel'ot), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *angelotus*, dim. of *angelus*, an angel.] 1. An ancient English coin, of the value of half an angel, struck at Paris while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France.—2. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, so called because it formerly bore the figure of the coin, probably to indicate its price.—3. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

Angel-shot (an-jel'shot), *n.* [Fr. *ange*, an angel, also a chain-shot. The latter sense is probably a grimly humorous modification of that of heavenly messenger.] Chain-shot (which see under CHAIN).

Angelus (an-jel'us), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (a) a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation, consisting mainly of versicles and responses, the angelic salutation three times repeated, and a collect, so named from the word with which it commences, '*Angelus Domini*' (Angel of the Lord). (b) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Angel-water (an-jel-wa-tér), *n.* A mixture of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle water, musk and ambergris, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden.
... *Angel-water* was the worst scent about her.
Sedley.

Anger (ang'jer), *n.* [From a widely-spread root, ang, expressive of compression, tightness, and hence annoyance, distress. The word entered English apparently from the Scandinavian; comp. Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy, or make angry; Dan. *anger*, sorrow, repentance; the same root also appears in A. Sax. *ange*, vexation; Goth. *aggvus*, G. *enge*, narrow; L. *ango*, to squeeze, to trouble, *angor*, vexation, *angustus*, narrow (whence *anguish*); Gr. *angchô*, to choke.] 1. Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued.
Sir W. Temple.

2. Grief; sorrow; trouble. [Old English.] 3. A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Anger, is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South*.

4. An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat; in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Whose voices, *angery*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings also, he said to be often heard. *Abb. Ulster*.

—*Anger, Wrath.* *Anger* is a sudden, keen feeling of displeasure arising from injury, real or supposed, done to ourselves or others. It is not necessarily accompanied by any outward manifestation. *Wrath* is a stronger feeling of this nature, and is accompanied by external signs and a desire to take vengeance. *Wrath* often implies a forgetfulness of the consequences to ourselves and others of what we do while under its influence.—*SYN.* Resentment, wrath, rage, fury, passion, ire, gall, choler, indignation, displeasure, vexation, grudge, spleen.

Anger (ang'jer), *v.t.* 1. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame; as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon*.—2. To excite to anger; to rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon*.

SYN. To irritate, enrage, inflame, provoke, exasperate, rouse, incite.

Angerly (ang'jer-li), *adv.* In an angry manner; angrily.

Then in madness and in bliss.

If my lips should dare to kiss

Thy taper fingers amorously,

Again thou bluesthest *angrily*. *Tennyson*.

Angerness (ang'jer-nes), *n.* The state of being angry. 'Hail, innocent of *angerness*.' *MS. cited by T. Warton*.

Angina (an-j'i-na), *n.* [L. from *ango*, to choke. See *ANGUR*.] In med. any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, malignant sore throat, croup, mumps, &c.

—*Angina pectoris*, a disease characterized by an extremely acute constriction felt generally in the lower part of the sternum, and extending along the whole side of the chest and into the corresponding arm. It is usually brought on by violent exercise, excessive eating, or strong mental emotion, and has been known to result from excessive use of tobacco. It often proves fatal. Called also *Breast-pang*.

Angiocarpous (an-j'i-ô-kâr'pus), *a.* [Gr. *angion*, a case or capsule, and *karpos*, fruit.] In bot. (a) having a fruit whose seed-vessels are inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves, as the flibert covered by its husk, or the acorn seated in its cupule. (b) Having the seeds or spores covered, as certain lichens.

Angiography (an-j'i-ô-gr'a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *graphê*, description.] In med. a description of the vessels of the human body.

Angiology (an-j'i-ô-l'j-i), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *logos*, discourse.] In med. a treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

Angiomonospermous (an-j'i-ô-mon'ô-spér'm'us), *a.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, *monos*, alone, and *sperma*, seed.] In bot. producing one seed only in a pod.

Angiopteris (an-j'i-ô-ptér'is), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *ptéris*, a fern.] A genus of ferns, nat. order Marattiaceæ, found in India, Ceylon, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, some of whose species are cultivated in our hot-houses. *A. evecta*, the original species, is used by the Sandwich Islanders to perfume their cocoa-nut oil.

Angioscope (an-j'i-ô-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *skopô*, to view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

Angiosperm (an-j'i-ô-spér'm'), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.] In bot. a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel. In modern classification exogens are divided into those whose seeds are inclosed in a seed-vessel, and those with seeds produced and ripened without the production of a seed-vessel. The former are *angiosperms*, and constitute the principal part of the species; the latter are *gymnosperms*, and chiefly consist of the Coniferae and Cycadaceæ.

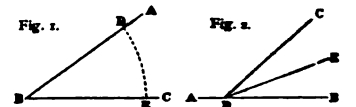
Angiospermia (an-j'i-ô-spér'm'i-a), *n. pl.* [See *ANGIOSPERM*.] The second order of the Linnean class Didynamia, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in Digitalis.

Angiospermous (an-j'i-ô-spér'm'us), *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, such as the pea, apple, and the great mass of flowering plants; opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded.

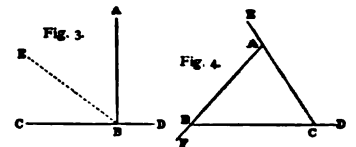
Angiosporous (an-j'i-ô-spó-rus), *a.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *spora*, a seed.] In bot. a term applied to such fungi as have their spores inclosed in a bag, as *Lycoperdon*.

Angiotomy (an-j'i-ô-tó-mi), *n.* [Gr. *angion*, a vessel, and *tómê*, a cutting.] In anat. dissection of the vessels of a body, especially of the human body.

Angle (ang'gl), *n.* [L. *angulus*, a corner.] The point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner. In *geom.* a *plain rectilinear angle* is the mutual inclination of two straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same straight line; or a *rectilinear angle* is the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its sides or legs. A clear idea of the nature of an angle is obtained by gradually opening a carpenter's rule or a pair of compasses, as the angle made by the parts of the rule or the legs of the compasses will become greater as the opening widens. It is evident that the magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. An angle is best named by a single letter placed at its vertex, unless there be more angles than one at the same point. In this case the angle is generally expressed by three letters, the middle one of which is placed at the vertex or angular point, and the other two at some other point of the lines containing it. Thus, in fig. 1, the angle contained by A B and B C



may be called the angle B, or the angle at B; but in fig. 2, where there are more angles than one at the point B, the angle contained by B D and D B is called the angle B D A. Angles are measured by an arc of a circle, described from the vertex with any radius: thus the arc D E (fig. 1), described from B as a centre, is a measure of the angle A B C, and the angle A B C is said to be an angle of as many degrees, and parts of a degree, as there are in the arc D E, a circle being always supposed to be divided into 360 degrees. (See *ARC* and *CIRCLE*.) Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, and the different branches of science in which they are employed. A *right angle* is an angle formed by a straight or right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle which is measured by an arc of 90 degrees. When a straight line, as A B (fig. 3), standing on another straight line C D, makes the two



angles A B C and A B D equal to one another, each of these angles is called a *right angle*. An *acute angle* is that which is less than a right angle, as B C C. An *obtuse angle* is that which is greater than a right angle, as B E D. Acute and obtuse angles are both called *oblique*, in opposition to right angles. A *rectilinear angle* is that which is formed by two straight lines. A *curvilinear angle* is formed by two curved lines. A *mixed angle* is formed by a straight line with a curved line. A *adjacent or contiguous angles* are such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 3, A B C and A B D, or B C C and B E D, are adjacent angles. *Exterior or external angles*, the angles of any rectilinear figure without it, made by producing the sides; thus, if the sides A B, B C,

CA of the triangle ABC (fig. 4) be produced to the point FDE, the angles CBF, ACD, BAE are called *exterior angles*, in opposition to the angles ABC, BCA, CAB, which are called *interior angles*. For *exterior, interior, and alternate angles*, in reference to parallel lines, see *EXTENSION, INTERIOR, and ALTERNATE*. — *Vertical angles*. See *VERTICAL*. — *Angles of elevation and inclination*. See *ELEVATION and INCLINATION*. — *Angles of depression*. See *DEPRESSION*. — *Angles of incidence, reflection, and refraction*. See *INCIDENCE, REFLECTION, and REFRACTION*. — *Angle of position*, in astron. See *POSITION*. — *Angle of contact*, the angle which a circle or other curve makes with a tangent at the point of contact. This term has been discarded from mathematics, and when a curve is supposed to be composed of infinitely small rectilinear elements, the infinitely small acute angle formed by one element with the production of the next answers to the old angle of contact, and is equal to what is called the *angle of curvature*. — *Curvilinear angle*, the angle at the meeting of the tangents of two curves. — *Angle of direction*, in mech. an angle contained by the lines of direction of two co-spiral forces. — *Angle of friction*, in mech. the angle whose tangent is equal to the coefficient of friction. The coefficient of friction μ of a body resting on an inclined plane is found by observing the angle of friction ϕ (the angle at which the body begins to slide), when μ is equal to ϕ . — *Angle of repose*, that angle at which one body will just rest upon another without slipping. It varies, of course, with the nature of the bodies in contact, but is constant for the same bodies. It is called by Professor Moseley the *limiting angle of resistance*. — *Angle of sight*, in ordnance, the angle between a line drawn through the axis of a bore and a line drawn from the rear of the base-ring to the swell of the muzzle or to the top of the sight. — *Facial angle*. See *FACIAL*. — *Solid angle*, that which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. — *Spherical angle*, an angle on the surface of a sphere, contained between the arcs of two great circles which intersect each other. Thus, if AB and BC (fig. 5) be arcs of great circles intersecting one another at the point B, the angle ABC is the spherical angle which they make with one another, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles AB and BC. — *Bowry, or hour angle*, the angle made by the arc through the poles and star with the meridian. — *Angle capital*, (a) in *anc. Ionic arch*, a capital on the flank column of a portico, having volutes on three sides, the exterior volute being placed at an angle of 135° (or 45°) with the plane of the frieze on front and flank. (b) In *modern Ionic arch*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, each of which is at an angle of 135° (or 45°) with the plane of the frieze. — *Angle of divergence*, in bot. the angle made by two leaves on the stem, generally expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be a circle. — *Angle* (ang'gl), n. [A. Sax. *angel*, *engl*, a fish-hook; G. *angel*, local *ongull*, a hook; from a root meaning crooked, seen in *amohor* (which see).] A hook; an apparatus for taking fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or of a line and hook.

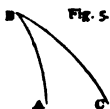
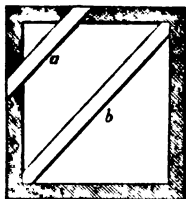


Fig. 5.

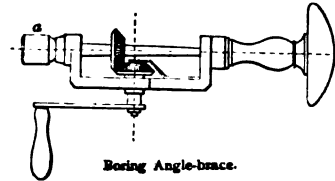
Give me mine angle—we'll to the river. *Shak.*
I am, sir, a brother of the angle. *Is. Walton.*
2. One who may be easily enticed; a gull.
At last I sped
An ancient angle coming down the hill. *Shak.*
Angle (ang'gl), v.t. pret. and pp. *angled*;
pp. *angling*. To fish with an angle, or with
line and hook. — *To angle for*, to fish for; to
try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as
men angle for fish. 'The hearts of all that
he did angle for.' *Shak.*
Angle (ang'gl), v.t. To fish for or catch, as
with an angle; to lure or entice, as by a
bait. 'He angled the people's hearts.' *Sir P. Sidney.*
You have angled me on with much pleasure to the
church & house. *Is. Walton.*
Angle (ang'gl), n. One of the people called
Angles. See *ANGLER*.
Angle-bar (ang'gl-bär), n. 1. In *corp.* a ver-

tical bar at the angles or meetings of the
faces of a polygonal or bow window. — 2. A
rolled bar of iron for forming the edges of
iron safes, bridges, and ships; or to be
rivetted to the corners of iron-boilers, tanks,
&c. to connect the side plates.
Angle-head (ang'gl-bäd), n. In *building*, a
piece of wood fixed vertically upon the ex-
terior or salient angles of apartments to
preserve them, and also to serve as a guide
by which to float the plaster. Called also
Stag-head.
Angle-brace (ang'gl-bräs), n. In *corp.* (a) a



a, Angle-brace. b, Diagonal brace.

piece of timber fixed at each extremity to
one of the two pieces forming the adjacent
sides of a system of framing, and subtending
the angle formed by their junction. When it
is fixed between the opposite angles of a quad-
rangular frame it is called a diagonal brace.
They are also called respectively *Angle-
tie* or *Diagonal Tie*. (b) An instrument con-



Boring Angle-brace.

sisting of a rectangular crank-frame like the
carpenter's brace (see *BRACE*), but usually
much stronger, and carrying a parallel tool-
spindle terminating in a pad, or bit-socket of
the ordinary form. On this spindle is a small
bevel-wheel, which gears into a second wheel
on the axis of a winch-handle, by which
motion is communicated to the tool. This
instrument is chiefly used for boring holes
in angular positions, where the ordinary
revolving brace cannot be conveniently ap-
plied. For heavy work it is usually mounted
in the ordinary drill-frame. Called also
Corner-drill.

Angled (ang'glid), a. Having angles: used
chiefly in compounds.
Angle-boat (ang'gl-floit), n. In *plastering*,
a boat made to any internal angle of the
planes of both sides of a room.
Angle-iron (ang'gl-i-tern), n. A piece of iron
rolled into the shape of the letter L, used
for forming the joints of
iron plates in girders, boilers,
&c. to which it is riveted.
Anglemeter (ang'gl-mä-tär),
n. [Angle, and Gr. *metron*,
measure.] Any instrument
for measuring angles; but
more particularly, an instru-
ment used by geologists for
measuring the dip of strata.
Angle-plane (ang'gl-plän), n. In *corp.* a
plane whose bit reaches into a re-entering
angle.
Angler (ang'glär), n. 1. One that fishes with
an angle. — 2. An acanthopterygious fish,
family Lophilidae (the *Lophius piscatorius*),
otherwise called the *Sea-devil*, *Fishing-frog*,
Toad-fish, and *Frog-fish*, 3 to 5 feet long,
very ugly and voracious. See *LOPHIUS*.
Angle-rafter (ang'gl-raft-är), n. A rafter
placed in the line of meeting of the inclined
planes forming a hipped roof. Called also
Hip and *Piend Rafter*. See *HIP*.
Angles (ang'glz), n. pl. [A. Sax. *Angle*,
Angle.] A Low German tribe who in the
earliest historical period had their seats in
the district about Angeln, in the south-east
of the duchy of Sleswig, and who in the fifth
century and subsequently crossed over to
Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes,
and Frisians, and colonized a great part of
what from them has received the name of
England, as well as a portion of the Lowlands



A, Angle-iron.

of Scotland. The Angles formed the largest
body among the Germanic settlers in Britain,
and founded the three kingdoms of East
Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. See
ANGLO-SAXON.

Anglesite (ang'gl-sit), n. [From *Anglesia*,
a British locality of the mineral.] A sul-
phate of lead occurring in prismatic crys-
tals.

Angle-tie (ang'gl-ti), n. Same as *Angle-
brace* (a).

Anglian (ang'gli-an), a. Of or pertaining to
the tribe of the Angles.

Anglian (ang'gli-an), n. A member of the
tribe of the Angles.

Anglic (ang'gilk), a. Same as *Anglican*.
[Rare.]

Anglican (ang'gilk-an), a. [L. L. *anglicus*,
from A. Sax. *Angle*, *Angle*. See *ANGLES*.]
English; pertaining to England or the
English nation; as, the *Anglican Church*.
— *Anglican Church*, a term which strictly
embraces only the Church of England and
the Protestant Episcopal churches in Ire-
land, Scotland, and the colonies, but is
sometimes made to include also the Episco-
pal churches of the United States.

Of all the prelates of the *Anglican Church*, Laud
had departed farthest from the principles of the
Reformation, and had drawn nearest to Rome.
Macaulay.

Anglican (ang'gilk-an), n. A member of the
Church of England. — *Catholica, Anglicana*,
or *Calvinista*. *Burke.*

Anglicanism (ang'gilk-an-izm), n. 1. The
principles of or adherence to the Established
Church of England. — 2. Partiality to England
and English institutions.

Anglice (ang'glis-sé), [L.] In English; in the
English manner.

Anglicize (ang'glis-i-zé), v.t. To make Eng-
lish; to anglicize. [Rare and obsolete.]

Anglicism (ang'glis-izm), n. 1. The quality
of being English.

If Addison's language had been less idiomatical it
would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism*.
Johnson.

2. An English idiom.

Anglicize (ang'glis-i-zé), v.t. pret. & pp. *angli-
cized*; pp. *anglicizing*. To make English; to
render conformable to the English idiom or
to English analogies. 'The glaring affectation
of *anglicizing* English words.' *T. Watson.*

Anglicization (ang'glis-i-kä'zhon), n. The
act of converting into English.

Anglity (ang'gl-i-ti), v.t. To convert into
English; to anglicize; as, to *anglity* French
words, that is, to give them an English form
in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation;
to adapt into the English language and
make a part of it.

Angling (ang'gling), n. The act or art of
fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

We may say of *angling* as Dr. Boteler said of straw-
berries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better
berry, but doubtless God never did'; and so, if I might
be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet,
innocent recreation than *angling*. *Is. Walton.*

Anglish (ang'glis), a. and n. Anglo-Saxon;
the Anglo-Saxon or Early English language.
Prof. Haldeman.

Anglo- (ang'glö), prefix. [L. L. *Anglus*, from
Angli. See *ANGLES*.] A prefix signifying
English, or connected with England, fre-
quently used in composition; as, in *Anglo-
American*, *Anglo-Indian*.

Anglo-American (ang'glö-a-mer-i-kan), a.
Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen
in America.

Anglo-American (ang'glö-a-mer-i-kan), n.
A descendant from English ancestors born in
America or the United States.

Anglo-Catholic (ang'glö-kath-ö-lik), n. A
member of the English Protestant Church;
more specifically, a ritualist; a Puseyite; a
High Churchman.

Anglo-Catholic (ang'glö-kath-ö-lik), a. 1. A
term employed to designate those churches
which adopt the principles of the English
Reformation; sometimes restricted to the
Anglican or Established Church of England
and the allied churches. — 2. A term some-
times applied to that party in the English
Church which favours doctrines and the
adoption of religious forms closely approach-
ing those of the Roman Catholic Church,
and otherwise known as the *Ritualistic*,
High, or *Puseyite* section of the Church.

Anglo-Catholicism (ang'glö-ka-thöl'i-
sizm), n. 1. The principles or doctrines of the
Anglican Church as embodied in the Book of
Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles.
2. The principles or doctrines of the Ritual-
istic or High-Church section of the Anglican
Church.

Anglo-Danish (ang'glo-dan'ish), a. Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-Indian (ang'glo-in'di-an), a. One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Indian (ang'glo-in'di-an), a. Relating to the Anglo-Indians.

Anglo-Irish (ang'glo-ir'ish), n. pl. 1 English people born or resident in Ireland. — 2 Descendants of parents English on the one side and Irish on the other.

Anglo-Irish (ang'glo-ir'ish), a. Pertaining to the Anglo-Irish.

Anglomania (ang'glo-mā'nī-a), n. [Anglo, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of Englishmen or English institutions and customs by a foreigner.

Anglo-Norman (ang'glo-nor'man), a. Pertaining to the Anglo-Normans.

Anglo-Norman (ang'glo-nor'man), n. An English Norman, one partly Norman partly English. "Charters forged by Anglo-Normans." *Wotton*.

Anglophobia (ang'glo-fō'bī-a), n. [Anglo, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions.

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glo-sak'son), n. [See ANGLES and SAXON.] 1 One of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants, a native of England or Lowland Scotland, or one descended from natives of those countries, as an inhabitant of the United States, Canada, Australia, &c.; one belonging to the English race. See *extract*.

As the Teutons in Britain began to grow together into one people they were sometimes called the *Anglo-Saxons*—that is the people made up of the Angles and Saxons—but more commonly they were called *Angles* or *English* alone. And when so much of Britain as the Teutons lived in came to have a common name that name was *Englaland* or *England*, that is the land of the Angles or English. Seen by itself always meant the people of those parts only where the Saxons settled, and the whole people was never so called except by the Celts.

S. A. Freeman.

[Some writers maintain that the proper meaning of Anglo-Saxon is English Saxon, a Saxon of England.] — 2. The earliest form of the English language; the tongue brought to England by the Teutonic invaders, who began to make settlements there about 450 A.D. Anglo-Saxon had two chief dialects, Northern and Southern. After Wessex obtained the supremacy the Southern became the literary language, and had an extensive literature. After the Norman conquest the dialects became more various, and we distinguish three chief varieties—Northern, Midland, and Southern, of which the Midland was the most widely spread, and, gradually taking the lead, became modern English. See *ENGLISH*.

What is called *Anglo-Saxon* is really the oldest form of English. The *Anglo-Saxon* of the first period extends from A.D. 450 to A.D. 1100, that of the later period from A.D. 1100 to about A.D. 1250, after which date we arrive at early Middle English. *Skeat*.

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glo-sak'son), a. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or early Teutonic settlers in Britain and their descendants; pertaining to the English race.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang'glo-sak'son-izm), n. A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons; specifically, a word or idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language. *Latham*.

Angnall (ang'nāl), n. Same as *Hangnail*.

Angola (an'gō-lā), n. A light and fashionable cloth, well adapted, from its repelling heat, for paleots, cloaks, and overcoats, made from the wool of the Angora-goat. *Simmonds*.

See *ANGORA-WOOL*.

Angola-cat (an'gō-lā-kat), n. One of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It is originally from Angora, in Asia Minor.

Angola-pea (an'gō-lā-pē), n. The *Cajanus indicus*, so called from Angola, in Western Africa, where it is grown, though not a native of that region. Called also *Congo-pea* and *Pigeon-pea*. See *CAJANUS*.

Angola-wood (an'gō-lā-wed), n. A kind of archil obtained from Angora, in Western Africa, from *Roseella tinctoria*.

Angor (ang'gor), n. [L.] 1 Pain; intense bodily pain. 2 In med. extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison*.

Angora-goat (an'gō-rā-gōt), n. A variety of goat (*Capra angorensis*), native to the dis-

trict surrounding Angora or Engour, in Asia Minor, distinguished for its beautiful silky hair, about 8 inches long. It is called by the Arabs *chamal* goat, *chamal* signifying silky or fine, whence the name *camel*, applied to a fabric manufactured in Angora itself from the yarn made from its wool, and known as *Turkey Yarn* or *Camel Yarn*. See *ANGORA-WOOL*.

Angora-wool (an'gō-rā-whl), n. The long white hair of the Angora-goat, highly prized in manufactures for its silky appearance, which fits it for shawls, laces, braids, and other ornamental fabrics. It is also largely used in the manufacture of Angola cloth, lace, plush, and camlets. *Simmonds*.

Angostura-bark (ang-gos-tū'rā-bark), n. [From the town of Angostura, in Venezuela, on the river Orinoco.] An excellent bark, possessing aromatic, stimulant, and febrifugal properties, produced by a rutaceous

Angostura-bark Tree (*Galipea Cusparia*).

plant, *Galipea Cusparia*. It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used for a kind of bitter. Its use in medicine was discontinued because of the introduction into the markets of a false angostura-bark, obtained from the *nux-vomica* tree, which produced fatal effects. The Indians steeped fishes with the powdered bark of the *Galipea*.

Angracum (an-grē'kum), n. [Altered from *angurak*, the Malay name of such plants.] A remarkable genus of tropical orchids, some of which are leafless, and all generally small-flowered. One species, *A. sesquipedale*, from Madagascar, has, however, the largest orchideous flower known. The leaves of *A. fragrans* are used in Bourbon, and to some extent in France, as tea, under the name of *saham*. **Angrily** (ang'grī-lī), adv. In an angry manner; poevishly; with indications of resentment.

Rashly and angrily I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform. *Kingsley*.

Angriness (ang'grī-nēs), n. 1 The state of being angry.

Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything. *Dr. H. More*.

2 Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

Angry (ang'grī), a. [See *ANGRA*.] 1 Feeling resentment, provoked, followed generally by with before a person, and at before a thing.

God is angry with the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.

Wherefore should God be angry at thy voice? *Ecc. v. 6*.

2 Showing anger, wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger, as, an angry countenance; angry words. Hence — 3 Red. "Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave," *G. Herbert*. — 4 Raging; furious; tumultuous.

Or chain the angry vengeance of the waves. *Judge Trumbull*.

5 Sharp in a moral sense; stern; rigorous. [Rare.]

God had provided a severe and angry education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit. *Jer. Taylor*.

6 Stimulated, keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

I never ate with angry appetite. *Tennyson*.

7 In med. inflamed, as a sore, manifesting inflammation.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry. *Hicman*.

ANG Passionate, resentful, irritated, indignant, provoked, hot, raging, furious, tumultuous, wrathful, choleric, inflamed.

Anguifer (an'gwī-fēr), n. [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear.] In astron. a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Anguilla (an'gwī-lā), n. [L. an eel, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent.] A genus of apodal malacocephalous fishes, family Muraenoidae, the true eels. See *EEL*.

Anguilliform (an'gwī-lī-form), a. [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

Anguine (an'gwīn), a. [L. *anguineus*, from *anguis*, a snake.] Pertaining to or resembling a snake, snakelike. "The anguine or snakelike reptiles." *Owen*. — *Anguine lizard*, a snake-lizard of South Africa (*Chamaesaur anguina*). See *CHAMAESAURO*.

Anguineal (an'gwīn'e-āl), a. [See *ANGUINE*.] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.

Anguis (an'gwīs), n. [L.] A genus of reptiles belonging to the family Scincidae. The species are innocent and harmless, but are held in great horror by the vulgar. Their eyes are very small, and in consequence they have been often supposed to be blind. The body is very brittle; the tail is easily broken off, but readily sprouts out afresh, and at the end of a year is quite renewed. *A. fragilis* (the common blind-worm or slow-worm) is the best known species. See *BLIND-WORM*.

Anguish (ang'gwish), n. [O.E. *angwis*, *angwisa*, *angwisa*, &c. Fr. *angouisse*, It. *angoscia*, sorrow, anguish. L. *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, from *angustus*, narrow, root *ang* as in E. *anger* (which see).] 1 Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

And they hearkened not unto Moses, for anguish of spirit, and for cruel bondage. *Ex. vi. 9*.

When pain and anguish bring the brow,
A ministering angel thou. *Sir W. Scott*.

2 Any keen affection of the emotions or feelings.

He cried in an anguish of delight and gratitude. *Thackeray*.

— *Agony*, *Anguish*. See under *AGONY* — *SYN* Distress, pang, throes, agony, torture, torment.

Anguish (ang'gwish), v. t. To distress with extreme pain or grief. "Thine anguished soul." *Sp. Hall*. "But we not anguished." *Wieland*.

Anguished (ang'gwish't), pp. and a. Affected by anguish; expressing or caused by anguish.

On thy cold forehead starts the anguished dew. *Coleridge*.

Angular (ang'gū-lēr), a. [L. *angularis*, from *angulus*, an angle.] 1 Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed; as, an angular figure; an angular piece of rock. — 2 Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as, an angular point. — *Angular artery and vein*, in anat. (a) the termination of the facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; (b) the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. *Dunglison*. — *Angular capital*. Same as *Angle Capital* (which see under *ANGLE*). — *Angular intervals*, in astron. those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed. They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock. — *Angular motion*, in physics, the motion of any body which moves circularly about a fixed or relatively fixed point; as, the angular motion of a pendulum or a planet; so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between the lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body. — *Angular perspective*, in painting, that kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture; and, therefore, in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing points: called also *Oblique Perspective*. — *Angular processes*, in anat. the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye. — *Angular sections*, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts. — *Angular velocity*, in physics, the rate at which a body revolves round a fixed axis; that is, the rate at which a line continually drawn from the one body to the other shifts its position in space.

Angularity (ang'gū-lār'tī), n. The quality of being angular.

A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye. Animalcules exist abundantly in rivers and ponds, and in all animal and vegetable infusions.

Animalculist (an-i-mal'kū-lis't), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animalculum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* pl. **Animalcula** (an-i-mal'kū-lā). An animalcule.

Animal-flower (an-i-mal-flou'ér), *n.* A name sometimes given to the sea-anemones or other animal productions having some resemblance to flowers.

Animalish (an-i-mal-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

The world hath no blood nor brains, nor any animalish or humane form. *Cudworth.*

Animalism (an-i-mal-izm), *n.* 1. The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality. — 2. An animal; specifically, a human being possessing mere animal appetites and passions. [Rare.]

Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet gods. *Tracy.*

3. In *physiol.* a theory which holds that the embryo is entirely formed from the spermatic communication of the male.

Animality (an-i-mal-i-ti), *n.* The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature; specifically, in *physiol.* the aggregate of those vital phenomena which, superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence. See **VEGETALITY**.

Animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of animalizing; as, (a) the act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. (b) Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation. 'The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and animalization of the food takes place.' *Owen.*

Animalize (an-i-mal-iz), *v.t. pret. & pp. animalized*; *ppr. animalizing*. 1. To give animal life to; to endow with the attributes of an animal. *Warburton*. — 2. To convert into animal matter. — 3. To cause to be actuated chiefly by the animal part of man's nature; to reduce to the level of an irrational animal; to bring under the sway of animal appetites. *Coleridge*. — To *animalize vegetable fibre*, to confer upon vegetable fibre the physical characteristics of animal fibre, as by treating cotton with a strong solution of caustic soda, when the fibre shrinks, becomes stronger, and has an increased capacity for receiving colouring matter.

Animalness (an-i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

Animant (an-i-mant), *a.* Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth*. [Rare.]

Animastic (an-i-mas'tik), *n.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *animastic*, as they called it, or psychology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Animate (an-i-māt), *v.t. pret. & pp. animated*; *ppr. animating*. [L. *animatus*, animated, pp. of *animare*, to fill with breath. See **ANIMAL**.] 1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body. — 2. To inspire or inform, as if with life; to give life or liveliness to; to heighten the powers or effect of.

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire. *Dryden.*

3. To give spirit or vigour to; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high,
from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knollys.*

Animate (an-i-māt), *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. 'Creatures *animate*.' *Milton*.

Every acre of soil was *animate*, so to speak, with duties and privileges, which had attached to it from time immemorial, and could not be lost. *C. H. Pearson.*

Animated (an-i-māt-ed), *p. and a.* 1. Being endowed with animal life; as, the various classes of *animated* beings. — 2. Lively;

vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an *animated* discourse.

On the report there was an *animated* debate. *Macaulay.*

3. In the *fine arts*, applied to a painting or statue which is executed with such vigour and truth that it appears full of life. *Fairholt*.

Can storied urn or *animated* bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? *Gray.*

Animateness (an-i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

Animater (an-i-māt-ér), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

Animating (an-i-māt-ing), *p. and a.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing. 'Animating strains.' *Worcester.*

Animatingly (an-i-māt-ing-lī), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

Animation (an-i-mā'shon), *n.* The act of animating or state of being animated: (a) the act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life infused. (b) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigour; as, he recited the story with great *animation*. (c) In the *fine arts*, the character of a figure or group designed with such energy and vigour as to suggest the idea of life and motion. — **SYN.** Life, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, sprightliness, liveliness.

Animative (an-i-māt-iv), *a.* Having the power of giving life or spirit.

Animator (an-i-māt-ér), *n.* One who or that which animates or gives life or anything analogous to life. *Sir T. Browne.*

Anime (an-i-me), *n.* [Fr.] In her. of a different tincture from the animal itself: said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

Anime (an-i-me), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree of the genus *Hymenaea* (*H. Courbaril*), called in the West Indies *locust-trees*. It is of a transparent amber colour, with a slight agreeable smell, and has little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and burns with a very fragrant smell, and is therefore used in scenting pastilles. It produces one of the finest varnishes. — 2. Indian copal produced by *Valeria indica*. See **VATERIA**.

Animetta (an-i-met'tā), *n.* [Dim. of L. *anima*.] *Eccles*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.

Animism (an-i-mizm), *n.* [L. *anima*, the soul.] 1. The hypothesis of Pythagoras and Plato of a force (*Anima mundi*, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements. — 2. The system of medicine, propounded by Stahl, in which the rational soul is regarded as the principle of life, the body being a matter incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion by the working of its elastic power. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease must be looked for in the soul, and medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove the obstacles which have arisen to the free and full working of the soul. — 3. The general doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings. A philosophy explaining all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious natural causes by attributing them to spiritual agency, seems to have been developed everywhere among the communities of mankind in the earliest stages of their existence. Amongst the beliefs most characteristic of this philosophy is that of a human apparitional soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but wanting its material and solid substance.

Animist (an-i-mist), *n.* One who maintains animism in any of its various senses.

Animistic (an-i-mist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, embracing or founded on, animism; as, *animistic* philosophy.

Animose (an-i-mōs), *a.* [L. *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Ash.*

Animosity (an-i-mōs'i-ti), *n.* [L. *animositas*, from *animosus*. See **ANIMOSE**.] 1. Animation; courage; spiritedness.

Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the Immortality of Plato, thereby confirming his wavering hand unto the animosity of that attempt. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Violent hatred, accompanied with active opposition; active enmity.

The animosity produced by difference of race was

increased by difference of religion, . . . when Scotland had set the example of successful resistance, when England was distracted by internal quarrels, the smothered rage of the Irish broke forth into acts of fearful violence. *Macaulay.*

— **Animosity, Enmity, Malice.** *Animosity* differs from *enmity* in that it is accompanied by passion, and is generally avowed and active; while *enmity* may be secret and inactive, though more deep-seated and inveterate. It is a less criminal passion than *malice*. One who harbours *animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; a person actuated by *malice* seeks to do injury to another merely for the sake of giving pain.

Animus (an-i-mus), *n.* [L., the mind.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper; as, the *animus* with which a book is written.

Anion (an-i-on), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *ion*, going. Lit. that which goes up.] In *elect.* a term applied by Faraday to the element of an electrolyte, which in electrochemical decompositions appears at the positive pole or *anode*, and is usually termed the electro-negative ingredient of a compound, as oxygen, chlorine, and an acid. See **ANODE**, **CATION**.

Anise (an'is), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *anis*, from L. *anisum*, Gr. *anison*.] An annual plant of the genus *Pimpinella* (*P. anisum*), nat. order Umbelliferae. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed, or rather the fruit, is imported. The flowers are small and white; the fruit or 'seed' is ovate with ten narrow ribs, between which are oil-vessels. Anise seed has an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; it is largely employed in the manufacture of liqueurs. When distilled with water it yields a volatile syrupy oil having an aromatic smell, which separates when cooled into two portions, a light oil and a solid camphor. Star or Chinese anise is *Illicium anisatum*. See **ILLICIUM**.

Anised (an'i-séd), *n.* 1. The seed of the anise. — 2. A cordial or liqueur prepared from it. See **ANISE**.

Anisette (an-i-sét), *n.* [Fr.] A liqueur flavoured with anise; aniseed.

Anisic (a-nis'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anise. — *Anisic acid* ($C_6H_5O_2$), an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

Anisodactylia (an-i-sō-dak'tī-lā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *an* for *a*, not, *isos*, equal, and *dactylis*, a finger, toe.] One of the four sections into which the pachydermatous or thick-skinned animals have been subdivided with reference to the conformation of their feet or paddles. The Anisodactylia are characterized by having several hoofs, forming a single series round the bottom of the foot. This section comprehends the bulkier terrestrial animals, as the mammoth, mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, &c.

Anisodactyle (an-i-sō-dak'tīl), *n.* 1. One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insectivorous species the toes of which are of unequal length, as in the nut-hatch. — 2. One of the Anisodactylia.

Anisodynamous (an-i-sō-din'am-us), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *dynamis*, power.] In bot. a name given to monocotyledonous plants, because having only one cotyledon, they grow at first with more force on one side of their axis than on the other.

Anisomerle (an-i-sō-mer'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts; unsymmetrical. *Dana*.

Anisostemonous (an-i-sō-stem'on-us), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *stemon*, the warp of a web.] In bot. a term applied to plants in which the number of the stamens does not correspond with the number of the petals or the sepals; as, for instance, when a flower having five sepals has three or seven stamens.

Antrogenous (a-ni-tro'jen-us), *a.* Not containing or supplying nitrogen; non-nitrogenous.

Anjoola (an-jō'la), *n.* A sort of floating-house, supported upon two large canoes, connected with planks, and used by the Singalese both for a habitation and as a means of transporting pottery, wood, oil, &c.

Anker (ang'kér), *n.* [D.] A Dutch Heald measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine gallons.

Anker, n. An anchorite or hermit. *Chaucer*.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hér; pine, piu; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. leg.

Ankerite (ang-kér-ít), *n.* [After Prof. Anker of Graz.] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of lime, iron, magnesia, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting and a flux. It occurs near Torosene in the Orkneya, in amygdaloid.

Ankle (ang'kí), *n.* [A. Sax. *ancleas*, *oneleas*, O. Fris. *ankel*, *ankel*, D. *enklave*, *enkel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, Icel. *ánkla*, G. *ankel*, O.H.G. *ankel*. Probably from a root *ank*, meaning crooked. See ANCHOR.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Ankle-bone (ang'kí-bón), *n.* The bone of the ankle.

Ankled (ang'kíd), *a.* Having ankles; used in composition; as, well-*ankled*.

Anklet (ang'kíet), *n.* 1. A little ankle. — 2. An ornament, as a ring of metal, for the ankle. — 3. A framework for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle turning sideways in skating. — 4. An article of dress, which forms an extension above the top of the boot or the shoe, and is in some cases a protection for a weak ankle, in others merely an ornamental extension.

Ankylosis (ang'kí-lóis), *v.t.* [See ANKYLOSIS.] To fix immovably, as a joint; to stiffen. *Osseus*.

Ankylosed (ang'kí-lóset), *p. and a.* Immovably fixed or stiffened, as the movable bones of joints, by disease; affected with or consolidated by ankylosis.

Ankylosis (ang'kí-ló'sis), *a.* [Gr., a stiffening of the joints, from *ankylos*, crooked, *ankylós*, a bend, a joint, the elbow.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones. This is sometimes caused by a want of the oily fluid, termed synovial fluid, secreted at the joints. Improperly written *Ankylosis*.

Ankylotic (ang'kí-ló'tík), *a.* Pertaining to ankylosis.

Anlage. See ANELAGE.

Anlaut (an'lout), *n.* [G. prefix *an*, marking an approach or beginning, and *laut*, sound.] In *philo* the initial sound of a word.

Ann, **Annat** (an, an'nát), *n.* [See ANNATS.] In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half-year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

Anna (an'na), *n.* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1½d. sterling.

Annal (an'nál), *n.* [L. *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A register or record of the events of a year; chiefly used in the plural. 'A last year's *annal*.' *Webster*. See ANNALS. — 2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a mass said for any person every day in the year; or a mass said on a particular day every year.

Annalist (an'nál-íst), *n.* A writer of annals.

The annals . . . were the only *annalists* in those ages. *Hume*.

Annalistic (an-nál-íst'ík), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to an annalist. 'Written in a stiff *annalistic* method.' *Sir G. C. Lewis*.

Annals (an'nál-iz), *v.t.* To record in annals, or as in annals. 'Miracle, deserving a *Baron* to *annals* it.' *Sheldon*. [Rare.]

Annals (an'nál-iz), *n. pl.* [L. *annales* (*libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; as, the *Annals of Tacitus*. — 2. A periodical publication containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.; as, the *Annals of science*. — *History, Chronicle, Annals*. See HISTORY.

Annals (an'nál-iz), *n. and a.* Same as *Annals*.

Annates, **Annates** (an'nát-iz, an'nát-iz), *n. pl.* [L. *annatus*, from L. *annus*, a year.] 1. A year's income of a spiritual living; the first-fruits originally given to the pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England they were, at the Reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.

Next year the *annates* or first-fruits of benefices, a common source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of parliament. *Hallam*.

Annatto (an-nát'ó), *n.* See ARNOTTO.

Annal (an-nál), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *anncan*, *onncan*, to set on fire, to burn, to annihilate—on, on, and *an*, to kindle, from *ad*, fire.]

1. To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by this process recover their malleability. — 2. To heat, as glass or tiles, in order to fix colours; to bake.

And like a picture shone in glass *annected*. *Dryden*.

Annect (an-nekt'), *v.t.* [L. *annectere*. See ANNEX.] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot*.

It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ophod. *Whiston*.

Annectant (an-nekt'ant), *a.* [L. *annectere*. See ANNEX.] Connecting; annexing.

Annellata, **Annellata** (an-ne-lá'ta, an-nel-lá'ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Annellida*.

Annellid, **Annellidan** (an-ne-líd, an-nel-lí-dan), *n.* One of the *Annellida* (which see).

Annellida (an-nel-lí-da), *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. *eidós*, form.] An extensive division or class of Annelus or articulate animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm. The earthworm, the leech, the earthworm, the leech belong to this division. They have red, rarely yellow or green, blood circulating in a double system of contractile vessels, a double ganglionated nervous cord, and respire by external branchiae, internal vesicles, or by the skin. Called also *Annulata*.

Annellide (an-nel-lí-d), *n.* One of the *Annellida*.

Annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* [L. *annectere*, *annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto*, *nectum*, to bind.] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix; as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. — 2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom. — 3. To connect, especially as a consequence; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

Industry hath *annexed* thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards. *Barrow*.

— *Add*, *Annex*, *Unite*. See under ADD.

Annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* To join; to be united; to be connected as a consequence.

Annex (an-neks'), *n.* Something annexed. 'To which I add these two *annexes*.' *Jer. Taylor*. More mainly used in the specific sense, borrowed from the French, of a subsidiary building connected with a great industrial exhibition, in which sense it is commonly written *Annexe*.

Annexary (an-neks'-a-ri), *n.* [See ANNEX.] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys*.

Annexation (an-neks'-á-shon), *n.* 1. The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. — 2. In *law*, (a) the union of chattels with a freehold, so as to give them the character of fixtures. (b) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, and the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong, to the kirk to which they are more contiguous.

Annexationist (an-neks'-á-shon-íst), *n.* One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.

The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeal to the people. *Westminster Rev.*

Annexe (an-neks'), *n.* See ANNEX.

Annexion (an-nek'-á-shon), *n.* The act of annexing or thing annexed; annexation; addition. 'With the *annexions* of fair gems enriched.' *Shak*.

Annexment (an-neks'-ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or the thing annexed. 'Each small *annexment*.' *Shak*. [Rare.]

Annicut (an-ní-kut), *n.* In the East Indies, a dam. Annicuts are built across rivers to raise the level of the water to facilitate both navigation and irrigation.

Annihilable (an-ní-hí-lá-bl), *a.* Capable of being annihilated. 'Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.' *Clarke*.

Annihilate (an-ní-hí-lát), *v.t. pret. & pp. annihilated*; *ppr. annihilating*. [L. *annihilare*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*. *Bacon*.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or attribute of a thing.

Annihilate (an-ní-hí-lát), *p. and a.* Annihilated. 'Can these also be wholly *annihilated*?' *Swift*.

Annihilation (an-ní-hí-lá'-shon), *n.* The act of annihilating or reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing; the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind. *Macaulay*.

Annihilationist (an-ní-hí-lá'-shon-íst), *n.* One who believes that annihilation by way of punishment is the fate of the wicked after death.

Annihilator (an-ní-hí-lá-tér), *n.* One who or that which annihilates. — *Fire annihilator*, an apparatus for extinguishing fire by the rapid production of carbonic acid or other gas, which excludes the air from the combustible material; an extingisher.

Anniversarily (an-ní-vér's-a-ri-í), *adv.* Annually. *By Hall*. [Rare.]

Anniversary (an-ní-vér's-a-ri), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *verso*, *verrum*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast. 'Anniversary vicissitudes.' *Ray*. — *Anniversary days*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the days on which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or on which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated.

Anniversary (an-ní-vér's-a-ri), *n.* 1. A stated day returning with the revolution of the year, on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated.

The primitive Christians met at the place of their (the early martyrs') martyrdom, to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet*.

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased; hence, the office itself.

Anniversary is an office celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year. *Ascham*.

3. The act of celebration; performance in honour of an event.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversary*. *Dryden*.

Anniverse (an-ní-vér's), *n.* Anniversary. *Dryden*.

Annodated (an-nód-át-ed), *a.* [L. *an* for *ad*, to, and *nodus*, a knot.]

In *her*, a term applied to anything bent somewhat in the form of an S. The serpents in the caduceus of Mercury are said to be *annodated*, or entwined about the mace or staff. Called also *En-wrapped* and *Bowed-im-bowed*.

Annolance (an-nol'-sane), *n.* [A. n, from L. *ad*, to, and O.E. *noysance*, a form of *nuisance*.] In *law*, a nuisance; any injury done to a place by placing anything thereon that may breed infection, or by encroachment.

Annomination (an-nom'-in-á-shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, and *nominatio*, from *nomen*, to name, from *nomen*, a name.] 1. The use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a pun; a paronomasia. — 2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. See AGNOMINATION.

Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrrhast*.

Annona (an-nó-na), *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A year's production or increase; hence, provisions for a year's subsistence. — 2. In *Rom. Hist.* a contribution or tax in corn imposed on some of the more fertile provinces.

Annotate (an-nód-tát), *v.t.* [L. *annoto*, *annotatum*—*ad*, to, and *noto*, to note.] To comment upon; to make remarks on by notes; as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

Annotate (an-nód-tát), *v.i.* To act as an annotator; to make annotations or notes.

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus. *Jac. live*.

Annotation (an-nód-tá'-shon), *n.* [L. *annotatio*—*ad*, and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto*, *notatum*, to mark.] 1. The act of annotating or making notes on. — 2. A remark, note.

or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—3. The first symptoms of an intermittent fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

Annotationist (an-nô-tâ-shon-ist), *n.* An annotator.

Annotator (an-nô-tât-ér), *n.* A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, which some of Shakspeare's editors have attempted. *Johnson.*

Annatory (an-nô-tâ-to-ri), *a.* Relating to or containing annotations.

Annottinus (an-nô-tin-us), *a.* [L. *annottinus*, from *annus*, a year.] In *bot.* being a year old; lasting from the previous year.

Annotto, Annotta (an-nô-tô, an-nô-tâ), *n.* See **ANNOTTO**.

Announce (an-nouns'), *v.t. pret. & pp. announced*; *ppr. announcing*. [Fr. *annoncer*; It. *annunciare*; L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message—*ad*, and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.] 1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.

A heated pulpiteer,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom. *Tennyson.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

SYN. To proclaim, publish, make known, set forth, promulgate.

Announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of announcing or giving notice; proclamation; publication.

Announcer (an-nouns'ér), *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

Annoy (an-nôl'), *v.t.* (Norm. *anoyer*, Fr. *ennuyer*, O. Fr. *anoier*, *anuiér*, Pr. *enuiar*, *enoiar*, It. *annoiare*, to annoy, from L. *in odio*, as in the phrase *Est mihi in odio*, It is hateful to me. In old Venetian the two Latin words became joined together unchanged in form to make one substantive *inodio*, annoyance.) 1. To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, pester, or molest; as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questions.

Say, what can more our tortured souls annoy
Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy? *Prior.*

2.† To injure; to hurt; to harm.—**SYN.** To molest, harass, vex, trouble, pester, embarrass, perplex, tease.

Annoy (an-nôl'), *n.* [Fr. *ennui*, O. Fr. *enui*, *anui*, *anoi*. See the verb.] 1. Injury; harm; molestation.

Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy. *Shak.*

As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy.
For cold, and stiff, and still are they who wrought
thy walls annoy. *Macaulay.*

2. Suffering; pain; grief; annoyance. 'Worse than Tantalus is her annoy.' *Shak.*

Annoyance (an-nô-ans), *n.* 1. The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. 'Formidable means of annoyance.' *Macaulay.* 'To the annoyance of others.' *Hooker.*—2. That which annoys; trouble. 'The exercise of industry . . . tempereth all annoyances.' *Barrow.*

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair—
Any annoyance in that precious sense! *Shak.*

Annoyer (an-nô-ér), *n.* One that annoys.

Annoyful (an-nô-fûl), *a.* Giving trouble; incommencing; molesting.

Annoying (an-nô-ing), *p. and a.* Molesting; vexing; vexatious; troublesome; as, his conduct is very *annoying*.

Annoyous (an-nô-us), *a.* Troublesome.

Annuaire (an-nû-âr), *n.* [Fr.] An annual; a work which appears yearly.

Annual (an-nû-âl), *a.* [L. *annalis*, from L. *annus*, a year, probably from a root *an=am, amb*, round, as we speak of the 'circle of the year.'] 1. Returning every year; coming yearly; as, an *annual* feast.—2. Lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; that requires to be renewed every year.—3. Performed in a year; reckoned by the year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.—**Annual rent.** See **ANNUALRENT**.—**Annual Register**, a summary of the history of each year, commenced by the Dodseys in 1758, and continued to the present time.

Annual (an-nû-nl), *n.* 1. A plant that lives but one year; the name given to all plants which grow from seed, flower, perfect their seed, and perish in the course of the same season. *Annua* may, however, be carried over two

or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. *Hardy annua*s, such as grow in the open air. *Tender annua*s, such as require artificial heat when young.—2. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued towards Christmas. The name is more especially applied to a class of publications now extinct, and which were most numerous and flourishing about 1830—handsomely bound, illustrated with steel plates, and containing prose tales, poems, &c.

Annualist (an-nû-âl-ist), *n.* An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

Annually (an-nû-âl-lî), *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

Annualrent (an-nû-al-rent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest the illegality was evaded by the lender stipulating for a certain rent yearly from land.

Annuary† (an-nû-â-ri), *a.* Annual.

Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew. *John Hall.*

Annueler,† *n.* [Fr. *annuel*, a mass said once a year.] A priest employed in singing anniversary masses for the dead. *Chaucer.*

Annuent (an-nû-ent), *n.* [L. *annuens*, *annuentis*, *ppr. of annuo*, to nod.] 1. Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent. *Smart.* (Rare.)—2. Serving to bend the head forward: specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

Annuitant (an-nû-it-ant), *n.* [See **ANNUITY**.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

Annuity (an-nû-î-tî), *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year. See **ANNUAL**.] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, and continuing for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years, and thence called a *certain annuity*; or for an uncertain period, when it is called a *contingent annuity*, which is called a *life annuity* when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one that does not commence till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event, has happened. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already commenced. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum for life, or for a term of years.—**Annuity tax**, a tax levied to provide stipends for the Established clergy of Edinburgh and Montrose. In Edinburgh especially it was a cause of much discontent on the part of Dissenters, and it has now been abolished, new provisions having been enacted in its place.

Annul (an-nûl'), *v.t. pret. & pp. annulled*; *ppr. annulling*. [Fr. *annuler*, from L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [Rare.]

Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annulled. *Milton.*

2. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

Do they mean to invalidate, *annul*, or call in question that great body of our statute law? To *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties? *Burke.*

—**Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Annul.** See **ABOLISH**.—**SYN.** To abolish, nullify, abrogate, repeal, cancel, reverse, rescind, revoke, destroy, set aside, obliterate.

Annular (an-nû-lér), *a.* [L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, dim. of *annus*, a ring, probably from same root as *annus*, a year. See **ANNUAL**.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—**Annular borer**, a tube which serves as a rock or earth boring tool, making by its revolution an annular cutting, with a column of rock or earth in the middle, which is afterwards withdrawn. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See **DIAMOND-BORER**.—**Annular cell**, in *bot.* a fibrous or spiral cell, with the fibre separating into rings.—**Annular crystal**, a hexahedral prism having six, or an

octohedral prism having eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about each base, or when it is truncated on all its terminal edges.—**Annular eclipse**, in *astron.* an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light is visible around the dark body of the moon.—**Annular engine**, or *annular-cylinder engine*, a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods; the cross-head is formed by two plates, with a space between for the connecting-rod to vibrate, and the lower end slides within the inner cylinder, and is connected by the crank.—**Annular gear-wheel**, a wheel without web or spokes, and having gearing teeth on its inner circumference.—**Annular vault**, in *arch.* a vaulted roof supported on circular walls.—**Annular vessel**, in *bot.* a cylindrical tube of vascular tissue, marked at intervals with complete fibres round the tube.

Annularly (an-nû-lér-lî), *adv.* In the manner of a ring.

Annulary (an-nû-la-ri), *a.* Having the form of a ring.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annular* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

Annulate (an-nû-lâ'ta), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] Same as *Annellida*.

Annulate, Annulated (an-nû-lât, an-nû-lât-ed), *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts; specifically, (a) in *bot.* a term applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. (b) In *her.* applied to a cross or saltire when the extremities have a ring or annulet attached to them. Also called *Annulety*.—**Annulate animals**, ring-bodied animals; animals of the class *Annulata* or *Annellida*.

Annulation (an-nû-lâ-shon), *n.* A circular or ring-like formation.

Annulet (an-nû-let), *n.* [A dim. from L. *annulus*, a ring, as *rivulet* from *rivulus*.] A little ring.

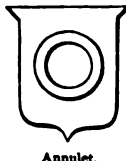
Plucked the grass
There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
And into many a listless *annulet*,
Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
Wave and unwave it. *Tennyson.*

Specifically, (a) in *arch.* a small member whose horizontal section is circular. Pro-



Annulet.

perly, annulets are the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the trachelium; but the term is indiscriminately used as synonymous with list, listel, cincture, fillet, tenia, &c. (b) In *her.* a ring borne as a charge in coats of arms, formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction. It denotes also the difference or mark of distinction which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms.



Annulet.

Annulety (an-nû-let-î), *a.* In *her.* same as *Annulate*.

Annuler (an-nû-lér), *n.* One who annuls. 'The annuler of distinctions.' *Prof. Malden.*

Annulment (an-nûl'ment), *n.* The act of annulling.

Annuloid (an-nû-lôid), *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

Annuloid (an-nû-lôid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Annuloida*; resembling an annuloid.

The sluggish *annuloid* types, when contrasted with the energetic kinds of *Annulosa*, present decided deficiencies of nerve-substance. *H. Spencer.*

Annuloida (an-nû-lô-î-da), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, and Gr. *eidós*, likeness.] In some modern zoological classifications a division (sub-kingdom) of animals, including the Rotifera, Scolecida (tape-worms, &c.). all which are more or less ring-like in appearance, and the Echinodermata, whose embryos show traces of annulation.

Annulosa (an-nû-lô-sa), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] In modern zoological classifications a division (sub-kingdom) of animals regarded by some as synonymous with the Arthropoda or Articulata (which see); ac-

cording to other systematists, including both the Articulate and Annulata or worms: so called from their ringed appearance.

Annulosan (an-nū-lō'san), *n.* A member of the Annulosa.

Annulose (an'nū-lōs), *a.* Furnished with rings; composed of rings; as, *annulose* animals.

Annulus (an'nū-lus), *n.* [L. a ring. See **ANNULAR**.] 1. In geom. the ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—2. In anat. a ring-like part, opening, etc.; as, *annulus abdominalis*, the abdominal ring.—3. In bot. (a) in ferns, the elastic ring which surrounds the sporocarp of most ferns. (b) In mosses, the layer of cells by which the lid separates from the theca. (c) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stems of some agarics after the cap has expanded.—4. *Annulus* of Isachum, the ring and pastoral staff, the delivery of which by a prince was the ancient mode of granting investitures to bishops.



a, Annulus of a Fungus (*Agaricus rubescens*).

Annunerate (an-nū-mēr-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *annunerator*; ppr. *annuneratoring*. [L. *annunero*—ad, and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number. See **NUMBER**.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

There are omissions of other kinds which will serve to be *annunerator* to these. T. V. Wallaston.

Annuneration (an-nū-mēr-ā'shon), *n.* Addition to a former number. Sir T. Browne.

Annunciate (an-nū-n'ī-āt or an-nū-n'ī-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *annunciator*; ppr. *annunciating*. [See **ANNOUNCE**.] To bring tidings; to announce. 'Let my death be thus *annunciated*.' Bp. Bull.

Annunciation (an-nū-n'ī-ā'shon or an-nū-n'ī-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation; as, the *annunciation* of a peace. 'The *annunciation* of the gospel.' Hammond. Specifically—2. The tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ.—3. Eccles. the festival instituted by the church in memory of this announcement to Mary that she should bring forth the Messiah. It is solemnized on 25th March.—4. Among the Jews, a part of the ceremony of the passover.

Annunciative (an-nū-n'ī-āt-iv or an-nū-n'ī-āt-iv), *a.* Having the character of an announcement; making an announcement. 'An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style.' Dr H. More.

Annunciator (an-nū-n'ī-āt-ēr or an-nū-n'ī-āt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who announces; specifically, an officer in the Greek Church whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.—2. A kind of bell-telegraph used in North America, consisting of an apparatus connected by wires with the bell-pulls of the different rooms of a hotel. When the pull is drawn the bell not only rings, but the apparatus indicates the room or rooms whence it is rung.

Annunciatory (an-nū-n'ī-āt-ō-ri or an-nū-n'ī-āt-ō-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

Annus deliberandi (an'nus dē-lī-b'r-an'dī), [L.] In Scots law, a year allowed to the heir to deliberate whether he will enter and represent his ancestor.

Anoa (an'ō-a), *n.* [Native name.] An animal (*Proboscidea* or *Anoa depressicornis*) closely allied to the buffalo, about the size of an average sheep, very wild and fierce, inhabiting the rocky and mountainous localities of the island of Celebes. The horns are straight, thick at the root, and set nearly in a line with the forehead.

Anobium (a-nō-bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, back, again, and *bios*, life, from their feigning death.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the larvae of which often do much damage by their boring into old wood, including several known by the name of death-watch. *A. stratum*, a common species, when frightened is much given to feigning death.

Anode (an'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way.] The positive pole of the voltaic current, being that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric

current enters: opposed to *cathode*, the way by which it departs.

Anodic (a-nōd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *hodos*, a way.] Proceeding upwards; ascending. 'An *anodic* course of nervous influence.' Dr. Hall.

Anodon, **Anodonta** (an'ō-don, an'ō-don'ta), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves, including the fresh-water mussels (*A. anatinus* and *A. cygneus*), without or with very slight hinge teeth.

Anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odynē*, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Strove with *anodynes* 't assuage the smart, And mildly thus her medicine did impart. Dryden.

Anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *a.* Assuaging pain. 'The *anodyne* draught of oblivion.' Burke. **Anodynous** (an'ō-dīn-us), *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anole, *n.* Hurt; trouble; annoyance. Chaucer.

Anole, *v. t.* To hurt; to trouble. Chaucer.

Anolful, *a.* Hurtful; unpleasant. Chaucer.

Anoll (a-noll'), *v. t.* To anoint with oil; to anoint. Tyndale.

Anoint (a-nōint'), *v. t.* [O.E. *anointen*, *enointen*; O.Fr. *enoindre*, part. *enoint*, from L. *inungere*, *inunctum*, from *in*, in, on, and *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint. See **UNGUENT**.] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances.

My head with oil thou didst not *anoint*. Luke vii. 46.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* the altar and sanctify it. Ex. xxix. 37.

I would not see thy sister In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. Shak.

3. To serve as an ointment or lubricant for.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint*. Dryden.

Anointer (a-nōint'ēr), *n.* One who anoints.

Anointment (a-nōint'ment), *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy anointment from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? Milton.

Anonious, *a.* Fatiguing; wearisome; annoying. Chaucer.

Anolis (an'ō-lis), *n.* [In the Antilles, *anolis*, *anolis*, a lizard.] A genus of saurian reptiles, belonging to that section of Iguanidae which Cuvier distinguishes by having teeth in the palate of the mouth, as well as in the maxillary bones. They are entirely an American genus, and in many respects supply in the New World the place which the chameleons occupy in the Old.

Anomal (an'om-al), *n.* In gram. an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomaliped, **Anomalipod** (a-nom'a-lī-ped, a-nom'a-lī-pod), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anómalos*, uneven, and L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In ornith. having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only: the kingfisher is an example.

Anomaliped, **Anomalipod** (a-nom'a-lī-ped, a-nom'a-lī-pod), *n.* A bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

Anomalism (a-nom'al-izm), *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. Hooker.

Anomalistic, **Anomalistical** (a-nom'a-lis't'ik, a-nom'a-lis't'ik-al), *a.* 1. Irregular; departing from common or established rules; anomalous.—2. In astron. pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—*Anomalistic* revolution, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—*Anomalistic* year, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 45 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, which is 24 minutes 45 seconds longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Anomalistically (a-nom'a-lis't'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner; irregularly.

Anomalite (a-nom'a-līt), *n.* An irregular mineral.

Anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anómalos*. See **ANOMALY**.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal; as, an *anomalous* character;

an *anomalous* pronunciation. 'The affliction and *anomalous* illness which brought him to his grave.' De Quincy.—*Anomalous* chords, in music, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals.

Anomalously (a-nom'a-lus-ly), *adv.* In an anomalous manner; irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.

Anomaly (a-nom'a-li), *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; L. *anomalía*, Gr. *anómalia*, inequality, neg. prefix *an*, and *homoios*, equal, similar, from *homoios*, the same. See **SAME**.] 1. Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; irregularity; thus *ozen*, the plural of *oz*, is an *anomaly* in grammar, as the regular plural would be *ozes*.

We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the mind and affairs of men. Burke.

2. In music, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.—3. In astron. (a) a term used to signify properly the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. It is either true, mean, or eccentric. (b) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.—4. In nat. hist. any deviation from the essential characteristics of a specific type.

Anomodontia (a-nom'ō-don'tshī-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A name given by Owen to an order of extinct reptiles of the trias, either without teeth or having the premaxillaries sheathed with a horny plate like the turtles, or only one pair of canine tusks in the upper jaw, and divided by him into three families in accordance with these distinctions. Called by Huxley *Dicynodontia*.

Anomoean, **Anomean** (an-o-mē'an), *n.* [Gr. *anomaios*, unlike—*an*, not, and *homoios*, like.] One of an extreme sect of Arians, of the fourth century, who denied the similitude of the essence of the Son to that of the Father.

Anomorphobold (a-nom'ō-rom'bold), *n.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *R. rhomboid*.] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as a crystal of this form.

Anomoura (an-o-mou'ra), *n. pl.* Same as *Anomura*.

Anomoural (an-o-mou'ral), *a.* Same as *Anomural*.

Anomura (an-o-mū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *oura*, a tail.] A section of the crustaceans of the order Decapoda, with irregular tails not formed to assist in swimming, including the hermit-crabs and others. The section is intermediate between the Brachyura or crabs and the Macrura or lobsters. Written also *Anomoura*.

Anomural (an-o-mū'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anomura; irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; as, *anomural* crustaceans. Written also *Anomoural*.

Anomy (an'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *anomia*—*a*, priv., and *nomos*, rule.] A violation of law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over-indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. Glanville.

Anon (a-nōn), *adv.* [A. Sax. on *dn*, an *dn* = in one, that is, in one piece or sequence, without break, O.E. *anan*, *anon*, *anone*.]

1. Forthwith; on the instant; immediately; quickly.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. Mat. xiii. 20.

2. At another time; thereafter; again; sometimes.

Sometime he trots, *anon* he rears upright. Shak.—*Ever* and *anon*, every now and then; time after time.

A pouncet-box, which *ever* and *anon* He gave his nose and took't away again. Shak.

Anon (a-nōn). A common contraction for *anonymously*, especially at the end of literary extracts.

Anona (a-nō'na), *n.* [From *menona*, the Malay name.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Anonaceae. *A. squamosa* (sweet-sop) grows in the West Indian Islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish colour, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard-

apple or belladonna heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the chertmeyer of Paris, from *A. Chertmeyer*.

Annona or *Bour* (apple) (*Annona muricata*).

Annonaceae (an-on-ah-sé-é), a pl. A natural order of plants, with indefinite stamens and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and consisting of tropical or sub-tropical trees and bushes that usually abound in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, four-leaf, sweet-apple, and custard apple are produced by these trees.

Anonymity (a-non-im-ti), a. The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name, anonymousness. 'The rights of anonymity.' Curle (Rare).

Anonymously (an-on-im-ti-ly), a. State of being anonymous. (Rare).

Anonymous (a-non-im-us), a. [Gr. *anonymos* neg prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name. See NAME.] 1 Wanting a name, not named and determined as to species.

These comatulous were also for food to another anonymous insect of the water. Ray.

2 Without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like, as an anonymous pamphlet, an anonymous subscription, an anonymous supporter, an anonymous author.

Anonymously (a-non-im-us-ly), adv. In an anonymous manner, without a name.

I would have thought the edition is to come out anonymously. Long.

Anonymousness (a-non-im-us-ness), a. State or quality of being anonymous. 'The anonymousness of newspaper writing.' Sir G. C. Lewis.

Anophrys (an-oh-fris), a. pl. [Gr. *an*, above, and *phrys*, a plant.] One of Eudicler's sections of cryptogamic plants, comprising the Hepatic (liverwort) and Musci (mosses), which have male and female organs, and free spores in cases, but no spiral vesicles.

Anophyte (an-oh-fris), a. A member of the Anophrys.

Anoplotherium (an-op-lo-thér-um), a. An individual of the genus *Anoplotherium* (which see).

Anoplotherium (an-op-lo-thér-um), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, *aplo*, armour, and *thérion*, a beast.] A fossil genus of extinct even-toed pachydermatous animals, discovered in the gypsum quarries of Paris and fresh water deposits of the Isle of Wight. A somewhat though much larger, must have resembled the otter in appearance and habits, living in or close to the water. See ANOPLOTHERIDÆ.

Anoplotheroid (an-op-lo-thér-oid), a. A member of the extinct group *Anoplotherioides*.

Anoplotherioides, **Anoplotheriidae** (an-op-lo-thér-oid-é-ah, an-op-lo-thér-oid-é-ah), a. pl. An extinct group of mammiferous mammals, from the lower tertiary rocks, forming a kind of connecting link between the swine and the true ruminants. They were slender in form, with long tails, and feet terminated by two hooved toes each, sometimes with small accessory hoofs. There were six incisors in each jaw small canines not larger than the incisors and seven molars on each side. The teeth of the *Anoplotherioides* alone of all animals resemble those of man in being in a continuous series, there being no interval between the molars and the canines.

Anopla (an-oh-plá-ra), a. pl. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, *aplo*, a weapon, and *opla*, a

tail.] An order of minute apterous insects, having a mouth formed for suction, and other two simple eyes or none. They are parasitic upon man (three species, *Pedunculatus*, *Ammonius*, *P. apicatus*, and *P. pubis*, being said to be peculiar to him) and other animals, and are commonly known as lice. They undergo no metamorphosis like other insects, the young differing from the adult in size only, and they shed their skin periodically. See LICE, PEDICULÆ.

Anopla (a-nop-lá), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *opla*, sight.] In exact a case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

Anopla (an-op-lá), a. Want of sight. 'Aristotle, who computes the time of their anopla or invisibility by that of their gestation.' Sir T. Browne.

Anorexia (an-oh-ret-ia), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *orexis*, a longing after, desire, appetite, from *oreo*, to reach after.] Want of appetite without a loathing of food.

Anormal (a-nor-mal), a. [L. *a*, from, and *norma*, rule.] Not according to rule, abnormal.

Anorthia (an-oh-thia), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *orthos*, straight, right.] 1 Without right angles. 2 In minerals having unequal oblique axes, as, *anorthite feldspar*.

Anorthite (a-north-it), a. [See ANORTHIC.] A mineral of the feldspar family, usually allied to labradorite, whose crystals are clear and transparent, but small. It is a silicate of alumina and lime.

Anorthoscope (an-oh-tho-skop), a. [Gr. *anorthos*, not straight—neg prefix *an*, *orthos*, straight, and *skopeo*, to view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two discs rotating rapidly opposite to each other. The posterior one is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it, the first one is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the zoetrope.

Anorthura (an-oh-thú-ra), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, *orthos*, straight, and *ura*, a tail.] A name applied by some naturalists to the common worm, from its coiled-up tail.

Anomia (an-oh-mi-a), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name.] In med. a loss of the name of man.

Another (an-oh-tré), a. [A. indefinite art., and other.] 1 Not the same, different, as we have one form of government, France another, he has become another (different, changed, reformed) man.

He wished, and turned his leg another way. Shaks. 2 One more, in addition to a former number; as, grant one request, they will ask another.

A mother yet to a mouth? I'll see no more. Shaks.

3 Any other, any different person, indefinitely, any one else. 'Let another praise thee, and not thy own mouth.' Prov. xvi. 2. Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, as in the last example. It is much used in opposition to one, as, one went one way, another another. It is also frequently used with one in a reciprocal sense, as, 'Love one another.' 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' that is let one love another bear ye the one the burdens of another.

Another-guise (an-oh-tré-gais), a. [Corrupted from *another-gate* (which see).] Of another kind. Sir P. Sidney.

Another-gate (an-oh-tré-gate), a. [Another and O. K. and *gate* way or manner—as being the adverbial genitive *Gate*, the way, means both road and manner. Comp. *aliquis*, *aliquis*.] Of another sort. 'Another-gate adventure.' Hudibras.

Another-guise (an-oh-tré-gais), a. [Corrupted from *another-gate*.] Of a different kind, different.

My lady husband is of another guise, would that you take her for. H. W. Adams.

Burke uses the word *another-guise* in which expression are both vulgarly and ignorantly. The real term is *another-gate*, there is nothing of *guise*.

Another-guise (an-oh-tré-gais), a. [Another, guise, way manner. See GUISSE.] Of a different kind, different.

Anotia, **Anotia** (a-not-ia, a-not-ia), a. Same as *Anotia*.

Anoura (an-oh-ura), a. pl. See ANURA.

Anous (an-oh-us), a. [Gr. *anous*—a, without, and *nous*, mind, intellect.] A genus of sea-

birds, family Laridae, or gulls, rare in Britain, but common in tropical seas. The best known species, *A. stolidus* or 'waddy,' often alights on vessels at night, and, as it does not see well except by daylight, allows itself to be easily caught. It is about 16 inches long. The eggs are good eating, and sailors collect them largely.

Anoxia (an-oh-ia), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *oxia* (which see).] One of the two elements which constitute flora, muscular fibres, albumen, casein, &c., another being the other element. It is distinguished from oxia by its fibrous texture, the latter being granular, and by its being insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in a boiling saturated solution of caustic soda.

Anon (an-oh), a. pl. [L. *anon*, a handle.] In astron. the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope, so called because they are like handles to the body of the planet.

Anon (an-oh), a. [L. *anon*, from *anon*, a handle.] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.

Anon (an-oh), a. [L. *anon*, a handle.] The handle of a cannon. These handles, especially in some old foreign pieces, are cast in the form of dolphins, serpents, &c.

Anon (an-oh), a. [After Mr. Anon, a collector, who found the plant growing on the stems of the oil palm at Fernando Po.] A genus of orchids, with great panicles of greenish flowers spotted with purple. Only one species (*A. d'Almeida*) is known. It is found both on the west and east coasts of tropical Africa, growing to the height of 2 feet.

Anon (an-oh), a. [L.] 1 A genus of birds, family Anonidae. See GOSN. 2 In astron. a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and Eagle.

Anon (an-oh), a. [Gr. *an* neg prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name.] In astron. a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and Eagle.

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Fits, fir, ful, full. mid, met, her. pine, pin, note, not, move; tube, tub, bull,

oil, pound; a, ba, abate; y, ba, fry

2 To reply to satisfactorily; to meet successfully, as by way of explanation, argument, justification, and the like; to refute; sometimes to turn off with an answer; as, his arguments were easily answered; to answer accusations. 'An you will not be answered with reason.' *Shak.*—3. To say in reply; as, this is what he answered.—4. To act in compliance with, or in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an appeal, summons, order, demand, obligation, or the like; to act so as to suit; as, his prayer was answered; the servant answered the bell; I was able to answer his claim upon me. 'Tapsters answering every call.' *Shak.*

This proud king, who studies day and night
To answer all his debt he owes to you. *Shak.*

The woman had left us to answer the door. *W. Collins.*

5 To reply to by way of reprisal or retaliation; to serve as return or retaliation for; to respond to; as, the enemy answered our fire. 'And blows have answered blows.' *Shak.*—6. To give satisfaction for; to atone for. 'And grievously hath Caesar answered it.' *Shak.*

And do him right that, answering one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another. *Shak.*

7 To render account to or for; hence, to meet in combat; to match.

I will . . . send him to answer thee. *Shak.*

8 To be security for. 'Answer my life my judgment.' *Shak.*—9. To be equivalent or adequate to; to accomplish; to serve; as, the measure answered its end. 'Money answered all things.' *Eccl. x. 19.*—10. To be in conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to agree with; to suit.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things if they answered the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

11 To be opposite to or over against; to face.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

The wisdom answering each other, we could
Just discern the glowing horion through them. *W. Gilpin.*

12 To confront; to endure; to abide. [Rare.]

Why, thou wert better in thy grave than to answer
With thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies. *Shak.*

13 To solve, as a mathematical or arithmetical problem.

Answer (an'sér), v. t. 1. To reply; to speak or write by way of return. 'Answer to this.' *Shak.*

Love he? Why does not answer, man? *Shak.*

2 To reply by deeds; to act in reply; to respond to some call.

Now, play him me, Patroclus,
Answering to answer, a right alarm. *Shak.*

No, Caesar, we will answer on their charge. *Shak.*

3 To be fit or suitable; to suit; as, gypsum answers as a manure on some soils.—4. To stand responsible. [Rare in the absolute construction.]

Thus far you shall answer . . . if the remain un-
answered . . . you shall answer me with your sword. *Shak.*

—To answer for, (a) to be accountable for; often with to before the person to whom one is accountable; as, the man must answer to his employer for the money intrusted to his care.

Let his neck answer for it, if there be any martial law. *Shak.*

(b) To be ready to be accountable for; to undertake responsibility for; to guarantee; as, I will answer for his being in time.—To answer to, (c) to be known by; to recognize, as a name.

I answer to that name. *Shak.*

(d) To correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, correlation, or even of contrast; as, allegiance in the subject answers to protection on the part of the prince.

As in water face answers to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov. xxvii. 19.*

Sumer, a word still used in Cambridge, answers to a service in Oxford. *Swift.*

(e) To act or to be moved in accordance with or in obedience to.

Do the strings answer to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

—To answer with, to deal with by way of answer; to answer.

Well hast thou answered with him, Radogan. *Greene.*

Answer (an'sér), n. [A. Sax. *andencaru*, an answer; *loel andencar*, answer, an answer. The A. Sax. has also *andwyrd*, lit. back-word, like *Goth. andawurd*, G. *antwort*. See ANSWER, v. t.] 1. A reply; that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call,

question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. *Prov. xv. 1.*

I called him, but he gave me no answer. *Cant. v. 6.*

2 An account to be rendered to justice.

He will call you to so hot an answer for it. *Shak.*

3 Specifically, in law, a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.—

4 A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.—5. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; reparation; retaliation; retribution.

Great the slaughter is
Here made by the Roman; great the answer be
Britons must take. *Shak.*

And so extort from us
That which we have done, whose answer would be
Death. *Shak.*

Drawn on by torture. *Shak.*

6 In fencing, the coming in or striking in return, after having parried or received a hit.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all . . .
and on the answer, he pays you as surely as your
feet hit the ground. *Shak.*

SYN. Reply, rejoinder, response, retort.

Answerable (an'sér-a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being answered; admitting of a reply, usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory.

Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are answerable; his worst are not worthy of being answered. *Jeremy Collier.*

2 Obligated to give an account, or liable to be called to account; obliged or liable to indemnify; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is answerable to his principal.

Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God? *Swift.*

3 Correspondent; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; equal. [Obsolete.]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass
doth give—answerable enough in some features, but
erring in others. *Sh. P. Solm.*

Had the valour of the soldiers been answerable, he
had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost
bounds of Britain. *Milton.*

Hence—4. Comparable. [Rare.]

This revelation . . . was answerable to that of the
apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

Answerableness (an'sér-a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent. 'The correspondency and answerableness which is between this bridegroom and his spouse.' *Harnier.*

Answerably (an'sér-a-bl-ly), adv. In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.

Continents have risen answerably larger than
islands. *Brewster.*

Answerer (an'sér-ér), n. One who answers.

In school disputations, one who answered a
question proposed, supporting a particular
view; a respondent or replier. See REPLIER.

At an act of the commencement the answerer gave
for his question that an aristocracy was better than
a monarchy. *De con.*

Answer-jobber (an'sér-job-ér), a. One who makes a business of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having anything to do with
this race of answer-jobbers, is, that they have no
sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift.*

Answerless (an'sér-less), a. Having no answer, or incapable of being answered.

Byron.

Answerlessly (an'sér-less-ly), adv. In an answerless manner; in a way that cannot be answered; in a way of insufficient answer.

'Answered indeed; but, as he said, answerlessly.' *Bp. Hall.*

Ant't (an't), a contraction of *an t*, that is, if it. See *AN*.

Ant' (ant), n. Same as *Ant't*.

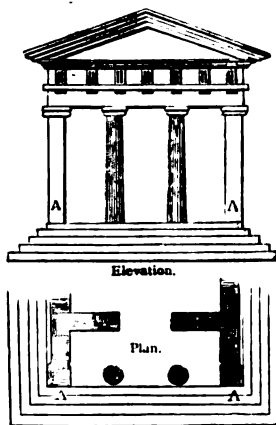
Ant (ant), n. [From A. Sax. *arneta*, an emmet (like *ant*, from L. *arnita*). See EMMET.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect of the family Formicidae and genus *Formica*. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community consists of males with four wings; of females much larger than the males, and possessing wings only during the pairing season; and of barren females, otherwise called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest soon after becoming perfect. The male, like the drone-bee, becomes useless after impregnating the female. The grubs spin a cocoon,

and become pupae, which resemble barley-corns, and are popularly taken for eggs. Under the names of *ants brood*, *ants eggs*, they are an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; dissolved in water, they are used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who are also the formers of the streets and galleries, &c., of the colony, and the performers generally of the work of the community. There are many species of ants, from the operations they perform called mining-ants, carpenters, masons, &c. The favourite food of ants is honey, particularly honey-dew excreted by aphides; but they also live on fruits, insects and their larvae, and on dead birds and mammals. They are torpid in winter. Ants are bolder than any animal of the same size. Those of the same or different species have pitched battles, and capture slaves or take larvae from other nests. Some species have stings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). There are a dozen British species, the largest being the *Formica rufa*, the red or horse ant, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, which raises hills nearly as large as a small hay-cock. The name ant is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus *Termites*. See TERMITES.

Ant (ant), n. A native name in some parts of India for a credit account.

Anta (an'ta), n. The Brazilian native name of the common or American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

Anta (an'ta), n. pl. Antae (an'té). [L. *antæ*; connected with *ante*, before. Gr. *anti*, against.] In arch. a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as on each side of a door or standing opposite a pillar; more specifically, the species of pilaster or pillar used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate the side walls of temples when



Portico in Antæ. A, A, Antæ.

they are prolonged beyond the face of the end walls. A portico in *antæ* is formed when the side walls are prolonged in this way and when columns stand between the antæ.

Antacid (ant-as'id), n. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. acid*.] In phar. an alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach. Dyspepsia and diarrhoea are the diseases in which antacids are chiefly employed. The principal antacids in use are potash, soda, ammonia, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates.

Antacid (ant-as'id), a. Counteracting acidity.

Antacid (ant-ak'id), n. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. acid*.] That which corrects acrimony of the secretions.

Antagoge (an-ta-gó'gē), n. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *ago*, to drive.] Same as *Antanagoge* (which see).

Antagonism (an-tag'ó-n-izm), n. [Gr. *antagónisma*, a struggle.] The act of contending against; opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

And, toppling over all *antagonism*,
So waxed in pride, that I believed myself
Unconquerable. *Trappes.*

Antagonist (an-tag'ó-n-ist), n. [Gr. *antagónistēs*—*anti*, against, and *agónistēs*, a champion, combatant, from *agōn*, a contest (whence *agon*).] 1. One who contends with

which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal ante-chamber of the tomb.

Longfellow.

Ante-chapel (an-té-chap-el), *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *T. Warton.*

Ante-cursor (an-té-kér'sér), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run. See *COURSE*.] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Bailey.*

Antedate (an-té-dát), *v.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *date*.] 1. Prior date; a date antecedent to another. — 2. † Foretaste; anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presagers, these changes, those antedates, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness? *Donne.*

Antedate (an-té-dát), *v.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *date*.] 1. To date before the true time, or beforehand; to give an earlier date than the real one to; thus, to antedate a deed or bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution. — 2. To anticipate; to experience, or to give effect to, something before it is due or expected. 'And antedated the bliss above.' *Pope.*

No hostile hand can antedate my doom. *Pope.*

Antediluvian (an-té-di-lú-vi-al), *a.* Same as *Antediluvian*.

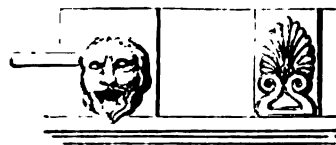
Antediluvian (an-té-di-lú-vi-al), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood.] Before the flood or deluge in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge. 'The antediluvian earth.' *Woodward.* 'Antediluvian chronology.' *Sir T. Brown.*

Antediluvian (an-té-di-lú-vi-an), *n.* One who lived before the deluge. 'The longevity of the antediluvians.' *Bentley.*

Ante-fact (an-té-fakt), *n.* That which prefigures a fact before it occurs. [*Rare.*]

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the ante-fact—*Cope of the Proceedings of some Divines, 1641.*

Antefixum, **Antefixes** (an-té-fiks'z, an-té-fiks'z), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *fixus*, fixed.] In class. arch.: (a) upright orna-



Antefix.

ments, generally of marble or terra cotta, at the eaves of a tiled roof opposite the end of each ridge of tiling to conceal the joinings of the tiles. (b) Ornaments in the shape of animals' heads or other figures placed below the eaves of a building, and through the mouths or other perforations of which the water from the roof is allowed to escape.

Anteflexion (an-té-flek'shon), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *flecto*, *flectum*, to bend.] In obstetrics, a forward inclination of the body of the uterus, without displacement of the os uteri.

Ant-egg (ant'eg), *n.* One of a quantity of little white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but really the young brood in the state of larvae or pupae.

Antefuramentum (an-té-fú're-men'tum), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *furamentum*, an oath, from *juro*, to swear.] In law, an oath taken by the accuser and accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

Antelope (an-té-lóp), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Some derive it from a Gr. *antelope*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *antheos*, a flower, and *ops*, an eye.] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals closely resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them. The antelopes are included with the sheep and oxen in the section *Caviornia* or 'hollow-horned' ruminants. Their horns, unlike those of the deer, are not deciduous, but are permanent, each consisting essentially of a process of the frontal bone—the *cors* of the horn—

covered by a sheath of horny material. Their horns are never branched as those of the deer usually are; they are, however, often twisted spirally, and may be borne by both sexes. They are found in greatest number and variety in Africa, from which continent deer, with one or two exceptions, are entirely absent. Among the antelopes we may mention the chamol, the saiga (the only two European species), the gazelle, the addax, the eland, the koodoo, the gnu, the assin or Indian antelope, and the prong-buck of America. By some naturalists they are formed into a family (Antilopidae) or sub-family (Antilopina) divided into genera, by others almost the whole of them are included in the genus *Antelope*.

Antelucan (an-té-lú'kan), *a.* [*L. antelucanus*—*ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light; preceding the dawn; specifically applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times held before light in the morning, either to escape persecution, or to commemorate the hour of the resurrection.

Antelucan worship possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection—all the evangelists agreeing that it was very early in the morning, and one saying 'while it was yet dark.'

De Quincy.

Antemeridian (an-té-mé-rí-d'i-an), *a.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *meridian*.] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

Antemetlic (ant-é-met'ik), *a.* [*Prefix anti*, against, and *emetlic*.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.

Antemetlic (ant-é-met'ik), *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.

Ante-mosaic (an-té-mó-zá'ik), *a.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *Mosaic*, relating to Moses.] Existing, happening, enacted, or instituted before the time of Moses.

Antemundane (an-té-mun'dán), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world. 'The supreme, great, antemundane Father!' *Young.*

Antemural (an-té-mú'ral), *n.* [*L. antemurale*—*ante*, before, and *murus*, a wall.] A barbacan or outwork in a castle, consisting of a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate for defending the entrance.

Antenatal (an-té-ná'tal), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth.] Existing, or happening, previous to birth.

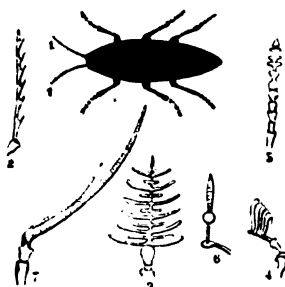
And many an antenatal tomb
Where butterflies dream of the life to come.

Shelley.

Antenati (an-té-ná'ti), *n.* [*L. from ante*, before, and *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born.] Those born before a certain time, as before marriage; specifically, in *English law*, a term applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English crown, who were considered aliens. The *Post-nati*, or those born after the Union, claimed the rights of native subjects of the English crown.

Antenicoene (an-té-ní'sén), *a.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *Nice*, from *Nice* or *Nicaea*, a city in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first council of Nice, held in the year 325; as, *antenicoene* faith.

Antenna (an-ten'na), *n.* [*Antennae* (an-ten'né).] [*L. antenna*, a sail-yard; in new Latin the feeler or horn of an insect.] A hornlike, jointed, very flexible and sensitive



Antennae.

1, Filiform Antennae of Cucujo Firefly of Brazil (*Pyrophorus lamproreus*). 2, Denticulate Antenna; 3, Bipinnate; 4, Lamellicorn; 5, Clavate; 6, Geniculate; 7, Antenna and Antennule of Crustacean.

filament, proceeding by a ball-and-socket joint from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods, between the angle of the

mouth and the eyes. In insects, Arachnida, and Myriapoda, there is one pair; in Crustacea there are two pairs. The variations in their structure are very great; they are considered as the organs of touch and hearing. In insects they are popularly called *horns* and *feelers*.

Antennal (an-ten'nal), *a.* Belonging to the antennae.

Antennaria (an-ten-ná-rí-a), *n.* [From *antenna*, in reference to the down of the papus, which is like the antennae of some insects.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, nearly allied to *Gnaphalium*, and containing some of the everlasting of our gardens. The most common is *A. margaritacea*, or pearly everlasting.

Antenniferous (an-ten-ní-fér-us), *a.* Bearing antennae.

Antenniform (an-ten-ní-form), *a.* Shaped like antennae.

Antennula (an-ten-nú-la), *n.* [*Antennulae* (an-ten-nú-lé).] [*Dim. of antenna*.] One of the maxillary feelers or palps, resembling small antennae, attached to the jaws or lower lip of mandibulate insects. They seem to be tactile organs adapted to distinguish foods.

Antennule (an-ten'nú-l), *n.* Same as *Antennula*.

Antenumber (an-té-num'bér), *n.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *number*.] A number that precedes another. *Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

Antenuptial (an-té-nup'shal), *a.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Occurring or done before marriage; coming before marriage; preceding marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

Antepagament (an-té-pag'ment), *n.* An ornamented jamb of a door. See *ANTEPAGAMENTA*.

Antepagments (an-té-pag-men'ta), *n.* [*L. — ante*, before, and *pagmenta*, things joined together, from *pag*, the root of *pagus*, *pactum*, to drive in, fasten.] In *anc. arch.* the three pieces constituting the frame of a doorway; also, the jambs or moulded architraves of a door.

Antepaschal (an-té-par'shal), *a.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast.

R. Nelson.

Antepast (an-té-pást), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time. [*Rare.*]

We were to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal.

Dr. H. More.

Antependium (an-té-pen'di-um), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *pendo*, to hang.] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered, frequently made of the richest silk or velvet, and ornamented with the most costly and elaborate embroidery; the frontal.

I saw the antependium of the altar designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo. *Smollett.*

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon.*

Antepenult, **Antepenultima** (an-té-pé-núlt, an-té-pé-núlt'i-ma), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, *pen*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable of a word except two, as *syl* in *monosyllable*.

Antepenultimate (an-té-pé-núlt'i-mát), *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

Antepenultimate (an-té-pé-núlt'i-mát), *n.* The antepenult.

Antepleptic (ant-ép'i-lep'tik), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *epileptikos*, epileptic.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.

Antepleptic (ant-ép'i-lep'tik), *n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Antepleptical (ant-ép'i-lep'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Antepleptic*. *Sir T. Brown.*

Antepone (an-té-pón), *v.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *pono*, to place.] To set before. *Bailey.*

Anteport (an-té-pórt), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *portus*, a port.] An outer port or harbour.

Ante-portico (an-té-por'ti-kó), *n.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *portico*.] An outer porch or vestibule.

Anteposition (an-té-pó-si'shon), *n.* [*Prefix ante*, before, and *position*.] In *gram.* the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

Anteprandial (an-té-pran'di-al), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner.]

Relating to the time before dinner, occurring before dinner

Antepredicament (an'te-pré-dí-ká-mént), *n.* [Prefix ante, before, and predicament.]

In logic, a prerequisite to a full understanding of the predicaments and categories, such as a definition of common terms.

Anterior (an'te-ri-ór), *a.* [L. *anterior*, from *ante* | 1 Before in time prior, antecedent, preceding in time - 2 Before, or in front in place, as, the anterior lobes of the brain, the anterior intercostal nerve, &c.]

Anteriority (an'te-ri-ór-í-tí), *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front, a state of being before in time or situation, priority.

Our poet could not have seen the prophesy of Isaiah, because he lived not 700 years before that prophet, and this anteriority of time makes this prophesy the more observable.

Anteriorly (an'te-ri-ór-í-lí), *adv.* In an anterior manner, before.

Antechamber (an'te-cha-mber), *n.* [Prefix ante, before, and room.] A room before or in front of another, an ante-chamber.

Antero-posterior (an'te-ró-post-é-ri-ór), *a.* [L. *anterius* from *ante* before, and *posterior* from *post*, behind.] In a direction from behind forward, as, an antero-posterior compression of the skull. *Obv.*

Antes (an'tes), *n. pl.* In arch. same as *ante*. See *ANTA*.

Ante-colarum (an'te-kó-lar-um), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *collum* (which see).] A balcony facing the sun.

Ante-clature (an'te-clá-túr), *n.* In fort. a small intrenchment or work formed of palisades or mounds of earth.

Ante-stomach (an'te-stóm-ak), *n.* [Prefix ante, before, and stomach.] A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

Ante-temple (an'te-tem-plí), *n.* [Prefix ante, before, and temple.] In ancient churches the part now called the nave called also the *Parthos*.

Anteversion (an'te-vér-shún), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *verto*, to turn.] Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned toward the pubes, whilst its axis is towards the os uteri: opposed to *retroversion*.

Antevort (an'te-vért), *v. t.* [L. *antevorto*, ante, before, and *verto*, to turn.] To prevent, to avert.

To avert some great danger to the public, we may not want discuss our knowledge of a chess antevort.

Antemorrhagic (an'te-mó-ré-ak), *a.* [Prefix ante, against, haema, blood, and *rhoe*, to flow.] An epithet applied to a medicine used to check hemorrhage.

Antheion (an'te-í-on), *n. pl.* Anthelia (an'te-í-lí), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *heios*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, seen by an observer especially in alpine and polar regions, around the shadow of his head projected on a cloud or fog bank, or on grass covered with dew, 50 or 60 yards distant, and opposite the sun when rising or setting. It is due to the diffraction of light.

Antheion (an'te-í-on), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *heios*, a spiral.] An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, situated before, or more properly within the helix, and consisting, at its upper part of two ridges, which unite as they descend, the inner circular ridge of the external ear.

Anthelmintic (an'te-hélm-í-tík), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmin*, worm.] A remedy for worms in the intestines, as oil of turpentine.

Anthelmintic (an'te-hélm-í-tík), *n.* A vermifuge, a remedy for worms in the intestines, as oil of turpentine.

Anthem (an'them), *n.* [O. E. *antheam*, *antheam*, *antheam*, *antheam*, &c.] A hymn sung in alternate parts to modern songs, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, first introduced into church service in Elizabeth's reign, a developed motet. The anthem may be for one, two, or any number of voices, but seldom exceeds five parts, and may or may not have an organ accompaniment written for it.

Anthemion (an-thé-mí-on), *n.* [Gr. from *anthea*, a flower.] That ornament or ornamental series used in Greek and Roman decoration, which is derived from floral forms, more especially the honeysuckle. It was much used for the ornamentation of

Anthemion, from pediment of temple, Phigalea.

antelias and friezes in architecture, and for interior decoration, also for the painted decoration of textile vases, and for the borders of dresses. The so-called honeysuckle is alternated generally with many other floral forms.

Anthemion (an'thé-mí-on), *n.* [Gr. from *anthea*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, sub-order Corymbifera. A *C. stula* is the may weed or stinking chamomile, a smaller is the common chamomile, found in pastures in England. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and an aromatic fragrance obtained from an essential oil. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

Anthemion (an'them-wí), *adv.* In the manner of an anthem, alternately.

Several quires, placed one over another, and taking the voice by rotation, anthemion, give great pleasure.

Anthem (an'them), *n.* [Gr. *anthea*, flowery, from *anthea*, a flower.] In bot. the essential part of the stamen. It is a capsule (b) commonly with two lobes or cells, each opening by a slit or pore when mature, and discharging a powder, usually of a yellow colour, which fertilizes the ovules (a) by falling or being deposited on the stigma (c). The anther is generally borne at the end of a stalk or filament, but it is sometimes sessile. Theoretically it is a contracted leaf with its paraclyma converted into pollen, and its midrib rendered fleshy, and connecting the two lobes. It is called by Ray the organ, and by Malpighi the apertis stamen.

Anthem (an'them), *n.* Pertaining to anther.

Anthem-dust (an'them-dúst), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *n.* [From Gr. *anthea*, antheion, the stalk of a kind of aphodid, from *anthea*, a flower.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceae, with racemes or panicles of white flowers. The flowers of *A. liliaceum*, the St. Bruno's Lily, are sweet-scented, and have a dark green spot on each segment.

Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *n.* Same as *anthemion*.

Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *n.* In bot. or pertaining to the anthemion, an, anthemion cells.

Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *n. pl.* Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *a.* [Neo-Latin from Gr. *anthea* and *anthea* form.] In bot. the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in phanerogams. It is very different in its nature and position in the different groups.

Anthemion (an'them-í-on), *n.* [Gr. *anthea*, and *í-on*, to bear.] In bot. (a) producing anthers (b) supporting anthers, as the filaments.

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utilized. The antheroids are slender spiral threads with a somewhat thickened apex, which are produced in the antheridial cells; when mature they burst the cell, and move freely about.

Anthelia (an'thé-lí), *n.* [Gr. from *anthea*, to bloom from anthea, a flower.] The petals when flowers expand, the act of expansion in a flower. *Gray*.

Anthelina (an'thé-lín), *n.* See *ANTHEIA*.

Anthell (an'théll), *n.* [Gr. from *anthea*, to bloom from anthea, a flower.] The petals when flowers expand, the act of expansion in a flower. *Gray*.

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a. Anther.

Anthophyllite (an-tho'fil-lit), *n.* [L. *anthophyllum*, a clove, from *Gr. anthos*, a flower, and *phyllon*, a leaf. From its colour.] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates; tremolite.

Anthophyllitic (an-tho'fil-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.
Anthorism, **Anthorismus** (an-thor-izm, an-tho-riz-mus), *n.* [Gr. *anthorismos*—*anti*, opposite, and *horismos*, a marking out, a definition, from *horos*, a boundary.] In *rhet.* a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.

Anthosiderite (an-tho-sid'er-it), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *sideritis*, of iron.] A native silicate of iron, of an ochreous-yellow colour inclining to yellowish-brown, having a fibrous radiated structure, and found at Antonio Pereira, in Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Anthotaxis (an-tho-tak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order.] In bot. the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth. Called also *Inflorescence*.

Anthoxanthin, **Anthoxanthins** (an-tho-an'thin), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants; xanthin (which see).

Anthoxanthum (an-tho-zan'thum), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] A genus of grasses, the flowers of which have only two stamens. *A. odoratum* is well known to farmers under the name of sweet vernal-grass or spring-grass. The peculiar colour of new hay is chiefly due to its presence. See **SPRING-GRASS**.

Anthosmia (an-tho-si'a), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *smia*, to live.] In bot. the process of the leaves of a plant assuming the appearance of petals.

Anthosom (an-tho-so'm), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *zōon*, a living creature.] A term formerly used to embrace such flower-like animals as are now generally classed among the Actinozoa (which see).

Anthosoma (an-tho-so'ma), *a.* Pertaining to the Anthosoma.

Anthrosene (an-thra-sen), *n.* [See **ANTHRACITE**.] Paraphthaline (which see). See also **ALIBERINE**.

Anthraethosurus (an-thra-eth'ur-sus), *a.* [Gr. *anthra*, *anthracos*, coal, and *l. ferro*, to bear.] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

Anthracin (an-thra-sin), *n.* Same as **Anthracene**.

Anthracite (an-thra-sit), *n.* [Gr. *anthraz*, *anthracos*, a burning coal.] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat. It consists of, on an average, 90 per cent. carbon, 3 hydrogen, and 5 azote. There are several varieties known as *canonies*, *slaty*, and *columnar*. It has some of the properties of coke or charcoal, and, like that substance, represents an extreme metamorphism of coal under the influence of heat or of volcanic disturbance. It is found in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in large quantities in the United States.

Anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Anthracolite (an-thrak'o-lit), *n.* Same as **Anthracite**.

Anthracometer (an'thrak-om'et'er), *n.* [Gr. *anthraz*, *anthracos*, carbon, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid gas present in any case.

Anthracomite (an-thrak'on-it), *n.* [Gr. *anthraz*, *anthracos*, coal.] A variety of marble of a coal-black lustre, occurring at Kilkenny. The blackness is due to the presence of bitumen. It gives off a fetid sulphureo-bituminous odour when heated, and is hence known under the popular name of *Stinkstone*.

Anthracosaurus (an-thrak'ō-s'rus), *n.* [Gr. *anthraz*, *anthracos*, coal, and *saurus*, a lizard.] A labyrinthodont animal, first found in the carboniferous strata of the west of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length.

Anthracothere (an-thrak'o-thēr), *n.* Same as **Anthracotherium**.

Anthracotherium (an'thra-ko-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *anthraz*, *anthracos*, a coal, and *therion*, a beast.] An extinct pachydermatous mammal, somewhat resembling a hog, allied to the palmætheria, so named because it was at first only found in the miocene lignite or anthracite of Tuscany. It is now found in other deposits.

Anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *med.* a carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning sensation.—2. An ancient name for a certain gem; carbuncle, ruby, or garnet. 3. Lithanthrax, or pit or stone coal.

Anthrenus (an'thrē-nus), *n.* [Gr. *anthrēnē*, a hornet.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Dermestidae, whose larvae, especially that of *A. or Dermestes mucronatus*, are the pests of our museums, on account of their ravages on specimens of dried animals.

Anthriscus (an-thris'kus), *n.* [L., the name of a plant described by Pliny resembling Scandix.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferae, with thin, finely-divided leaves and small white flowers. There are two British species, besides a third (*A. cerefolium*), now found wild, but originating in an escape from our gardens, well known as a salad and pot herb under the name of garden chervil.

Anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like; sprung from man.

The Greeks in their great age are assumed to have been a purely Aryan people, speaking a language closely allied to Sanskrit; yet their religion is not that of the Vedas or the Zend Avesta. . . . Their gods are *anthropic*, and belong to an ancestral worshiping people. *Quart. Rev.*

Anthropidae (an-throp'idē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Huxley's name for the highest group of mammals, of which man is the only genus and species; the Bimana.

Anthropoglot (an-throp'ō-glōt), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *glōtta*, the tongue.] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

Anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs. See **ETHNOGRAPHY**.

Anthropoid (an-thrō-poid), *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man; specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race, as the gorilla and chimpanzee.

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Anthropoides (an-thrō-pō'idēs), *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds, family Gruidæ, including the demouille, the Stanley, and crowned cranes.

Anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] *Lit.* the worship of man—a charge brought by the early Christians against the ancient heathens, and retorted by the latter on the Christians, on account of their worship of Christ. The word, however, is better known from its employment by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ.

Anthropolite (an-thrō-pō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrification of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and hence hardly to be considered fossil or sub-fossil.

Anthropologic, **Anthropological** (an-thrō-pō-loj'ik, an-thrō-pō-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anthropology.—2. According to human manner of speaking. *'Anthropologic wisdom.'* *Kingley.*

Anthropologist (an-thrō-pō-loj'ist), *n.* One who writes on or studies anthropology.

Anthropology (an-thrō-pō-loj-i), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A discourse upon human nature. [Rare.]—2. That manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. [Rare.]—3. The science of man and mankind, including the study of man's place in nature, that is, of the measure of his agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and psychological nature, together with the extent to which these act and react on each other; of the various tribes of men, determining how these may have been produced or modified by external conditions, and consequently taking account also of the advance or retrogression of the human race. Anthropology is thus much more extensive in its scope than ethnology, which concerns itself only with the last of these branches. It puts under contribution all sciences which have man for their object, as archeology, comparative anatomy, physiology, psychology, clima-

tology, &c. By some anthropology has been divided as follows:—(a) *Zoological anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation; (b) *Descriptive anthropology* or *ethnology*, describing the divisions and groups of mankind; (c) *General anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, the 'biology of the human race.' This last is anthropology proper.

Anthropomancy (an-thrō-pō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *manēia*, divination.] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

Anthropometry (an-thrō-pō-mē't-rī), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorphic (an-thrō-pō-mor'fik), *a.* 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; as, *anthropomorphic* conceptions of Deity.—2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid; as, *anthropomorphic* apes.

Anthropomorphism (an-thrō-pō-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] 1. The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections. *Anthropomorphism* is founded in the natural inaptitude of the human mind for conceiving spiritual things except through sensuous images, and in its consequent tendency to accept such expressions as those of Scripture when it speaks of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, &c., in a too literal sense.

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once. *Coleridge.*

2. The doctrine which attributes to animals mental faculties of the same nature as those of man, though much lower in degree; strictly called *biological anthropomorphism*, to distinguish it from anthropomorphism proper, or *theological anthropomorphism*. See **EXTRACT**.

Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychical powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man—*biological anthropomorphism*. *St. George Mivart.*

Anthropomorphist (an-thrō-pō-mor'fist), *n.* An anthropomorphite (which see).

Anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mor'fit), *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form with human attributes and passions; specifically applied to one of a sect of ancient heretics who held such views.

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many among the ignorant of that opinion. *Lodge.*

Anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mor'fit), *a.* Relating to anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphitic, **Anthropomorphical** (an-thrō-pō-mor'it'ik, an-thrō-pō-mor'it'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphitism (an-thrō-pō-mor'it-izm), *n.* The doctrines of anthropomorphites.

Anthropomorphous (an-thrō-pō-mor'fus), *a.* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man; as, an *anthropomorphous* plant.

Anthropopathical (an-thrō-pō-path'ik-al), *a.* Subject to human passions.

Anthropopathically (an-thrō-pō-path'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an anthropopathical manner.

Anthropopathism, **Anthropopathy** (an-thrō-pō-path-izm, an-thrō-pō-path-i), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] 1. The affections or passions of man; sensibility of man.—2. The ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Harr.*

Anthropophagi (an-thrō-pō-fa'i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat. *The anthropophagi. Shaks.*

Anthropophagical (an-thrō-pō-fa'i'ik-al), *a.* Relating to cannibalism.

Anthrophaginian (an-thrô'pô-fa-jîn'i-an), *n.* A cannibal; one who eats human flesh. [Ludicrous.]

He'll speak like an *anthrophaginian* unto thee. *Shak.*

Anthrophagite (an-thrô-pô-fa-jit), *n.* A cannibal.

Anthrophagous (an-thrô-pô-fa-gus), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

Anthrophagy (an-thrô-pô-fa-jî), *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. 'The *anthrophagy* of Diomedes his horse.' *Sir T. Brown.*

Anthroposcopy (an-thrô-pos'kô-pî), *n.* [Gr. *anthrôpos*, a man, and *skopos*, to view.] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

Anthroposophy (an-thrô-posô'fî), *n.* [Gr. *anthrôpos*, a man, and *sophia*, wisdom.] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

Anthropotomical (an-thrô-pô-tôm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

Anthropotomist (an-thrô-pô-tôm'ist), *n.* An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

Anthrotomy (an-thrô-pô-tô-mî), *n.* [Gr. *anthrôpos*, a man, and *tomê*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthrotomy*. *Owen.*

Anthurium (an-thû'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of South American plants, nat. order Araceæ, growing epiphytically on forest trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or coloured spathe. They are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in our greenhouses.

Anthus (an'thus), *n.* [L. a hunting.] A genus of insectorial birds, allied to the genus *Alauda* (the larks); the pipits or tit-larks. There are four species found in the British Islands, the *Anthus Richardsi* (or Richard's pipit), *A. pratensis* (the meadow pipit or moss-cheeper), *A. arvensis* (the tree-pipit), and *A. aquaticus* (the shore-pipit). The meadow-pipit or titling is the species to whose fostering care the young cuckoo is most generally consigned. See PIPIT.

Anthyllis (an-thîl'is), *n.* [The Greek name of an unascertained plant.] A genus of leguminous plants, to which the kidney-vetch or lady's-fingers (*A. vulneraria*) belongs. It is found in dry soils, and was formerly famous for stanching the blood of wounds. See KIDNEY-VETCH.

Anthyptic (ant-hîp-not'ik), *a.* [Corrupt orthography.] See ANTHYPNOTIC.

Anthyphondriac (ant-hîpô-kon'dri-ak), See ANTHYPHONDRIAC.

Anthyphora (ant-hî-pôf'ô-ra), See ANTHYPHORA.

Anthysteric (ant-hîs-tê'rik), See ANTHYSTERIC.

Anti- (an'tî) [See ANTE.] A Greek preposition prefixed to many words, almost exclusively of Greek origin, and signifying over against, opposite, adverse, hostile, in place of, equal to, like, in response to, as antichristian, antichristian, antigraph, antiphony.

Antibolitionist (an'tî-ab-ô-lî'shon-ist), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *E. abolitionist*.] One who opposes abolition; specifically, one who opposed the abolition of slavery in the United States of America.

Anti-acid (an'tî-as'îd), *n.* and *a.* See ANT-ACID.

Antides (an-tî-ad-êz), *n. pl.* [Gr., from *antio*, opposite.] The tonsils.

Antidiatesis (an-tî-dî-â'tî-sîs), *n.* [Gr. *antides*, the tonsils, and term. *diatesis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

Antidiphtheriac (an-tî-âf-rô-dîf'tî-ak), See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

Antiar (an'tî-âr), *n.* [Japanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons. It acts on the nervous system, paralyzing the heart, and infallibly causes death when introduced even in small quantity into a wound.

Antiarin, **Antiarine** (an-tî-âr'in), *n.* (C₁₄H₂₀O₂+2H₂O.) The active principle of antiar, the upas-poison. See ANTAR.

Antiaris (an-tî-âr'is), *n.* [From *antiar*.] The genus of Artocarpaceæ to which the famous upas-tree (*A. toxicaria*) belongs.

Antiaristocrat (an'tî-a-rîs'tô-krat), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *E. aristocrat*.] One opposed to aristocracy or aristocracy.

Antiaristocratic, **Antiaristocratically** (an'tî-a-rîs'tô-krat'ik), *a.* Opposed to aristocracy or aristocracy. 'The fire of *antiaristocratic* eloquence.' *Carlyle.*

Antiarthritic (an'tî-âr-lhrit'ik), *a.* [See ANTARTHRITIC.] Efficacious against the gout.

Antiasmatic (an'tî-as't-mat'ik), *n.* A remedy for the asthma. See ANTASTHMATIC.

Anti-attribution (an'tî-at-trî'bushon), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. attribution* (which see).] A general name for any oily compound, as of oil or grease and plumbago, applied to machinery to obviate or lessen the effects of friction. Called also *Anti-friction Grease*.

Antibabylonianism (an'tî-bab'î-lôn'î-an-izm), *n.* Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Whore of Babylon of Scripture.

Our Bonapartes with his threats of doom, And loud-lung'd *antibabylonianisms*. *Tennyson.*

Antibacchius (an'tî-bak'ki-us), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *baccheios*, a foot of one short and two long syllables. See BACCHUS.] In pros. a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as *Ambrîs*: opposed to the *baechius*, in which the first syllable is short, and the two last long.

Antibasilican (an'tî-ba-sîl'î-kan), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *basilikos*, royal.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

Antibilious (an-tî-bîl'yus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antibrachial (an-tî-brâ'ki-al), *a.* [L. *antibrachium* for *antibrachium*, the forearm—*ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] Pertaining to the forearm. More properly written *Antebrachial*.

Antiburgher (an-tî-bêrg'êr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *E. Burgher*, a seceder who approved of the burgher oath.] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burghers declaratory of 'their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof.' The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own. They coalesced in 1820 into the United Associate Synod.

Antic (an'tik), *a.* [A form of *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. See ANTIQUE.] 1. † Old. 'Lords of *antic* fame.' *Phaer.*—2. Odd; fanciful; grotesque; fantastic; as, *antic* tricks. 'The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew.' *Addison.* Specifically—3. In *painting* and *sculpt.* Irregular in combination or fancy; of heterogeneous character, as the fantastical combination of the human form with those of foliage, birds, beasts, &c., so as to form a composite or interblended figure, wherein the one form passes into and becomes merged in the other. *Fairholt.*

Antic (an'tik), *n.* 1. † A buffoon or merry-andrew; one that practises odd gesticulations.

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves, Were he the veriest *antic* in the world. *Shak.*

2. Grotesque or fantastic figure. 'Old father *antic*, the law.' *Shak.*—3. A piece of mummery; an antimask; a ridiculous interlude.

Performed by knights and ladies of his court In nature of an *antic*. *Ford.* We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels Or courtly *antics*. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. An absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper. 5. In arch. a fanciful figure used as an ornament to a building, as a griffin, a sphinx, a centaur, &c.; also, a natural ornament placed in an unnatural situation, as a caryatid.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold, Woven with *antics*, and wild imagery. *Spenser.*

6. † An antique. **Antic** (an'tik), *v. t.* To make antic; to make appear like a buffoon.

The wild disguise bath almost Anticked us all. *Shak.*

Anticacchetic (an'tî-ka-kek'tik), *a.* [Gr.

anti, against, and *kachettês*, of an ill habit of body.] Efficacious against cachexia; curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution.

Antical (an-tî'kal), *a.* Same as *Anticous*.

Anticardium (an-tî-kâr'dî-um), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium. Called also *Scrobiculus Cordis*, or commonly, the pit of the stomach.

Anticarnivorous (an'tî-kâr-nîv'ô-rus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

Anticatarthral (an'tî-ka-târ'al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *katarrhos*, a catarrh.] Efficacious against catarrh.

Anticausodic, **Anticausotic** (an'tî-ka-sod'îk, an'tî-ka-sot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *kausos*, a burning fever.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

Anti-chamber (an'tî-châm-bêr), *n.* See ANTE-CHAMBER.

Anticheir (an'tî kir), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *cheir*, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

Antichlor (an'tî-klor), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chloros* (which see).] A bleacher, term for the reagent employed to remove, or neutralize the effects of, the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chloride of lime, &c., which gradually rot the goods. The neutral and acid sulphites of sodium were first used, but these are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms with the chlorine in the cloth, &c., sulphate and chlorate of sodium, which are easily removed by washing.

Antichloristic (an'tî-klor-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

Antichrist (an'tî-krist), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now there are many *antichrists*. He is *antichrist* that denieth the Father and the Son. *1. Jo. ii. 22.*

Antichristian (an-tî-kris'tî-an), *a.* Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

Antichristianism, **Antichristianity** (an-tî-kris'tî-an-izm, an-tî-kris'tî-an'tî), *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Dr. H. More.*

Antichristianise (an-tî-kris'tî-an-îs), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *antichristianized*; ppr. *antichristianizing*. To seduce from Christianity. [Rare.]

Antichronical (an-tî-kron'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chronos*, time.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

Antichronically (an-tî-kron'ik-al-î), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

Antichronism (an-tî-kron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *chronos*, time.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden.*

Antichthon (an-tîk'thôn), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chthôn*, the earth.] An inhabitant of an opposite hemisphere.

Anticipant (an-tî-sî-pant), *a.* 1. Anticipating; anticipative. 'Wakening guilt *anticipant* of hell.' *Southey.*—2. In med. applied to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs at an earlier period than the preceding.

Anticipate (an-tî-sî-pât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *anticipated*; ppr. *anticipating*. [L. *anticipo* for *ante-cipo*, to take beforehand—*ante*, before, and *cipo*, to take.] 1. To be before in doing something; to take action before, to prevent or preclude by prior action. 'To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose.' *Hall.*

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits. *Shak.*

2. To take or enter on before the proper time; to precipitate, as an action or event; to hurry onwards; as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

But the might of England flushed To *anticipate* the scene, And her van the fleetest rushed O'er the deadly space between. *Campbell.*

3. To realize beforehand; to foretaste or foresee; to have a view or impression of

beforehand; to look forward to; to expect; as I never anticipated such a disaster; to anticipate the pleasures of an entertainment.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? Sir J. Denham.
I would not anticipate the relish of any happiness,
nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually
arrives. Addison

1 To occupy the attention of before the proper time. 'I shall not anticipate the reader with farther descriptions of this kind.' Swift.

Anticipate (an-tis'i-pát), v. i. To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

Anticipately, Anticipately (an-tis'i-pát-i-lí, an-tis'i-pát-lí), adv. By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter. Barrow.

Anticipation (an-tis'i-pát-ing), a. Taking in anticipation; forestalling; specifically, in med. a term applied to certain phenomena occurring in the human body before their customary period, as the catamenia, or the paroxysms of ague, &c.

Anticipation (an-tis'i-pát-shon), n. 1. The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand or before the proper time in natural order; prevention by prior action.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery. Shak.

2 Foretaste; realization beforehand; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the anticipation of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the anticipation of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain. Bentley.

3 Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression.

What notion is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity? Derham.

Many men give themselves up to the first anticipations of their minds. Locke.

4 In med. the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.—5. In music, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—Anticipation of nature, a hasty and illicit generalization, as opposed to a generalization based on due observation. Bacon.—SYN. Pre-occupation, preclusion, foretaste, prelibation, antepast, preconception, expectation, foresight, forethought.

Anticipative (an-tis'i-pát-iv), a. Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

Anticipatively (an-tis'i-pát-iv-lí), adv. By anticipation. Sir T. Browne.

Anticipator (an-tis'i-pát-ér), n. One who anticipates.

Anticipatory (an-tis'i-pá-to-ri), a. Taking before the time; anticipative. 'Prophecy being an anticipatory history.' Dr. H. More.

Anticivism (an-tis'i-vizm), n. [Gr. anti, against, and L. civis, a citizen.] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism. [Rare.]

Was to him who is guilty of plotting, of anticivism, treason, &c. Carlyle.

Anticlimax (an-tis'i-klí-maks), n. [Gr. anti, against, and klímaz.] A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking; opposed to climax. For example—

Nest comes Dalmanis, the great god of war,
Unconquered to the Earl of Mar. Waller.

Anticlinal (an-tis'i-klí-nal), a. [Gr. anti, opposite, and klínó, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—Anticlinal line, or anticlinal axis, in geol. the ridge of a wave-like



a a. Anticlinal Line. b b. Synclinal Line.

curve, the strata dipping from it on either side as from the ridge of a house: opposed to synclinal. This line is often extremely useful in tracing disturbances of strata over a country

Anticlinal (an-tis'i-klí-nal), n. In geol. an anticlinal line or axis.

Anticlinic, Anticlinical (an-tis'i-klín'ik, an-tis'i-klín'ik-al), a. In geol. inclining in opposite directions, as strata; anticlinal (which see).

Anticly (an'tik-lí), adv. In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.

Go anticly, and show an outward hideousness,
And speak off half a dozen dangerous words. Shak.

Antio-mask (an'tik-maak), n. A mask of antics; an antimask (which see).

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an antic-mask. B. Jonson.

Anticnemion (an-tik-ném-ion), n. [Gr. anti, and knémé, the calf of the leg.] The shinbone, as opposed to the calf.

Anticness (an'tik-nés), n. The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance. 'A port of humorous anticness in carriage.' Ford.

Anticonstitutional (an-ti-kon'sti-tú'shon-al), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. constitutional.] Opposed to the constitution; unconstitutional. 'Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown.' Bolingbroke.

Anticontagious (an'ti-kon-tá'jus), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. contagious.] Opposing or destroying contagion.

Anticonvict (an-ti-kon'vik't), n. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. convict.] One opposed to the introduction of convicts, as into the colonies.

Anti-convulsive (an'ti-kon-vul'siv), a. Efficacious against convulsions.

Anticor (an'ti-kor), n. [Gr. anti, opposite, and L. cor, the heart.] A dangerous inflammatory swelling on a horse's breast opposite the heart; a sort of quinsy.

Anticosemetic (an'ti-kóz-met'ik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. cosmetic.] Acting against, or destructive to cosmetics.

I would have him apply his anticosemetic wash to the painted face of female beauty. Ld. Lyttleton.

Anticourt (an'ti-kört), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. court.] In opposition to the court. 'The anticourt party.' Sir J. Reresby.

Anticourtier (an'ti-kört'i-ér), n. [Gr. anti, against, and E. courtier.] One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.

Anticous (an-ti'kus), a. [L. anticus, that is in front, from ante, before.] In bot. (a) placed in front of a flower, as the lip in orchids; (b) opening on the side next the pistil: said of anthers. Same as Introrse.

Anticreator (an'ti-kré-át'ér), n. [Gr. anti, against, and E. creator.] 1. One opposed to the Creator, or to a maker.—2. A creator of something of no value.

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the anticreator of that universal foolery. Milton.

Anticum (an-ti'kum), n. [L.] In anc. arch. a porch to a front door, as distinguished from posticum, a porch to a door in the rear of a building; also, in a temple, the space between the front columns of the portico and wall of the cells.

Antidactyl (an-ti-dak'til), n. [Gr. anti, opposite to, and E. dactyl.] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables and one long, as óculóca. See ANAPEST.

Antidemocrat (an-ti-dem'ó-krat), n. [Gr. anti, against, and E. democrat.] One who is opposed to democrats or democracy.

Antidemocratic, Antidemocratical (an-ti-dem'ó-krat'ik, an-ti-dem'ó-krat'ik-al), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. democratic.] Opposing democracy; contrary to government by the people.

Antidesma (an-ti-des'ma), n. [Gr. anti, like, and desmos, a bond, band, strap, from deó, to bind, the bark of some species being used in making ropes.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceae. The species are trees or shrubs, and natives of the tropical regions of the Old World. The leaves of one species are used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, and others are employed in native medicine.

Antidorcas (an-ti-dor'kas), n. [Gr. anti, and dorcas, a gazelle.] The generic name of the spring-bok (which see).

Antidotary (an'ti-dót-al), a. Having the quality of an antidote.

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested. Sir T. Browne.

Antidotally (an'ti-dót-al-lí), adv. In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote. Antidotarium (an-ti-dót-á-ri-um), n. [L. from antidotum, an antidote.] 1. A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopoeia.—2. A place where medicines are prepared.

Antidotary (an'ti-dót-a-ri), a. Same as Antidotary.

Antidotary (an'ti-dót-a-ri), n. A treatise on antidotes. Burton.

Antidote (an'ti-dót), n. [L. antidotum, an antidote, from Gr. antidotos, given against, antidoton (pharmakon), an antidote—anti, and dotos, given, from didómi, to give.] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach.

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison. Shak.

2 Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, physical or mental, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

My bane and antidote are both before me:
This in a moment brings me to an end;
But this informs me I shall never die. Addison.

SYN. Remedy, counteraction, preventive.

Antidote (an'ti-dós), v. t. To furnish with preservatives; to preserve by antidotes. [Rare.]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And antidote the pestilential earth. Young.

Antidotal (an-ti-dót'ik-al), a. Serving as an antidote.

Antidiotically (an-ti-dót'ik-al-lí), adv. By way of antidote.

Antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter'ik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. dysenteria.] Efficacious against dysentery.

Antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter'ik), n. A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic (an'ti-e-met'ik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. emetic.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

Antienneahedral (an'ti-en-né-a-hé'dral), a. [Gr. anti, opposite, and E. enneahedral.] In crystal, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

Antient. See ANCIENT.

Antienthusiastic (an'ti-en-thú'zi-as'tik), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. enthusiastic.] Opposed to enthusiasm. 'The antienthusiastic poet's method.' Shaftesbury.

Antientry (an'shi-en-trí), n. Manner or character of antiquity; that which is ancient. See ANCIENTRY.

Antiephialtic (an'ti-é-fi-ál'tik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and ephialtes, nightmare.] Curative of nightmare.

Antiephialtic (an'ti-é-fi-ál'tik), n. A remedy for nightmare.

Antiepileptic (an'ti-ép-i-lép'tik), a. and n. Same as Antiepileptic.

Antiepisopal (an-ti-é-pis'kop-al), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. episopal.] Opposed to Episcopacy.

Had I gratified their antiepisopal faction at first, I believe they would have then found no colourable necessity of raising an army. Elton Basilist.

Antievangelical (an'ti-é-van-jel'ik-al), a. [Gr. anti, opposed to, and E. evangelical.] Opposed to evangelical principles.

Antiface (an'ti-fás), n. [Gr. anti, against, and E. face.] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. B. Jonson.

Antifebrile (an-ti-féb'ril or an-ti-fé'bril), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. febrilis.] Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

Antifederal (an-ti-fed'ér-al), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. federal.] Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.

Antifederalism (an-ti-fed'ér-al-izm), n. Opposition to federalism; specifically, adverse to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

Antifederalist (an-ti-fed'ér-al-ist), n. One who is adverse to federalism; specifically, one who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

Antifricition (an-ti-frik'shon), a. [Gr. anti, against, and E. friction.] Obviating friction; specifically, in mech. overcoming or reducing the resistance to motion; as, antifricition bearing, antifricition pulley, &c.—Antifricition metal, an alloy composed of bell-metal and aluminium bronze, which of all metals oppose the least resistance to motion with the greatest resistance to the effects of friction, so far as regards the wearing away of the surfaces of contact. Various alloys of tin, zinc, and pewter, as well as of cop-

per, antimony, lead, &c., have also been used. — *Antyfriction grease*, a composition for lubricating machinery and wheels, composed of black-lead mixed with some tenuous grease. Peroxide of iron and finely comminuted hematite have also been used to mix with the grease. Called also *Anti-attrition*.

Anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal'ik-an), a. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. Gallicus*, Gaul, France.] Hostile to France or the French, opposed to French modes and customs, adverse to French interests.

Antigraph, **Antigraphy** (an-ti-graf, an-ti-gra-f), n. [Gr. anti, equal to, like, and *graphein*, to write.] In law, a copy or counterpart of a deed.

Antigropalon (an-ti-grop'al-on), n. sing. and pl. [Said to be from Gr. anti, against, *gropos*, moist, and *palos*, mud.] Spatter-dashes, long riding or walking boots for wet weather.

Her brother had on his *antigropalon*, the street approach he possessed to a boating equipment.

Antigugler (an-ti-gu'ler), n. [Gr. anti, and *L. guggio*.] A crooked tube of metal so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment or causing a gurgling noise.

Antihelix (an-ti-bi'hiks). See **ANTHELIX**.
Antihypnotic (an-ti-hip-not'ik), a. [Gr. anti, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep, tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.
Antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip'o-kon'dri-ak), a. [Gr. anti, and *hypochondria*, hypochondriac.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits.

Antihypophora (an-ti-hi-pof'o-ra), n. [Gr. anti, and *hypophora*, an inference.] In rhet. a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

Antihysteria (an-ti-his-ter'ik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. hysteria*.] Preventing or curing hysteria.

Antihysteria (an-ti-his-ter'ik), n. A remedy for hysteria.

It raises the spirits, and is an excellent antihypnotic.

Antilegonism (an-ti-le-gon'e-an), a. pl. [Gr. —anti, against, and *legomena*, past part. of *lego*, to speak.] Lit. things spoken against, specifically, applied to those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the Church, although ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Second Epistle of Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, the Second and Third Epistles of St. John, and the Revelation.

Antilibration (an-ti-li-bra'shon), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. libratio*, (which see).] The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence, equipoise. 'Having enjoyed his arduous antitheses and solemn antilibration of oedemata.' *De Quincey*.

Antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), a. [Gr. anti, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] In med. tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

Antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), n. A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

Antilobium (an-ti-lob'i-um), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *lobes*, a lobe.] In anat. the tongue, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobes.

Antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), n. [Gr. anti, opposite to, and *L. logarithmus*.] In math. (a) the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant to 90 degrees. (b) The number corresponding to any logarithm, thus, according to the common system 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100.

Antilogy (an-ti-loj'i), n. [Gr. *antilogia*, contradiction, from *antilogos*, contradictory, from *antilogos*, to speak against, to gainsay —anti, against, and *lego*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, a contradiction between members of the same body.

Philosophy was then again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of antilogies, certainty and knowledge were not evaded from man.

Antiloeic (an-ti-loe'ik), n. [Gr. anti, and *leimos*, a plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague.

Antelope (an-ti-lop), n. Same as *Antelope*.

Antelope (an-ti-lop), n. A genus of antelopes, including the kudu or Indian antelope (*A. cervicapra*).

Antelopidae (an-ti-lop'i-de), n. pl. The antelopes; a family of the Bovidae or hollow-horned ruminants (Cavicornia), intermediate between the deer and the goats. Called also as a sub-family *Antelopinae*. See **ANTILOPINAE**.

Antilequist (an-ti-lo-kwist), n. A contradicter.

Antiloquy (an-ti-lo-ki), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. loquor*, to speak.] Contradiction.

Antiloquy (an-ti-lo-ki), n. [For *antilequy* —*L. ante*, before, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. A preface, a poem. *Boscher*. — 2. A stage-player's cue. *Cochran*.

Antimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas'sar), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. macassar*, oil.] A covering for chairs, sofas, coaches, &c., made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled, as by the oil applied to the hair.

Antimagistral (an-ti-ma-jis'tri-ak), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. magister*, a master.] Opposed to the office of magistrate.

Antimaniacal (an-ti-ma-ni'ak-al), a. [Gr. anti, against, and *manias* (which see).] Infective against mania.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impugn their antimaniacal virtues.

Antimask, **Antimasker** (an-ti-mask), n. [Coeur for *antimasker*.] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it, a ridiculous interlude.

Let *antimasks* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, bonnets, spirits, witches, Ethiopians, pigmies, turkeys, symple, ruffians, cupids, satyrs, and the like. As for *antimasks*, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*.

On the scene he thrusts out first an *antimask* of beggary.

Antimason (an-ti-ma'son), n. One hostile to masonry or freemasonry.

Antimasonry (an-ti-ma'son-i), n. Opposition to freemasonry.

Antimonium (an-ti-mo'ni-um), n. [L. L. from Gr. anti, in place of, and *L. monas*, a table.] A portable altar or consecrated

Antimonium or Portable Altar. — S. Kensington Mon.

table used as a substitute for a proper altar in the eastern division of the Latin Church.

Antimetabole (an-ti-me-tab'o-le), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *metabole*, mutation.] In rhet. antimetabole (which see).

Antimetathesis (an-ti-me-tath'e-sis), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *metathesis*, a transposition.] Lit. counter-transposition; a figure of speech by which the position of the two leading words in one clause are changed by inversion in a succeeding one, as, 'A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem.' *Croble*.

Antimeter (an-ti-me'ter), n. [Gr. anti, and *metron*, measure.] An optical instrument, a modification of Hadley's quadrant, for measuring angles under 10°. Called also the *Reflecting Sector*.

Antimimion (an-ti-mi'mi-on), n. [See **ANTIMIMION**.] A corporal or cloth blessed by a bishop and used in the Greek Church for the same purpose as the antimimion in the Latin Church, that is, in cases where there was no consecrated altar. Sometimes a slab of wood was used in place of the cloth.

Antimonarchic (an-ti-mo-nark'ik), n. Same as *Antimonarchical*. *Sp. Benson*.

Antimonarchical (an-ti-mo-nark'ik-al), n. Opposed to monarchy, that opposes a kingly government.

Antimonarchist (an-ti-mo-nark'ist), n. An enemy to monarchy.

Monday a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bland, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day, and then the devil took heed for Oliver's appearance.

Life of A. Wood.

Antimonial (an-ti-mo'ni-al), a. Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as the principal ingredient. — *Antimonial wine*, in med. solution of tartar emetic in cherry wine.

Antimonial (an-ti-mo'ni-al), n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

Antimoniate (an-ti-mo'ni-ate), n. A salt of antimony and

Antimoniated (an-ti-mo'ni-ate), a. Partaking of antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony, as, *antimoniated tartar*.

Antimonic (an-ti-mo'nik), a. Pertaining to or derived from antimony. — *Antimonic acid*, an acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

Antimonious (an-ti-mo'ni-us), a. Partaking to, consisting of, or containing antimony. — *Antimonious acid*, an acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

Antimonite (an-ti-mo'ni-ti), n. 1. A salt of antimonious acid. — 2. A mineral, stibite (which see).

Antimony (an-ti-mo'ni), n. [L. of twelfth century, *antimonium*, probably from Ar. *stibion*, stibite, which Littré derives from Gr. *stibon*, antimony.] Chemical sym. Sb. from *L. stibium*, see p. 97; at wt. 120.2. A brittle metal of a bluish white or silvery-white colour and plated or scaly texture occurring in two forms, crystalline and amorphous, sometimes found native or alloyed with other metals. The crystallized trioxide (Sb₂O₃) is a native mineral called stibite or antimony-glance. (See **STIBITE**.) The metal, or as it was formerly called, the *regulus of antimony*, is not liable to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air, and this property, combined with its own hardness and that of its compounds, renders it of great service in the useful arts in the construction of alloys, as Britannia metal, type metal, and pewter. In bells it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white, and soocerous, and given to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon-balls. The salts of antimony are very poisonous. The protoxide is the active base of tartar emetic and James's powder, and is justly regarded as a most valuable remedy in many diseases. — *Yellow antimony*, a preparation of antimony, of a deep yellow colour, used in enamel and porcelain painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air. — *Argentine flossers of antimony*, the tetroxide of antimony.

Antimony-glance (an-ti-mo'ni-glance), n. Stibite (which see).

Antimoralist (an-ti-mo'ral-ist), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. moralis*.] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Sp. Warburton*.

Antinatural (an-ti-na'tur-al), a. [Gr. anti, against, and *L. naturalis*.] Opposed to what is natural or common-sense non-natural. 'This happy and antinatural way of thinking.' *Martinus Scribnerus*.

Antinephritic (an-ti-ne-phrit'ik), n. [Gr. anti, and *L. nephritis*.] In med. counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomian (an-ti-no'mi-an), n. [See **ANTINOMY**.] Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

Antinomian (an-ti-no'mi-an), n. One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1525.

Antinomianism (an-ti-no'mi-an-izm), n. The tenets of the Antinomians.

Antinomist (an-ti-no'm-ist), n. One who pays no regard to the law or to good works. [Rare.]

Great offenders this way are the libertines and antinomists, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty.

Antinomy (an-ti-no'm-i), n. [Gr. anti, against, and *nomos*, a law, from *nomos*, to allot, give out.] 1. The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite decisions. In some instances this apparent antinomy is doubtful.

2. Anything, as a law, statement, &c., opposite or contrary.

If God once willed slavery should be sinful, it

his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that has holdest people might, by his own *anti-omniscience* or counter-dictate, live unrepented. *Milton.*
Hannity, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct *antinomies* to the laws of the flesh.

Far. Taylor.

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, that natural contradiction which results from the law of reason, when, passing the limits of experience we seek to know the absolute.

Fleming.

Antinous (an-tin'ou-s), *n.* In *astron.* a part of the constellation Aquila or the Eagle.

Antiochian (an-ti-ok'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, a contemporary of Cicero, and the founder of a sect of philosophers. This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last proceptor of the Platonic school.

Antiochian (an-ti-ok'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch. — *Antiochian speech*, a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch about the time of the battle of Pharsalia (B.C. 48).

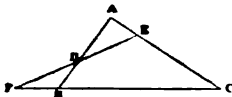
Antipapal (an-ti-pá-pal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. papal*.] Opposed to the pope or to Popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism. *Milton.*

Antipapistical (an-ti-pa-pis'ti-kal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. papistical*.] *Antipapal.* *Jortin.*

Antiparallel (an-ti-pá-ral-el), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. parallel*.] Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

Antiparallel (an-ti-pá-ral-el), *n.* In *geom.* one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in a contrary order: thus, supposing AB and AC



may two lines, and FC and FE two others cutting them so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AED, and the angle ACB equal to the angle ADE; then BC and DE are antiparallels with respect to A and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.

Antiparalytic, Antiparalytical (an-ti-pa-rá-lit'ik, an-ti-pa-rá-lit'ikal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. paralytic*.] In *med.* effective against paralysis.

Antiparalytic (an-ti-pa-rá-lit'ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy for paralysis.

Antipart (an-ti-párt), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. part*.] The counterpart. [Rare.]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth. *Warton.*

Antipathetic, Antipathetical (an-ti-pá-thet'ik, an-ti-pá-thet'ikal), *a.* [See ANTI-PATHY.] Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing. 'The soil is *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures.' *Hemphill.*

Antipathic (an-ti-pá-th'ik), *a.* In *med.* relating to antipathy: opposite; unlike; adverse; *an antipathic* humours, or humours opposed to each other. *Dunlop.*

Antipathist (an-ti-pá-thist), *n.* A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

Sole positive of night!

Antipathist of light. *Coleridge.*

Antipathous (an-ti-pá-thus), *a.* Having a natural contrariety; adverse.

Still she extends her hand,

As if she saw something *antipathous* Unto her virtuous life. *Bacon & F.*

Antipathy (an-ti-pá-thi), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling. See PATHOS.] 1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

No contraries hold more *antipathy* Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

A man may have an *antipathy* to particular smells or tastes, a tawny-cock or bull to the colour red, a horse to the smell of raw flesh. *Lubbock.*

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason. *Is. Taylor.*

2. In *nat. phil.* a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix. *Bacon.* [*Antipathy* is commonly followed by to, some-

times by *against*, and is opposed to *sympathy*.] — *Antipathy, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance.* *Antipathy* is a natural and instinctive dislike or feeling of repulsion, and may have either persons, things, or actions as its object; *hatred* properly applies only to persons, and is provoked by some cause, as ill-usage; *aversion*, which applies to persons and things, is a strong dislike, as to what shocks or disgusts; *repugnance* is generally applied to acts. — SYN. Aversion, dislike, disgust, distaste, repugnance, contrariety, opposition.

Antipatriotic (an-ti-pá-tri-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. patriotic*.] Opposed to patriots or patriotism, or one's country.

These *antipatriotic* prejudices are the abortions of folly impregnated by faction. *Johnson.*

Anti-periodic (an-ti-pé-ri-od'ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents.

Antiperistaltic (an-ti-pé-ris-tal'tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. peristaltic*.] In *med.* opposed to or checking peristaltic motion.

Antiperistasis (an-ti-pé-ris'tá-sis), *n.* [Gr. — *anti*, against, and *peristasis*, a standing around, from *peri*, around, and *histanai*, to stand.] 1. The opposition or antagonism of naturally opposed forces, as light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength, or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition, or the intensification of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus, sensible heat is excited in quicklime by mixture with water, and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat. — 2. In *rhet.* a figure by which one grants what an adversary says, but denies his inference.

Antiperistatic (an-ti-pé-ris-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.

Antipestilential (an-ti-pes-ti-len'ahal), *a.* Efficacious against the plague, or the infection of the plague. 'Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with.' *Harvey.*

Antiphlogistian (an-ti-flo-jis'ti-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *phlogiston*, from *phlegma*, to burn.] An opposer of the chemical theory as to the existence of a substance called phlogiston.

Antiphlogistic (an-ti-flo-jis'tik), *a.* 1. In *chem.* opposed to the theory of phlogiston; as, the *antiphlogistic* system. — 2. Counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system. — *Antiphlogistic theory*, a system of chemistry by which Lavoisier showed that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, oxygen was absorbed, and that wherever phlogiston was supposed to be added, oxygen was removed.

Antiphlogistic (an-ti-flo-jis'tik), *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check a phlogistic or inflammatory condition.

Antiphon, Antiphone (an-ti-fon or an-ti-fón), *n.* [See ANTIPHONY.] 1. The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals; antiphony. — 2. An echo or response. [Rare.]

The great sound . . . that is to meet at Ham-borough, to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen. *Holten.*

Antiphonal (an-ti-fón-al), *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

He (Calvin) thought . . . that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious. *T. Harton.*

Antiphonal (an-ti-fón-al), *n.* A book of antiphones or anthems; an antiphonary.

Antiphony (an-ti-fón-ri), *n.* In the R. Cath. Ch. a service-book, compiled by Gregory the Great, containing all the antiphons, invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons.

Antiphoner (an-ti-fón-er), *n.* A book of anthems or antiphones; an antiphonary.

He Alma Redemptoris herde sing.

As children lered his *antiphoner*. *Chaucer.*

Antiphonic, Antiphonical (an-ti-fón'ik, an-ti-fón'ikal), *a.* Pertaining to antiphony.

Antiphony (an-ti-fón-i), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in response to, and *phóné*, voice. *Antem* is really a form of this word.] 1. The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs or two parts of a congregation; alternate singing.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies* that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made. *Milton.*

2. The words given out at the beginning of

a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. — 3. A musical composition of several verses extracted from different psalms.

Antiphrasis (an-ti-frá-sis), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.] In *rhet.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning, as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

You now find no cause to repent that you never dipp't your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

Antiphrastic, Antiphrastical (an-ti-frás'tik, an-ti-frás'tikal), *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

Antiphrastically (an-ti-frás'tik-al-lí), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

Antipodal (an-ti-pó-dal), *a.* Pertaining to antipodes.

Antipodal (an-ti-pó-dal), *n.* One who dwells at the antipodes. 'The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Antipode (an-ti-pód), *n.* [See ANTIPODES.] 1. One of the antipodes. — 2. One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the *anti-antipode* to your king. *Lamb.*

Antipodean (an-ti-pó-dé-an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

Antipodes (an-ti-pó-déz), *n. pl.* [Gr. — *anti*, opposite, and *pous*, pados, foot.] 1. Those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are therefore directly opposite those of people living on this side. — 2. The country of persons living opposite; as, he has gone to reside at the *antipodes*. — 3. *Fig.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond.*

Antipolison (an-ti-pól-son), *n.* An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison. 'Poisons afford *antipolisons*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Antipole (an-ti-pól), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in opposition, and *E. pole*.] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed. 'That *antipole* to all enthusiasm, a man of the world.' *George Eliot.*

Antipope (an-ti-póp), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in opposition, and *E. pope*.] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; one of two or more persons claiming at the same time to be in possession of the papal dignity.

Antiport (an-ti-pört), *n.* Same as *Anteport*.

Antiporic (an-ti-pór-ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *peira*, the itch.] Efficacious in curing the itch.

Antipotions (an-ti-pó-sis), *n.* [Gr. *antipósis* — *anti*, against, and *pósis*, case.] In *gram.* the putting of one case for another.

Antiputrefactive, Antiputrescent (an-ti-pú-tre-fak'tiv, an-ti-pú-tres'sent), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. putrefactive*, *putrescent*.] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

Antipyretic (an-ti-pi-ret'ik), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.] In *med.* a remedy efficacious against fever.

Antiquarian (an-ti-kwá-ri-an), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] 1. Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity; as, an *antiquarian* museum. — 2. A term applied to a size of drawing-paper measuring 524 x 304 inches, and weighing 233 lbs. to the ream.

Antiquarian (an-ti-kwá-ri-an), *n.* One devoted to the study of antiquity; an antiquary.

Antiquarianism (an-ti-kwá-ri-an-izm), *n.* Character of an antiquarian; love or study of antiquities.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me. *By. Hurd.*

— *Archæology, Antiquarianism.* See under ARCHÆOLOGY.

Antiquary (an-ti-kwá-ri), *n.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient. See ANTIQUE.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics, as old places of sepulchre, remains of ancient habitations, early monuments, implements or weapons, statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, with the view of arriving at a knowledge of the relations, modes of living, habits, and general condition of the people who created or employed them; one versed in antiquity; an antiquologist.

With sharpened sight pale *antiquaries* pore, The inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

Antiquary (an-ti-kwá-ri), *a.* Pertaining to antiquities; old; antique. 'The *antiquary* times.' *Shak.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; yh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, waig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Antiquate (an'ti-kwát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *antiquated*; ppr. *antiquating*. [*L. antiquus*, old. See **ANTIQUUM**.] To make old or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use; to make void or abrogate.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Sir M. Hale*.

Antiquated (an'ti-kwát-ed), *p.* and *a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; as, an *antiquated* law. 'Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was called.' *Sir W. Scott*.—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete*. See under **ANCIENT**.

Antiquatedness (an'ti-kwát-ed-nes), *n.* A state of being antiquated or obsolete.

Antiquateness (an'ti-kwát-nes), *n.* State of being antiquated or disused.

Antiquation (an-ti-kwá-shon), *n.* The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated. 'Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.' *Beaumont*.

Antique (an-ték), *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. antiquus*, ancient, a form equivalent to *anticus*, from *ante*, before, as *posticus*, from *post*, after. *Antic* is a form of this word.] 1. Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: in this sense it often specially refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an *antique* statue. 'The seals . . . which we know to be *antique*.' *Dryden*.—2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with the present; having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion; as, an *antique* robe; a poem written in the *antique* style.

O good old man! how well in these appears
The constant service of the *antique* world.
When service sweat for duty, not for need. *Shak.*

3. t. Odd; wild; fanciful; antic.

What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne*.

4. In *printing*, a term applied to a style of type in which each stroke of the face has an equal thickness.—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete*. See under **ANCIENT**. **SYN.** Antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete. **Antique** (an-ték), *n.* Anything very old; specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, as statues, paintings, vases, cameos, and the like, and more especially to the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

Antiquely (an-ték'li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

Antiqueness (an-ték'nes), *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.

Antiquist (an'ti-kwist), *n.* An antiquary. 'Theoretic *antiquista*.' *Pinkerton*. [*Rare*.]

Antiquitarian (an-tik'wi-tá'ri-an), *n.* An admirer of antiquity. [*Rare*.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts:—1. *Antiquarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries), whose labours are useful and laudable; 2. *Libertines*; 3. *Politicians*. *Milton*.

Antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [*L. antiquitas*. See **ANTIQUUM**.] 1. The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, a family of great *antiquity*.

This ring is valuable for its *antiquity*. *Johnson*.

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.—3. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

4. Old age. [*Ludicrous*.]

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*

5. Old person. [*Ludicrous*.]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbour Clench. *B. Jonson*.

6. The remains of ancient times; ancient institutions or customs: in this sense usually or always plural; as, Greek or Egyptian *antiquities*.

Antiremonstrant (an'ti-ré-mon'strant), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. remonstrant*.] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate; specifically, one of that party in the church opposed to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

Antirenter (an'ti-rent-ér), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. rent*.] A person opposed to paying rent.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-rí-num), *n.* [*From Gr. anti*, equal to, like, and *rhin*, a nose or mask. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal.] Snap-dragon, a genus of plants, nat. order

Scrophulariaceae. All the species produce showy flowers, and are much cultivated in gardens. The leaves of *A. majus* are bitter and slightly stimulant; and the leaves of *A. Oronitium*, as well as those of other species, have been used as cataplasms in indolent tumours. Both these species are found in Britain.

Antisabbatarian (an-ti-sab'ba-tá'ri-an), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. sabbatarian*.] One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath, maintaining that the Jewish Sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ.

Antiscian (an-tish'i-an), *n.* [*L. antiscii*—*Gr. anti*, opposite, and *scia*, shadow.] An inhabitant of one side of the equator, whose shadow at noon is cast in a contrary direction to that of an inhabitant of the other. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and vice versa, the shadows on one side being cast toward the north, those on the other toward the south.

Antiscii (an-tish'i-i), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Antiscians. See **ANTISCIAN**.

Antiscorbutic, **Antiscorbutical** (an'ti-skor-bú'tik, an'ti-skor-bú'tik-al), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. scorbutic*.] In *med.* counteracting scurvy.

Antiscorbutic (an'ti-skor-bú'tik), *n.* A remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, ripe fruits, &c.

Antiscript (an'ti-akript), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *L. scriptum*, a writing, from *scribo*, to write.] A writing in opposition to another writing.

Antiscriptural (an-ti-skip'túr-al), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. scripture*.] Opposed to the principles or doctrines of Scripture, or to its genuineness or authenticity.

Antiscripturism (an-ti-skip'túr-izm), *n.* Opposition to the Scriptures. '*Antiscripturism* grows rife and spreads fast.' *Boyle*. [*Rare*.]

Antiscripturist (an-ti-skip'túr-ist), *n.* One who opposes the truth of Scripture; one who denies revelation. 'Atheists and *antiscripturists*.' *Boyle*. [*Rare*.]

Antiseptic, **Antiseptical** (an-ti-sep'tik, an-ti-sep'tik-al), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *septos*, putrid, from *sepo*, to putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency; specifically, a term applied to that mode of treatment in surgery by which air is excluded from wounds or allowed access only through substances capable of destroying the germs in the atmosphere, on whose presence supuration is assumed to depend. See **GERM-THEORY**.—*Antiseptic* varnish, in painting, a glazing composed to insure the protection of such vegetable or animal colours as are likely to fade by exposure to light and air.

Antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction, as salt, alcohol, charcoal, creosote, sulphurous acid, carbolic acid, &c.

Antisocial (an-ti-só'shal), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. social*.] Averse to society; tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

Antisocialist (an-ti-só'shal-ist), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. socialist*.] Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism.

The vitality of these associations must indeed be great to have enabled about twenty of them to survive the *antisocialist* reaction. *J. S. Mill*.

Antispasmodic (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* from *antispáo*, to draw the contrary way—*anti*, against, and *spáo*, to draw.] In *med.* a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. *Quincy*.

Antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. spasmodic*.] In *med.* opposing spasm; resisting convulsions, as anodynes.

Antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod'ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispast, **Antispastus** (an'ti-spast, an-ti-spast-us), *n.* [*Gr. antispastos*. See **ANTI-SPASIS**.] In *prose*, a tetrasyllabic root, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long; as, Cýtē-mē-strá. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

Antispastic (an-ti-spast'ik), *a.* [*See ANTI-SPASIS*.] In *med.* (a) causing a revulsion of fluids or humours. (b) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

Antispastic (an-ti-spast'ik), *n.* In *med.* (a) a medicine supposed to act by causing a

revulsion of the humours. (b) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic. **Antisplenetic** (an-ti-splen-et'ik or an-ti-sple-net'ik), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. splenic*.] Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

Antistasis (an-tis'ta-sis), *n.* [*Gr.—anti*, opposite, and *stasis*, station.] In *rhet.* the justification of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

Antistes (an-tis'tez), *n. pl.* **Antistites** (an-tis'ti-téz), [*L.* from *antisto* for *antesto*, to stand before—*ante*, before, and *esto*, to stand.] A chief priest or prelate. 'Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters.' *Milton*.

Antistrophe (an-tis'tro-fe), *n.* [*Gr.—anti*, opposite, and *strophé*, a turning.] 1. A part of an ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to a preceding strophe, and sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (sung by the chorus standing still) were the three divisions of a choral ode. The term was introduced into Latin, and is also met with in reference to modern poetry. 2. In *rhet.* (a) the reciprocal conversion of the same words in different clauses or sentences; as, 'the master of the servant, the servant of the master.' (b) The turning of an adversary's plea against him; as, had I killed him as you report, I had not staid to bury him.

Antistrophic (an-ti-strofik), *a.* Relating to the antistrophe.

Antistrophe (an-tis'tro-fon), *n.* [*See ANTISTROPHE*.] In *rhet.* a figure which repeats a word often. *Milton*.

Antistromatic, **Antistromaticus** (an'ti-stró-mat'ik, an-ti-stró-mus), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *L. struma*, a scrofulous swelling. See **STRUMA**.] Good against scrofulous disorders.

Antisyphilitic (an-ti-sif'il-it'ik), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, and *E. syphilis* (which see).] In *med.* efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison.

Antitheism (an-ti-thé'izm), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. theism*.] Opposition to theism.

Antitheist (an-ti-thé'ist), *n.* An opponent of theism.

Antithenar (an-tith-e-nár), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *thénar*, the palm of the hand.] In *anat.* a muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand; also, the adductor muscle of the great toe.

Antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n. pl.* **Antitheses** (an-tith'e-séz), [*Gr. antithesis—anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithénai*, to place.] 1. Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact. *H. Spencer*.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments; as, 'When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them.' 'The prodigal robe his heir, the miser robs himself.' 'Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.' 'Liberty with laws, and government without oppression.' I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All armed with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope*

Antithetic, **Antithetical** (an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; containing or abounding with antithesis; characterized by, or prone to the use of, antithesis. 'The sentences are too short and *antithetic*.' *Drake*.

Tacitus, who is one of the most *antithetical*, is . . . one of the least periodic of all the Latin writers. *Abb. Whately*.

Antithetically (an-ti-thet'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

Antitragus (an-ti'tra-gus), *n.* [*Gr.—anti*, opposite to, and *tragos*, a goat. See **TRAGUS**.] In *anat.* the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage.

Antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin'it-tá'ri-an), *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. trinitarian*.] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the God-head.

Antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin'it-tá'ri-an), *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitrinitarianism (an-ti-trin'it-tá'ri-an-izm), *n.* A denial of the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitropal, **Antitropous** (an-ti'trop-al, an-ti'trop-us), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, opposite, and *tropos*,

a turning, from *trepo*, to turn.] In *bot.* same as *Orthotrope*.

Antitype (an'ti-tip), *n.* [Gr. *antitypon*—*anti*, opposite to, and *typos*, a type or pattern.] That which is correlative to a type; that of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is prefigured or represented by the type, and therefore stands correlative with it. Thus the paschal lamb is the type of which Christ is the antitype.

He (Meichuredet) brought forth bread and wine, blessing the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Jer. Taylor.*

When once upon the wing he soars to an higher push, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah. *Bp. Burned.*

Antitypical (an-ti-tip'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

Antitypically (an-ti-tip'ik-al-ly), *adv.* By way of antitype.

Antityponal (an-ti-tip'us), *a.* Antitypical. **Antivaccinist** (an-ti-vak'sin-lat), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. vaccinist*.] One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antivariolous (an-ti-va-ri'ol-us), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. variolous*.] Preventing the contagion of small-pox.

Antivenereal (an-ti-ven'ér-é-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. venereal*.] Restating or efficacious against the venereal poison.

Antler (an'tlér), *n.* [O. Fr. *antollier*, *entolier*, *endousier*, Mod. Fr. *andouiller*, properly the brown antler; of Germanic origin; comp. O. G. *andi*, the forehead, *G. ende*, an antler, *antlitz*, the face.] A branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag; one of the horns of the cervine animals, as the stag or moose. The first year a stag has no



Antlers.

a, Brow-antler. b, Bez-antler. c, Antler-royal. d, Sur-royal or crown antler.

horns, but only frontal protuberances or *bos-ants*; the second year a simple *stag* or *stem*; the third a longer stem garnished with a branch or *brow-antler*; in the fourth, the *bez*, or *bez-antler*; in the fifth the *antler-royal* is added; in the sixth the *crown* or *sur-royal* diverges on the top of the horn, forming the cup, which consists of two or three *snags* or prongs curving upwards, and to these in future years others are added, the total number of branches often amounting to ten in a stag seven or eight years old. In his sixth year, and after, the male deer is called a *hart*, or *stag* of *ten*. The stem of the horn is called the *beem*. The branches are called also *tynes*.

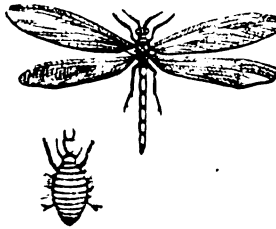
Antlered (an'tlér-d), *a.* Furnished with antlers.

Antler-moth (an'tlér-moth), *n.* A moth found in this country (*Cerapteryx* or *Noctua graminea*), the larvae of which sometimes destroy the herbage of whole meadows, so that their ravages are visible for years afterwards.

Antlia (ant'lí-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *antlia*, a machine to suck up water, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects by which they pump up the juices of plants. It is formed of the greatly elongated maxilla, forming a long bipartite suboral tube, and when coiled up represents a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch.—*Anthe pneumatica*, in *astron.* the Air-pump; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Ant-lion (ant'lí-un), *n.* The larva of a neuropterous insect (*Myrmelion formicarius*) of the family Myrmelionidae. The larva has attracted more notice than the perfect insect on account of the ingenuity which it displays in preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of such insects (chiefly ants) as happen unwarily to enter it. It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and

throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-



Perfect insect (*Myrmelion formicarius*) and larva (ant-lion).

lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. So soon as a victim falls in it seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

Antonomasia (an-ton-o-má'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *antonomasia*—*anti*, in place of, instead, and *onomasíō*, to name, from *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade instead of the true name of the person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman; or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*; or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun; as, a *Cato* for a man of severe gravity, a *Solomon* for a wise man, or a *Napoleon* for a man of unbounded ambition.

Antonomastic, **Antonomastical** (an-ton-o-mas'tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhetorical figure *antonomasia*.

Antonomastically (an-ton-o-mas'tik-al-ly), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure *antonomasia*.

Antonomasy (an-ton-o-ma-zi), *n.* Same as *Antonomasia*.

Antorbital (an-or-bit'al), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.

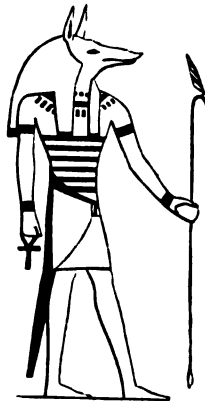
Antislidian (an-tosl'an'dri-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Osiander*.] One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so named from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but affirm that he is only imputatively just, that is, pronounced so.

Antre (an'tér), *n.* [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. 'Antres vast, and deserts idle.' *Shak.*

Antrore (an-tro're), *a.* [As if from a L. *antroreus*, for *anteroversus*—from *ante*, before, and *verso*, *versum*, to turn.] In *bot.* forward or upward in direction.

Ant-thrush (an'thrush), *n.* The common name of the birds of the genus *Pitta*, belonging to the denticrostral section of the order Insectores, and allied to the Turdids or thrush family. The great ant-thrush (*P. gigantea*), which attains a length of 9 inches, inhabits Surinam. The body is of a light blue, the quills of the wings being black tipped with light blue, the head and neck black, and the under parts brownish-gray. The legs are long and the body short. The short-tailed ant-thrush (*P. bengalensis*) is common in Bengal, and is coloured of a soft brown hue, marked on the top of the head with three longitudinal bands.

Anubis (an-ú-bis), *n.* [L. *anubis*, Egypt. *ane-po*.] An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits from this world to the next, represented by a human figure with the head of a jackal, and sometimes under the form of a jackal. He



Anubis, from an Egyptian painting.

presided over tombs, and in the lower world he weighed the actions of the deceased previous to their admission to the presence of Osiris.

Anura (a-nú'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog.

Anuran (a-nú'ran), *n.* One of the Anura.

Anurous (a-nú'rus), *a.* Destitute of a tail, as the frog; or of pertaining to the Anura.

Anus (á'nus), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the circular opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are expelled.

Anvil (an'vil), *n.* [O. E. *anvilt*, *anvild*, A. Sax. *anflit*, an anvil; D. *aanbeld*, *ambeld*, Dan. *ambolt*, L. G. *anebolt*, *ambult*, O. H. G. *anvalz*. The A. Sax. and O. H. G. point pretty clearly to *an*, on, and A. Sax. *jealdan*, G. *salten*, *salzen*, to fold. Comp. G. *amboss*, O. H. G. *anapoz*, an anvil, from *an*, and *pozan*, to beat, and L. *incus*, an anvil, from *in*, and *cadere*, to strike.] 1. An iron block with a smooth, usually steel, face on which metals are hammered and shaped. — 2. *Fig.* anything on which blows are laid. 'The anvil of my sword.' *Shak.* — To be on the anvil, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming but not matured.



Anvil.

Several members of our house, knowing what was on the anvil, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

Anvil (an'vil), *v. t.* To form or shape on an anvil. 'Armor, *anvilled* in the shop of passive fortitude.' *Beau. & Ft.*

Anxietude (ang-sí'e-túd), *n.* Anxiety. [Rare.]

Anxiety (ang-sí'e-tí), *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous, from *ango*, to vex. See *ANGER*.] 1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

2. In *med.* a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium.—*Care*, *Solicitude*, *Concern*, *Anxiety*. See under *CARE*.—*SYN.* Solicitude, care, foreboding, uneasiness, perplexity, disquietude, disquiet, watchfulness, restlessness.

Anxious (angk'shus), *a.* [See *ANXIETY*.] 1. Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons; as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* for the issue of a battle. 'Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.' *Pope*.—2. Attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things; as, *anxious* forebodings of labour.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd, And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

Anxious is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude.—*SYN.* Solicitous, careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, concerned, disturbed, watchful.

Anxiously (angk'shus-ly), *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

Anxiousness (angk'shus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

She returns (to her cards) with no little *anxiousness*. *Steep.*

Any (en'ni), *a.* [A. Sax. *ænig*, from *an*, one, and term. *ig*, y; O. E. *ani*, *ei*; the *Sc.* only shows the connection with one better. In A. Sax. there was the parallel formation *ænig*, none. Comp. G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any—composed of *ein*, *sen*, one, and the termination *ig* = L. *ic*, Gr. *ik*, as in *musicus*, *musicos*.] 1. One out of many indefinitely. Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. *Mat. ix. 27.*

2. Some; an indefinite number or quantity; as, are there *any* witnesses present?

Who will show us *any* good? *Pa. iv. 6.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; sh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

It is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand paying tribute, if ye have sought against any. Mark 11:17.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, . . . and it shall be given him. Jam. 1:5.

Any (an'i), *adv.* In any degree; to any extent, somewhat; at all; as, is he any better?

Anyhow (an'i-hou), *adv.* In any manner; at any rate, in any event; on any account.

They have an endless throng of love, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair anywhere taken. W. H. Dall.

Any-time (an'i-tim), *adv.* 1. At any period; as, the soldiers are liable to be called out anytime. 2. Frequently; repeatedly.

He has been at me for a bit of my mother's back any-time these three weeks. Barb. Brown.

Anywhere (an'i-whair), *adv.* In any place.

Anywhither (an'i-whith-er), *adv.* To any place. 'Inveigle . . . men anywhither.' Harrow.

Anywise (an'i-wis), *adv.* [Any, and wis = guess. See WISE, *n.*] In any way. 'Anywise a good relation.' Harrow.

Aonian (a-on'i-an), *n.* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, in Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there, hence, pertaining to the Muses, poetical.

The *Aonian* life Who pointed out and stars right merrily Thomson.

—*Aonian* fount, the fountain Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon—the *Aonian Mount*—sacred to the Muses.

Artist (a-ris't), *n.* [Or *artiste*, indefinite -e, priv. and *artus*, limit.] In gram. a tense in the Greek verb which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indefinite. The difference between the first and second artist is merely in form, not in meaning.

Artist (a-ris't), *n.* Indefinite with respect to past time.

Artistic, **Artistical** (a-or-ist'ik, a-or-ist'hik), *adj.* Pertaining to an artist or indefinite tense, indefinite. Harrow.

Aorta (a-or'ta), *n.* [Or *aort*, the great artery, from *aoré*, to lift, to leave.] Is *aort*, the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary. It first rises towards the top of the breast-bone, when it is called the ascending aorta; then makes a great curve, called the transverse or great arch of the aorta, whence it gives off branches to the head and upper extremities, thence proceeding towards the lower extremities, under the name of the descending aorta, it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs which supply the pelvis and lower extremities. See HEART.

Aortal, **Aortic** (a-or'tal, a-or'tik), *adj.* Pertaining to the aorta. —*Aortic* compressor, an *aort* instrument for compressing the aorta to limit the flow of blood from thence to the divided femoral artery in cases of amputation at the hip-joint. *Aortic* valves, three semi-lunar valves at the origin of the aorta, to prevent the blood getting back into the heart.

Aortitis (a-or'ti-tis), *n.* In med. inflammation of the aorta.

Aoudad (a-oud'ad), *n.* (The Moorish name.) The *Ammotragus tragelaphus*, or bearded angha, a bovine quadruped, allied to the sheep, most closely to the mouflon, from which, however, it may be easily distin-

guished by the heavy mane commencing at the throat and falling as far as the knees. It is a native of North Africa, inhabiting the loftiest and most inaccessible precipices, being remarkably active. It is about 3 feet

in height, and the horns are about 3 feet long. The fore-legs are encased by a quantity of long hair resembling ruffles, whence its French name *Mouton à manchettes*. **Apace** (a-pas'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *pace*.] 1. With a quick pace, quick, fast, speedily, with haste, hastily. 'Gallop apace, ye fiery-footed steeds.' Shak. 'Great woods do grow apace.' Shak. 2. Without stopping, gradually and continuously, as, night draws on apace.

A wide diffusion and visible triumph of the gospel drew on apace. H. Taylor.

Apagoge (ap-a-gô-jê), *n.* [Gr. from *apagô*, to draw aside—*apo*, from, and *gô*, to drive.] 1. In logic, (a) abduction (which see). (b) A kind of argument by which the truth of a thing is made to appear by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary. 2. In math. a program or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.

Apagogical (ap-a-gô-jik-al), *adj.* Of or pertaining to *apagoge*, proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary, as, an *apagogical* demonstration.

Apagynous (a-pa-jin-u-s), *n.* [Gr. *apagyn*, once, and *gynê*, a female.] In bot. a term applied to a plant that fructifies but once, perishing thereafter; monocarpous, as annuals, or such plants as the American alce.

Apalachian (ap-a-lâ-ch'i-an), *n.* Same as *Apalachian*.

Apapage (ap-a-pâ-jê), *n.* Same as *Apapage*.

Apantrophy (ap-an'thrô-pi), *n.* [Or *apantrophos*—*apo*, from, and *antrophos*, man.] An aversion to the company of man; a love of solitude.

Apars (ap-a-rs), *n.* A species of armadillo (*Dasypus trimaculatus*), found in Brazil and Paraguay. It has the power of rolling itself into a complete ball.

Aparithmosis (ap-a-rith'mô-sis), *n.* [Gr. from *arithmos*, to count off or over—*apo*, from, *arithmos*, a number.] In rhet. enumeration of parts or particulars.

Apart (a-pârt'), *adv.* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate. See APARTMENT.] 1. Separately, in regard to space or company; in a state of separation, as, to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place apart. Mat. 23:13.

2. In a state of separation, excitement, or of distinction, as, to purpose, use, or character.

The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself. Ps. 135:2.

3. Separately, as a subject of thought, distinctly, as, consider the two propositions apart, apart from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.—4. In or to pieces, amander, as, take the watch apart.—5. Away; off. 'Wherefore lay apart all filthiness.' Jam. 1:21.

A parte ante, **A parte post** (a parte an'te, a parte pôst'), [L.] Two expressions of scholastic philosophy referring to eternity, which man can conceive only as consisting of two parts, the one, *a parte ante*, without limit in the past, and the other, *a parte post*, without limit in the future.

Aparthrosis (ap-ar'thrô-sis), *n.* [Or *apo*, from, and *arthron*, a joint.] In anat. articulation (which see).

Apartment (a-pârt'ment), *n.* [Fr. *appartement*—*a*, from, and *partir*, to part, divide; *L. partiri*, to part, to allot, from *pars*, *partis*, a part (which see).] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions, a place separated by inclosure.—2. *pl.* A suite, or set, of rooms, lodgings. (French usage.)

Apatron (a-pâ'tron), *n.* [Or *apo*, from, and *astron*, a star.] In astron. that part in the orbit of a double star where it is farthest from its primary.

Apathetic, **Apathetical** (ap-a-thet'ik, ap-a-thet'hik), *adj.* Affected with apathy, devoid of feeling; free from passion, insensible. 'Apathetic like a statue.' Harrow.

Apathist (ap-a-thist'), *n.* One affected with apathy or destitute of feeling.

Apathistical (ap-a-thist'hik-al), *adj.* Apathetic. Harrow.

Fountain was of a good-humored and apathistical disposition. Smollett.

Apathy (ap-a-thi'), *n.* [L. *apathia*, Or *apathia*—*a*, priv. and *pathos*, suffering, from *pathos*, to suffer.] Want of feeling, privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

At the sources are the springs of most of our

actions, a state of apathy has come to signify a want of moral interest—the absence of all activity or energy. Harrow.

In the first ages of the church the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.—878. Insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern.

Apatis (ap-a-tis), *n.* [From Gr. *apatis*, to deceive, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native phosphate of lime, generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals. *Apatis* occurs in metalliciferous veins in metamorphic and granitic rocks. Composition, 45.75 lime and 44.25 phosphorus.

Apatura (ap-a-tû-ra), *n.* A genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, containing many beautiful exotic species of butterflies, most of which are remarkable for their brilliant colors. There is one British species, the *Apatura* (the purple emperor), one of the most beautiful of the butterfly tribe. It is found in the south and west of England.

Apurum (a-pu'mâ), *n.* [Fr.] Is *ap* a term applied to a hand open and extended, so as to show the palm.

Apay, **Apay** (a-pâ-jê), *v. t.* [O Fr. *apayir*, to appease, from *L. ad*, to, and *pacare*, to pacify, from *pacis*, peace.] To pay; to satisfy, to content.

Then art well apayed. Shak.

Ape (âp), *n.* [A Sax. *ape*, the word is widely spread, comp. *Isel. apt*, *D. eap*, *Dan. abe*, *G. afe*, *O. H. G. afe*, *Ir. and Gael. ape*, *W. ape*, *O. Bohem. ap*, *Mod. Bohem. eper*, an *ape*, an initial guttural has been lost in all these words seen in Gr. *hypo*, *hkr*, *hapa*, an *ape*.] 1. One of a family (Simiæ) of quadrumanous animals found in the torrid zone of both continents, including a great variety of species. The word *ape*, as well as the terms monkey and baboon, were formerly applied indiscriminately to all quadrumanous mammals, but it is now limited to such as have the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and which possess neither tails nor cheek-pouches. The family includes the chimpanzee, gibbon, gorilla, orang-outang, Barbary ape, &c., and has been divided into three genera, *Troglodytes*, *Simia*, and *Hylobates*. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails.

Long-armed Ape (*Hylobates Conollyi*).

Their arms vary in length, reaching below the knees in the chimpanzee and nearly reaching the ground in the gibbon, when the animal stands erect. Apes are generally fierce and untractable, some, however, are grave and gentle. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects. Some species reach the height of 7 feet, but generally they are from 5 to 6 feet high.—2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the imitative habit of the ape, a silly fellow—a term of contempt. 'My lady's ape.' Noddy.—3. An impudent, mischievous person, an *imp*; a term of reproach. 'Boys, apes, braggarts.' Shak.—4. Sometimes used as a term of endearment. 'Poor ape, how thou sweetest!' Shak.—5. An imitator, in any sense, something that resembles. 'O sleep, thou ape of death.' Shak.—To lead *ape* in hell, the

employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world.

I must dance barefoot on your wedding-day,
And for your love to her land apes in hell.

Shak.

Ape (ap), v.t. pret. & pp. *aped*; ppr. *aping*. To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions; as, weak persons are always prone to ape their betters.

Came on the strippling! How he apes his sire!
Ambitiously contentious.

Addison.

Apeak (a-pék'), adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point. See *PEAK*.] 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce. *Johanson*.—2. Naut. perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak* when the cable is drawn so tight as to bring the ship directly over it, and the ship is then said to be *apeak*. A yard or gaff is said to be *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Spelled also *Apeak*.

Ape-bearer (áp-bár-ér), n. A strolling buffoon who bore an ape on his shoulder.
I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.

Shak.

Ape-carrier (áp-kar-ri-ér), n. Same as *Ape-bearer*.
There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier*.

Sir T. Overbury.

Apeak (a-pék'), adv. Same as *Apeak*.

Apeira, v.t. or i. [See *APPAIR*.] To impair; to detract from; to be impaired; to go to ruin. *Chaucer*.

Apellous (a-pel'us), a. [Gr. *a*, without, and *lous*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

Apennine (ap'en-nin), a. [L. *Apenninus*, an adjective form from the Cym. *pen*, Armor. *pena*, W. *pen*, a head, a height.] Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the Gulf of Genoa to the centre of Italy, and thence south-east to the extremity of *Apulia*.

Apespa, **Apepay** (a-pep'si-a, a-pep'si), n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pepso*, to digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

Aper (áp'er), n. One who apees.

Aperon (a-per-si), n. [Fr.] A survey or sketch; an outline; a rough estimate.

Aperient (a-pé'ri-ent), a. [L. *aperiens*, *aperiens*, part of *aperio*, to open.] In medicine, purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

Aperient (a-pé'ri-ent), n. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Aperitive (a-per-it-iv), a. [Fr. *aperitif*, from L. *aperio*, to open.] Same as *Aperient*.

Aperit (a-pé'ri), a. [L. *aperitus*, pp. of *aperio*, to open.] Open; evident; undisguised. 'Aperit confessions.' *Petherby*.

The proceedings may be *aperit*, and ingenious, and candid, and agreeable.

Donne.

Aperio (a-pé'ri-on), n. [L. *aperio*, from *aperio*, to open.] 1. The act of opening; the state of being opened. 'Either by rupture or *aperio*.' *Wissmann*. [Rare.]—2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage. 'Aperio, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets.' *Sir H. Wotton*.

Aperity (a-pé'ri-ti), adv. Openly.

In all their discourses of him (Richard III.) they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *aperity*, insinuate this deformity.

Sir G. Buck.

Aperitiveness (a-pé'ri-nes), n. Openness. [Rare.]

Aperitor (a-pé'ri-or), n. [L. from *aperio*, to open.] In anat. a muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

Aperture (áp'er-túr), n. [L. *apertura*, from *aperio*, to open.] 1. The act of opening.—2. An opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance. 'An aperture between the mountains.' *Gilpin*.—3. In geom. the space between two right lines, forming an angle.—4. In optics, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of microscopes is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed; as, a microscope of 100° aperture. *Goodrich*.—5. Opening, hole, orifice, perforation, passage, gap, cleft.

Apéry (áp'er-í), n. 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping. [Rare.]

It [travels] makes a wise man better and a fool worse. Thus gains nothing but the gay sights, vice, comic gestures, and the *apery* of a country.

Feldthorn.

Apetalous (a-pet'al-ús), n. pl. [See *APETALOUS*.]

Plants destitute of petals. In the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, are absent. They are called also *Incompletas*, and are divided into the *Monochlamydeæ*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, &c., and the *Achlamydeæ*, in which calyx and corolla are both absent, as in the willows, oaks, &c.

Apetalous (a-pet'al-us), a. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a flower leaf or petal.] In bot. having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*.

Apetalousness (a-pet'al-us-nes), n. The state of being apetalous.

Apex (á'pek), n. pl. *Apices*, *Apexes* (á'pi-sés, á'pek-séz). [L. *apex*, pl. *apices*.] The tip, point, or summit of anything. (a) In bot. the end farthest from the point of attachment, or base of an organ. (b) In geom. the angular point of a cone or conic section; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

Apherensis (a-fé're-ns), n. [Gr. *aphaírensis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *háireis*, to take.] 1. In gram. the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, 'mid for *amid*.—2. In med. the removal of anything noxious.—3. In surg. amputation. Written also *Apherensis*.

Aphanesite (a-fan'é-sit), n. [See *APHANESITE*, *APHANITE*.] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals.

Aphaniptera (af-an-í'p-tér-a), n. pl. [Gr. *aphanés*, indistinct—a, priv., *phainó*, to appear, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of apterous, haustellate insects, coextensive with the family *Pulicidae*, having indistinct rudimentary wings. It is composed of the different species of fleas.

Aphanipterous (af-an-í'p-tér-us), a. Destitute of conspicuous wings; pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*.

Aphanistic (af-an-ís'tik), a. [Gr. *aphanés*.] In mineral. indistinct.

Aphanite (af'an-it), n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phainó*, to appear.] Compact amphibole, a mineral consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar so intimately intermixed as to be individually undistinguishable, whence the name.

Aphelion (a-fé'll-on), n. pl. *Aphelia* (a-fé'll-a). [Gr. *apo*, from, and *hélíos*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

Aphellan (a-fel'an), n. The name of a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

Apherensis (a-fé'rě-ns), n. Same as *Apherensis*.

Aphides, **Aphids** (áf'i-déz, af'i-dé), n. pl. Plant-lice; a family of homopterous insects, having for its type the genus *Aphis*. They are all injurious to vegetation, living on the juices of plants, which they suck with their beaks. Almost every species of plants supports a different variety of these insects, which reside on it in immense numbers. They produce gall excrescences on leaves. See *APHIS*.

Aphidian (a-fid'i-an), n. An insect of the family *Aphides*.

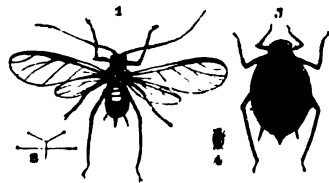
Aphidian (a-fid'i-an), a. Pertaining to the *Aphis* or *Aphides*.

Aphidivorous (af-i-div'ú-sus), a. [*Aphis*, *aphidis*, an *aphis*, and L. *vor*, to eat.] Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the *aphis* or plant-lice.

Aphilanthropy (a-fil-an'thró-pl), n. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *philanthropia*—*philos*, to love, and *anthrōpos*, man.] 1. Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence.—2. In med. the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

Aphis (á'fis), n. pl. *Aphides* (áf'i-déz). [A term of modern origin, perhaps derived from Gr. *aphysso*, to draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-lice; a puocoon or vine-fetter; one of the insects of the genus *Aphis*, family *Aphidæ*. The species are very numerous and destructive; the *A. rosæ* lives on the rose; the *A. fabæ* on the bean; the *A. humuli* is injurious to the hop, the *A. lanigera* or woolly *aphis* equally so to apple-trees. The *aphides* are furnished with an infected beak, and feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the abdomen usually ends in two horn-like tubes, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The *aphides* illu-

trate parthenogenesis; hermaphrodite forms produced from eggs produce viviparous wingless forms, which again produce others like themselves, and thus multiply during



Aphides.

Wheat Plant-lice (*Aphis granaria*).—1, 2, Male, enlarged and natural size. 3, 4, Wingless Female, enlarged and natural size.

summer, one individual giving rise to millions. Winged sexual forms appear late in autumn, the females of which, being impregnated by the males, produce eggs.

Aphlogistic (af-lo-jis'tik), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phlogistos*, inflammable.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which the wick, usually of platinum wire, is kept constantly red hot by the slow combustion of alcohol, heated by the wire itself.

Aphnology (af-nól'o-jí), n. [Gr. *aphnos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology.

The title ought to have been *Aphnology*. *Aphnas*, or *aphenos*, expresses wealth in the largest sense of general abundance and well-being.

Sir W. Herschel.

Aphonia, **Aphony** (a-fó-ni-a, af'ó-ni), n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phónē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.

Aphonous (af'ó-nus), a. [See *APHONIA*.] Destitute of voice.

Aphorism (af'or-izm), n. [Gr. *aphorismos*, a short pithy sentence, from *aphorizō*, to mark out, to define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; a maxim; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The three commentators on Hippocrates have given the same definition of an *aphorism*, namely, 'a succinct saying; comprehending a complete statement.' The first *aphorism* of Hippocrates is, 'Life is short, but art is long.'

Fleming.

—*Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *Apophthegm*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Byword*, *Saw*, all concur in expressing a short pregnant saying, generally in one sentence. *Aphorism*, a truth pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters. It is the brief statement of a doctrine. 'Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues.' 'Malignities are cured by nature, not by remedies,' are *aphorisms*. *Axiom*, a statement claiming to be considered as a self-evident truth relating to pure science, frequently assumed as a basis for argument or demonstration; as, 'A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points.' 'Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.' *Maxim*, a truth, though not so definite as the axiom, yet equally acceptable to the mind, and referring rather to practical than to abstract truth, as to morals, policy, conduct, and the like. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than an aphorism, and is the basis of a rule for conduct. It differs from a precept in that the latter is a direct injunction, whereas a maxim is the mere statement of a truth from which a precept may be deduced. 'Honesty is the best policy.' 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich,' are *maxims*. *Apophthegm* is in common matters what the aphorism is in higher. It is essentially a terse saying that makes on us a vivid impression. Thus, 'God helps them that help themselves.'

He that fights and runs away
May fight again another day.

are *apophthegms*. *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage*, however, refers generally to a specific truth, and is conveyed directly. 'Necessity has no law.' 'Adversity is the best teacher,' or, as the Greeks put it, 'What-ever hurts us instructs us,' are *adages*. The *proverb* is usually allegorical, conveying a

general truth to a figure based on a specific instance, and is generally more vulgar than the adage. "Burned halves dread the fire," "Old birds are not to be caught with chaff," "Too many cooks spoil the broth," are proverbs. *Synonym* differs from adage and proverb in that it rarely conveys any important sentiment, and of later times has assumed a contemptuous meaning. A saw is properly the saying of a particular neighbourhood, and is often vulgar and obliging to ignorance or superficiality.

Aphorismatic (af-er-is-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *aphorismic*.

Aphorismar (af-er-is-mär), *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. "The tribe of aphorismers," *Adams*.

Aphorismic (af-er-is-mik), *a.* Relating to or containing aphorisms.

The style of *Joan* is a sort of motto the use of which is a sort of business of thought and expression. When he gets out of the aphorismal matter into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the monotony of the English. *Coleridge*

Aphorist (af-er-lat), *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

We took the occasion of further clearing and justifying what he had written against the aphorism. *De Voltaire*

Aphoristic, **Aphoristical** (af-er-lat'ik, af-er-lat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling aphorisms, containing aphorisms, in the form of an aphorism, in the form of short unconnected sentences, as, an *aphoristic* style.

The method of the book is aphoristic. *De Quincey*

Aphoristically (af-er-lat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

These being carried down seldom with a cure, as Hippocrates aphoristically tells us. *Horace*

Aphorize (af-er-iz), *v.* To make aphorisms. *Coleridge*

Aphris (af-ris), *n.* [Gr *aphros*, froth.] A sub-variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar, popularly known as *foam* or *foam-spar*, or curving in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales, of a pearly lustre, and is connected by insensible shades with *argentine*.

Aphrisite (af-ris-it), *n.* [Gr *aphris*, to foam, *aphros*, foam, from its appearance.] A variety of *limestone*.

Aphrodisiac, **Aphrodisiacal** (af-ro-diz'ik, af-ro-diz'ik-al), *a.* [Gr *aphrodisia*, aphrodisia, venereal from *Aphrodite*, goddess of love among the Greeks.] Exciting venereal desire, increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

Aphrodisiacs (af-ro-diz'ik), *n.* Food or medicine believed to be capable of exciting sexual desire.

Aphrodite (af-ro-diz'), *n.* [Gr *Aphrodite*, the goddess of love, Venus, from *aphros*, the foam of the sea.] 1. The Greek name of the goddess of love called by the Romans *Venus*. She is supposed to have originated from the foam of the sea. 2. A variety of *meorichium*. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. 3. A beautiful genus of *anemone*, with silky hair and bristles. See *SEA HOUSE*.

Aphthæ (af-thæ), *n.* pl. [Gr *aphthæ*] In and small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate, resembling particles of curdled milk. Commonly called *thrush* or *St. John's*.

Aphthitæ (af-thi'tæ), *n.* *Prismatoidæ* *glauber* salt.

Aphthong (af-thong), *n.* [Gr *a*, priv., and *thong*, sound.] A letter or combination of letters which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound. [Rare]

Aphthous (af-thous), *a.* [See *APTHOUS*.] In and pertaining to thrush, of the nature of thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

Aphyllæ (af-yil'), *n.* pl. [See *APHYLLÆ*.] A section of cryptogamic plants without true leaves, generally called *Thallophytes*, comprising lichens, fungi, and algae.

Aphyllous, **Aphyllous** (af-yil'ous, or af-yil'ous), *a.* [Gr *a*, neg., and *phyllon*, *l. folium*, a leaf.] In and destitute of leaves applied to the group of cryptogamic plants called *thallophytes*, which are without true leaves. Applied also to flowering plants that are destitute of leaves, like some *ephorbia*.

Aphylous (af-yil'ous), *n.* pl. [L. *aphylus*, paraly.] A term sometimes used to designate the next order (mbelliferæ) which use.

Aptarian (ap-i'ti-an), *a.* Relating to bees.

Aptarian (ap-i'ti-an), *n.* A bee-keeper, an *apiarist*.

Aptarist (ap-i'ti-rist), *n.* One who keeps an

apiary, one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees, a *bee-master*.

Apiary (ap-i-ri), *n.* [L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept, a stand or shed for bees.

Apical (ap'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the apex or tip, belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.

Apices, **Apices**, pl. of *apex* (which see).

Apician (ap-i-shan), *a.* [From *Apician*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling *Apicius*, relating to culinary or delicate viands, peculiarly refined or dainty as regards cookery.

Apicillary (ap-i-sha-ri), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, apex.] Situated at or near the apex.

Apiculate, **Apiculated** (ap-i-sha-lit, ap-i-sha-lit-ed), *a.* [L. *apex*, *apicis*, a sharp point.] In and tipped with a short and abrupt point applied to a leaf or any other part which is minutely terminated by a distinct point.

Apiculture (ap-i-kyul-tür), *n.* The art of managing bees in hives, *bee-keeping*.

Apiculus (ap-i-sha-lus), *n.* [L. *dim. of apex*.] Is but a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond the leaf.

Apices (ap'is), *adv.* [From *a*, and *pice*.] To each, as the apex of each, as, *here is an average apices*, &c. Each by itself, by the individual, as, they cost a shilling *apices*.

Apicose (ap-i-shos), *adv.* In *pice*.

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comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck mole, the porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, &c. The young are born at a much more immature stage of development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and have, in most cases, to be fed by the mother herself upon the teats, whilst the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Apinastic (ap-in-as'tik), *a.* [Gr *a*, priv., and *pinastis*, to wander.] Is *apinastic*, not accompanied with aberration, corrective of aberration, specifically applied to reflectors, lenses, and combinations of them, capable of transmitting light without spherical aberration. — *Apinastic lens*, a lens having the proper figure and constructed of different media to correct the effects of the unequal refrangibility of the different rays.

Apinastic telescope or *microscope*, an instrument having two or more lenses so combined as to correct the aberration of light. This they effect by neutralizing or compensating the aberrations of each other.

Apinastism (ap-in-as'tizm), *n.* Is *apinastism*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

Apinastic (ap-in-as'tik), *a.* [Gr *a*, priv., and *pinastis*, to wander.] Not *pinastic*, not easily moulded.

Apinon (ap-in-on), *n.* [Fr., the state of being perpendicular or true to the plumb-line, perpendicularity, *enfil*, *perpendicular*.] A self-correction springing from perfect self-confidence, assurance.

Apinon (ap-in-on), *n.* [Gr *apinon*, from *apinon*, simple.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedra, with rhombic faces.

Apinon (ap-in-on), *n.* [Gr *apinon*, simple, and *apinon*, a cutting.] In every simple cutting or incision.

Apinon (ap-in-on), *n.* [L. *Gr* *apinon*.] An ornament carried on the stem of ancient Greek and Roman ships. It was frequently shaped like a

plume of feathers. The *apinon* rose immediately behind the sternman, and served when of considerable size in some degree to protect him from wind and rain.

Apinon (ap-in-on), *n.* [Gr *apinon*, *Apinon*, from its dirty grey colour, a priv., and *pinon*, to wash.] The sea-hare, a genus of gastropodous molluscs, of the order *Tectibranchiata*. Some of the species have the power of discharging a fluid of a deep purple colour, by which when in danger, they can discolor the water for a considerable distance around. A *depilatory* sea-hare, is found in the European seas adhering to rocks, and it was long sup-



Apinon, from British Museum

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and prophecy; the patron of physicians, shepherds, and founders of cities. He invented the harp or lyre, and was the father of *Æsculapius*.—*Apollo Belvidere*, a celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame, and one of the finest pieces of sculpture extant. It was discovered among the ruins of ancient Antium in the reign of Nero.

Apollyon (a-pol'yon), *n.* [Gr. *apollyōn*, destroying, *pnr.* of *apollyō*, to destroy utterly—*apo*, from, or utterly, and *ollyōn*, to destroy.] The destroyer; a name used (Rev. ix. 11) for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

Apologetic, Apologetical (a-pol'o-jet'ik, a-pol'o-jet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *apologētikos*, from *apologēma*, to speak in defence of—*apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defence, or by way of apology; excusing; as, an *apologetic* essay.

Apologetically (a-pol'o-jet'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of apology or excuse.

Apologetics (a-pol'o-jet'iks), *n.* [See **APOLOGISTIC**.] That branch of theology which has for its object a systematic arrangement of those external and internal evidences of Christianity, or of the Holy Scriptures, by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.

Apologist (a-pol'o-jist), *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defence of another.

Apologize (a-pol'o-jiz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *apologized*; ppr. *apologizing*. To make an apology; to write or speak in favour, or to make excuse; to plead in defence; followed by *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

Apologise (a-pol'o-jiz), *v.t.* To make or write an apology for; to defend.

Therefore the Christians, in his time, were *apologized* by Pline the second. *Dr. G. Benson.*

Apologiser (a-pol'o-jiz-er), *n.* One who makes an apology or defends.

Apologue (ap'o-log), *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; an allegory; a story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the *parable* is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability; an *apologue* may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. *Æsop's* fables are good examples of apologies.

Apologuer (ap'o-log-er), *n.* One who writes apologies; a fabler. *Burton.*

Apology (a-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *apologia*, a defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. Something said or written in defence or justification of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; defence; justification; vindication.

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson.*

Bishop Watson's '*Apology for the Bible*' is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall.*

2. An acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act; as, he made a handsome *apology* for his rudeness.—3. Something that only serves a purpose in the lack of better; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens.*

Apomecometer (ap'o-mé-kom'et-er), *n.* [See **APOMECOMETRY**.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed in accordance with the principles which govern the sextant.

Apomecometry (ap'o-mé-kom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, *mékos*, distance, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring things distant.

Aponeuography (ap'o-nū-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* A description of aponeuroses.

Aponeurology (ap'o-nū-rōl'o-ji), *n.* 1. The anatomy of aponeuroses.—2. A treatise on aponeuroses.

Aponeurosis (ap'o-nū-rō'sis), *n.* pl. *Aponeuroses* (ap'o-nū-rō'séz). [Gr. *aponeurōsis*—*apo*, from, and *neurōn*, a nerve, because

formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nerves. See **NERVE**.] A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibres. Some are continuous with muscular fibre, and differ from tendons, of which they are the expansions, only in being flat; others surround the voluntary muscles and keep them in their places; others protect large arteries.

Aponeurotic (ap'o-nū-rōt'ik), *a.* Relating to the aponeuroses.

Aponeurotomy (ap'o-nū-rōt'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, *neurōn*, a nerve, and *tōmē*, a cutting.] Dissection of the aponeuroses.

Apopemptic (ap-o-pemp'tik), *a.* [Gr. *apopemptikos*, valedictory—*apo*, from, and *pempō*, to send.] Sung or addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country; valedictory.

Apopemptic (ap-o-pemp'tik), *n.* A song or hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure to his own country.

Apopetalous (ap-o-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *E. petal* (which see).] In bot. having the leaves of the perianth-whorl not coherent but free; elautheropetalous. *Sachs.*

Apophasis (a-po'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phasis*, form of speech.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which the speaker seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate; as, 'I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should you could not refute.'

Apophlegmatic (ap'o-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phlegma*, phlegm. See **PHLEGMATIC**.] In *med.* having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Apophlegmatism (ap'o-fleg'mat-izm), *n.* 1. Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—2. The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

Apophthegm (ap'o-them), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phthegma*, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Written also *Apothegm*.

Of Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongues it may be sufficient to say that he has founded an *aphorism* with an *apophthegm*. *Macaulay.*

—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under **APHORISM**.

Apophthegmatic, Apophthegmatical (ap'o-theg-mat'ik, ap'o-theg-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; containing an apophthegm or apophthegms; sententious.—2. Given to the use of apophthegms. Written also *Apothegmatic, Apothegmatical*.

Apophthegmatist (ap'o-theg-mat-ist), *n.* A collector or maker of apophthegms. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Apophthegmatize (ap'o-theg-mat-iz), *v.i.* To utter apophthegms, or short instructive sentences.

Apophyge (a-po-fi-je), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phygē*, flight.] In *arch.* the part of a column where it springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto. It is sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column.

Apophyllite (a-po-fi-lit or ap'o-fi-lit), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phyllon*, a leaf; so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly lustre. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body it separates into thin laminae like se-lenite. It exfoliates also under the blow-pipe. From its peculiar lustre it is sometimes called *Ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of lime and potash, and also contains fluorine.

Apophyllous (a-po-fi-lus or ap'o-fi-lus), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. having a single perianth-whorl with free leaves; elautherophyllous. *Sachs.*

Apophysis (a-po-fi-sis), *n.* pl. *Apophyses* (a-po-fi-séz). [Gr. —*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] 1. In *anat.* a process or regular prominence or swelling; a prominent part of a bone, forming a continuous part of the body of the bone, in distinction from *epiphysis* (which see).—2. In bot. a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in *Splachnum*.

Apoplectic, Apoplethical (ap-o-plek'tik, ap-o-plek'tik-al), *a.* [See **APOPLEXY**.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic fit*.—2. Predisposed to apoplexy;

as, an *apoplectic* habit of body.—3. Serving to cure apoplexy.

Apoplectic (ap-o-plek'tik), *n.* A person affected with apoplexy.

Apoplex (ap'o-pleks), *n.* Apoplexy. 'Replections, *apoplex*, intestate death.' *Dryden.* [Poetical.]

Apoplexet (ap'o-plekst), *a.* Affected with apoplexy or paralysis. 'Sure that sense is *apoplexet*.' *Shak.*

Apoplexions (ap-o-plek'shus), *a.* Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy. 'Apoplexions and other congenerous diseases.' *Arbutnot.*

Apoplexy (ap'o-plek-si), *n.* [Gr. *apoplexia*, a being disabled in body or mind by a stroke, *apoplexy*—*apo*, from, and *pleōo*, to strike.] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain. The premonitory symptoms of this dangerous disease are drowsiness, giddiness, dulness of hearing, frequent yawning, disordered vision, noise in the ears, vertigo, &c. It is accompanied with speechlessness, stertorous breathing, heavy sleep, and slow pulse. It is most frequent between the ages of fifty and seventy. Apoplexy is now used by many writers to mean any sudden engorgement or effusion of blood into an organ or tissue; hence we speak of *cerebral, pulmonary, renal, cutaneous, &c.* *apoplexy*. Sunstroke is sometimes termed *heat apoplexy*.

Aporia (a-pō-ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *aporía*, difficulty, doubt, from *apores*, without passage—*a*, priv., and *poros*, way or passage.] 1. In *rhet.* a real or professed doubting or being at a loss where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter.—2. In *med.* febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness, from obstructed perspiration or the stoppage of any natural secretion.

Aporon, Aporime (ap'o-rim, ap'o-rim), *n.* [See **APORIA**.] A problem difficult to be resolved.

Aporosa (ap-o-rō-sa), *n.* pl. [Gr. *apores*, without passage.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the 'corallum' or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures.

Aporose (ap-o-rō-sa), *a.* Not porous; more specifically, belonging to those corals called *Aporosa*.

Aporthais (ap-or-thā-is), *n.* [Gr. *aporthēō*, to flow away; name suggested by its spout-like form.] A genus of marine gasteropod molluscs, family Cerithiidae, containing the well-known pelican's foot or spout-shell (*A. pes-pelicanus*).

Aposepalous (ap-o-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *E. sepal* (which see).] Same as *Apotepalous*.

Aposepidin (ap-o-sep'i-din), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *sepidon*, putrefaction.] Leucin (which see).

Apoteopsals (ap'o-si-ō-pē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apoteōpsis*—*apo*, from, and *siōpsā*, to be silent.] In *rhet.* reticency or suppression, as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, anger, or mere effect, suddenly breaks off his discourse before it is ended; or speaks of a thing when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood; as, his character is such—but it is better I should not speak of that.

Apostasis (a-pos'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. See **APOSTASY**.] 1. In *old med.* the termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to metastasis, or the termination by transfer to some other part. Hence.—2. In *anat.* imposthume, or abscess.—3. The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones.

Apostasy (a-pos'ta-si), *n.* [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and *stas*, to stand.] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that . . . faith which any person has professed himself to hold. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *med.* apostasis (which see).

Apostata (a-pos'ta-ta), *n.* An apostate.

Apostate (a-pos'tat), *n.* [Gr. *apostata*. See **APOSTASY**.] 1. One who has forsaken the church, sect, or profession to which he before adhered: in its original sense applied to one who has abandoned his religion, but

correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.—*Convers. Freshlyte, Apostata, Pervert.* See under **CONVERT**.

Apostate (a-pos'tāt), *a.* False; traitorous. *The apostate lord.* Macaulay.

Apostate (a-pos'tāt), *v.t.* To apostatize.

Had Peter been truly inspired by God, . . . he would not have apostatized from his purpose. Fuller.

Apostatical (ap-o-stat'ik-al), *a.* After the manner of an apostate. 'An heretical and apostatical church.' Bp. Hall.

Apostatize (a-pos'tā-tīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apostatized*; ppr. *apostatizing*. To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

He apostatized from his old faith in fact, took to believing in semblances. Carlyle.

Apostaxis (ap-o-stak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, from, and *stasis*, to drop.] 1. In *old med.* the dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—2. In bot., an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

Apostemate (a-pos'tē-māt), *v.t.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

Apostemation (a-pos'tē-mā'shon), *n.* The formation of an abscess; the process of gathering into an abscess. Written corruptly *Impostemation*.

Apostematous (ap-o-tem'at-us), *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an abscess.

Aposteme (ap'o-tem), *n.* [Gr. *apostēma*, distance, a large deep-seated ulcer—*apo*, from, and *histēmi*, to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. Written also corruptly *Imposteme*.

A posteriori (a-pos'tē-ri-ō-ri), [L. *posterior*, after.] A phrase denoting a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences, or facts, whereby we reach the causes; inductive; opposed to a *priori*.

Apothema (ap'o-tem), *n.* Same as *Aposteme*.

Apostil, **Apostill** (a-pos'til), *n.* [Fr. *apostille*. See **POSTIL**.] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

Apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* [Gr. *apostolos*, one sent forth, a messenger, in New Testament Gr. an apostle—*apo*, forth, and *stello*, to send.]

1. A person deputed to execute some important business; but specifically, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias, *Acts* i. 26. The title of apostle is applied to Christ himself, *Heb.* iii. 1. In the primitive ages of the church other ministers were called *apostles*, *Rom.* xvi. 7. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith in different parts of the world. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles*.—2. In *law*, a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court; a sense which belonged to the L. *apostolus* among the Roman jurists.—3. In the *Great Ch.* a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches throughout the year.—4. *Naut.* a knight-head or bollard-limber where hawsers and heavy ropes are lashed.—*Apostles' creed*, a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by the apostles. This creed as it now stands in the liturgy of the English Church is to be found in the works of St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, in the fourth century.—*Apostles' gens*, in the middle ages the apostles were often symbolized under the names of various gens; thus, St. Peter was symbolized by *Jasper*, St. Andrew by *sapphires*, St. John by *emerald*, St. Matthew by *chrysolite*, &c.—*Apostles' ointment*, an ointment formerly used, owing its virtues greatly to the fact that it was composed of twelve ingredients, resins, gums, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., thus corresponding in number to the apostles.—*Apostles' spoon*, a spoon of silver gilt, with a handle terminating in the figure of an apostle, one or more of which formed the usual present of sponsors to the infant at christenings. Thus when Cranmer (*Shak. Hen. VIII.*) declines being sponsor to the prince, the king replies, 'Come, my lord, you would save your spouse.'

Apostleship (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

Apostle-spoon (a-pos'l-spōn), *n.* Same as *Apostles' spoon* (which see under **APOSTLE**). B. Jonson.

Apostolate (a-pos'tol-āt), *n.* 1. The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission. 'When Judas had miscarried, and lost his apostolate.' Jer. Taylor. Specifically.—2. The dignity or office of the pope: the holder of the apostolic see. See under **APOSTOLIC**.

Apostolic, **Apostolical** (ap-o-sol'ik, ap-o-sol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; as, the *apostolic* age. 2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.—*Apostolic Constitutions and Canons*, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the fourth century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.—*Apostolic fathers*, the Christian writers who during any part of their lives were contemporary with the apostles. There are five—Clement, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp.—*Apostolic king*, a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen the founder of the royal line of Hungary, on account of what he accomplished in the spread of Christianity.—*Apostolic see*, the Church of Rome: so called because the popes profess themselves to be the successors of Peter, as the chief of the apostles.—*Apostolic succession*, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them, of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolical orders*), in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day. All Episcopal churches hold theoretically, and the Roman Catholic Church and many members of the English Church strictly, that such succession is essential to the officiating priest, in order that grace may be communicated through his ministrations. But a new race of divines was already rising in the Church of England. In their view the episcopal office was essential to the welfare of a Christian society, and to the efficacy of the most solemn ordinances of religion. To that office belonged certain high and sacred privileges which no human power could give or take away. A church might as well be without the doctrine of the Trinity, or the doctrine of the incarnation, as without the *apostolical orders*; and the Church of Rome, which, in the midst of all her corruptions, had retained the *apostolical orders*, was nearer to primitive purity than those reformed societies which had rashly set up, in opposition to the divine model, a system invented by men. Macaulay.

—*Apostolical church*, the church in the time of the apostles, constituted according to their design; specifically, a name given to the four churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.

Apostolical (ap-o-sol'ik), *n.* 1. A member of one of certain sects which arose at various times: so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads.—2. A priest who obtained a letter from the pope to a vacant benefice.—3. An archbishop.

Apostolically (ap-o-sol'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an apostolical manner.

Apostolicalness (ap-o-sol'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolical or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

Apostolicism (ap-o-sol'ik-sizm), *n.* The quality of being apostolical.

Apostolicality (ap-o-sol'ik-iti), *n.* The quality of being apostolical. [Rare.]

Apostrophe (a-pos'tro-fe), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] 1. In *rhet.* a diversion of speech; a digressive address; strictly, a changing the course of a speech, and making a short address to a person different from those to whom the speech is generally directed, or even to an inanimate object; but often applied to any abrupt interjectional speech. Mark how D'Espréménil . . . produces at the right moment in parliamentary language a pocket crucifix, with the *apostrophe*, 'Will ye crucify him afresh?' Carlyle.

2. In *gram.* (a) the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a sign like a comma, but placed at the top instead of at the foot of the letter, as *call'd* for *called*. (b) The sign used to mark the omission.

Apostrophic (ap-o-s-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

Apostrophize (a-pos'trof-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apostrophized*; ppr. *apostrophizing*. 1. In *rhet.* to address by apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person. Pope.

2. In *gram.* (a) to contract by omitting a letter or letters. (b) To mark with the sign that indicates the omission of a letter.

Apostrophize (a-pos'trof-iz), *v.t.* To make an apostrophe or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophe.

Apostrophy (a-pos'tro-fī), *n.* Same as *Apostrophe*.

Apostume (ap'o-sūm), *n.* Same as *Aposteme*.

Apotactite (ap-o-tak'tit), *n.* [Gr. *apotaktos*, set apart, from *apotatō*, to renounce—*apo*, from, and *tatō*, to ordain.] One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

Apotelesm (a-po'tel-ēzm), *n.* [Gr. *apotelesma*, an effect of the stars, from *apoteleō*, to complete—*apo*, from, and *telos*, the end.] 1. The result or termination of a disease. *Dunglison*.—2. The calculation of a nativity. Bailey.

Apotelesmatic (ap'o-tel-ēz-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *apotelesmatikos*. See **APOTELISM**.] Relating to astrology; teaching by the science of the stars.

Apothecary (a-poth'e-ka-ri), *n.* [L. *apothecarius*, the keeper of a shop, store, or magazine, from Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, from *titēmi*, to place. The Gr. *apothēkē*, we may mention, appears in It. as *bottega*, in Fr. as *boutique*, a shop, in Sp. as *bodega*, a wine cellar.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. Formerly the apothecary merely compounded and dispensed the prescriptions of the physician and surgeon. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to an inferior sort of practitioners, who are licensed to practise medicine and at the same time deal in drugs. The apothecary cannot charge for both advice and medicine, but must make his election and charge for either singly. In Scotland the apothecary, as such, is only a dispenser of drugs.—*Apothecaries' Company*, one of the worshipping companies of London incorporated by royal charter in 1606. It is empowered to grant a qualification to practise medicine.—*Apothecaries' Hall*, the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London where genuine medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—*Apothecaries' weight*, the weight employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight.

Apothecium (ap-o-thē-si-um), *n.* pl. **Apothecia** (ap-o-thē-si-a). [Gr. *apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a case to put anything in, a capsule. See **APOTHECARY**.] In bot. the receptacle of lichens, consisting of the spore-cases or asci, and of the paraphyses or barren threads. It is either expanded in the form of a round horny shield, as in the gymnocarpous lichens, or is contained in a cavity having an orifice through which the spores escape, as in the angiocarpous lichens.

Apothegm (ap'o-thēm), *n.* Same as *Apothegm*.

Apothegmatic, **Apothegmatical** (ap'o-theg-mat'ik, ap'o-theg-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Apothegmatic*, *Apothegmatical*. 'A witty apothegmatical comparison.' T. Warton.

Apotheosis (ap'o-thē-ō'sis or ap-o-thē-ō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apothēsis*—*apo*, away, and *Theos*, God.] Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honour was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome.

A regular custom was introduced, that on the decease of every emperor who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, the senate, by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods; and the ceremonies of his *apotheosis* were blended with those of his funeral. Gibbon.

Apotheosize (ap'o-thē-ō'siz or ap-o-thē-ō-siz), *v.t.* To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Apothesis (a-poth'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apothesis*, a putting back or away—*apo*, away, and *titēmi*, to place.] 1. In *surg.* the reduction of a dislocated bone.—2. In *arch.* a place on the south side of the chancel in the

primitive churches, furnished with shelves for books, vestments, &c.

Apotome, **Apotomy** (a-po-to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *apotomē*, a cutting away—*apo*, from, off, and *tomē*, to cut.] 1 In math the difference between two incommensurable quantities, or which are commensurable only in power. Such is the difference between 1 and $\sqrt{2}$, or the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal.—2 In music, a major semitone.

Apotrepas (a-po-trep-sis), *n.* [Gr., a turning away, aversion—*apo*, from, and *trepō*, to turn.] In med. the resolution of a suppurating tumour.

Apocum (a-po-cum), *n.* [Gr. *apocum*, from *apō*, to throw off by fermenting—*apo*, off, and *co*, to boil.] In med. a decoction in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

Sagitt. rosea Gerth till *apocum* grow cold. *Gay.*

Apocumical (a-po-cum-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apocum.

Appair (ap-pair), *v. t.* [O.E. *apair*, *apair*, *apair*, *apair*, except that prefix is different, from Fr. *para*, L. *par*, worse, and prefix *ap* for l. ad, to.] To impair. 'Gentlewomen which fear neither sunne nor winde for appearing their beautie.' Sir T. Roper.

Appair (ap-pair), *v. t.* To degenerate.

Appall (ap-pal), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *appalled*, *ppr* *appalling*. [Probably, at least in first and second meanings, from *pall*, to grow weak, to weaken. *W pallu*, to fall, pall, failure, decay, loss of energy. In the third sense it may be the same word as O Fr. *appair*, to make pale; l. *to cause to lose vigour, to weaken, reduce, alloy, or destroy*. 'An old appalled wight.' Chaucer. 'All other thine appalled.' Thomson.

Wine, of its own nature, will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* to extremity of cold.

Severely being *appalled* with age, was constrained to keep his chamber. *Shaw.*

2. To depress or discourage with fear, to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks or loses its firmness; to confound with terror; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appall*? *Pope.*

3. To cause to grow pale, to blanch.

The answer that ye made to me, my dear

Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *W. Sh.*

Appal, **Appall** (ap-pal), *v. t.* To dismay, terrify, daunt, frighten, scare.

Appal, **Appall** (ap-pal), *v. t.* To grow faint, to be dismayed. 'Therewith her wraithful courage gan *appall*.' Spenser.

Appal (ap-pal), *n.* Terror, alight, dismay.

Him [Ajax] viewed the Greeks existing; with *appal* The Trojans. *Cromer.*

Appalachian (ap-pa-lach-i-an), *a.* [From *Appalachia*, an Indian tribe.] Pertaining to a chain of mountains in the eastern part of the United States, called also the *Allegheny Mountains*.—*Appalachian tea*, the American name for the leaves of two plants (*Viburnum aceroides* and *Prinos glaber*) sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Appalling (ap-pal-ing), *a.* Calculated to cause dismay or horror, as, an *appalling* accident, an *appalling* sight.

Appallingly (ap-pal-ing-ly), *adv.* In a manner to appal.

Appallment (ap-pal-ment), *n.* State of being appalled, depression occasioned by fear, discouragement through fear.

The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appallment* to the rest. *Bacon.*

Appanage (ap-pa-naj), *n.* [Fr. *appanage*, *appanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son, from O. Fr. *apener*, L. *apener*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread.] 1 In feudal law, an allowance to younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains, from which it was customary for the sons to take their surnames. Hence—2 Whatsoever belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life. Written also *Appanage*, and sometimes *Appanage*.

'I prefer respect to adulation,' said Flora; 'but I fear that respect is not the appanage of such as I am.' *Drummond.*

Appanagist (ap-pa-naj-ist), *n.* A prince to whom an appanage was granted.

Apparail, *v. t.* To prepare.

For there he would her wedding *apparail*. *Chaucer.*

Apparate (ap-pa-rat), *n.* Same as *Apparatus*. 'Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices.' *Sheldon.*

Apparatus (ap-pa-rat-us), *n.* sing and pl., pl. also rarely *Apparatuses* (ap-pa-rat-us-es). [L., from *appare*, to prepare—*ad*, and *pare*, to make ready.] 1 Things provided as means to some end, a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose, more especially, (a) a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment, or for practicing any art, as, chemical apparatus; philosophical apparatus; surgical apparatus, &c. (b) In physics a collection of organs all ministering to the same function, as, the respiratory apparatus, the digestive apparatus. (c) A methodical collection or arrangement of materials for the critical study of a classical author.—*Apparatus Sculptoris*, the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens immediately to the eastward of the large star Fomalhaut, and hardly rising above the horizon in our hemisphere.

Apparel (ap-pa-rel), *n.* [Fr. *apparel*, preparation, furniture, habiliments, *apparelles*, to put together things suitable, to match, to fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *parer*, like, L. L. *par*, to suit, from L. *par*, equal.] 1 Clothing; vesture, garments, dress, external array.

For the *apparel* oft precludes the man. *Shak.*

At public devotion his religious carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

2. An appendage worked in silk and gold, embroidered with ornaments or sacred imagery, sometimes enriched with pearls and precious stones, worn from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century, attached to the alb and other ecclesiastical vestments. *Apparels* either went round the wrist, the bottom edge of the garment, or the collar, and were often quadrangular pieces attached to the end of the manipule, the ends of the stole, or the bottom edge of the dalm.—3 Next, the furniture or equipment of a ship, as masts, rigging, anchors, guns, &c.—4 *Apparel*, dress, clothing, vesture, garments, array, raiment, costume, attire, habiliments.

Apparel (ap-pa-rel), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *appareled*, *ppr* *apparelling*. 1. To dress or clothe.

They which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. *Luke vi. 25.*

2. To set off, to adorn; to deck with external ornaments, to cover with something ornamental, to cover as with garments.

She did *apparel* her *apparel*, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You may have been *appareled* with flowers by loving boys in them, putting into them earth, and sowing seeds of violence. *Bacon.*

3. To furnish with external apparatus; to equip, as, ships *appareled* for sea.

Apparition, **Apparition** (ap-pa-rish-on), *n.* Appearance. 'Vain and gaudy apparitions.' *Sp. Wren.*

Apparent (ap-pa-rant), *a.* [L. *apparens*, *apparens*, *ppr* *apparens*. See *APPARE*.] 1 That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view.

By some *apparent* sign Let us have knowledge at the court of guard. *Shak.*

2. Obvious; plain, evident, indubitable, as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works. [In this sense the adjective is now used predicatively only.]

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Caesar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North.*

3. Appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming, in distinction from true or real; as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun; his anger was only *apparent*.

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary. *Brachet.*

—*Her apparent*, one whose right to an

estate is indefeasible if he survive the ancestor: in distinction from *her presumptive*, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of other children. According to the law of Scotland an *apparent her* is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains *apparent* her until his regular entry, in *devis* *constat*.—*Apparent altitude* of a heavenly body. See *ALTITUDE*.—*Apparent diameter* of a heavenly body is the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angles made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye.—*Apparent figure*, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—*Apparent horizon*, the same as *Visible horizon*. See *HORIZON*.—*Apparent magnitude*. See *MAGNITUDE*.—*Apparent noon*. See *NOON*.—*Apparent place* of a planet, &c., that point in the surface of the celestial sphere where the centre of the luminary appears when seen from the surface of the earth.—*Apparent place* of an object, in optics, that in which it appears when seen in or through glass, water, or other refracting medium, which is commonly different from the true place.—*Apparent place* of the image of an object, in optics, that where the image of an object made by the reflection of a speculum appears to be.—*Apparent time*. See *TIME*.—4 *Apparent*, obvious, clear, distinct, plain, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious.

Apparent (ap-pa-rant), *a.* 1. Her *apparent* or presumptive. 'I'll draw it [my sword] as *apparent* to the crown.' *Shak.* Hence—2. *Fig.* one who has a claim to something.

Next to myself, and my young lover, he's *apparent* to my heart. *Shak.*

Apparently (ap-pa-rant-ly), *adv.* 1. Openly; evidently.

I would not spare my brother in this case, if he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shak.*

2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

Apparentness (ap-pa-rant-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent, plainness to the eye or the mind; visibility; obviousness.

Apparition (ap-pa-rish-on), *n.* [See *APPARE*.] 1. The act of appearing or coming into sight, appearance, visibility. 'The sudden apparition of the Spaniards.' *Prescott*.—2. The thing appearing, a visible object, a form. 'A glorious apparition of strength and beauty.' *Edin. Rev.* Specifically—3. A ghost, a spectre, a visible spirit, this is now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and apparitions, where-with minds fright them into compliance. *Lubbock.*

4. In astron. the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured opposed to occultation.

Apparitional (ap-pa-rish-on-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apparition or apparitions.

Apparitor (ap-pa-rish-on), *n.* [L., from *appare*, to attend. See *APPARE*.] 1 In Rom. antiq. any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—2. *Eccl.* a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, the lowest ecclesiastical officer.

They swallowed all the Roman *apparitors* from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ascham.*

3. The bandle in a university, who carries the mace.

Appay (ap-pa), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *appayer*, *appayer*; L. *appayere*, *appayere*, to pay—L. *ad*, to, and *parare*, to pacify, from *par*, peace. See *PAY*.] To pay, to satisfy, to content.

Well *appayed* she was her bird to find. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Appeach (ap-pach), *v. t.* [Same as *impeach*, but with a different prefix. See *IMPEACH*.] 1. To impeach.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Somers, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

2. To censure, to reproach, to accuse. 'And oft of error did himself *appeach*.' *Spenser*.—**Appeachment** (ap-pach-ment), *n.* An accusation, charge exhibited.

The duke's answer to his *appeachment*, in number thirteen, I had very diligently and civilly received. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Appeal (ap-pal), *v. t.* [Fr. *appeler*, to call, to summon, to address, from l. *appellare*, to call, to address, to appeal to.] 1. To call,

as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like; to make an appeal or earnest entreaty.

Force . . . upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to which for relief, is the state of war. *Locke.*

2. In law, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I appeal unto Caesar. Acts xiv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts. 'I appeal to the Scriptures in the original.' *Horsley.*

Appeal (ap-pel'), v. t. 1. To call; to summon; to challenge. [Rare.]

Man to man will I appeal the Norman to the lists. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In law, (a) to remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement a party may appeal before trial.

Causes of any importance were appealed from the Sculdasce to the Gastsaldo. *Brougham.*

(b) To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution for some heinous offence; as, to appeal a person of felony. 'I appeal you of murder.' *B. Jonson.* See **APPEAL**, n. 2 (d). — 3.† To address; to offer up, as an appeal.

They took their ready way

Unto the church their prayers to appeal. *Spenser.*

Appeal (ap-pel'), n. [Fr. *appel*. See the verb.] 1. An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like; a supplication; an entreaty; as, an appeal for help; an appeal for mercy. — 2. In law, (a) the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, in order that the latter may revise, and, if it seem needful, reverse or amend the decision of the former. By the English Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 a new court, specially called the Court of Appeal, was constituted to take the place of the Exchequer Chamber and the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and for other appellate purposes. The highest court of appeal in Scotland in civil causes is the Court of Session; its judgments may be appealed to the House of Lords. (b) The mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (c) The right of appeal; as, he has always his appeal to the higher court. (d) Formerly a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indolent, or pardoned, the appellant raising an action (it had to be brought within a year) and demanding the punishment of the accused, who had either to submit to a first trial by jury or could demand a trial by wager of battle.

He was threatened with an appeal of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman. *Macaulay.*

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

Now shall the sacred character of king Be urged to shield me from thy bold appeal. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision; as, in an oath a person makes an appeal to the Deity for the truth of his declaration. — 5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an appeal to arms. *Kent.*

Appealable (ap-pel'-a-bl), a. 1. Liable to be appealed; removable to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is appealable. — 2. Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal; applied to persons; as, a criminal is appealable for manslaughter.

Appellant (ap-pel'-ant), n. One who appeals; an appellant.

This is the day appointed for the combat; And ready are the appellant and defendant. *Shak.*

Appeller (ap-pel'-er), n. One who appeals; an appeller.

I should become an appeller, or every bishop's espie. *Fenn.*

Appear (ap-pēr'), v. t. [L. *appareo*, to appear—*ad*, to, and *parere*, to come forth, to show one's self; kindred with *pario*, to produce.] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be or become visible to the eye.

And God said, Let the dry land appear. Gen. i. 9.

The angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

2. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried.

We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; to be clear or made clear by evidence.

It doth not yet appear what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

4. To seem; to have a certain semblance or appearance; to look like; as, he appeared to be tipsy; it appears to me that this is unalike.

They disfigure their faces that they may appear unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

5.† To be understood. 'Do I now appear?' *Coltrane.*

Appear (ap-pēr'), n. Appearance. 'The sun's appear.' *J. Fletcher.*

Appearance (ap-pēr'-ans), n. 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, the appearance of the sun above the horizon. — 2. A coming into the presence of a person or persons; exhibition of the person; as, his sudden appearance surprised me; he made his first appearance on the stage. — 3. The thing seen; a phenomenon; sometimes, specifically, something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition; as, an appearance in the sky.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloses such appearances as will not lie even in (that is, fit into or agree with) any model extant. *Glanville.*

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; apparent likeness; as, we are often deceived by appearances. — 5. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure; as, a man of noble appearance.

(1) now am come to see of whom such noise Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey. If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton.*

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his appearance in the world as an historian, an artist, or an orator. — 7.† Seeming; probability; likelihood. 'There is that which hath no appearance.' *Bacon.* — 8. In law, (a) the coming into court of either of the parties; the being present in court; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process either by himself or by his attorney, recorded by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (b) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defence in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defence, he is said to have appeared. — To put in an appearance, to appear in person. — SYN. Coming, arrival, presence, semblance, pretence, air, look, manner, mien, figure, aspect.

Appearer (ap-pēr'-er), n. One who or that which appears; specifically, he who or that which appears supernaturally or with a supernatural purpose or influence.

Owls and ravens are ominous appeareers, and presignify unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne.*

Appearingly (ap-pēr'-ing-ly), adv. Apparently; seemingly.

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his appearingly bare and sapless root. *Bp. Hall.*

Appeasable (ap-pēr'-a-bl), a. Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

Appeasableness (ap-pēr'-a-bl-ness), n. The quality of being appeasable.

Appease (ap-pēr'), v. t. pret. & pp. *appeased*; ppr. *appearing*. [Fr. *apaiser*, to pacify—*a*, from L. *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *paie* (Fr. *paix*), L. *paix*, *pacis*, peace. Comp. *appay*, of which the elements are the same.] To make quiet; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to calm; to pacify; to reconcile; as, to appease the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to appease hunger or thirst.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee, But thou wilt be avenged on my misdeeds, Yet execute thy wrath in me alone. *Shak.*

SYN. To pacify, quiet, conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, calm, allay, hush, cool, soothe, tranquillize.

Appeasement (ap-pēr'-ment), n. The act of appeasing, or state of being appeased, or in peace. 'For its appeasement and mitigation.' *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appeasement. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Appearer (ap-pēr'-er), n. One who appeases or pacifies.

Appensive (ap-pēr'-iv), a. Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

Appellancy (ap-pel'-an-si), n. Appeal; capability of appeal.

Appellant (ap-pel'-ant), n. [See **APPEAL**.] 1. One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. — 2. One who prosecutes another for a crime. — 3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

Answer thy appellant. . . . Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Shak.*

4. *Scots*. One who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council.

Appellate (ap-pel'-ant), a. Relating to appeals; appellate. 'The first having an appellate jurisdiction over the second.' *Hallam.*

Appellate (ap-pel'-at), n. A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

Appellate (ap-pel'-at), a. Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals. 'Appellate judges.' *Burke.*

He exercised an appellate jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical disputes. *Brougham.*

Appellation (ap-pel'-shon), n. [L. *appellatio*. See **APPELL**.] 1. The word by which a thing or person is called and known; name; title. — 2.† Appeal.

There is such a noise 't the court . . . with their several voices of citations, appellations, allegations, certificates, &c. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Name, title, denomination, appellative, epithet.

Appellative (ap-pel'-ativ), a. 1. Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; as, hydrochloric is a term appellative of a certain acid. — 2. In gram. common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class; opposed to proper.

Nor is it likely he (St. Paul) would give the common appellative name of 'Books' to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction. *Bp. Bull.*

Appellative (ap-pel'-ativ), n. 1. In gram. a common name in distinction to a proper name; a name standing for a whole class. Thus man is the appellative of the whole human race, fowl of all winged animals, tree of all plants of a particular class, &c. — 2. Title; appellation.

There (in the rosary) also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious appellatives, is prayed to in these words. *Sir Taylor.*

Appellatively (ap-pel'-ativ-ly), adv. In an appellative manner; in gram. according to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used appellatively, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

Appellativeness (ap-pel'-ativ-ness), n. Quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

Appellatory (ap-pel'-a-to-ri), a. Containing an appeal.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Ayliff.*

Appellee (ap-pel'-ē), n. In law, the person against whom an appeal is brought.

Appeller (ap-pel'-er), n. In law, (a) the person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. [This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the appellant.] (b) One who confesses a felony and turns king's evidence against his associates. *Wharton.* (c) One who challenges a jury. *Wharton.*

Appenage (ap-pen'-aj). Same as *Appanage*.

Append (ap-pend'), v. t. [L. *appendo*—*ad*, and *pendo*, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal appended to a record. 'If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are appended.' *Sir T. Brown.* — 2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to subjoin; to annex. 'One hundred passages from the fathers appended in the notes.' *J. H. Newman.*

Appendage (ap-pend'-aj), n. 1. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Sir Taylor.*

2. In bot. a part subordinate to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries to the corolla; more strictly, any part arising from and around the axis, as leaves around the stem. — SYN. Addition, adjunct, concomitant.

Appendance, † **Appendence** (ap-pend'-ans, ap-pend'-ens), n. Something annexed. 'High

a fruit described by old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to ashes when picked, probably the fruit of *Solanum eschscholii*, or of *Olethreutes proreus* — Adams's apple, (a) the lime, (b) a prominence on the throat. See ADAM. — *Apple of discord*, cause of envy and contention, in allusion to the story in the Greek mythology of the golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of discord (Eris), bearing the inscription "for the fairest." Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris so inflamed the jealousy and hatred of Hera to all of the Trojan race that she did not cease her machinations till Troy was destroyed.

Apple (ap'pl), s. i. To form like an apple.
Apple (ap'pl), s. i. To grow into the form of an apple.

One *(trump)* apple above the ground. *Marshall*.
Apple-blight (ap'pl-blit), n. A species of aphid. See APHID.

Apple-brandy, Apple-jack (ap'pl-bran'di, ap'pl-jak), n. A liquor distilled from cider, also called *Cider-brandy*. [American]

Apple-butter (ap'pl-bat'ur), n. A sauce made of apples stewed down in cider. [American]

Apple-corer (ap'pl-hor-er), n. One who or that which removes the core from apples, specifically, an instrument in the form of a long conical tube with a sharpened end which cuts into the fruit, the core passing into the tube. When this is fitted with radial knives it is called an *apple-quarterer*, or *apple-dicer*.

Apple-drink (ap'pl-dring), n. Cider.
Apple-faced (ap'pl-fet), n. Having a round, plump, glowing face, like an apple. "Apple-faced children." *Dickens*.

Apple-graft (ap'pl-graft), n. A union of the apple-tree engrafted.

Apple-jack. See APPLE-BRANDY.

Apple-john (ap'pl-jon), n. A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shriveled and withered.

I am withered like an old apple-john. *Shak*.

Apple-moth (ap'pl-moth), n. The *Tortrix pomonana*, a lepidopterous insect, the larva of which takes up their abode in apples.

Apple-parer (ap'pl-par-er), n. One who or that which pares apples, specifically, an implement of many various forms used for removing the rind from apples.

Apple-pie (ap'pl-pi), n. A pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste. — *Apple-pie* had, a bad made up with the shreds doubled so as to prevent anyone from getting his legs down between them, so called from the apple turnover, a kind of pie in which the crust is turned over the apples so as to render a dish unbecomingly — *Apple-pie* order, an expression used in familiar conversation, denoting perfect order, as, everything in the house was in *apple-pie* order.

Apple-pit (ap'pl-pit), n. An apple-seed.

Apple-quarterer (ap'pl-kwarter-er), n. One who or that which divides apples into quarters, specifically, an instrument of various forms (one of which is described under APPLE-CORER) used for this purpose.

Apple-scoop (ap'pl-skop), n. A scoop or sieve in shape of a hollow oblong, formed of bone or ivory, sometimes of silver or wood, formerly used much as the fruit-knife is now used for eating apples. It was about 7 or 8 inches in length, often highly decorated, and of very fanciful design.

Some upon the base in honey's pleasant cell,
Mingling their apple-scoops of bone the while. *Clay*

Apple-slice (ap'pl-sik-er). See APPLE-CORER.

Apple-squire (ap'pl-skwi), n. [From apple, the forbidden fruit, and squire.] 1. A pimp, a boy gallant; a page who waited on women of bad character. "Cat-purser, Harp, bewds, whorrs, pimps, panders, and Apple-squires." *Four Satire*. — 2. A wit.

Apple-tree (ap'pl-tri), n. A tree of the

genus *Pyrus*, nat. order Rosaceae. The fruit of this tree, called a pome (which see), is indefinitely various, and new varieties are being annually introduced. The crab-apple (*Pyrus Malus*) is the original kind, from which all others have sprung. The wood is hard, durable, and fine-grained, and much used in turnery, that of the crab-tree is used for the teeth of marine-wheels. Apple-trees are propagated by seeds, layers, grafting, and budding.

Apple-wine (ap'pl-win), n. Cider.
Applicable (ap'pl-i-ke-ble), a. (See APPL.) Capable of being applied; applicable. [Rare or obsolete.]

As that I have said of beaten history is applicable to history of another sort. *Shak*.

Appliance (ap'pl-i-ans), n. 1. The act of applying. — 2. The thing applied, specifically, (a) an appendage, an appendage, as, an engine with its appliance. (b) Resource, means to an end, device. "With all appliances and means to boot." *Shak*.

Material appliances have been lavishly used, arms, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, roads dug, mines worked, harbours formed. *Duchess*

(a) Application; medication, remedy.
Diseases degenerate given
By dangerous appliances are relieved. *Shak*.

Applicability (ap'pl-i-ke-ble-ty), n. The quality of being applied; or fit to be applied.

Applicable (ap'pl-i-ke-ble), a. [Fr. from L. *applicare*. See APPL.] Capable of being applied, fit to be applied, as connected with a thing, having relevance, as, this observation is applicable to the case under consideration.

The use of logic, although potentially applicable to every matter, is always actually manifested by special reference to some one. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Applicableness (ap'pl-i-ke-ble-ness), n. Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

Applicably (ap'pl-i-ke-ble-ly), adv. In an applicable manner.

Applicancy (ap'pl-i-kan-ty), n. The state of being applicable.

Applicant (ap'pl-i-kan-t), n. [L. *applicans*, *applicans*, ppr of *applicare*. See APPL.] 1. One who applies, one who makes request, a petitioner, a candidate.

The applicant for a cup of water declares himself to be the thirteenth. *Plautus*.

2. A diligent student; one who applies himself closely. [Rare and American.]

Applicator (ap'pl-i-ka-tor), n. A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter, an ordinate.

Applicate (ap'pl-i-ka-t), n. Applied or put to some use. [Rare.]

These *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements. *Le Taylor*.

— *Applicate* number, a number applied to a concrete case. *Hutton*. — *Applicate* ordinate, a straight line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

Applicate (ap'pl-i-ka-t), s. i. To apply. "The act of faith is *applicated* to the object." *Sp. Poesium*.

Application (ap'pl-i-ka-shun), n. [L. *applicatio*. See APPL.] 1. The act of applying or putting to; the act of laying on; as, the application of stimulants to a diseased limb. 2. The thing applied, as, the pain was abated by the application. — 3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made application to the Court of Chancery. — 4. The act of making use of, as means; the employment of means.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke*.

5. The act of fixing the mind on something, intuspection of thought, close study, attention; as, to injure the health by application to study.

The course, surprised to find such instances of industry and application in a young man, who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education. *Felding*.

6. The act of applying or referring something as a general principle, to a particular case, the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their logical application. *Sir G. C. Lewis*.

Applicative (ap'pl-i-ka-tiv), a. Applying, applicatory. *Bumshill*. [Rare.]

Applauder (ap'pl-i-tat-er), n. A supposed instrument for applying caustic, a lens, or some other application to a deep-seated part. *See English*.

Applimentary (ap'pl-i-ka-to-ri), a. That includes the act of applying, having an applicative, applicatory. *Applimentary information*. *By Whiting*. [Rare.]

Applimentary (ap'pl-i-ka-to-ri), n. That which applies. [Rare.]

Faith is the inward *applimentary* of Christ's death, and if there be any outward, it must be on the conscience. *See Taylor*.

Applied (ap'plid), p and a. Put on, put to, directed, employed said specifically of a science, when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as, *applied* mathematics.

Appliedly (ap'plid-ly), adv. By application. [Rare.]

All operations whatsoever collected upon religion, it is not but in such acts as be of themselves, as *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety. *Bloomfield*.

Applier (ap'plir), n. One that applies.

Appliment (ap'pliment), n. Application. *Horace*.

Applique Lace (ap'plik-lis), n. [Fr. *appliquer*, to put on.] A name given to lace whose pattern has been cut out and sewed on a foundation of net. By this means a piece of lace may be transferred from a veil to a scarf or lappet.

Applot (ap'plot), s. i. 1. Let to divide into plots or plots, to plot out. — 2. To allot or apportion the proportions of an assessment; to assess.

Apportionment (ap'plotment), n. An apportioned assessment.

Applumature (ap'plum-bat-ur), n. [L. *ad*, to, and *plumum*, lead.] A soldering with lead.

Apply (ap'pl), s. i. *prot. & pp. applied; ppr. applying*. [O Fr. *applier*, Fr. *appliquer*, L. *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plicare*, to fold, to double up. See PLY.] 1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to apply the hand to the breast, to apply medicines to a diseased part of the body. "Apply to her some remedy." *Shak*. — 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case, as, to apply a sum of money to the payment of a debt. "Craft against vice I must apply." *Shak*. — 3. To put, raise, or use as suitable or relative to some person or thing, as, to apply the testimony to the case.

Great Arguments, Monitor shall apply
Thy latest words. *Shak*.

I repeated the verses which I formerly applied to him. *Byron*.

4. To engage and employ with attention; to occupy, as, "Apply thine heart to instruction." *Prov* xlii 11.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is applied about, while thinking, is, the ideas that are there. *Locke*.

5. To address or direct.
Sacred words and mystic song applied
To grivly Pluto and his gloomy train. *Byron*.

6. To busy, to keep at work, to ply; superadded by ply (which see).

Whose busy that so fast their way apply'd.
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Spenser*.

7. To visit, as, "He applied each place as fast." *Chapman*. — To apply one's self, (a) to give the chief part of one's time and attention; to devote or devote one's self (to a thing); as, to apply one's self to the study of botany. (b) To make an application, to have recourse by request to address one's self (to a person). "I applied myself to him for help." *Johnson*.

Apply (ap'pl), s. i. 1. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference to, as, this argument applies well to the case, the remarks were not meant to apply to you. 2. To make request; to solicit, to have recourse with a view to gain something; as, to apply to government for an office; I applied to a friend for information.

Appogiate (ap-po-gi-ate), [It. *proprio*.] In music, a direction signifying that the notes are to be performed so that they insensibly glide and melt into each other without any perceptible break.

Appogiatura (ap-po-gi-atura), n. [It. *from appoggiare*, to lean.] In music, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note to which it is attached, and taking away from the

principal note a portion of its time.

Appoint (ap-poin't), *v.t.* [Fr. *appointer*, to refer a cause, to give a salary; O.Fr. *ap-poin-ter*, to determine, to finish a controversy, to decree; L.L. *appointare*, to bring to the point, to fix the points in a controversy or agreement.—L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. See **POINT**.] 1. To make fast or firm; to establish; to secure.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; to decree; to command.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death to him and his generations.

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my lord the king shall *appoint*.

3. To allot, set apart, or designate; to nominate, as to an office.

These cities were *appointed* for all the children of Israel.

Let Pharaoh *appoint* officers over the land.

4. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement; as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.

5. To point at by way of censure; to arraign. 'A *point* not heavenly disposition.'

Milton.—6. To provide with all that is requisite; to equip.

You may be armed and *appointed* well.

7. In law, to allot or divide, in virtue of a clause contained in a conveyance, conferring a power on some person, who is called the *appointor*, to do so; as, where a parent has the life interest of a fund with a power to *appoint* the fund to his children after death.

The parent in that case is the *appointor*, and the children are said to be *appointees*.

Appoint (ap-poin't), *v.t.* 1. To ordain; to determine.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel.

2. In law, to exercise a power of appointment.

Appointable (ap-poin't-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted.

Appointee (ap-poin't-é), *n.* 1. A person appointed. [Rare.]—2. Formerly, a soldier in the French army, who for long service and bravery received more pay than other privates.—3. In law, the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See **APPOINT**, 7.

Appointee (ap-poin't-é), *a.* In *her.* same as *Appointed*.

Appointer (ap-poin't-ér), *n.* One who appoints.

Appointment (ap-poin't-ment), *n.* 1. The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. An office held by a person appointed; as, he holds a high *appointment* in the civil service.—3. Stipulation; assignment; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.—4. Established order or constitution; decree; ordinance; direction; order; command; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*.

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, let it be given according to the *appointments* of the priests.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, an army, an officer, soldier, and the like; whatever is appointed for use and management; accoutrements: in this sense used frequently in the plural. 'We'll set forth in best *appointment* all our regimenta.'

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*.

6. Act of preparing; preparation. [Rare.]

Therefore your best *appointments* make with speed.

7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer: properly used only in the plural.

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary.

8. In law, (a), a devise or grant to a charitable use. (b) A common law deed or conveyance of a derivative nature, relating to or dependent on some precedent assurance in which a power to appoint to certain uses has been created or preserved to the party thereby granting or appointing.—9. An honorary part to perform at a public exhibition of a college. [United States.]

Appointor (ap-poin't-ér), *n.* In law, one who has a power of appointment.

Apporter (ap-por't-ér), *n.* [Fr. *apporter*, to bring in.—L. *ad*, to, and *portio*, to carry.] A bringer in; one that brings anything into the country.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aids, abettors, and assistants, traitors.

Sir M. Hale.

Apportion (ap-por-shon), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *apportioner*—L. *ad*, and *portio*, portion. See **PORTION**.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more a just part or share to each; to distribute; to allot; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

Apportionment (ap-por-shon-ment), *n.* The state or quality of being adapted; just proportion. 'The *apportionment* of it (the liturgy) to the end for which it was designed.'

Hammond.

Apportioner (ap-por-shon-ér), *n.* One that apportions.

Apportionment (ap-por-shon-ment), *n.* The act of apportioning; dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.

Apposer (ap-por'), *v.t.* [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; O.Fr., to question; L. *appono*, *apponere*—*ad*, to, and *pono*, to place, whence *pose*, *position*, *depose*, &c.] 1. To place beside; to set down before. 'He food *apposed* before them.'

Chapman.—2. To apply. 'Apposed to the party.'

Harvey.—3. To put questions to; to examine; to pose.

Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the glory of the house, . . . but to hear and *appose* the doctors.

Bp. Hall.

Apposer (ap-por-ér), *n.* 1. An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. Specifically—2. An officer in the court of exchequer, commonly called the *poser*.

Apposite (ap-po-zit), *a.* [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*—*ad*, and *pono*, to put or place.] Suitable; fit; appropriate; very applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*; as, this argument is very *apposite* to the case. 'Ready and *apposite* answers.'

Bacon.

Appositely (ap-po-zit-ly), *adv.* In an *apposite* manner; suitably; fitly; properly; appropriately.

Appositeness (ap-po-zit-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *apposite*; fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Apposition (ap-po-zishon), *n.* 1. The act of adding to; addition; a setting to. 'The *apposition* of new matter.'

Arbutnot.—2. In gram. the relation in which one or more nouns or substantive phrases or clauses stand to a noun or pronoun, which they explain or characterize without being predicated of it, and with which they agree in case. In the following examples the nouns and phrases in italics are in apposition to the nouns or pronouns immediately preceding. Cicero, the orator, lived in the first century before Christ; he, the commander of the tenth regiment, now led his troops towards the hill; the desire to attain eminence is one of the leading motives to activity; the opinion, that a severe winter is generally followed by a good summer, is a vulgar error.—3. In physiol. that part of the function of nutrition by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the tissues that are not vascular.

Appositional (ap-po-zishon-al), *a.* Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition.

Appositive (ap-por-zhiv), *a.* 1. Apposite; applicable.—2. In gram. placed in apposition. 'Appositive to the words going immediately before.'

Knatchbull.

Appraisal (ap-prá'í-ál), *n.* Valuation by authority; an appraisement.

Appraise (ap-prá'í), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appraised*; ppr. *appraising*. [O.Fr. *ap-preiser*; L. *apprætare*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. See **PRAISE**, **PRICE**, **APPRECIATE**.] 1. To value; to set a price upon; to estimate the value of. [It is generally used for the act of valuing by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of parties; as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent. See note under **APPRAISER**.]—2. To estimate generally.

The sickly babe.

Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs, *Appraised* his weight, and fondled father-like.

Tennyson.

3. To praise. [Rare.]

Appraisement (ap-prá'í-ment), *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; also, the rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation.

In England, when goods have been taken under a distress for rent, it is necessary, in order to enable the landlord to sell them,

that they should be previously *appraised* or valued by two appraisers, who are sworn to *appraise* the goods truly, according to the best of their understanding. See note under next article.

Appraiser (ap-prá'í-ér), *n.* One who appraises; specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate.

Note.—*Appraise*, *appraiser*, *appraisement*, are now almost uniformly used, instead of *apprais*, *apprizer*, *apprizement*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bishop Hall, &c. and are still frequently used in the United States, where the former words are often pronounced like the latter.

Appreciation (ap-pré-ká'shon), *n.* [L. *ap-precor*, *appreciatus*, to pray to—*ad*, and *precor*, to pray.] Prayer. 'Fervent *appreciations*.'

Bp. Hall.

Appreciator (ap-pré-ka-to-ri), *a.* Containing a prayer. 'The benedictions' not so much *appreciator* as declaratory.

Bp. Hall.

Appreciable (ap-pré-shi-a-bl), *a.* [See **APPRECIATE**.] Capable of being appreciated or estimated; sufficiently great to be capable of estimation.

A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an *appreciable* quantity.

J. S. Mill.

Appreciably (ap-pré-shi-a-bl), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly; as, he is *appreciably* better.

Appreciant (ap-pré-shi-ant), *a.* Capable of appreciating; having the faculty of setting a proper value on persons or things.

Such was the man whom Henry, of desert *Appreciant* always, chose for highest trust.

Swamy.

Appreciate (ap-pré-shi-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appreciated*; ppr. *appreciating*. [Fr. *apprécier*, to set a value; L. *appretio*, *appreciatum*—*ad*, and *pretium*, value, price. See **PRICE**.] 1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.

The sectaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies.

Gibbon.

2. To estimate duly; to place a sufficiently high estimate on; as, he thinks he is not *appreciated*. [Colloq.]—3. To raise the value of. 'Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money.'

G. Ramsay.

Appreciate (ap-pré-shi-át), *v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country *appreciates*; public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

Appreciation (ap-pré-shi-át-shon), *n.* The act of appreciating; as, (a) the act of valuing or estimating; the act of setting a price or value on. (b) The act of setting a due value on. (c) A rising in value; increase of worth or value.

Appreciative (ap-pré-shi-át-iv), *a.* Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation; as, an *appreciative* audience.

Appreciatory (ap-pré-shi-át-to-ri), *a.* Appreciative; as, *appreciatory* praise.

Appreciate (ap-pré-shi-át), *n.* [Ap for L. *ad*, to, and E. *predicate*.] An addition to the predicate; the copula in a proposition.

By Aristotle the predicate includes the copula, and from a hint by him the latter has by subsequent Greek logicians been styled the *appreciate*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Apprehend (ap-pré-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *apprehendo*—*ad*, and *prehendo*, to take or seize, *pre*, before, and *hendo* (not used), to seize.] 1. To take or seize; to take hold of.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least, we have two hands to *apprehend* it.

Jer. Taylor.

[In this literal sense it is now used solely with a personal object, and is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as, to *apprehend* a thief.]—2. To take or lay hold of by the mind; to become cognizant of; to understand; to recognize; to discern.

Full to the utmost measure of what bliss Human desires can seek or *apprehend*.

He seems to hear a heavenly friend, And thro' thick veils to *apprehend* A labour working to an end.

Tennyson.

3. To take cognizance of voluntarily; to notice. [Rare.]

The Duke of Ormond knew well enough that the fellow threatened it, and was like enough to act it; but that he thought it below him to *apprehend* it.

Clarendon.

4. To entertain suspicion or fear of; said of a future evil; as, we *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.—

Apprehend, Comprehend. See following extract.

We apprehend many truths which we do not comprehend. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity—we lay hold upon it and comprehend it, but we do not understand it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be apprehended though not comprehended by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to apprehend though not to comprehend him.

Apprehend (ap-prē-hend), *v. t.* To seize with the mind; to form a conception; to conceive, to think, to suppose; to imagine. "You apprehend passing absurdly." *Shak.* 1. To think to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty, based on a modest way of introducing an opinion, as, all this is true, but we apprehend it is not to be the purpose. 2. To be apprehensive, to be in fear of a future evil. "It is worse to apprehend than to suffer." *Rome.*

Apprehender (ap-prē-hend'er), *n.* One who apprehends.

Apprehensible (ap-prē-hend'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being apprehended or conceived.

Apprehension (ap-prē-hen-shun), *n.* 1. The act of seizing or taking hold of, as, the hand is the organ of apprehension. 2. The act of arresting or seizing by legal process, as, the felon, after his apprehension, escaped. 3. The mere contemplation of things without affirming denying, or passing any judgment, the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others or referring them to external objects, simple intellection; the simple reception of a notion, without necessarily full comprehension of it, as, the Trinity: specifically called by logicians simple apprehension. 4. Opinion, conception, sentiment, belief, as, in our apprehension the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, in all one's respect of one who act, not according to truth, but apprehension. *South.*

5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived, power of perceiving and understanding, intellect. "In apprehension how like a god." *Shak.* 6. Distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

The sense of death is next to apprehension. *Shak.* Claudius was in so small apprehension for his own life.

7. Incomplete apprehension regards one object or several, without any relation being perceived between them, as a man, a horse, cards, simple apprehension is of several objects with such a relation, as of a man on horseback, a pack of cards. 8. Apprehension, Comprehension. Apprehension is properly simply cognizance or consciousness of the existence of an object, and is analogous to perception by the senses. It implies, therefore, only partial knowledge. Comprehension, in its fullest sense, implies a knowledge of all the properties and relations of its object, and implies, therefore, full knowledge. See extract from *Ahp. French* under the verb.

Apprehensive (ap-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Ready to catch or seize, desirous to lay hold of.

I shall be very apprehensive of any accident which may do any kind of harm. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

2. Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

A good scholar is quick to catch the sense of a lesson; he is apprehensive, quick, capable, full of ability, very desirous to learn. *Shak.*

3. Conscious, cognizant. (*Rare*)

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, apprehensive of it. *For Taylor.*

4. Fearful; anticipating, or in expectation of evil.

The leading observers began to be apprehensive for their lives. *Goldsmith.*

5. Inclined to believe or fear; suspicious; as, I am apprehensive he does not understand me.

He (the king) became apprehensive that his notions were misinterpreted, even by his friends. *Malcolm.*

6. Perceptive, feeling; sensitive.

Through, my remembrance, armed with deadly rings, through my apprehensive tenderest parts. *Milton.*

7. In metaph. relating to the mental power or faculty of apprehension.

It yields in a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the comparison relative to implied in every apprehensive act. *See H. Hamilton.*

8. Ready to catch or take up with what is

new; fond of novelty, new-fangled; capricious.

Younger spirits, whose apprehensive system is all but new things decide. *Shak.*

Apprehensively (ap-prē-hen'siv-ly), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehensiveness (ap-prē-hen'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being apprehensive, readiness to understand, fearfulness.

Apprentice (ap-prēntis), *n.* (O. Fr. *aprentis*, Fr. *apprenti*, a learner, one taken to learn a trade, from I. L. *apprendre*, engaged in learning, from I. L. *apprehendere*, to seize the meaning, to understand, learned, to, and *prehendere*, to catch, Fr. *apprendre*, to learn.) 1. One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company of individuals, for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, or the like, in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence—2. A learner in any subject or in any thing, one not well versed in a subject.—3. In old law, a barrister under sixteen years' standing, after which he might be called to the rank of serjeant.

Apprenticeship (ap-prēntis-ship), *v. t.* To put or put under the care of a master, for the

which one is an apprentice.

Apprenticeship (ap-prēntis-ship), *n.* Apprenticeship.

Apprenticed (ap-prēntis), *a.* [L. *apprentum*, *edum*—ed, to, and *premere*, to press.] In old sense as *apprenticed*.

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which one is an apprentice.

Apprentice (ap-prēntis), *v. t.* To put or put under the care of a master, for the

to advance; as, he approached his hand to the cup.

Even as a timid general approached his camp so early as he can to the besieged city. *See H. Lamb.*

2. To come, or draw near to, either literally or figuratively, as, to approach the gate; who will venture to approach the great man? How these points are wont to be approached with ease.

3. To come near to, so as to be compared with.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer. *See H. Lamb.*

Approach (ap-prōch), *n.* 1. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's approach. 2. Access, opportunity, or liberty of drawing near. "The approach to kings." *Becon.*

3. A passage or avenue by which buildings are approached.—4. *pl.* In fort. the works thrown up by the besiegers to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.—5. Counter approach, in fort. works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.—6. Curvature of equal approach, in math. a curve down which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.—7. Method of approaches in alg. a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.—8. To graft by approach, in hort. to inarch (which see).

Approachable (ap-prōch'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being approached, accessible.

Approachableness (ap-prōch'a-b'l-ness), *n.* The state of being approachable.

Approacher (ap-prōch'er), *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

Approaching (ap-prōch'ing), *a.* In hort. the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. Called also *inarching* and *grafting by approach*.

Approachless (ap-prōch'less), *a.* That cannot be approached.

Approachment (ap-prōch'ment), *n.* The act of approaching, approach. 'Tis will not concrete, but in the approachment of the air. *See T. Browne.* (*Rare*)

Approve (ap-prōv), *v. t.* 1. To approve. *See T. Blyth.*—2. In Scots law, accepted. See under the verb.

Approvable (ap-prōv'a-b'l), *v. t.* To approve, to approve, to approve. (*L. approve, approbatus, to approve—the same word as approve, except that the latter has come to us through the French, while this word has been taken direct from the Latin.*) To express approbation of, to manifest a liking for or degree of satisfaction in, to express approbation of officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust, to approve.

The cause of this battle every man did allow and approve. *Malcolm.*

Mr. Macdonald approved the choice. *See H. Lamb.*

—Approbate and reprehend, in Scots law, a phrase employed when a person takes advantage of one part of a deed but rejects the rest, as, for example, where a disposition on death bed revokes a previous *habeas corpus* conveyance to the prejudice of the heir-at-law, but still gives the estate part the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the *habeas corpus* deed to his prejudice, while he challenges it on the head of death-bed, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, is said to approbate and reprehend the deed. But this, as a rule, is contrary to law in America this word is used pretty frequently in the technical sense of license; as, to approbate a person to preach, to approbate a man to keep a public-house, &c.

Approbation (ap-prōv'a-shun), *n.* [L. *approbatus*, See APPROBATE.] 1. The act of approving, that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction, approval. 'The silent approbation of one's own breast.' *Malcolm.*

For God doth know how many now in health shall drop their blood in approbation of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak.*

2. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England. 3. Conclusive evidence, proof. *Shak.* 4. Probation; trial; novitiate.

This day my sons should the doctress enter, And there receive her approbation. *Shak.*

5. Approval, liking, sanction, consent, concurrence.

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5. Approval, liking, sanction, consent, concurrence.

This day my sons should the doctress enter, And there receive her approbation. *Shak.*

Approbative (ap-prô-bâ-tiv), *a.* Approving; implying approbation.
Approbator (ap-prô-bâ-tôr), *n.* One who approves. 'Judge and approbator.' *Boylan.*
Approbatory (ap-prô-bâ-tôr-î), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation. 'Letters of approbation and approbatory.' *Hastings.*
Approbation (ap-prô-bâ-ti-ôn), *n.* Praise; commendation.
Approve (ap-prôv), *v. t.* To pronounce 'To approve one's intention.' *Boylan.*
Approval (ap-prôv), *n.* Approval.
 He was pleased a marriage feast to crown With his great presence, and approval of it. *Shakspeare.*
Appropriate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *v. t.* (L. *appropriare*, *appropriatus*—*ad*, and *propere*, to hasten, from *propere*, quick.) To hasten.
Appropriation (ap-prô-pri-â-ti-ôn), *n.* (L. *appropriatio*, *appropriatus*—*ad*, and *propere*, to bring near, from *propere*, quick, near.) To draw near.
Appropriation (ap-prô-pri-â-ti-ôn), *n.* A drawing near. 'There are many ways of our appropriation to God.' *Sp. Hall.*
Appropritate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *v. t.* To approach.
 The cloaked blood within my bone . . . With mortal crime doth purview My days to appropritate an end. *Hudibras.*
Appropritate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *v. t.* To appropriate. *Fuller.*
Appropriable (ap-prô-pri-â-bil), *a.* Capable of being appropriated, not apart, acquired, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.
Appropriation (ap-prô-pri-â-ti-ôn), *n.* Anything property or peculiarly one's own; a peculiar quality or qualification.
 If you can neglect Your own appropriateness, but prating that In others wherein you are of yourself, You shall be much beloved here. *Ford.*
Appropriate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *v. t.* (L. *appropriare*, *appropriatus*—*ad*, and *propere*, to hasten, from *propere*, quick, near.) To claim or take to one's self in exclusion of others, to claim or use as by an exclusive right, as, let no man appropriate the use of a common benefit. 'To themselves appropriating the Right of God.' *Hudibras.*—*1.* To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use in exclusion of all other purposes or uses, as, a spot of ground is appropriated for a garden.
 The profits of this establishment had been appropriated by Parliament to the Duke of York. *Macaulay.*
Appropriate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *a.* In eccles. law, to annex, as a benefice, to a spiritual corporation, for its perpetual use.
Appropriate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person, hence, belonging peculiarly, peculiar, suitable, fit, proper, as, religious worship is an appropriate duty to the Creator.
 It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of difference appropriate to his own case. *Boylan.*
 It is not at all times easy to find words appropriate to express our ideas. *Locke.*
Appropriate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *a.* Peculiar characteristic, proper function; property.
 The Bible's appropriate being to enlighten the eyes and make clear the temple. *Agassiz.*
Appropriately (ap-prô-pri-ât-ly), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner.
Appropriateness (ap-prô-pri-ât-ness), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or peculiarly suitable.
Appropriation (ap-prô-pri-â-ti-ôn), *n.* 1. The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose, as of a piece of ground for a park, or of a right to one's self, of words to ideas, or of money to carry out some object.
 Placidity in the sea was in most cases a gift of nature practically unknown in storms, but the Arctic whaling fisheries have long been insufficient for the demand, even at the very considerable price we were ready to deliver the cost of appropriation. *Forster.*
2. Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money.—*3.* Acquisition, addition.
 He does nothing but talk of his house, and he makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts that he can show his house. *Shakspeare.*
4. In law, (a) the annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (b) The application by a creditor to one of several debts of a sum of money paid by debtor on a general account.

Approprimate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *a.* Approving; implying approbation.
Approprimator (ap-prô-pri-âtôr), *n.* One who approves.
 For how a very well that he (Hudibras) was the approprimator of the money which ought to have fallen to his younger brother. *Macaulay.*
3. In law, one who is possessed of an appropriate benefice.
Approprimate (ap-prô-pri-ât), *a.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.
Approvable (ap-prô-vâ-bil), *a.* Capable of being approved, meriting approbation.
Approvableness (ap-prô-vâ-bil-ness), *n.* The quality of being approvable.
Approval (ap-prô-vâ), *n.* The act of approving, approbation, commendation, sanction; ratification. 'A censor, without whose approval no criminal sentence are to be executed.' *St. W. Temple.*
Approvance (ap-prô-vâns), *n.* Approbation. *See APPROVE.*
Approve (ap-prôv), *v. t.* (L. *approbare*, *approbatus*—*ad*, and *propere*, to hasten, from *propere*, quick, near.) To hasten. 'Till he by miracle was approving king.' *Sp. Hall.*—*1.* To approve, to approve, to find good—*ad*, to and *propere*, good. *See APPROBATION.*—*2.* To be pleased with, to admit the propriety or excellence of, to think or judge well or favourably of, to express approval of; as, on trial the goods were approved, to approve the measures of administration. 'Yet their posterity approve their sayings.' *Ps. lxxv. 18.*
 There can be nothing possibly evil which God approves, and he approves much more than he does mankind. *Hudibras.*
3. To show to be real or true; to prove, to confirm.
 Would'st thou approve thy country? *Agassiz.*
 First thy children, and approve it with a rest. *Shakspeare.*
 What damned error but some subtle brow Turns from L. approve, to approve, to find good—*ad*, to and *propere*, good. *See APPROBATION.*
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 Nay, task me to my word, approve me, Lord. *Shakspeare.*
Hence—4. To convict upon trial or by proof. 'He that is approved in this offence.' *Shakspeare.*
5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation, to commend to the favourable notice of.
 Study to show thyself approved unto God. *1 Tim. ii. 15.*
6. In law, to augment the value or profits of to the utmost, as of waste land by inclosing and cultivating it; to improve. *Hudibras.*
7. To sanction officially, to ratify, as, the decision of the court-martial was approved.—*Approved* *bill*, in our a bill to which no reasonable objection can be made.
Approve (ap-prôv), *v. t.* To be pleased, to feel or express approbation; to think or judge well or favourably.
 I showed you a piece of black and white soil, just out from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of and to my customer for. *Swift.*
Approvement (ap-prôv-mênt), *n.* 1. The act of approving, approbation, liking. 'I did nothing without your approvement.' *Hudibras.*—*2.* In law, (a) a confession of guilt by a prisoner (the *approver*) charged with a crime, and accusation of his accomplices. The term is no longer in use. It corresponds to what is now known as turning king's (queen's) evidence. (b) Improvement of common lands by inclosing and converting them to the use of husbandry.
Approver (ap-prôv-ôr), *n.* 1. One who approves, formerly, one who made proof or trial.—*2.* In law, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. *See APPROVEMENT.*
3. (a)—*3.* One who had the letting of the king's domains in small manors, a bailiff or steward.
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a leaf that stands close to the stem.—*Approprimate* quantities, in weak quantities which are nearly but not absolutely equal.
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promachus, early ripe, *promachus* being used by Martial for apricots in opposition to *parvos* or *parvæ*—*parvæ*, before, and *æquæ*, to cook, to make ready, to ripen.] A roundish, pubescent fruit of a delicious flavour, the produce of a tree of the plum-kind, *Prunus Armeniaca*, nat. order Rosaceæ. Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia; but this opinion has been controverted by M. Ragner, a French naturalist, who asserts that it has not been found wild either in that district or in any of the neighbouring provinces, and states his belief that it is a native of Africa, where it flourishes in such abundance on the oases that the fruit is dried and carried to Egypt as an article of commerce. It was introduced into England in 1524 by the gardener of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20, and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In its wild state the fruit is agreeably subacid. In gardens the apricot-tree is chiefly raised against walls, and propagated by budding upon plum-tree stocks.

April (ˈæprəl), n. [*L. aprilis*, contr. from *aperilis*, the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants, from *aperio*, to open. See **APERIENT**] The fourth month of the year. With poets April is the type of inconsistency, from the variableness of its weather.

April-fool (ä'pril-föl), n. One who is sportively imposed upon by others on the 1st of April, as by being sent on some absurd errand.

A priori (à pri-ô-ri). [L., from something prior or going before.] The opposite of a *posteriori*, a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect. To demonstrate anything *a priori*, means to do it on grounds or reasons preceding actual knowledge or independent of it. Mathematical proofs, for example, are of the *a priori* kind. On the contrary, judgment or proof founded on knowledge previously acquired, such as the conclusions of natural history and of all experimental science, are termed *a posteriori*. Plato is the type of a *strict a posteriori*, Bacon and Locke of a *loose a posteriori*. Reasoning *a priori* is called the synthetic method; reasoning *a posteriori* the analytic. *A priori* knowledge in the philosophy of Kant, means not knowledge independent of this or that experience, but knowledge independent of all experience, such as the knowledge of the fact that space has three, and no more than three, dimensions. The marks of a *a priori* knowledge are, first, that it is necessarily true, and second, that it is true of the whole subject.

Apron (*k'pron*), *n.* [*O.E.* *appron*, *apern*, *apron*, *napron*, *napern*, *napern*, *an.* *Fr.* *napron*, from *nappe*, a table-cloth, *etc.* (whence *E.* *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, *E.* *map*. *Apron* has therefore lost an initial *a*, probably from its being confounded with the *a* of an the indefinite article; comp. *adder*, *nadder*; *q't.* *nest*, the last word having received the *a*.] 1. A piece of cloth or leather worn when at work on the fore-part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury. The aprons of silk or other fine material now worn by ladies as a fashionable piece of dress or an ornament are really relics of the time when ladies of rank personally superintended the housekeeping, spending much of their time in the kitchen and larder.—2. Part of the dress of an English bishop, probably the remains of the cassock cut off to the knee.—3. A piece of leather or other material spread before a person riding in a gig or other vehicle, to defend him from rain, mud, dust, and the like.—4. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. [*Provincial*.]—5. The abdomen of the short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as the crab.

—6. A flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon. —
7. A strengthening piece of curved timber in a ship just above the foremast and of the keel. —
Called also *Stomach-piece*. —8. A platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock; the sill. —9. The sill or lower part of a window. —10. The piece that holds the

cutting tool of a planer. — 11 A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter. **Apron** (4'pran), *s.f.* To put an apron on, to furnish with an apron. 'A cobbler *sprened* and a parson cowned.' *Pons*

Apron-lining (â'prun-ll-in), n. In *joinery*, the piece of wrought boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

Apron-man (â'prun-man), *n.* A man who wears an apron; a labouring man; a mechanic.

You have made good work.

You and your agreement,

School:

Apron-piece (l'apron-pès), *n.* In joinery, a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally to support the carriage pieces and joistings in the half spaces or landings of a staircase. Called also *Pitching-piece*.

Apron-string (A'prun-string), n. The string by which an apron is attached to the person — *To be always at a woman's apron-string*, to follow a woman subserviently; to keep dangling about a woman in a fond or effeminate manner.

apropos (ap-ro-po), *adv.* and *conj.* [*Fr.—a, to, according to, and pro, purpose, from, I. propositum, a thing proposed or purposed.*] *pro, before, and ponere, positum, to place.* 1. *Opportunately or opportune; seasonably; seasonable; to the purpose:* as, his reply *was apropos*, an *apropos* remark. — 2. *By the way; that reminds me; speaking of that:* a word used to introduce an incidental observation, though not strictly belonging to the main subject: often followed by *of*: as, *apropos of that I may mention*, &c.

Mr Brown is now busy upon his work. *Après* I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Weston's. *Harborton.*

DATE OF BIRTH

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apogee and perigee. The line of the *apodes* has a slow forward orbital motion in the plane of the planet's orbit, being retrograde only in Venua. This in the earth's orbit produces the anomalistic year. 2 In arot, same as *apoe*. 3 A reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept. — *Apri gradatus*, the bishop's throne in cathedral churches, so called from being raised by steps above the stalls of the other clergy.

Apt (apt), *a*. [L. *aptus*, fitted, fit, pp. of a verb (not used), of which *apto*, to fit, is a frequentative; Gr *haptō*, to tie, to fasten, to reach; Skr *ap*, to come up to, to attain.] 1. Fit; suitable. 'A river . . . apt to be sordid by a lamb.' *Jer Taylor*. 'All the men of might, strong and apt for war.' 2 *Exl*. xlvii 16.

They have not always ~~at~~ instruments. *BURKE.*

2. Apposite; pertinent; appropriate; as, he used very apt metaphors. 'Apt and graceful words,' *Shak.*—3. Having a tendency; liable: used of things; as, wheat on moist land is apt to blast or be winter-killed.

My vines and peaches . . . were apt to have a sort of smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit.

Sir W. Langley.
Cambridge, Mass.

4. Inclined; disposed customarily; ready; used of persons; as, men are too apt to slander others.

After to give than thou wilt be to ask. *Boon. & FI*

6. Ready; quick; expert; as, a pupil apt to learn; an apt wit. 'Supple, sinew-corded, apt at arms.' Tennyson. — G. † Prepared; ready.

Live a thousand years.

I shall not find myself so apt to die. 54nd

7.† Capable of easy explanation; natural.

That Cassio loves her. I do well believe it:

That she loves him, 't is *apt*, and of great credit.

family, by others referred to a distinct family called Aptenodytidae or Spheniscidae. The great penguin (*A. patagonicus*) is the representative of the genus. See PENGUIN.

Aptenodytidae (ap-tē'no-dit'i-dē), n. pl. A family of natatorial birds, including the genus *Aptenodytes*. See **APTENODYTES**, **PENGUIN**.

Aptera (ap'ter-a), a. pl. [Gr. apteros, without wing, a, priv., and pteron, a wing.] The seventh order of insects in Linnaeus' system, comprising many genera. They belong spiders, bees, earwigs, &c. also locusts, cicada, grasshopper, and shrimp. But later zoologists have distributed these animals very differently, and restricted this term to the orders of insects called Suctoria, Episoa, and Thysanura, which have no wings.

Apteral (ap'ter-al), a. [See above.] 1. Destitute of wings. — 2. In arch. applied to a building which has no series of columns along its flanks or sides, but is either prostyle or amphiprostyle: opposed to *peripteral*.

Apteran (ap'tēr-an), *n.* One of the Aptera; a wingless insect.

Apterous (ap'tér-us), *a.* 1. In zool. destitute of wings: applied to insects of the order Apterá.—2. In bot. destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole: opposed to *glabrous* or *glated*.

Aptrygidae (ap-ter-ij-ēdē), n. pl. One of the two families of birds (Struthionidae being the other) into which the Cursores are divided by some naturalists, comprising only the single genus *Aptryx*. See **APTERYX**.

Apteryx (ap'ter-iks), n. [Gr a, priv., and pter, a wing.] A nearly extinct genus of cursorial birds constituting the family Apterygidae, distinguished from the ostriches by having three toes with a rudimentary hallux, which forms a spur, and a very long bill. Of all the Cursorae the Apteryx departs most widely from the general type of the class of birds. Its wings are trifling rudiments, there is no vestige of a tail, its plumage consists of long hair-like feathers, the nostrils are placed at the tip of the bill, and the diaphragm is more complete than in any other bird. There are three species.

ch. chain: ch. Sc. lock: g. go: j. job:

h. Fr ton; ng. shog; yH. chen; th. chip;

w, wig; wh, whig; th, azure.—See KEY.

all natives of New Zealand, found only in the southern parts of the Middle Island, frequent fern-brakes, where they feed on

Apocrypha (Apocrypha) Mammalia.

worms and insects. Of these the *A. australis*, called *tree-hill* or *tree-hill* by the natives, from its cry, is best known. It is about the size of a small goose, breeds in deep holes, is nocturnal, and is hunted by torchlight for its skin, which is much prized as a material for chiefs' dresses. It defends itself when attacked, inflicting dangerous wounds with its spur armed foot.

Aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *aptitudo*, from *L. aptus*, 3d. apt.] The state or quality of being apt, as, (a) a natural or acquired disposition or tendency, as, oil has an aptitude to burn, men acquire an aptitude to particular vices.

He that is about children should learn their nature and aptitudes.

(b) Fitness; suitability. 'Aptitude' for the end to which it was aimed. 'Desire of Power.' (c) Readiness in learning; docility. 'He was a boy of remarkable aptitude.' *Macaulay*.

Aptitudinal (ap-ti-tūd-in-āl), *a.* Suitable; fit.

Aptly (ap'tli), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner, as, (a) properly, justly, pertinently. 'That part was aptly fitted.' *Shak*. 'I'm sure very aptly remarks.' *Addison*. (b) Readily, quickly, cleverly. 'To learn aptly.' *Worcester*.

Aptness (ap'tness), *n.* The state or quality of being apt, as, (a) fitness, suitability, as, 'the aptness of things to their end.' *Hooker*. (b) Disposition of the mind, propensity, as, 'the aptness of men to follow example.' (c) Quickness of apprehension, readiness in learning, docility.

What should be the aptness of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired.

(d) Tendency, use of things, as, the aptness of iron to rust.

Apturnia (ap-tūr-ni-a), *n.* A fossil bird about the size of a swan, found in New Zealand along with the remains of the moa. Both belong to the same family (*Struthionidae*) of avian birds.

Aptote (ap'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *apotein*, indeclinable — *a*, priv. and *ptotein*, verbal adjective from *ptō*, to fall.] In gram., a noun which has no variation of termination or distinction of case, an indeclinable noun.

Aptotic (ap-tōt-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an aptote, a term applied to a language which has no declensions, &c.

Apus, **Apous** (ā'pus, ā'pus), *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, without, and *pus*, a foot.] A genus of phylogenetic crustaceans of the sub-class Ectopoda (which see). They inhabit ditches, lakes, and standing waters, generally in insupportable quantities.

Aporetic (ap-rē-tik), *a.* [Or *a*, without, and *pus*, fever, from *pus*, fire.] Without fever, specifically, in med. applied to those days in which the intermission happens in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with febrile excitement.

Aporetic, **Aporetic** (ap-rē-tik, ap-rē-tik), *n.* [Gr. *aporetic* — *a*, priv. and *pus*, fire.] The absence or intermission of fever, the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fever.

Aporetic (ā'pōr-ē-tik), *n.* [Gr. *aporetic*, from *a*, priv. and *pus*, fire.] Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or proportion, as asbestos, mica, &c. *Aporetic* bodies differ from those simply refractory, inasmuch as the latter, though they are not fused by heat, may be altered by it, while the former are not even altered.

Aqua (āk-wa), *n.* [L. This word assumes the form *aqua* in French; it is allied to *Goth. alga*, *A. Sax. al*, *Iscl. d*, *O.H.G. alga*, *water*, *river*.] *Water*, a word much used in pharmacy and old chemistry. — *Aqua fortis* (= strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid. *Aqua marina*. See *AQUAMARINE*. — *Aqua regia* or *regia aqua* (= royal water), a name given to a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, from its power of dissolving gold and other noble metals. *Aqua Tylana*, a poisonous fluid made about the middle of the seventeenth century by an Italian woman of the name of Tofana or Toffania, who is said to have procured the death of no fewer than 800 individuals by means of it. It consisted chiefly, it is supposed, of a solution of crystallized arsenic. — *Aqua vite* (= water of life), a name familiarly applied to native distilled spirits. It answers to the whisky of Scotland, the *uiscie beatha* of Ireland, the *eau de vie* of the French. — *Aqua ductus* or *aqua haustus*, in *Saxo law*, two servitudes, the former consisting in a right of carrying a water-course through the grounds of another, the latter, of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond in the ground of another.

Aquamarine (āk-wa-ma-rīn), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea.] A name for the finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint.

Aquarian (ā-kwā-rī-an), *n.* One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine, either under a pretence of abstinence or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

Aquarium (ā-kwā-rī-um), *n.* [L.] 1. An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants. — 2. A vessel, or series of vessels constructed wholly or partly of glass in which live animals are kept either in salt or fresh water, along with rocks and aquatic plants. *Aquariums* on a large scale have been constructed in connection with public parks or gardens, or as distinct institutions, in many cities and towns, as London, Brighton, Berlin, Hamburg, &c.

Aquarius (ā-kwā-rī-us), *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer, a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the first of January, so called from the rains which prevail at that season in Italy and the East.

Aquatic (ā-kwā-tik), *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See *AQUA*.] Pertaining to water, living in or frequenting water, as, aquatic animals, aquatic ferns; aquatic plants, practised on in water, &c. *Aquatic sports*. — *Aquaticum*, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algae or animalcules are placed for observation.

Aquatic (ā-kwā-tik), *n.* 1. A plant which grows in water. — 2. A sport or exercise practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

Aquatint (ā-kwā-tīnt), *a.* Same as *Aquatint*. [Rare.]

Aquatile (āk-wa-tīl), *a.* Inhabiting the water. 'The aquatile or water frog.' *St. T. Brown*.

Aquatint (āk-wa-tīnt), *n.* 1. Same as *Aquatint*. — 2. An engraving in the aquatint method.

Aquatint (āk-wa-tīnt), *a.* Pertaining to the method of engraving called *Aquatint* (which see).

Aquatint (āk-wa-tīnt), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *tint*, dye, tint.] A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink. This is performed by covering a prepared copper plate with a ground of resin coloured black by powder of asphalt. On this the design is traced, and a complicated series of operations with varnish and dilute aqua fortis is gone through till the effect is produced.

Aquatint (āk-wa-tīnt), *n.* One who practices the art of aquatinting.

Aquatinting (āk-wa-tīnt-ing), *n.* The art or process of engraving in the aquatint method.

Aqua-vivarium (āk-wa-vī-vā-rī-um), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *vivarium*, pertaining to living creatures, from *vivo*, to live.] Same as *Aquarium* (which see).

Aqueduct (āk-wā-dūkt), *n.* [L. *aqueductus*, *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *ducere*, to lead. See *DUCT*.] 1. A con-

duit or channel for conveying water from one place to another more particularly applied to structures for conveying water from distant sources for the supply of large cities. *Aqueducts* were extensively used by the Romans, and many of them still remain in different places on the Continent. They were constructed of stone or wood, sometimes tunnelled through hills, and carried over valleys and rivers on arches. The aqueduct at Segovia, originally built

Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain.

by the Romans, has in some parts two tiers of arches 100 feet high, is 500 feet in length, and is one of the most admired works of antiquity. The most remarkable aqueduct of modern times is that constructed by Louis XIV. for conveying the waters of the Ebro to Valladolid. The aqueduct of the present day formed of iron pipes has rendered these expansive structures unnecessary. — 2. In anal. a term applied to certain canals occurring in different parts of the body.

Aquity (ā-kwā-ti), *n.* Wateriness, aqueousness. 'Aquity, torridity, and impurity.' *B. Jonson*. [Used ludicrously.]

Aqueous (āk-wē-us), *a.* [From L. *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it; watery, as, an aqueous solution. *Aqueous humor* of the eye, the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See *EYE*. — *Aqueous rock*, in geol. mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. Called also *Sedimentary* or *Stratified Rocks*. — *Aqueous vapour*, the gaseous vapour which is produced from the surface of water by evaporation, and which rises into the atmosphere and returns again to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow. — *Aqueous tint*, in painting, a nearly colourless tint.

Aqueousness (āk-wē-us-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being aqueous or watery, wateriness, wateriness.

Aquista (ā-kwā-ti), *n.* [It. *little water*.] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly known under the name of *Aqua Tofana* (which see under *AQUA*).

Aquiferous (ā-kwī-fēr-us), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conducting water or watery fluid, as, the *aquiferous* system of the sponges, *aquiferous vessels*.

Aquifolium (āk-wī-fōl-ī-ūm), *n.* [L. *aqua*, a needle, and *folium*, a leaf.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens; the holly tribe. The species consist of trees and shrubs, with alternate coriaceous leaves, small flowers in axillary cymes, and a fleshy luscious fruit. The useful plants of the order are found in the genus *Ilex*. The bark of the common holly (*I. aquifolium*) yields birdlime, and from the leaves of another species, *I. paraguayensis*, is prepared the 'Maze of Paraguay' tea.

Aquiform (āk-wī-form), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

Aquila (āk-wī-lā), *n.* [L. *Bopp* and *Pott* refer this word to the root *aq*, *awt*, sharp. See *ACT*.] 1. A genus of rapacious birds containing the true eagle. See *EAGLE*. 2. A northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, seventy-one stars.

Aquilaria (āk-wī-lā-rī-a), *n.* The type genus of the nat. order *Aquilariaceae* (which see).

Aquilariaceæ (ak-wi-lá-rí-á-sé-s), a. pl. [Genus *Aquilaria*, from *L. aquila*, an eagle, eagle-wood being the name given to *A. Agallocha*.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens. The species are trees with smooth branches and a tough bark; alternate, entire leaves and the fruit a capsule, pear-shaped, and valved. The order consists of only three genera—*Aquilaria*, *Ophiopetrum*, and *Gyrinops*. All the species of the order are natives of the East Indies. *A. Agallocha* yields agallochum, eagle-wood, or eagle-wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Aquilated (ak-wil-lá-ted), a. In *her* adorned with eagle's heads, as, a cross aquilated.

Aquilula (ak-wil-lá-lá), n. [From *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble.] A genus of acrid plants, nat. order *Ranunculaceæ*, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have five flat, elliptical, coloured sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals, the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved heads have been compared to five plumes, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from *L. columba*, a pigeon).

Aquilines (ak-wil-lí-né), a. pl. A sub-family of birds, family *Falconidae*, order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*; the eagles. See EAGLE.

Aquilus (ak-wil-lí-s), a. [*L. aquilus*. See AQUILA.] Of or belonging to the eagle. 'Aquilus mount.' *Fowling*.—2. Resembling an eagle's beak, curving; hooked; prominent.

Terrific arch and aquiline his nose. *Compos.*

Aquilon (ak-wil-lí-on), a. [*L. aquila*] The north wind. *Shakspeare*.

Aquitania (ak-wil-lí-tá-ní-a), a. [*Celt. Aquid*, the name of a people, and *tan*, country—the country of the Aquid.] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to *Cæsar*, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean, now called Gascony.

Aquila, v. t. To pay for. *Chaucer*.

Aquosus (á-kwó-s), a. Watery; aqueous.

Aquosity (á-kwó-sí-tí), n. The state of being aqueous or watery, wateriness; moistness.

We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the sides of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the faces of the crystal, or among the joints of the hear-stone. *Huxley*.

Ar (ar), n. [*He. ar*, Icel. *arr*, Dan. *ar*, a year.] A year or climacter, a poem.

Arab (ar-ab), n. [*Ar. arabah*, a desert.] 1. A native of Arabia.—2. A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl, generally called *Street Arab*. This use of the word is based on the Arab having no fixed dwelling-place, but being nomadic.

When he read about the *street Arab*, and of the dangers of the young fry of thieves, he wiped his eyes, and said, 'God bless me!' *Mrs. Rochell*.

Arab (ar-ab), a. Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia; as, an Arab steed. 'The delicate Arab arch of her feet.' *Tennyson*.

Araba (ar'-á-ba), n. An Indian or Turkish cart drawn by oxen or cows, and used for

(e) the Roman, or Ormos-Roman, introduced into Rome from the East when pure art was declining, (f) the Arabesque of the Moors, as seen in the Alhambra, introduced by them into Europe in the middle ages, (c) Modern Arabesque, which took its rise in Italy in the Renaissance period of art, on the discovery of the decorations on the

baths of Titus, and was speedily brought to perfection by Raffaele and his scholars. The designs of Roman and modern arabesques are generally composed of a fanciful combination of figures of men and animals, real and imaginary, with floral and other ornamental forms. The human figures are generally represented truncated and as growing out of plants or ornaments, or as supported by them, and in this manner. There are, however, many classical and modern arabesques composed entirely of ornamental work, plants, fruits, flowers, and the like. The arabesques of the Moors, who are prohibited by their religion from representing animal forms, consist essentially of complicated ornamental designs based on the suggestion of plant-growth, combined with extremely complex geometrical forms. The colouring of Moorish arabesques is entirely conventional and brilliant, yet harmonious. Raffaele's arabesques on the Loggia of the Vatican owe their excellence to his combining allegory with ornamentation, thus giving poetical expression to what had previously been only a pleasure to the eye.

Clingens-caste Arabesque, from tomb in Church of St. Peter-in-Vinculo, Rome.

Arabesque (ar-ab-ésk), a. In the manner of the Arabians; specifically, its arch relating to or exhibiting the style of ornamentation described in the preceding article.

Arabesque (ar-ab-ésk), v. t. *pret.* *arabesqued*, *ppr.* *arabesquing*. To enrich with arabesque ornaments. 'With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily arabesqued.' *Edgar.*

Arabian (á-rí-bí-an), a. Pertaining to Arabia.

Arabian (á-rí-bí-an), n. A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Arabic (ar-ab-ík), a. Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—*Arabic figures* or characters, the numeral characters now used in our arithmetic, which were introduced into England about the eleventh century, and are probably of Indian origin.

Arabic (ar-ab-ík), n. The language of the Arabians.

Arabic (ar-ab-ík), a. Arabian, Arabic.

Arabic (ar-ab-ík), v. t. *pret.* *arabiced*, *ppr.* *arabicing*. To enrich with arabesque ornaments. 'With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily arabiced.' *Edgar.*

Arabis (ar'-á-bis), n. [*From Arabe*, of which the more important species are natives.] A genus of plants of the cruciferous order; wall or rock cress. Several species are natives of Britain, but they are of little interest. Foreign specimens with white or sometimes purple flowers are largely cultivated in rock-work and borders in our gardens.

Arabism (ar'-á-bizm), n. An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

Arabist (ar'-á-bist), n. One well versed in the Arabic language or literature.

Arable (ar'-á-bil), a. [*Fr. arable*, from *L. arabilis*, that can be tilled, from *arv.* to plough, from a widely spread root seen also in *Gr. aré*, *A. Sax. arren*, *E. to ear*, Icel. *arja*, Goth. *arjan*, G. *arren*, *arv*, O. H. G. *arum*, *arum*, Lith. *arv*, *arv*, *arv*, to plough, to till; Ir. *W. ar*, tillage. *W. ar*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.—*Arable land*, land which is chiefly cultivated by means of the plough, as distinguished from grass-land, wood-land, common pasture, and waste.

Arabo-tedesco (ar-ab-ó-té-sé-dé-sé), n. [*It.* from *arabe*, Arabic, and *tedesco*, German.] In *art*, a style of art composed of Moorish,

Roman, and German-Gothic. Almost synonymous with *Symmetrie*.

Aracnæ (ar'-á-kán-é), n. A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of Aracan or Arracan, in provinces of British Burmah.

Aracnæ (ar'-á-kán-é), a. Pertaining to Aracan or its inhabitants.

Aracari (á-rá-á-rí), n. [*Native name*.] A name of the birds belonging to the genus *Pteroglossus*, included in the Ramphastidae or toucan family, and differing from the true toucans by a smaller bill and smaller size. The aracaris breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing colour of their plumage is green, often varied with spaces or bands of black, or brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America.

Araca, v. t. [*O. Fr. araca*, *Fr. arracher*, to pull up, from *L. eradicare*—*e.* out, and *radix*, a root.] To tear up by the roots; to draw away by force.

The children from his arm they gouge *araca*. *Chaucer*.

Araceæ (á-rí-sé-s), n. pl. A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, having the genus *Aram* as the type. The species are herbaceous, with leaves sheathing at the base; the flowers are unisexual and without a perianth, on a spadix protected when young by a spathe, the anthers are nearly sessile, and the fruit succulent. Most of the species have tuberous roots abounding in starch, which forms a wholesome food after the acid juice has been washed out. British or Portland arrow root is manufactured from the roots of *Aram maculatum* (the water-lily or cuckoo-pint). The species are natives chiefly of tropical countries, and a principle of acidity generally pervades them, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons, as *Dieffenbachia seguine* (the dumb-cane of the West Indies and South America), which



Araceæ.

Cuckoo-pint or Water-lily (Aram maculatum), a. Spadix. b. Stamens or male flowers. c. Ovary or female flower. d. Spathe or sheath. e. Corolla.

receives its popular name from its acid juice swelling the tongue of any one chewing it, and so destroying the power of speech. A gigantic species (*Godwinia gigas*), discovered in Nicaragua and brought to Britain, produces but one leaf supported on a stalk 10 feet long. See GODWINIA.

Aracnæ (á-rá-á-né), a. Pertaining to the nat. order of plants Araceæ.

Arachis (ar'-á-kis), n. A genus of leguminous plants much cultivated in warm climates, and esteemed a valuable article of food. The most remarkable feature of the genus is that when the flower falls the stalk supporting the small undeveloped fruit lengthens, and bending towards the ground pushes the fruit into the ground, when it begins to enlarge and ripen. The best-known species is *A. hypogæa*. Its pod (popularly called ground, earth, or pea nut), when mature, is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale yellow colour, and contains two seeds the size of a hazel nut, in flavour sweet as almonds, and yielding, when pressed, an oil not inferior to that of olives. It grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet.—*Arachis oil*, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, the fine limpid nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida (á-rá-kál-da), n. pl. [*Gr. arachne*, a spider, and *idion*, form.] A class of articulated, annulose, and wingless animals, intermediate between insects and Crustaceans,

including spiders, mites, and scorpions. They are oviparous animals, provided with articulated members and a united head and thorax, but they do not undergo a metamorphic change similar to insects. The antennae are modified into long like organs. They respire by tracheae, or by pulmonary sacs, or by the skin.

Arachnida (a-rak-ni-da), n. One of the Arachnids.

Arachnid (a-rak-ni-da), n. (Or *arachnid*, a spider, and *arachne*, a spider.) 1. Resembling a spider's web specifically, in bot. seeming to be covered with webbed, in consequence of the entanglement of long white hairs. 2. Pertaining to the Arachnida. - *Arachnid* canal, in anat. a canal formed by the extension of the arachnid membrane over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain. - *Arachnid* membrane, in anat. (a) a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. Also called the *Arachnoid* membrane. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. (b) A membrane supposed by some anatomists to exist between the sclerotic and choroid membranes of the eye.

Arachnoid (a-rak-ni-da), n. 1. A species of medusae occurring fossil. - 2. In anat. the arachnoid membrane or tunic. See under the adjective. - *Arachnoid* of the eye. See under the adjective. - *Arachnoid* membrane, (b).

Arachnoiditis, **Arachnoiditis** (a-rak-ni-da), n. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arachnologist (a-rak-ni-da-jist), n. One versed in arachnology.

Arachnology (a-rak-ni-da-jy), n. (Or *arachnology*, a spider, and *logos*, discourse.) That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.

Arach (a-rak), n. See **ARACH**.

Arad (a-rad), n. A member of the natural order Aradon. Lindley.

Arasometer (a-ra-so-mi-ter), n. See **ARASOMETER**.

Arasomyle (a-ra-so-mi-ly), n. (Or *aracis*, thin, rare, and *mylos*, a column.) In anat. a columnar arrangement where the columns are placed far apart. The interval usually assigned is four diameters.

Arasomyia (a-ra-so-mi-a), n. (Or *aracis*, rare, and *myia*, a column.) In anat. an arrangement in which columns are coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of half a diameter between the coupled columns, and of three diameters and a half between the pairs.

Arasomys (a-ra-so-mi-s), n. A native or inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province of Aragon in Spain.

Arasomys (a-ra-so-mi-s), n. Pertaining to Aragon or its inhabitants.

Arasomys (a-ra-so-mi-s), n. (From *aracis*, rare, and *myia*, a column.) In anat. a columnar arrangement where the columns are placed far apart. The interval usually assigned is four diameters.

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culant berries, the type of the nat. order Aralium (which see).

Aralium (a-ra-li-um), n. A nat. order of plants nearly related to the Umbelliferae, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three or more calyxes, simple epigynous disc, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The species are natives chiefly of the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world, and are sometimes called ivy-worts. The order is represented in Britain by the Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). The genus, highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax chinensis*, a plant found in Northern Asia; the genus of North America (*P. quinquefolium*) is less valued. A species of *Aralia* (*A. nudicaulis*) is used in North America as a substitute for ginseng. The true rice-paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is made from the pith of another species, *A. papyrifera*.

Aramais (a-ra-mai-s), n. Of or pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans and Syrians, his descendants, Chaldean, Chaldeic, specifically, a term appellative of the northern family of the Semitic class of languages. Written also *Aramese*, *Aramesian*.

Aramais (a-ra-mai-s), n. The name applied to the northern group of the Semitic class of languages. It comprises the tongues spoken in Syria and Assyria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldean papyri in the Old Testament and Assyria, especially in Seder and Daniel; Chaldeic; Chaldean.

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dored all the more striking that they are continued through the heat of the day when all other birds are silent. It is about the size of a pigeon, but is easily distinguished from it by the strange tubular horn-like structure which grows on its forehead, and when empty of air is pendulous, but rises when the bird is excited to the height of 3 inches. As this horn has a communication with the palate it has probably something to do with the peculiar sound of the bird's voice. Its plumage is pure white.

Ar-rust (a-r-rust), n. Same as *Ar-rust*. **Ar-rust** (a-r-rust), n. [L. *aratus*, See **ARATUS**.] Ploughing, tillage. [Rare.]

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture, first *aratus*, and all things belonging to it.

Ar-rust (a-r-rust), n. Same as *Ar-rust*.

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Ar-rust (a-r-rust), n. Same as *Ar-rust*.

mination, decision, settlement, as, to put to the arbitrament of the sword.

Chiefly at this moment would Maciver have put their quarrel to personal arbitration.

See *SP. SENT.*

2 The award of arbitrators. In this sense accord is more generally used. *Council.*

Arbitrarily (ar'bi-trä-rē-ly), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner, according to one's pleasure or caprice, capriciously.

Arbitrariness (ar'bi-trä-rē-nēs), *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.

Arbitrarious (ar'bi-trä-rē-ōs), *a.* Arbitrary.

Arbitrarily (ar'bi-trä-rē-ly), *adv.* Arbitrarily.

Arbitrarily (ar'bi-trä-rē-ly), *adv.* Arbitrarily.

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Arbitrarily (ar'bi-trä-rē-ly), *adv.* Arbitrarily.

Arbor (ar'bor), *n.* [L., a tree, and hence a

meat, a wooden bar, &c.] 1 In bot. a tree, as

distinguished from a shrub, that is, a woody

perennial plant having a distinct bole or

trunk from which the main branches grow

Lindley. — 2 In mech. the principal spindle

or axis of a machine, communicating motion

to the other moving parts. — *Arbor Dæmon*,

or tree of silver (that metal having been

called *Dæmon* by the alchemists), a beautiful

arborescent precipitate, produced by silver

in mercury. Other similar precipitates are

formed by other metals.

Arbor, *n.* Same as *Arbor*.

Arboreal (ar'bo-rē-ā), *a.* Belonging to

trees. *See* *ARBOROUS*.

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trees. *See* *ARBOROUS*.

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trees. *See* *ARBOROUS*.

Arboreal (ar'bo-rē-ā), *a.* Belonging to

trees. *See* *ARBOROUS*.

Arboreal (ar'bo-rē-ā), *a.* Belonging to

Arborescent (ar'bo-rē-sēnt), *a.* [From L. ar-

borescent. *See* preceding article.] Resembling

a shrub having the figure of small tree

Arborescent (ar'bo-rē-sēnt), *a.* [L. arborescent,

from arborum, a plantation.] Containing

essence of trees or shrubs, covered with

shrubs.

Arbutum (ar'but-um), *n.* [L., from arbut-

um, a berry.] A species of shrub or tree;

an orchard.

Arbutus (ar'but-us), *n.* [L. arbutus.] The straw-

berry tree. *See* *ARBUTUM*.

Arbutus (ar'but-us), *n.* [L. arbutus.] The straw-

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berry tree. *See* *ARBUTUM*.

Arbutus (ar'but-us), *n.* [L. arbutus.] The straw-

ARC.

point at a centre. — *Concentric arcs* are such as have the same centre. — *Equal arcs* are such arcs of the same circle, or of equal circles, as contain the same number of degrees and parts of a degree. — *Similar arcs*, of unequal circles, are such as contain the same number of degrees, or that are the like part or parts of their respective whole circles. — 2 In arch. an arch. [Rare.]

Two arcs of a triangle to a garden gate. *Page.*

— *Arcs doublets*, in arch. a French term sometimes employed by English writers for arch-bands.

Arm (ar'm), *n.* [L., a box, drawer, or coffin.]

1 In the early church, (a) a chest for receiving

pecuniary offerings. (b) a box or casket

to which the eucharist was carried. —

2 A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs,

the type of the family *Armadum*, the art-

shells.

Armadum (ar'ma-dum), *n.* pl. The art-shells, a

family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, sec-

tion *Amphidromus*, having the shell equiva-

lent, the hinge long, with many comb-like

teeth. They burrow in sand near the coast,

or are attached to rocks, stones, &c. Their

distribution is world-wide, their first

appearance being in the Lower Miocene

Arca is the typical genus of the family

Arca (ar'ka), *n.* [Fr., from L. arca, an

arch, and that from L. arca, an arch.] 1 Pro-

parly, a series of arches supported on piers

or pillars, used generally as the screen and

roof support of an ambulatory or walk, but

also used for a screen or wall, but

also used for a screen or wall, but

also used for a screen or wall, but

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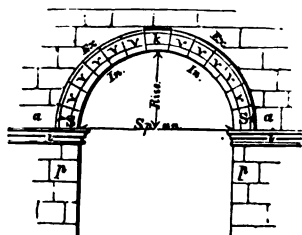
also used for a screen or wall, but

also used for a screen or wall, but

kân'a). [L. from *arcanus*, closed, secret, from *arceo*, to keep in.] 1. A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural; as, the *arcana* of nature. 'Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead.' Warburton. — 2. In *old med.* a secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious. — 3. In *old chem.* the secret virtue of anything.

Archaboutant (Ark-bô-tân), n. [Fr. *arc-boutant*—*arc*, an arch, and *O. Fr. boutant*, ppr. of *bouter*, to prop.] In arch, an arch-formed buttress. See FLYING-BUTTRESS.

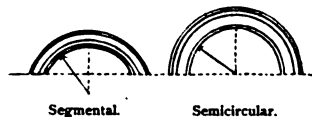
Arch (Arch), n. [Fr. *arche*, L.L. *archia*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, an arch, an arc.] 1. In geom. any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See ARC, 1. — 2. In arch. a structure composed of separate inelastic bodies, having the shape of truncated wedges, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure. Arches are usually constructed of stones or of bricks. The separate stones which compose the arch are called *voussairs* or *arch-stones*; the extreme or lowest *voussairs* are termed *springers*, and the uppermost or central one is called the *keystone*. The under or concave side of the *voussairs*



Extradosed Arch.

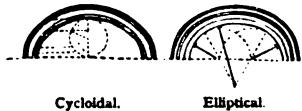
a, Abutments. i, Impost. p, Piers.
v, Voussoirs or arch-stones. k, Keystone.
s, Springers. In, Intrados. Ex, Extrados.

is called the *intrados*, and the upper or convex side the *extrados* of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel, the arch is said to be *extradosed*. The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are called *piers* or *abutments*. The upper part of the pier or abutment where the arch rests—technically where it springs from—is the *impost*. The *span* of an arch is in circular arches the length of its chord, and generally the width between the points of its opposite imposts whence it springs. The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the



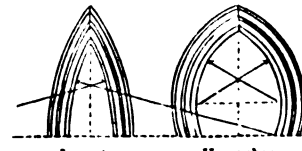
Segmental. Semicircular.

impost; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown*. Arches are designated in two ways: first, in a general manner, according to their properties,



Cycloidal. Elliptical.

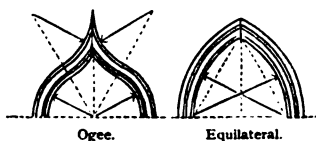
their uses, their position in a building, or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture. Thus, there are arches of equilibration, equipollent arches, arches of discharge, askew and reversed arches,



Lancet. Horse-shoe.

and Roman, pointed, and Saracenic arches. Second, they are named specifically, accord-

ing to the curve the intrados assumes, when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as segmental, semicircular,



Ogee. Equilateral.

cycloidal, elliptical, parabolical, hyperbolical, or catenarian arches; or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as lancet arch and horse-shoe arch; or from the method used in describing the curve, as equilateral, three-centred, four-centred, ogee, and the like. When any arch has one of its imposts higher than the other it is said to be *rampant*. — *Foil arches*, arches whose outlines are curved into a series of subordinate arches called *foils*, the points of which are termed *cusps*. A numeral is usually employed to designate the number of foils, as a *trafoil arch*, a *cinqfoil arch*, &c. — 3. Any place covered with an arch; as, to pass into the *arch* of a bridge. — 4. Any curvature in the form of an arch; as, the *arch* of the sorta.

Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure Amber, and colours of the flowery arch. Milton.

5. In mining, a place of ground left unworked near a shaft. — *Triumphal arch*, in Rom. antiq. originally a simple arch festooned and otherwise decorated, erected generally at the entrance of a city, though sometimes in the street, under which a victorious general and army passed in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch was a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, with generally a smaller arch on either side. The name is sometimes given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, erected on occasion of some public rejoicing, &c.

Arch (Arch), v. t. 1. To cover or span with an arch; as, to *arch* a gate.

The proud river . . . is *arched* over with a curious pile of stones. Howell.

2. To curve or form into the shape of an arch; as, the horse *arches* his neck. 'Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling.' Bacon.

Arch (Arch), v. i. To make an arch or arches.

The nations of the field and wood Build on the wave or *arch* beneath the sand. Pope.

Arch (Arch), a. [G. D. Sw. Dan. *arg*, crafty, roguish; Icel. *argr*, a Sax. *earg*, faint-hearted. See ARRANT.] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish. 'So *arch* a leer.' Taiter.

He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. Swift.

Arch (Arch), a. [From Gr. *archi*, from stem of *arché*, the beginning, first place or power, *archô*, to be first, to command, to rule.] Chief; of the first class; principal.

The tyrannous and bloody deed is done, The most *arch* act of piteous massacre That ever yet this land was guilty of. Shak.

[This word is principally used in composition as the first part of many compound words; as, *archbishop*, *arch-priest*, &c.]

Arch (Arch), n. [Gr. *archos*, a leader. See ARCH, a.] A leader; a chief.

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. Shak.

Archæocidaritis (Ark-kô-ô-sid'-a-ris), n. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *tidaris*, a turban.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or Cidaritis, found in the coal-measures and Permian strata, characterized by their small hexagonal plates and long spines, which in some species are smooth, in others notched and sharply denticulated.

Archæography (Ark-kô-og'-ra-fi), n. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *grapô*, a writing.] A writing or treatise on antiquity.

Archæologist (Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî-an), n. An archæologist.

Archæological, **Archæologic** (Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî-ik-al, Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî-ik), a. Pertaining to archæology; as, *archæological* researches.

Archæologist (Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî-ik), n. One skilled in archæology.

Archæology (Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî), n. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities; that science or branch of knowledge which investigates the history of nations and peoples by means of the remains, archi-

tectural, implemental, or the like, which belong to the earlier epoch of their existence. — *Archæology*, *Antiquarianism*. *Archæology*, in its strict application, treats of prehistoric matters, and is thus allied to geology; *antiquarianism* deals more particularly with subjects within the period embraced by history. *Archæology* interprets without the aid of written record or trustworthy tradition; *antiquarianism* avails itself of both.

Archæopteryx (Ark-kô-ôpt'-er-iks), n. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing.] A unique fossil bird from the oolitic limestone of Solenhofen, of the size of a rook, and differing from all known birds in having two free claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebrae free and prolonged as in mammals.

Archæus (Ark-ké-us), n. [L.L. *archæus*, from Gr. *arché*, beginning.] A term used especially by Paracelsus and Van Helmont, and signifying the vital principle which presides over the growth and continuation of living beings; the principle or power which presides over every particle of organized bodies, and to which it gives form; an immaterial principle existing in the seed prior to fecundation.

Archæic, **Archæical** (Ark-ké'ik, Ark-ké'ik-al), a. [Gr. *archaios*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient.] Characterized by archæism; obsolete; antiquated.

A person familiar with the dialect of certain portions of Massachusetts will not fail to recognize, in ordinary discourse, many words now noted in English vocabularies as *archæic*; the greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakespeare stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. J. R. Lowell.

Archæology (Ark-kô-ô-lô'-jî), n. Same as *Archæology*.

Archæism (Ark-ké-izm), n. [Fr. *archaïsme*, from Gr. *archaios*, ancient, from *arché*, beginning.] 1. An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom. — 2. Antiquity of style or use; obsolescence. [Rare.]

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaïsme* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. De Quincy.

Archall (Ark'al), n. Same as *Archil* (which see).

Archangel (Ark-an-jel), n. 1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. — 2. A name common to plants of the genus *Lamium*; also applied to *Archangelica officinalis*.

Archangelic (Ark-an-jel'ik), a. Of or pertaining to archangels. 'Archangelic pompe.' E. B. Browning.

Archangelica (Ark-an-jel'ik-a), n. A genus of umbelliferous plants. A. *officinalis* is pungent and agreeably aromatic, and the candied stalks are stomachic. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gin. The seeds and leaves are employed by country people as medicines from their supposed virtues as stimulants and tonics.

Archapostate (Arch-a-pos'tát), n. A chief apostate.

Archapostle (Arch-a-pos'tl), n. A chief apostle.

Archarchitect (Arch-ark'i-tek't), n. The supreme architect.

I'll ne'er believe that the *Archarchitect* With all these fires the heavenly arches decked Only for show. Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Arch-band (Arch-band), n. A name given by tradesmen to that portion of an arch or rib seen below the general surface of vaulting.

Archbishop (Arch-bish'up), n. A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. There are in England two archbishops—the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York; the former is primate of all England and metropolitan, and has precedence over all the clergy of the English Church; the latter is primate of England, and ranks next to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishopric (Arch-bish'up-rik), n. The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority. There are in England two archbishoprics—Canterbury and York—called the *Archiepiscopal Sees*; the former is the metropolitan see of all England.

Arch-board (Arch'bôrd), n. In *ship-building*, a plank placed along a ship's stern, and immediately under the knuckles of the

arch-butcher (arch-buch'ter) *n.* A chief butcher or mender. [*arch* + *butcher* (from *butcher*), *arch* = *chief*, *butcher* = *butcher*.] *See* *Corbet* (ironical).

arch-brick (arch-brick) *n.* A wedge-shaped brick employed in building arches.

arch-butler (arch-but'ter) *n.* A chief butler; formerly, an officer of the old German Empire who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. The office belonged to the King of Bohemia.

arch-buttress (arch-but'tress) *n.* In arch, a flying buttress (which see).

archchamberlain (arch-cham'ber-lin) *n.* A chief chamberlain; formerly, an officer of the old German Empire, whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the Elector of Brandenburg.

archchancellor (arch-cham'sel-lor) *n.* A chief chancellor; formerly, an officer in the old German Empire who presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first race of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed, and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors formerly in Germany, who were the Archbishops of Mainz, of Cologne, and of Treves.

archchanter (arch-chant'er) *n.* The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church.

archchemic (arch-chem'ik) *n.* Of supreme chemical powers. [*The archchemic sun*.] *See* *Alka*.

archcount (arch-kount) *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders on account of his great riches and power.

archdapper (arch-dap'per) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and *dapper*, a food-bearer, from *dap*, meat or a feast, and *per*, to carry.] An officer in the old German Empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

archdeacon (arch-de'kon) *n.* In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him.

archdeaconate (arch-de'kon-ate) *n.* The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction, an archdeaconry.

archdeaconry (arch-de'kon-ri) *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In England every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes.

archdeaconship (arch-de'kon-ship) *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

archdesigner (arch-de'sign'er) *n.* A chief designer.

In a thin hand when one, probably numbered among the archdesigners against us, thinks it to mine and change us with the vast of reality in the distance. *Chadwick*

archdiocese (arch-di'o-sis) *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

archdruid (arch-dru'id) *n.* A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids.

archducal (arch-duk'al) *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna had no many votes as all the other archducal houses together. *Brugnot*

archduchess (arch-duch'ess) *n.* The wife of an archduke, a princess of the reigning families of Russia and Austria.

archduchy (arch-duch'i) *n.* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (arch-duk') *n.* A prince belonging to the reigning families of Austria or Russia.

archdukedom (arch-duk'ed-um) *n.* The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess, archduchy.

archduke (arch-duk') *n.* 1 Pertaining to the archduke or internal efficient cause of all things, an archduke. 2 Caused by the archduke, an archduke. *See* *ARCHDUCES*.

archduke (arch-duk') *n.* [*Arch*, chief, beginning, and *duke*, life.] The originator of living matter from not living, abiogenesis (which see).

arched (arch't) *p.* and *a.* 1 Made with an arch or curve, covered with an arch, having the form of an arch. [*His arched brows*.] *Shelley* 2 In law a term applied to an ordinary, both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch. Called also *arched*. [*Arched double*, having two arches or bows.

Archidiacon, *n.* An archdeacon. *Chambers*.

Archigonum, *n.* Archgonum (ar-ko-gon'um, ar-ko-gon) *n.* [*Arch*, beginning, and *gonos*, offspring.] The pistillidium or female organ of cryptogamic plants, having the same function as the pistil in the flowering plants. It is a cellular sac, containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryonic of phanerogamic plants, which is impregnated by the spermatozooids. From this after fertilization the plant is produced.

Archgonium (ar-ko-gon'um) *n.* [*See* *ARCHIGONUM*.] The doctrine of the origin of life, specifically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation, archbiogenesis, abiogenesis.

He (Haeckel) considers that, though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or archgonism) has not been proved, it is quite possible, and even probable, the arguments against it resting on merely negative results. *Sutton*

Archgonurus (ar-ko-gon'us) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, primeval, and *gonos*, a seed.] A fossil reptile of the carboniferous era, having a near alliance to the protodon, lepidostreus, and other perennibranchiate reptiles of the present day.

Archology (ar-ko-lo-jy) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, beginning, first principle, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on first principles.

Archology treats of principles, and should not be confounded with archeology, which treats of antiquities. *Flourens*

Archomyl (ar-ko-mil) *n.* An alchemical term for the transmutation of the imperfect metals into the more perfect.

Archomphala (ar-ko-mph'la) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, rule, dominion, and *omphalos*, brain.] The highest of the primary sub-classes into which Owen has subdivided the mammals in accordance with the structure of the brain distinguished by the enormous vertical and posterior development of the cerebral over the cerebellar lobes, the former completely overlapping the latter as well as the olfactory lobes. In this sub-class the number of convolutions attains its maximum, and there is a corpus callosum. It includes the solitary order, family, genus, and species, Man.

Archomyl (ar-ko-mil) *n.* A principal enemy, specifically, Satan, the grand adversary of mankind.

Archology (ar-ko-lo-jy) *n.* Same as *Archology*.

Archur (arch'er) *n.* [*Fr* *archer*, from *arc*, I, arcus, a bow. *See* *ARCH*.] 1. One who uses a bow, one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, a Bowman. 2. The archer fish (which see).

Archurine (arch'er-in) *n.* A female archer. [*She, therefore, glorious archurine of heaven*.] *Cooper*

Archur-fish (arch'er-fish) *n.* A name given to the *Tonnoies fasciatus*, a conely-finned,



Archer-fish (*Tonnoies fasciatus*).

seemingly pteropod fish, about 6 inches long, inhabiting the seas around Java, which has the faculty of shooting drops of water to the distance of 2 or 4 feet, with sure aim, at insects, thereby causing them to fall into the water, when it seizes and devours them. The soft, and even the spiny portion of their dorsal fin, are so covered with scales as to be scarcely distinguishable from the rest of their body. Called also *Darter fish*.

Archery (arch'ery) *n.* 1 The use of the bow and arrow, the practice, art, or skill of archery; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow. 2. Archers collectively.

*The monarch saw the gambols sing,
And back he took a gallant wing.
That rainbow flew, and rainbow shone,
Might serve the archery to do.* *St. M. Scott*

3. In old law, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's use, in the defence of his castle.

Archon Court, *n.* Court of Archons. The chief and most ancient consistory court, belonging to the archbishopric of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, and held in Westminster Hall. It is so called from the church in London, commonly *St. Mary*

in Bow (de *archibus*), where it was formerly held. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the province of Canterbury. The chief judge is called the *Dean of arches*.

Archetype (ar-ko-tip) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, beginning, and *typos*, form.] 1. A model or first form, the original pattern or model after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.

In the philosophy of Locke the archetype of our ideas are the things really existing out of us. *Flourens*

Then it was that the House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the Old or the New World, held its first sittings. *Macaulay*

2. In coinage, the standard weight by which others are adjusted. 3. In comparison with that ideal, original, or fundamental pattern on which a natural group of animals or system of organs is assumed to have been constructed, as the vertebral archetype.

Archetype-shedion (ar-ko-tip-shi-on) *n.* In anatomy an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, and to which the endoskeletons of all the Vertebrata are referred as modifications. In this skeleton is arranged the succession of vertebral segments of these animals, together with their various processes, foramina, and appendages.

Archetypal (ar-ko-tip'al) *a.* Relating to an archetype; archetypal.

Archus (ar-ko-us) *n.* Same as *Archus*.

Archuter (ar-ko-ter) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and *utro*, physician.] Chief physician, a term applied on the continent of Europe to the first or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities, specifically, in Russia, the first imperial physician.

Archival (ar-ko-al) *a.* Chief, primary. [*Principality and archival rule*.] *Hall*

Archidiaconal (ar-ko-di-akon'al) *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon, as, an archidiaconal visitation.

Archiepiscopacy (ar-ko-epi'skop'i) *n.* The state or dignity of an archbishop.

Archiepiscopal (ar-ko-epi'skop'al) *a.* Relating to an archbishop, as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see.

Archiepiscopality (ar-ko-epi'skop-i-ti) *n.* The dignity or state of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy.

Archiepiscopate (ar-ko-epi'skop-at) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archiepiscopate.

Archier (ar-ko-er) *n.* [*From* *archier*, *Gr* *archierus*, a high priest, from *arch*, chief, and *hierus*, a priest.] A collective term for the higher order of ecclesiastics in the Greek Church in Russia, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. [*Flourens*]

Archigrapher (ar-ko-ig'ra-fer) *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and *grapho*, to write.] A chief secretary.

Archil (ar-ko-il) *n.* [*Fr* *archille*, *archil*—after *Rosellus* or *Orientalis*, who about 1200 first employed the lichen for dyeing purposes.] A rich violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Rosella anserina* and *R. fruticulosa*, growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands. The lichen is bruised between stones and moistened with putrid urine, mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It first takes a purplish red colour, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called *archil*, and in the second, *laccus* or *litmus*. Dyers rarely use archil by itself, on account of its darkness and the perishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colours, as pinks,

Rosella anserina, from which archil is obtained.

blue, and black, but this bloom soon decays. Archil is used for colouring the spirals of thermometers, and also by chemists as a test for detecting the presence of an acid. Written also *Archil*, *Orchil*, etc.

Archilochian (ar-ki-lô-ki-an), *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the Greek poet. In some cases the term is used to denote the four metrical combinations which he invented. There are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian distich.

Archilowe (arch'i-lô), *n.* [D *Ar*, again, and *elow*, shot or share of expenditure at an inn. Comp. *Sc. lawing*.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe*. Also written *Archilagh*. [Scotch.]

I propose that this good little gentleman that seems out of proportion, as I may say, in this rally, shall send for a tumbler of brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of *archilowe*. *Sir H. Scott.*

Archilute (arch'i-lut), *n.* Same as *Archilowe*.

Archimagus (ar-ki-mâ-gus), *n.* The high-priest of the Persian Magi, or worshippers of fire.

Archimandrite (ar-ki-man'drit), *n.* [From *mandrita*, a Syriac word for monk; *Gr. mandra*, a monastery.] In the Greek CA. an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of many abbot and convents. In Sicily the abbots are called *archimandrites* because their convents were originally of Greek institution, and conform to the rules of St Basil. The abbots-general of the United Greeks in Poland, Galicia, Transylvania, Hungary, and Venice also bear the title.

Czech *Archimandrite*, from an original sketch.

Archimedeon (ar-ki-mê-dê-on), *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, or to the screw invented by him. — *Archimedeon propeller*, a propeller consisting of a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel. It is an amplification and extension of the screw. — *Archimedeon screw*, an instrument said to have been invented by Archimedes to raise water to a small height. It is formed by winding a flexible tube round

Archimedeon Screw.

a cylinder in the form of a screw. When the screw is placed in an inclined position, as in the accompanying wood cut, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest point of the spiral, but this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, water or other fluid may thus be raised to a limited height. Called also *Water Screw* and *Spiral Pump*. — *Archimedeon principle*, or *principle of Archimedes*, (a) the principle of the equilibrium of the lever, namely, that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is then exactly equal to the sum of the two weights. (b) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by

Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses exactly as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of the water it dis-

Architect (ar-ki-têkt), *n.* [Fr. *architecte*, *L. architectus*, from *Gr. arkhi*, chief, and *têktôn*, a workman.] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed. — 2. A contriver, a former or maker. 'Chief architect and plotter of these woes.' *Shak.*

Architective (ar-ki-têkt-iv), *a.* Used in building, proper for building.

Architectonic, **Architectonical** (ar-ki-têk-ton-ik, ar-ki-têk-ton-ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *architectonique*, an architect.] Pertaining to or skilled in architecture, evincing skill in designing or constructing. 'Architectonic wisdom.' *Boyle*. 'Geometrical and architectonical artists.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Architectonics (ar-ki-têk-ton-iks), *n.* The science of architecture.

Architector (ar-ki-têk-tôr), *n.* An architect.

Architectress (ar-ki-têk-tres), *n.* A female architect. *Wotton*. [Rare.]

Architectural (ar-ki-têkt-ôr-al), *a.* Pertaining to architecture or the art of building; according to the rules of architecture.

Architecture (ar-ki-têk-tôr), *n.* [L. *architectura*, from *architectus*. See *ARCHITECT*.] 1. The art or science of building or constructing, workmanship; construction.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet*.

Specifically — 2. The art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings for the purposes of civil life — often called *civil architecture*, or, in a still more limited sense, the principles of fine art applied to building, that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste, gratifying the feeling of the beautiful. The leading styles of architecture have been characterized as Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Gothic, &c. An admixture of styles, chiefly of the Classic with Gothic, gave rise in the middle ages to the Byzantine, Romanesque, and Norman, and at a later date to the Renaissance, &c. The Greek style was divided into three orders, mainly with reference to the proportions and ornamentation of its columns, named respectively the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and to these the Romans added the Tuscan and Composite. Each style has various stages, indicative generally of the age or the country in which each modification took its rise. Thus the Gothic has been divided into the Norman, the Early English, Decorated, Flamboyant, &c. — *Military architecture*, the art of fortification. — *Naval architecture*, the art of building ships and other structures useful in naval warfare.

Architrave (ar-ki-trâv), *n.* [Fr. *l'architrave* — prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, from *L. trabs*, a beam.] In arch (a) the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. See *COLUMN*. (b) The ornamental moulding running round the exterior curve of an arch. (c) The moulded enrichment on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door, window, or other opening. — *Architrave cornice*, an entablature consisting of an architrave and cornice only, the frieze being omitted.

Archiva (ar-ki-va), *n. pl.* Archivum.

The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*. *Dr. H. More*.

Archival (ar-ki-val or ar-ki-val), *a.* Pertaining to archives or records, contained in records.

Archive (ar-ki-v), *n.* [L. *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, hence applied to the records themselves, from *Gr. archion*, a government building, from *arkhi*, rule,

government.] 1. A record or document preserved in evidence of something; almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, &c., of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom. 'A most unpleasant archive or register.' *Holland*. 2. The chamber or apartment where such documents are kept. *SVN* Registers, records, chronicles, muniments.

Archivist (ar-ki-ist or ar-ki-ist), *n.* The keeper of archives or records.

Archivolt (ar-ki-vôlt), *n.* [Fr. *archivolte*, *It. archivolto*.] The architrave or ornamental band of mouldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the intrados. — *Archivolt of a bridge*, the curve line formed

O, 'in the spine of hell, the Lord's arch-macht.' *Shak.*

Archness (arch-'ness), *n.* The quality of being arch, synonym without malice; cunning; shrewdness; waggishness. 'Dryness and archness of humour.' *T. Warton*.

Archon (ar-'kon), *n.* [Gr. *archôn*, a ruler.] One of the chief magistrates of Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number, the first was properly the *archon*, or *archôn epônymos*; the second was called *archôn basileus*, or king archon, the third *potharchos*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetæ*, or legislators.

Archonship (ar-'kon-ship), *n.* The office of an archon, or the term of his office.

Archontic (ar-'kon-tik), *n.* *Ecclies* One of a branch of the Valentianians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called *archontes*.

Archonta (ar-'kôn-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *archôn*, a ruler, from *arkhi*, rule.] One of the great groups into which some naturalists have classified mammals, including man alone, and remarkable for the extent to which all the parts of the physical structure are subordinated to the purposes of the head, the fore-limbs being removed from the locomotive to the cephalic series, for the enormous vertical and posterior development of the cerebral over the cerebellar lobes; for the number of convolutions of the brain, and especially for the possession of a spiritual nature.

Arch-pastor (arch-pâst-ôr), *n.* A chief pastor. *Barnes*.

Arch-philosopher (arch-â-los-ô-fôr), *n.* A chief philosopher; an eminent philosopher. *Hooker*.

Arch-pillar (arch-pil-'lâr), *n.* A main or principal pillar; the chief support. 'Arch-pillar and foundation of human society.' *Hermer*.

Arch-post (arch-pô-'st), *n.* A chief or pre-eminent post. 'The title of archiposts or arch post.' *Pope*.

Arch-politician (arch-pô-'lî-tî-shan), *n.* A chief or leading politician, a great politician. *Bacon*.

Arch-prælate (arch-præ-'lât), *n.* A chief prelate. *Hooker*.

Arch-presbyter (arch-pres-'bit-ôr), *n.* A chief presbyter. *Aylife*.

Arch-presbtery (arch-pres-'bit-ôr-i), *n.* The highest degree of presbytery, presbtery as claiming supreme or sovereign power or absolute dominion. [Rare.]

Arch-presbtery claiming to itself a hardly power and superintendency, both over souls and pastors, over persons and congregations as way their own. *Milton*.

Arch-priest (arch-prêt'), *n.* A chief priest. 'Eccelesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priests.' *Aylife*.

Arch-primate (arch-prî-mât), *n.* A chief primate, an archbishop over other archbishops. 'One arch-primate, or Protestant pope.' *Milton*.

Arch-prophet (arch-prof-'et), *n.* A chief prophet, a great prophet. *T. Warton*.

Arch-protestant (Arch-prō'tes-tant), *n.* A leading or eminent Protestant. 'These arch-protestants and master ministers of Germany.' *Stapleton*.

Arch-rebel (Arch-reb'el), *n.* A chief or prominent rebel. *Milton*.

Arch-see (Arch-sē'), *n.* The see of an archbishop. *Drayton*.

Arch-stone (Arch'stōn), *n.* A stone that forms an arch.

Arch-traitor (Arch-trā'tēr), *n.* A transcendent traitor; sometimes applied specifically to the devil. *Hakewell*.

Arch-treasurer (Arch-tre'zhūr-ēr), *n.* The great treasurer of the German Empire, a dignity formerly claimed by the Elector of Hanover.

Arch-type (Arch'tip), *n.* An archetype. *Cartwright*.

Arch-tyrant (Arch-tī'rānt), *n.* A chief tyrant. *Sp. Hall*.

Arch-villain (Arch-vil'lān), *n.* A desperate, confirmed villain.

An arch-villain keeps him company. *Shak.*

Arch-villany (Arch-vil'lān-i), *n.* Atrocious villany. *Beau. & Fl.*

Archway (Arch'wā), *n.* An entrance or passage under an arch.

Arch-wife (Arch-wif'), *n.* A woman of strong masculine character; a hardy masculine woman disposed to rule her husband.

Ye archwifes, stondest at defence.

She ye be stout as is a great camelle (camel);

Ne suffereth nat that men yow don offence.

Chaucer.

Archwise (Arch'wis), *adv.* In the form of an arch. 'In the fashion of a bow bent archwise.' *Ayliffe*.

Archy (Arch'i), *a.* 1. Resembling or having arches; arching.

Beneath the black and archy brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes.

Parthenela Sacra, 1633.

2. In *her.* same as *Arched*, 2.

Aro-indicator (Ark'in-di-kāt-ēr), *n.* In bot. an apparatus for measuring the development of an internode, that is, the space intervening between two nodes, or parts of the stem from which leaves arise. *Sachs*.

Arctenent† (Ark-sē-nent), *a.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *tenens*, holding, *teneo*, to hold.] Carrying a bow.

Arctograph (Ark'ō-graf), *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *graphō*, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph.

Arctotation (Ark-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; arctitude; in *med.* unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus; constriction from inflammation.

Arctic (Ark'tik), *a.* [L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arktikos*, from *arktos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Pertaining to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; northern; as, the arctic pole, circle, region, or sea. The arctic circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole. This and the antarctic circle are called the polar circles, and within these lie the frigid zones. — *Arctic fox*, a small species of fox (*Canis lagopus*), family Canidae, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail 1 foot. It is gray in summer and white in winter.

Arctiotis (Ark-tik'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *tis*, a ferret or marten.] A genus of urbane carnivores, of which the best-known species is *A. binturong* (the white-fronted binturong of Nepal), of the size of a large cat. It is chiefly distinguished by its strong tail, which aids it in climbing trees.

Arctidae (Ark-tī'dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.] A family of lepidopterous insects belonging to the section Heterocera; the tiger-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by their larvæ being very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of woolly bears. They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations.

Arctitude (Ark-ti-tūd), *n.* Same as *Arctation*.

Arctium (Ark'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *arktion*, from *arktos*, a bear, from its rough prickly flowers, called *burs*.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. There are several species which are troublesome weeds. The roots of *A. Lappa* (the burdock) were supposed to be aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. They have been used as a substitute for

sarsaparilla. In Japan the burdock is used as a vegetable, and is called *Gobo*.

Arctomys (Ark'tō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *mys*, a rat.] A genus of rodent animals; the marmots. See *MARMOT*.

Arctostaphylos (Ark-tō-staf'ī-los), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of Ericaceous plants nearly related to *Arbutus*, but consisting of two species of small procumbent shrubs, both natives of Britain. See *BEARBERRY*.

Arctotis (Ark-tō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *otos*, an ear, from the shaggy fruit.] A genus of composite plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Several species are favourites in the greenhouse from their heads of showy orange-coloured flowers.

Arcturus (Ark-tū-rus), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Boötes, and thought by some to be the nearest to our system of any of the fixed stars. It is one of the stars observed to have a proper motion.

Arcuate (Ark'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow, from *arcus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. 'Oblique and arcuate linea.' *Bacon*.

Arcuatilæ† (Ark'ū-a-tīl), *a.* Bent or curved.

Arcuation (Ark'ū-a'shon), *n.* 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness. — 2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground and covering the small shoots with earth; layering (which see).

Arcuature† (Ark'ū-a-tūr), *n.* The curvature of an arch. *Bailey*.

Arcubalist (Ark'ū-bal-ist), *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones. See *ARBALIST*.] A cross-bow; an arbalist (which see).

It is an historical fact that Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an arcubalist.

T. Warton.

Arcubalister (Ark'ū-bal-ist'ēr), *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arcubalist.

King John was espied by a very good arcubalister, who said that he would soon despatch the cruel tyrant.

Camden.

Arcubus (Ark'ū-bus), *n.* Same as *Arquebuse*.

Arcus senilis (Ark'us sen-'ī-lis), *n.* [L.] The bow of old age; an opacity round the margin of the cornea occurring in advanced age.

-Arc. The termination of many English words. (a) It is the adjective *hard*, G. *hart*, A. Sax. *heard*, as in O.H.G. proper names; as, *Adelhart*, very noble; *Reginhart*, Reinhart, E. Reynard, strong in counsel; Bernhart, E. Bernard, strong like a bear; Gotthart, E. Goddard, strong through God. (b) It appears to be a Teutonic suffix, signifying kind, sort, nature, mode of life (G. *art*, kind, species, nature, D. *aard*), and has the force of an augmentative, meaning one who naturally is, or who habitually performs, what is implied in the root; as, braggart (braggard), dotard, drunkard, dullard, sluggard, wizard. In some of these or similar words it is probably a modified form of the English noun termination *-er*, there being a tendency in Teutonic tongues to add a final *d* or *t* after a liquid for the sake of euphony; thus vulgar E. *drownd* for *drown*, *swound* for *sworn*, *scholar* for *scholar*, Prov. E. and Sc. *misert* and *orphan* for *miser* and *orphan*. In a few words *-ard* appears to have a passive force; as, loppard, pollard, a tree that is lopped, polled.

Ardeasine (Ar-dē-'sīn), *n.* (Fr., from *ardasse*; said to be from the district of *Ardeshtir*, in Persia.) A very fine sort of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France.

Ardea (Ar'dē-a), *n.* [L., a heron.] A genus of gallatorial or wading birds, family Ardeide, consisting of the different species of herons, of which our common heron (*A. cinerea*) is the type. See *ARDEIDÆ*, *HERON*.

Ardeb (Ar'deb), *n.* An Egyptian weight and measure equivalent to 226 lbs., or to about 40 gallons.

Ardeide (Ar-dē-i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gallatorial or wading birds, including the herons (genus *Ardea*), cranes, storks, bitterns, spoonbills, &c. The beak is long, thick, and stout, usually with cutting edges as well as a point.

Ardeinæ (Ar-dē-i-nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Ardeide or herons.

Ardeney (Ar-den-sī), *n.* [L. *ardens*, from *ardere*, to burn.] 1. Heat. 'The ardeney of the sun.' Sir P. Herbert. Hence — 2. Warmth of passion or affection; ardour; eagerness;

as, the ardeney of love or zeal. — 3. *Naut.* tendency in a vessel to come quickly to the wind.

Ardent (Ar'dent), *a.* [L. *ardens*, ardentis, pp. of *ardere*, to burn, to be eager.] 1. Hot; burning; causing a sensation of burning; as, ardent spirits; an ardent fever. — 2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; vehement; fierce.

With flashing fire his ardent eyes were filled.

3. Warm: applied to the passions and affections; vehement; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, ardent love or vows; ardent zeal. — 4. *Naut.* applied to a ship having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind. — *Ardent spirits*, alcoholic drinks, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, &c. They are all produced by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar. — *SYN.* Burning, hot, fiery, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, fervent, passionate, affectionate.

Ardently (Ar'dent-lī), *adv.* In an ardent manner; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

Ardentness (Ar'dent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.

Arder (Ar'dēr), *n.* [From root *ar*, to plough or till; see *ARABLE*, and comp. G. *art*, ploughing, Icel. *arthr*, a plough.] A following or ploughing of ground. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ardisia (Ark-di'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *ardis*, a sharp point, from the acute segments of the corolla.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Myrsinacæ. They are evergreen shrubs with whitish flowers, not infrequent in English gardens.

Ardmear (Ar'd-mār), *n.* [Gael. *ard*, high, and *maor*, bailiff or steward.] High bailiff or steward under the *ardrigh* or chief king of ancient Scotland.

Ardor (Ar'dēr), *n.* Same as *Ardour*.

Ardour (Ar'dēr), *n.* [L. *ardor*, from *ardere*, to burn.] 1. Heat in a literal sense; as, the ardour of the sun's rays. — 2. Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with ardour; they fought with ardour. [In the following passage the word has been understood to mean a bright or effulgent spirit, but this seems doubtful; it may mean glory or brilliancy.]

The winged saint . . . from among
Thousand celestial ardors, where he stood
Vell'd with his gorgeous wings, upspringing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton.*

3. In *med.* a feeling of heat or burning.

Ardriagh, **Ardriagh** (Ar'd-rē', Ar'd-rē'ach), *n.* [Gael. *ard*, high, *riagh*, king.] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland a chief monarch or king.

Arduity (Ar-dū'i-tī), *n.* Height; difficulty. *Blount*.

Arduous (Ar'dū-us), *a.* [L. *arduus*; allied to Ir. and Gael. *ard*, W. *harrd*, high.] 1. Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb.

High in Farnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Attended with great labour, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult; as, an arduous employment, task, or enterprise. — *Arduous, difficult, hard.* Arduous, requiring extraordinary effort, energy, and perseverance to overcome, and mostly applied to a protracted undertaking; hard, requiring less endurance and energy, and more within the reach of common powers than arduous, but taxing the energies more than difficult; difficult, not easy, laborious, but attainable or to be accomplished by fair effort or application. *Hard* sometimes applies to passive suffering, as a *hard lot*; arduous and difficult do not.

It is often difficult to control our feelings; it is still harder to subdue our will; but it is an arduous undertaking to control the contending will of others.

Crash.

Arduously (Ar'dū-us-lī), *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

Arduousness (Ar'dū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution.

Ardure† (Ar'dūr), *n.* [L. *ardor*.] Burning. 'The wicked enchauffing or ardure of this sinne.' *Chaucer*.

Ardurous (Ar'dū-rus), *a.* Burning; flaming.

Lo! further on

Where flames the arduous Spirit of Indore.

Cary.

Are (Ar'). [A. Sax. *æron*, *aron*, *arn*, we (you, they) are; Icel. *erum*, we are, *eru*, they are. *Are* is a northern or Scandinavian form,

the southern form in A. Sax. being *sind* or *sindon*. The *r* is changed from *s*, the root being *as*. See AM.] The plural of the substantive verb to be, but differing etymologically from *be* and *was*.

Are (ar or ár), *n.* [L. *area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres, a little less than 2 square perches of 22 feet in the ancient measure, or 1078.44 English square feet.

A-ré (á-ré), *n.* The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido's scale of music.

Area (á-ré-a), *n.* [L. *area*, a thrashing-floor, then any open level piece of land.] 1. Any plain surface within boundaries; as, the floor of a room, of a church, or other building, or a piece of inclosed ground; the space or site on which a building stands. Specifically—2. A yard attached to a house; or a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before windows in the basement story of a building. The doors of the cellars, kitchen, &c., generally open into this passage, which is fenced off from the pavement by *area railings*, and reached by descending the *area steps*.—3. In *geom.* the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.—4. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

Areá,† Areed,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *areadian*, to read, to guess; *aradan*, to counsel; *reá*, counsel. See READ, REWE.] 1. To read. 'Her hardly opened book, which to *aread* is easie.' *John Hall*.—2. To declare; to tell; to interpret; to explain.

Areá, good gentle swaine,
If in the dale below, or on yon plaine,
Or is the village situate in a grove. *W. Browne*.

3. To counsel; to advise; to direct; to teach.

But mark what I *areed* thee now; Avauit. *Milton*.

4. To discover; to detect.

So hard this idole was to be *areá*,
That Florimell herself in all men's view
She seem'd to passe. *Spenser*.

Areal (á-ré-al), *a.* Pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices.

Areare,† Arear,† *adv.* or *a.* [See ARREAR.] To the rear; backward.

But ground he gave, and lightly leapt *areare*. *Spenser*.

Area-sneak (á-ré-a-snek), *n.* A thief who lurks about areas for the purpose of committing depredations on kitchens and cellars.

Areca (a-ré-ka), *n.* [The Malabar name.] A genus of lofty palms with pinnated leaves, and a drupe-like fruit inclosed in a fibrous rind. *A. catechu* is the pinang or betel-nut tree of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, and yields the astringent juice catechu. *A. oleracea* is the cabbage-tree or cabbage-palm of the West India. See BETEL-NUT, CABBAGE-TREE.

Arede,† *v.t.* Same as *Areed* (which see). *Chaucer*.

Areed† (a-réd), *n.* Advice; discourse; narration. 'Fayre *areedes* of tydinges straunge, and of adventures rare.' *Spenser*.

Areek (a-rék), *adv.* In a recking condition. A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift*.

Arefaction (ar-é-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *arefacio*, to dry, from *areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon*.

Arefy (ar-é-fi), *v.t.* To dry or make dry. 'So doth time or age *arefy*.' *Bacon*. [Rare.]

Areise,† *v.t.* To raise. *Chaucer*.

Arena (a-ré-na), *n.* [L. *arena*, originally an adjective from *areo*, to be dry—*arena* (terra, dry earth, sand.)] 1. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres, in which took place the combats of gladiators or wild beasts. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust to prevent the gladiators from slipping, and to absorb the blood. 2. *Fig.* the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind; as, the *arena* of debate. 'Rival politicians contending in the open *arena* of public life.' *Sir G. C. Lewis*.—3. In *med.* sand or gravel in the kidneys.—4. In *arch.* the middle of a temple or other inclosed place.

Arenaceous (ar-é-ná'shus), *a.* [From L. *arena*, sand.] 1. Sandy; abounding with sand; having the properties of sand.—2. Composed of grains of sand; granular; as, *arenaceous* limestone. 'An *arenaceous*, friable substance.' *Woodward*.

Arenarious (ar-é-ná-rí-us), *a.* Sandy; composed wholly, or for the greater part, of sand; as, *arenarious* soil.

Arenation (ar-é-ná'shon), *n.* In *med.* a sand-bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.

Arendalite (a-ren'dal-ít), *n.* A lime and iron epidote from *Arendal*, in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron-peroxide, and lime. See EPIDOTE.

Areng, Arenga (a-réng', a-réng'-ga), *n.* The sago-palm (*Saguerus saccharifer*). See SAGUERUS.

Arenicola (ar-en-ik'ó-la), *n.* [L. *arena*, sand, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A genus of dorso-branchiate annelids, common on our coasts, and sought for by fishermen for bait; the lobworms, or lugworms. See LUGWORM.

Arenicolida (a-ren-í-kol'í-da), *n. pl.* [*Arenicola* (which see), and Gr. *eidós*, likeness.] A family of dorso-branchiate marine annelids, dwelling constantly in the sand, in which they burrow to the depth of 12 or 18 inches. The common *Arenicola* is the type. See ARENICOLA.

Arenicolite (ar-en-ik'ó-lit), *n.* The geological name for circular holes or markings, seen on some sandstones, and which are supposed to have been the burrows of some annelid resembling the *Arenicola* or lugworm. See ARENICOLA.

Arenilitic† (a-ré-ní-lit'ík), *a.* [L. *arena*, sand, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains.

Arenose (a-ré-nós), *a.* Sandy; full of sand.

Arenulous (a-ré-nú-lus), *a.* Full of fine sand.

Areola (a-ré-ó-la), *n. pl.* **Areolæ** (a-ré-ó-lé), [L., dim. of *area* (which see).] 1. In *entom.* a term applied to the smaller spaces into which the wing is divided by the nervures, termed *basal*, *middle*, and *apical*, according to their relative positions.—2. In *bot.* a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface.—3. In *anat.* a term applied to the interstices between the fibres composing organs or vessels, or those which exist between laminae, or between vessels interlacing with each other.—4. The coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple or surrounding a pustule.

Areolar (a-ré-ó-lér), *a.* Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ.—*Areolar tissue*, in *bot.* and *anat.* cellular tissue.

Areolate (a-ré-ó-lát), *a.* [See AREOLA.] Characterized by areolæ; exhibiting areolæ, as the leaves of plants or the receptacle of composite plants, when the florets are placed so completely upon its surface that many pentagonal areas or spaces are left when they drop off.

Areolation (a-ré-ó-lá'shon), *n.* Any small space having an areolate character, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or by the veins of leaves.

Areole (ar-é-ó-l), *n.* Same as *Areola*.

Areometer (ar-é-óm-et-ér), *n.* [*Aræios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

Areometric, Areometrical (a-ré-ó-met'rik, a-ré-ó-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

Areometry (ar-é-óm-et-ri), *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagist, Areopagite (ar-é-op'a-jist, ar-é-op'a-jít), *n.* A member of the Areopagus (which see). Acts xvii. 34.

Areopagitic (ar-é-op'a-jít'ík), *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (a-ré-op'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *Aræa*, the god of war, Mars, and *pagos*, hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, existing from the most ancient times, and famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions, so called because held on a hill in the city named in honour of Aræa or Mars. By a law of Solon no person could be a member of this tribunal until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

Areopagy† (ar-é-op'a-jí), *n.* An Areopagus or tribunal. 'The . . . *Areopagy* of hell.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Areostyle (a-ré-ó-stíl), *n.* See ARÉOSTYLE.

Areostyle (a-ré-ó-sis'tíl), *n.* See ARÉOSTYLE.

Areotic (ar-é-ot'ík), *a.* [Gr. *aræios*, thin.]

In *med.* attenuating the humours; efficacious in opening the pores. *Bailey*.

Areotic (ar-é-ot'ík), *a.* A medicine which was formerly supposed to attenuate the hu-

mours or fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration; an attenuant.

Arere,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *aræran*. See REAR.] To rear or raise up.

Arés (á-rés), *n.* In the mythology of the ancient Greeks, the god of war, identified by the Romans with their Mars, and generally so treated by the moderns. See MARS.

Aræson,† *v.t.* [O. Fr. *aræssonner*, to reason.] To reason with; to censure; to arraign. *Chaucer*.

Arethusa (ar-é-thú'sa), *n.* [In *Greek myth.* a nymph, but changed into the fountain Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.] A genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, *A. bulbosa*, a small swamp plant of North America, with a handsome rosy-purple, sweet-scented flower.

Aretology (ar-é-to-ló-jí), *n.* [Gr. *areté*, virtue, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it.

Arow,† **Arewe,†** (a-rú'), *adv.* In a row; in regular succession. 'All her teeth *arew*.' *Spenser*.

Arwedsonite (arf-wed'son-ít), *n.* [From J. A. *Arwedson*, a Swedish mineralogist of the first half of this century.] A ferruginous variety of hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

Argal (ár-gal), *n.* [See ARGIL.] Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept, red or white according to colour of the wine. It is an impure bitartrate of potassium. Argal is of considerable use among dyers, as serving to dispose the stuffs to take their colours the better. Written also *Argol*.

Argali† (ár-gal), *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of the Latin *ergo*, therefore. *Shak*.

Argala (ár-ga-la), *n.* The Indian name of the adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*). See ADJUTANT-BIRD.

Argali (ár-ga-lí), *n.* [The Mongolian name.] A species of wild sheep (*Caprovís Argali* or *Ovis ammon*), found on the mountains of Siberia, Central Asia, and Kamtschatka. It is nearly as large as a moderately sized ox, being 4 feet high at the shoulders, and proportionately stout in its build. The horns of a full-grown argali are very nearly 4 feet in length if measured along the curve, and at their base are about 19 inches in circum-



Argali (*Caprovís Argali*).

ference. They spring from the forehead, and, after rising upward for a short distance, they curve boldly downwards till they reach the chin, when they recurve upwards and come to a point. The argali is gregarious, living in small herds. The bearded argali is the aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*). (See ALOUDAD.) The name *argali* is also applied to the Rocky Mountain sheep of America, or bighorn.

Argand-lamp (ár-gand-lamp), *n.* [From name of inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame. Invented by M. Argand, 1789.—*Argand burner*, a gas-burner in the form of a hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the centre to facilitate combustion.

Argean (ár-jé-an), *a.* [See ARGO.] Pertaining to the ship Argo or the constellation of the same name.

Argel, Argel (ár-gel), *n.* [A Syrian name.] A plant found in Upper Egypt and Arabia Petrea, the *Solenostemma Argel*, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, used for adulterating Egyptian senna.

Argemone (ar-jé-mó'né), *n.* [L., from Gr. *argema*, a cataract in the eye, from its supposed medicinal qualities.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceae. The species are all ornamental, and natives of America. From the seeds of *A. maximsii* the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. The handsomest species is *A. grandiflora*, which has large flowers of a pure white colour.

Argent (ar-jent), *v.* [Fr., from L. *argentum*, silver; allied to Gr. *argyros*, silver, from *argos*, white; Ir. *arg*, white, *argyoid*, silver, money; Skr. *rajata*, silver, ray, to shine.] 1. To silver, in a more general sense, money. 'Masters of argent.' *Bernfield*. 'To undo the world for argent.' *John Taylor*—2. Fig. whiteness, like that of silver. [Poetical.]

With that she tore her robe apart, and half
The polished argent of her breast to sight
Laid bare. *Tempesta*.

3. In her the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, and gentleness represented in engraving by a plain white surface.—*Argent* constant, ready money.

Argent (ar-jent), *a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery; white. 'Commingle with her argent spheria.' *Keats*.

Argental (ar-jen-tál), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, containing, or combined with silver—*Argental mercury*, native amalgam of silver.

Argentan (ar-jen-tan), *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc. German silver.

Argentation (ar-jen-tá-shon), *n.* An over-laying with silver.

Argentic (ar-jen-tik), *a.* Relating to or obtained from silver.

Argentiferous (ar-jen-tif-er-us), *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing silver, as, *argentiferous* ore, veins, &c.

Argentina (ar-jen-tí-na), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A genus of malacostracous fishes, belonging to the salmon family, so named from their silvery scales. *A. ephyrus* is a well-known species, caught in the Mediterranean.

Argentine (ar-jen-tín), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or sounding like silver; silvery; argent. 'Celestial Dian, goddess argentine.' *Shak*—*Argentine glass*, an ornamental glassware having the sheen of silver.

Argentines (ar-jen-tín), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] 1. A silvery-white alloy variety of calspar, containing a little silica with laminae usually undulated. It is found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins.—2. The tetracide or antimoniate of antimony.—3. A name common to the species of Argentina (which see). The *Sheepy* *Argentines* of Pennant is *Scopelus Pennanti*, and is sometimes taken on our coast.—4. White metal coated with silver.

Argentite (ar-jen-tít), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] Sulphide of silver, a blackish, lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver found in the crystalline rocks of many countries.

Argentometer (ar-jen-tom-é-tér), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube for ascertaining the quantity of silver in a solution by the addition of chloride of sodium.

Argentury (ar-jen-tú-ri), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver. See ARGENT, *n.*] 1. Materials formed of silver; plate. 'Pawning his . . . argentury and jewells.' *Housley*.—2. Silvery appearance.

And there the glittering argentury
Ripples and glances on the calmest streams. *Sandhuys*.

Argil, *n.* See ARGILL.

Argill (ar-jíl), *n.* [Fr. *argille*, L. *argilla*, white clay, allied to *argentum*, silver, Gr. *argos*, white. See ARGENT, *n.*] Clay or potter's earth, sometimes, pure clay or alumina.

Argillaceous (ar-jíl-á-shus), *a.* [L. *argilla*, clay.] Partaking of the nature of argil or clay, consisting of clay, as, *argillaceous* earth.—*Argillaceous earth*, white clay or potter's earth, the earth or clay called by chemists *alumina*.—*Argillaceous rocks*, rocks of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, deposited for the most part in thin layers; clay forms the basis, but with it other substances may be associated, as vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale), iron (clayband brownstone), lime (marl), &c. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odour it emits when breathed on, known as argillaceous odour.—*Argilla-*

ceous slate or *schist*, clay-slate, a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

Argilliferous (ar-jíl-lí-fér-us), *a.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing clay or argil.

Argillite (ar-jíl-ít), *n.* [See ARGILL.] Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate. See CLAY-SLATE.

Argillitic (ar-jíl-ít-ik), *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

Argillo-arenaceous (ar-jíl-lo-ar-é-ná-shus), *a.* Consisting of clay and sand.

Argillo-calcareous (ar-jíl-lo-kál-ká-ré-us), *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

Argillocalcite (ar-jíl-lo-kál-sít), *n.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *calx*, lime.] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay, marl.

Argillo-ferruginous (ar-jíl-lo-fé-rú-shin-us), *a.* Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

Argillous (ar-jíl-lus), *a.* Consisting of clay, partaking of clay; belonging to clay; clayey. *Sir T. Browne*.

Argive (ar-jív), *a.* [L. *argivus*.] Relating to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, or to its inhabitants. The *Argive* tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful of any in Greece; and hence *Argive* is often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

Argive (ar-jív), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argos, the capital of Argolis, in Greece, a Greek.

Argle-bargle (ar-jíl-bár-gl), *v.t.* [A kind of reduplicated form of *argue*.] To contend in tedious and fractious argument, to bandy backwards and forwards; to haggle. [Scott.]

Argo (ar-jó), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In Greek myth the name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—2. In astron. a constellation. See ARGO-NAVIS.

Argoil, *n.* [See ARGILL.] Potter's-clay.

Argol (ar-jól), *n.* Same as *Argal*.

Argolet (ar-jól-et), *n.* [O. Fr.] A light horseman.

Take a cohort of our horse,
As many *argol*es, and armed pikers,
And with our carriage march away before. *Field*.

Argolic (ar-jó-lík), *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Argæan Sea; as, the *Argolic Gulf*.

Argonaut (ar-jó-nat), *n.* [Gr. *Argo*, Jason's ship, and *nautes*, a sailor.] 1. One of the persons who, according to the Old Greek legend, sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the ship *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece.—2. One of the molluscous animals belonging to the genus *Argonauta*, family *Argonautidae*, and class *Cephalopoda* or cuttle-fishes, more especially the *Argonauta* *Arpe* (common argonaut, paper-nautilus, or paper-

which sits in it with the respiratory tube or 'funnel' turned towards the carina or 'keel.' This famed mollusc swims only by ejecting water from its funnel, and it can crawl in a reversed position, carrying its shell over its back like a snail. The account of its floating on the surface of the sea, with its sail-shaped arms extended to catch the breeze, and with the six other arms as oars, is a mere poetic fable. The argonaut, or paper-nautilus, must be carefully distinguished from the pearly-nautilus or nautilus proper (*Nautilus Pompilius*), which belongs to a different division of the cuttle-fishes, namely, the tetrabranchiate or four-gilled.

Argonauta (ar-jó-ná'ta), *n.* A genus of cuttle-fishes to which the argonauts belong. See ARGONAUT.

Argonautic (ar-jó-ná'tík), *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as, the *Argonautic story*.

Argonautides (ar-jó-ná'tí-dé), *n. pl.* The family of cephalopodous molluscs, order Tetrabranchiata, which contains the argonaut, paper-sailor, or paper-nautilus. See ARGONAUT.

Argo-Navis (ar-jó-ná'vís), *n.* In astron. the southern constellation of the Ship, containing 9 clusters, 3 nebulae, 13 double and 540 single stars, of which about 64 are visible.

Argosy (ar-jó-sí), *n.* [Probably from *argos*, Jason's ship (see ARGONAUT), whence also apparently L. *argus*, a ship, though the origin of the form *argosy* is not clear.] A large merchantman or vessel of war.

There where your *argosies* with poorly sail,
Like *Argonauts* and rich burghers on the flood,
Do over-peer the petty traffickers. *Shak*.

Argot (ar-jót or ar-jó), *n.* [Fr.] The conventional slang of thieves and vagabonds, invented for the purpose of disguise and concealment; cant; slang.

Argot is formed . . . by the adoption of foreign words, by the absolute suppression of grammar, by grotesque tropes, wild calchrestics, and allegorical metaphors. *Farrar*.

Arguable (ar-jó-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being argued, admitting argument.

Argue (ar-jó), *v.t. pres. & pp. argued; ppr. arguing.* [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, to make clear.] 1. To invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to use arguments; to reason; as, *A argues* in favour of a measure, *B argues* against it.

Yet I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor hate a jot
Of heart or hope. *Milton*.

2. To contend in argument; to dispute; followed by *with*; as, you may *argue* with your friend a week without convincing him.

For even though vanquished, he could *argue* still. *Goldsmith*.

—*Argue, Dispute, Debate.* *Argue* is to defend one's self, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favour of some assertion or principle. *Dispute* is to call in question or deny the statements or arguments of an opposing party. *Debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in a public assembly.—*Argue* To reason, evince, discuss, debate, expostulate, remonstrate.

Argue (ar-jó), *v.t.* 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the supreme court. the cause was well *argued*.—2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for, as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

These were words
As moved by the measure of himself
Arguing boundless forbearance. *Trappena*.

3. To persuade by argument or reasons.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make use of to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congreve*.

4. To accuse or charge with.

I have pleaded guilty to all expressions of mine which can be *argued* of obscenity. . . . and retract them. *Dryden*.

Arguer (ar-jó-ér), *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputant.

Arguif (ar-jó-fí), *v.t.* 1. To argue.—2. To have weight, as an argument; to import; to signify. [In both uses vulgar.]

Arguif (ar-jó-fí), *v.t.* To argue. [Vulgar.] **Argument** (ar-jó-mént), *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, evidence, theme, subject-matter, from *arguo*, to argue.] 1. Proof; evidence.

There is . . . no more palpable *argument* of the existence of a Deity. *Ray*.

2. The subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book.

The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows. *Telford*.

ch, chain; sh, so, look; g, go; j, job;

2, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TS, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.—See K&K.

a sitting, from *ars*, to sit; *skr ar*, to bring one thing to another.] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. In *her*, the arm is variously borne as a charge upon the shield and for crest. 2. Anything formed on the type of or resembling the arm, as fore-legs of animals, the bough of a tree, the slender parts of a machine projecting from a trunk, axle, or fulcrum, as the arms of a lever; anything projecting from a main body, as a narrow inlet of waters from the sea. — 3. *Fig.* power, might, strength; as, the secular arm. In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.

To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? Is. xlii. 1.

— *Daggering or stabbing arms*, a practice once observed among gallants of piercing their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Nerve.*

Have I not a shield'd arm, and done all the offices of protected gallantry for you sake? *Marston.*

ARM (arm), v.t. To take by the arm; to offer the arm to; to take up in the arm.

Arm your prize; I know you will not lose him. *Boss. & Fl.*

And make him with our plumes and partimes. *A grave. Come, arm him.* *Shak.*

ARM (arm), n. [*Fr.* *arme*, a weapon, from *L.* *arma*, *armis*.] 1. *Milit.* (a) a weapon: in this sense most commonly used in the plural, and when used in the singular it is for the most part rather with reference to a particular kind of weapon than with reference to an individual piece.

We are sending an army of rifles against an army of muskets, though the Russian musket is, we believe, a superior and powerful arm. *Leader newspaper.*

(b) *pl.* Armour: coverings for the body intended as defences against weapons of war.

Look, a prize! Three horses and three goodly suits of arms, And all in charge of whom? a girl, say on. *Tramont.*

(c) A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery; as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that arm. [This use is possibly in part due to a figurative use of the other word *arm* in the sense of a branch of anything.] Hence— 2. *pl.* Deeds or exploits of war; war; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

3. *pl.* Armorial bearings: the device armorial of a community, office, or family, consisting of figures and colours borne on shields, on banners, &c. as marks of dignity and distinction, and, in the case of family and feudal arms, descending from father to son. Armorial bearings have been classed as—(1) *Arms of dominion*, or the national arms borne by the sovereign; (2) of *pretension*, quartered by a sovereign to express his claim to a foreign kingdom, as those of France borne by the kings of England till 1801; (3) of *succession*, or *feudal arms*, arms of a lordship or estate, as those of Mar quartered by the earls of Derby; (4) of *family*, borne by all the descendants of the first bearer; (5) of *assumption*, arms of a captive in war borne by his captor, thus the Prince of Wales bears the arms of Bohemia; (6) of *alliance*, as those of a wife which a husband impales with his own; (7) of *office*, as of corporations, &c. — *Cresting arms*, sometimes called *allusive* or *passing arms*, and in French *armes parlantes*, contain charges alluding to the name of the bearer, thus the arms of the family of Arundel are six swallows (*hirundines* in French) argent. Armorial bearings were first employed by the Crusaders, and became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners each with a square or figure proper to himself, to enable him to be distinguished in battle when clad in armour. 4. In law, anything which a man takes in his hand in order to strike or

assault another serves as a def. thorn, or as the legs of a stool. — *Arms of* *slashed with* *not accurately pronounced* *calculated* *with great precision* *greater distance* *ceded them*. 1. *tin-Henry ride*

sion. — *Small arms*, arms that can be carried by those who use them. — *A stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. — *To be in arms*, to be in a state of hostility, or of preparation for war.

St. Edward Courtenay and the haughty prince, With many more considerations, *are in arms.* *Shak.*

— *To be under arms*, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting. — *To arms!* a call to persons to take up arms for war or hostility. — *To take (or take up) arms*, to arm for attack or defence. — *Bred to arms*, educated to the profession of a soldier.

ARM (arm), v.t. [*L.* *armo*; *Fr.* *armer*; *It.* *armare*; from *L.* *arma*, *arma*.] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offence or defence, as, to arm the militia. 2. To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security, as, to arm the hilt of a sword; to arm a man-of-war with armour plates. — 3. To furnish with means of defence; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind. 1. *Pat. iv. 1.*

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats, For I am arm'd so strong in honesty, That they pass by me as the idle wind. *Shak.*

4. To fit up; to furnish with the means of action or effect, as, to arm a hook in angling; to arm a dressing in surgery. To arm a magnet, to fit it with an armature. See **ARMATURE**.

ARM (arm), v.t. To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations arm for war. 'Tis time to arm. *Shak.*

ARMADA (ar-má'dá), n. [*Sp.* an armed naval force.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

ARMADILLO (ar-má-dí'llo), n. *pl.* **ARMADILLOS** (ar-má-dí'llo). [*Sp.* dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] An edentate mammal peculiar to South America, of the genus *Dasypus*, family *Dasypodidae*, consisting of various species. These animals, with the allied genera *Chlamyphorus* and *Oryzomys*, form a family intermediate between the sloths and ant-eaters, and are characterized by having

Yellow-footed Armadillo (*Dasypus flaviventris*).

molar teeth only. The armadillos are covered with a hard bony shell, divided into bands composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail, flexible everywhere except on the forehead, shoulders and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the daytime, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes, the largest, *Dasypus gigas*, being 3 feet in length without the tail, and the smallest only 10 inches. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots, sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armour on all sides to any assailant, but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. Cuvier divides the whole genus into five small groups, which are principally distinguished from each other by the number and form of their teeth and claws.

ARMADO (ar-má'dó), n. Same as **ARMADA** (which see). 'A whole armada of convicted sail.' *Shak.*

ARMAMENT (ar-ma-ment), n. [*L.* *armamentum*, *utensile*, *tackle*, from *arma*, *arma*.] 1. A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. 'The whole united armament of Greece.' *Glover.*

It was necessary for him to proceed with his twenty men of war to the Mediterranean, while his superior, with the rest of the armament, returned to the Channel. *Ministry.*

2. The munitions of a fort or ship; the number and weight of all the guns which a ship of war carries.

ARMAMENTARY (ar-ma-ment-á-ri), n. An armoury, a magazine or arsenal. *Bailey.*

ARMATURE (ar-ma-túr), n. [*L.* *armatura*, an outfit, armour.] 1. Armour; something worn to defend the body; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants, and horns of animals, these having been conferred on them for protection. 'Others armed with hard shells; others with prickles; others having no such armature.' *Ray.*

It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without armature. *Darwin.*

2. A body of armed troops. 'Ground fit for the archers and light armatures.' *Raleigh.* 3. Iron framing or bars employed to strengthen a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, &c. — 4. A piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet or electro-magnet, serving to maintain the magnetic power undiminished.

ARM-BAND (ar-m'bánd), n. A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or stone block, fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use, the butt-ends resting on the floor.

ARM-CHAIR (ar-m'chár), n. A chair with arms to support the elbows.

ARMED (árm'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security, fortified, in a moral sense. 2. In *her* applied to beasts and birds of prey when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth are of a different colour from the rest of the body. — 3. In magnetism, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horse-shoe magnet. — 4. In bot. having prickles or thorns. — *Arméd ship*, a ship which is taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war. — *Arméd at all points*, a term used for a man completely covered with armour excepting his face when his visor is up. When it is closed he is totally sheathed, or *arméd*

Armed at all points.—From Tower of London.

see a pic. The engraving shows two views of a complete suit of armour made for Henry VIII. when a young man. — *Armed in field*. See under **FIGHT**. — *Armed neutrality*, the condition of affairs when a nation assumes a threatening position, and maintains an armed force to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral. *Armed peace*, the condition of a country which in the time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment.

ARMENIAN (ar-mé'n-án), *n.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly a kingdom in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called *Turcomania*. — *Armenian bole*, a species of clay from Armenia. See **BOLE**. — *Armenian steel*, a soft blue carbonate of copper; also a commercial name for lapis-lazuli.

ARMENIAN (ar-mé'n-án), *n.* 1. A native of Armenia, or the language of the country. — 2. *Scot.* an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

ARMENTAL, † **ARMEMENTAL** (ar-men'tál, ar-ment'ín), *n.* [*L.* *armamentis*, from *armamentum*, a herd.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Bailey.*

Fals, fá, fái, fál; *mé*, meé, hër; *píns*, pín; *nóts*, nó, móv; *tábs*, tab, býll;

oil, pound; *ti*, *ss*, abuse; *y*, *ss*, fry.

Armenian (Ar-men'ee), a. Abounding with castles. *See* **Armenia**.
Armenia (Ar-men'ee), n. [L. a kind of pink.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Primulaceae*, distinguished from others by the hairy styles and capitate flowers, thrift or sea-pink. *A. maritima*, a well known species on our shores and on the higher Scottish mountains tops, is much used for edgings in gardens.
Armet (Ar-met), n. [Fr.] A helmet used in



Armet-guard.



Armet-petit.

the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. When worn with the heater it was called *armer-guard*, when without, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard, it was called *armer-petit*.
Armet (Ar-met), n. As much as the arms can hold, what one holds in one's arms or embraces.

*'To set the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
 Let's in the heart of earth, nor buy away
 This armet from us.'* *Rome, IV. iv.*

Arm-guard (Ar-m'gard), n. An apothec applied to a horse by blacksmiths, of disputed meaning.

*Be he (Armet) added,
 And surely did mount an arm-guard steel,
 Who might it be high that what I would have spoke
 We humbly dumb'd it by him.* *At & Cio. I. 3.*

A iron-guard, a wood particular to blacksmiths, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Webster says the interpretation has failed to the iron, worn by military armors.

Arm-groote, i. e. As thick as a man's arm. *See* **Armhole**.

Armhole (Ar-m'hol), n. 1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the arm-pit.

Ticking is used in the side of the feet, and under the armholes, and on the sides. The guard is the thickness of the skin in those parts, joined with the careness of being touched there. *Baron.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

Armiferous (Ar-mif'er-us), a. [L. *arma*, arms, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing arms.

Armiger (Ar-mi-jer), n. [L. one that bears arms—*arma*, arms, and *gero*, to carry.] 1. In times of chivalry, an armigerous bearer to a knight, a squire, the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood. 2. In later times, one with a right to armorial bearings, an armiger. *See* **ARMORIAL**.

Armigerous (Ar-mif'er-us), a. [L. *armiger*—arms, arms, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing arms. [Rare.]

*A gentleman born, master parrot; who wears himself
 'Armigerous,' in any left, crest, quillon, or
 oblique.* *A. Armigerous.* *Shak.*

Armigerous (Ar-mif'er-us), a. [L. *armiger*—arms, arms, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing arms. [Rare.]

They belonged to the armigerous part of the population. *De Quincy.*

Armi (Ar-mi), n. [L. *armis*, an armist, from *arma*, the upper arm.] An armist, sphere, or a ring in such a sphere.

Armilla (Ar-mi-la), n. [L. said by *latores* to be contracted for *armis*—arms, the shoulder, and *clavus*, a clasp, or a clasp, to shut.] A name of an ancient garment worn in England and on the Continent, which probably differed in shape at different times.

Meirich describes it as 'a body garment the prototype of the surcoat.' One form of it, a kind of short cloak with a hood, is represented in the accompanying cut.

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a circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand.
Armillary (Ar-mil-lar-i), a. Resembling a bracelet or armilla, consisting of rings or circles. — *Armillary sphere*, an arrangement

Armillary Sphere.

of rings, all circles of one sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens. This arrangement of rings revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. There are two sorts of armillary spheres, one with the earth and one with the sun in the centre, but as the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former, known as the sphere of Ptolemy, is the one mostly used, the latter, the sphere of Copernicus, being of little practical value.

Armilla, **Armilla** (Ar-mil-lar-i, Ar-mil-lar-i), n. [L. *armilla*—See **ARMIL**.] Paraphrased with an armist or bracelet.

Armist (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. A small armist or armist.

Armist (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. [A. Sax. *arm*, O. *arm*, miserable, poor.] A beggar; a mendicant. *London Prodigal.*

Armist (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. In *Ar* armist. **Armist** (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. 1. The act of arming; as, an extensive arming of the people. — 2. In *Ar* a coat of arms.

*When the Lord himself, who their armist knew,
 Their present part to have in their shoes.* *Dryden.*

Armist (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. A piece of hollow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding lead to bring up the sand, mud, &c., of the sea-bottom. (5) pt. A kind of boarding-nettings. (6) pt. Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays still used by foreigners. *Smith.*

Armist-point (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. A tie holding together parts of a suit of armor.

Armist-press (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. A screw-press with a plate heated by gas-jets, used by book binders in applying gold-leaf to the boards of books.

Armist-sword (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. A large two-handed sword.

*A helmet of proof, they think did provide,
 A strong armist-sword then gift by her side.* *Percy Reliq.*

Armistian (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. One of a sect of party of Christians, so called from James Armistead or Harbison, a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland, who died in 1608. They were called also *Armistians*, from their having presented a remonstrance to the States-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views of predestination. The Armistian doctrines are—

(1) Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. (2) Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. (3) That man, in order to secure true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God, but that this grace is not irrevocable and may be lost, so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins.

*The Armistians has mingling the Calvinist, the Calvinist has mingled the Armistians in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct—in an *Ar* sense of what ought in equity to be. The necessitarian falls back upon the experienced reality of facts.* *Frederick.*

Armistian (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. Pertaining to Armistius or his principles.

Armistianism (Ar-mil-lar-i-an-ism), n. The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Armistians.
Armistipotence (Ar-mil-lar-i-pot-ent), n. Power in arms. *Johnson.*

Armistipotent (Ar-mil-lar-i-pot-ent), a. [L. *armistipotent*, *armistipotentis*—arms, arms, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

The methodological and the armistipotent soldier. *Shak.*

Armistionant, **Armistionous** (Ar-mil-lar-i-on-ant, Ar-mil-lar-i-on-ous), a. [L. *arma*, arms, and *sonant*, sound.] Sounding or rustling in arms.

Armistice (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. [L. *arma*, arms, and *terminatus*, as in *substitutum* (substituted), from *stare*, to stand still.] A cessation of arms for a short time by convention, a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

Armistion (Ar-mil-lar-i), a. Without an arm, having lost an arm or both arms.

Armistion (Ar-mil-lar-i), a. Destitute of weapons; defenceless. 'Spain lying armistion and open.' *Howell.*

Armist (Ar-mil-lar-i), n. [Dim. of *arm*.] 1. A little arm, as, an armist of the sea. — 2. A piece of protective armour for the arm. — 3. An ornament for any part of the arm; a bracelet. (Though *armist* and *bracelet* are frequently employed as convertible terms, yet the armist works on the upper arm should be distinguished from the bracelet, which is an ornament worn on the wrist. In the East another feature distinguishes the armist from the bracelet, the latter being worn exclusively by women, and the former only by men, with whom it is regarded as one of the insignia of sovereign power. The most



Persian.



Egyptian.

famous existing armists are those which form part of the Persian regalia, and which formerly belonged to the Moguls.] — 4. Part of the sleeve of a dress. *Tredgill.*

Armist, n. Same as *armist*.

Armorial (Ar-mor'ial), a. Belonging to armor, or to the arms or crest of a family. 'Armorial signs of race and birth.' *Wordsworth* — *Armorial bearings*. *See* **ARMORIAL**, a weapon.

Armorial, **Armorial** (Ar-mor'ial, Ar-mor'ial), a. [Celtic, upon, and *mor*, the sea, *Ar*, maritime.] Pertaining to the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now *Bretagne* or *Brittany*. It is inhabited by a Celtic race who emigrated or fled from Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries.

Armorial (Ar-mor'ial), n. The language of the inhabitants of Brittany, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times. It is a member of the Celtic group, of which the Welsh, to which it is closely allied, is the only other living member.

Armorial (Ar-mor'ial), n. A native of *Armorica* or *Brittany*.

Armorial (Ar-mor'ial), n. One skilled in coat-armour or armory. *See* **ARMORY**.

Armour (Ar-mor), n. [O E. *armure*, O Fr. *armours*, Fr. *armadura*, from L. *armatura*, armour, from *arma*, to arm.] 1. Defensive arms, any covering worn to protect the body in battle; also called *harness*. Metal armour was used from the tenth to the eighteenth century, and at first consisted of a tunic made of iron rings firmly sewn flat upon strong cloth or leather, and called *mail*. The rings were afterwards interlinked one with another so as to form a garment of themselves, called *chain-mail*. Great variety is found in the pattern of the armour, and in some cases small pieces of metal were used instead of rings, forming what is called *scale-armour*. Other parts, consisting of single pieces of metal, called *plate-armour*, were afterwards added, until the whole body came to be incased in a metal covering. The various forms of ring or scale armour were gradually superseded by the complete plate-armour, which continued to be worn until the introduction of firearms and field-artillery rendered it useless. Armour for distinguished personages was often embossed, engraved, and gilded

in a costly manner. In the engraving are shown the various parts of a complete suit of plate-armour of the fifteenth century. In English statistics, *armour* is used for the

- A. Harness.
- B. Jewelled collar round the tunic.
- C. Gorget, or gorget of plate.
- D. Breastplate.
- E. Breastplate-cuirass.
- F. Arm-guard.
- G. Cuisse or cuisse-plate.
- H. Cuisse.
- I. Vambrace.
- J. Glove of mail.
- K. Military belt or obsequium, richly jewelled.
- L. Tunic or tunic.
- M. Cuirass.
- N. Goussetiers or knee-plates.
- O. Jambon.
- P. Spur-leaps.
- Q. Bannion.
- R. Harnois or dagger.
- S. Sword, suspended by a transverse belt.

ARMOUR, from the effigy of Sir Richard Peyton, in Tewkesbury Church, Gloucestershire.

whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms. — 2. The steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war. — 3. In modern use, same as *armature*. [*Rare*]. — *Cuir-armour*, the accoutrement of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. — *Submarine armour*, a water-tight covering worn by a diver, a diving dress.

Armour-bearer (*ar'mor-bear'er*), *n.* One who carries the armour of another.

Armourer (*ar'mor-er*), *n.* 1. A maker of armour or arms, or one who keeps them in repair, a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armourer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service. In the British army an armourer is attached to each troop of cavalry and to each company of infantry, to clean the arms. — 2. One who has the care of the arms and armour of another, as of a knight, and who dresses him in armour.

Hector was moved;
He child Andromache and struck his armourer dead.

Armour-plate (*ar'mor-plat*), *n.* An iron or steel plate intended to be attached to the side of a ship, or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering them shot-proof. See *IRON CLAD*.

Armour-plated (*ar'mor-plat'ed*), *a.* Covered or protected by iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare, iron-clad.

Armoury, Armory (*ar'mor-i*), *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe keeping. — 2. Armour, arms offensive as well as defensive.

Colonial armoury, shields, helmets, and spears.

As an armorial design; a crest or heraldic emblem.

Henry VII. united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the armories of two very powerful families.

The knowledge of coat-armour; skill in heraldry. Dura. — 5. A manufacture of arms. [*United States*.]

Armoured, Armoured (*ar'mor-ed*), *a.* [*Fr. armé, armed*.] A thick, plain, black silk.

Arm pit (*ar'm-pit*), *n.* The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder.

Arm-rack (*ar'm-rak*), *n.* A frame or fitting for the storage of arms.

Arma, *n. pl.* See *ARM*, a weapon.

Arm's-end (*ar'ms'end*), *n.* The end of the arm, a good distance off.

Arm's-length (*ar'ms'length*), *n.* The length of the arm. To keep at arm's-length, figuratively, to keep off or at a distance, not to allow to come into close contact or familiarity. — To work at arm's-length, to work awkwardly or disadvantageously. Goodrich.

Arm's-reach (*ar'ms'reach*), *n.* The reach of

the arm; the distance to which the arm can reach, as, to be within arm's-reach.

Armstrong-gun (*ar'mstrong-gun*), *n.* [*After its inventor, Mr. William Armstrong*.] A gun of wrought-iron, constructed principally of spirally-coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves, ranging from the smallest field piece to pieces of the highest calibre. The projectile is coated with lead, and inserted into a chamber behind the bars. This the explosion drives forward, compressing its soft coating into the grooves, so as to give it a rotary motion, and at the same time oblique windage. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong-guns are also made, and those of the highest calibre are all of this kind.

Armulet (*ar'mo-let*), *n.* Same as *Amulet*. [*Rare*.]

Armure (*ar'mar*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A tufted fabric used for ladies' dresses, having a cotton warp and a woollen wool.

Army (*ar'mi*), *n.* Consisting in arms or branches, spreading.

Though large the fleet's monarch throned
His army shade. *Shakspeare*.

ARMY (*ar'mi*), *n.* [*Fr. armée*, an armed force or army, a participial noun from the verb *armer*, to arm. See *ARM*, a weapon.] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. *Standing army*, a body of men hired and contracted to serve the state as soldiers, kept permanently under arms, discipline, and training, their numbers being always kept up to a certain standard.

England, protected by the sea, and rarely engaged in warlike operations on the Continent, was not put under the necessity of employing regular troops. The sixteenth century, the seventeenth century found her still without a standing army. *Goodrich*.

2. A great number; a vast multitude.

The locust, the cambray, and the caterpillar, and the palm-worm, my great army which I sent among you. *Isaiah*.

'The noble army of martyrs.' *Common Prayer*.

Army-corps (*ar'mi-korps*), *n.* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field, a corps d'armée.

Army-list (*ar'mi-list*), *n.* 1. A publication, issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c. — 2. *Fig.* The officers whose names are recorded in the list.

They ride and walk with half the army-list,
and yet the king O'Connell was him O'Connell still. *Thackeray*.

Arn (*ar*), *n.* The alder-tree [*Scotch*.]

Arnette (*ar-net'te*), *n.* See *ARNOT*.

Arnavi, Arnauti (*ar-nout'*), *n.* [*The native name*.] A native of Albania, an Albanian.

Arnee, Arni (*ar-ne*), *n.* One of the numerous Indian varieties of the buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), remarkable as being the largest animal of the kind known. Its horns often measure from 4 to 6 feet in length, and 10 feet between the tips. It is found chiefly in the forests at the base of the Himalayas.

Arnicia (*ar-ni-ka*), *n.* [*By some supposed to be from Gr. arnika*, a sheep's skin, from the texture of the leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. There are twelve species, one of which is found in Central Europe, *A. montana* (the mountain tobacco), so called because the whole plant, especially the root, possesses a peculiar and not pleasant odour, and a nauseous taste.

In every part of the plant there has been found an acrid resin and a volatile oil, and in the flowers an acrid bitter principle called *arnica*. The root contains also a considerable quantity of tannin. This plant was at one time admitted into all the British pharmacopœia, and in Germany all parts of it are still used as a stimulant in low fever, while a tincture of it is much employed as an external application to wounds and bruises.

Arnica, Arnica (*ar-ni-ka*), *n.* An acrid bitter principle in the flowers of *Arnicia montana*.

Arnoldist (*ar'nold-ist*), *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the twelfth century preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished, afterwards, how-

ever, being permitted to return. By his subsequent preaching an instruction was omitted, for which he was condemned and executed.

Arnot, Arnet (*ar-not, ar-net*), *n.* [*A corruption of earth-nut*.] A name of the agreeably flavoured farinaceous tubers of *Bomarea Arneorum* and *B. Bulbosissima* (pig-nut or earth-nut). The first of these plants is very common on elevated and hilly grass pastures, and the second is met with in chalky soils in the south of England, pigs are fed on its tuberos roots in Northumberland.

Arnotta, Arnotte (*ar-not'ta, an-not'ta*), *n.* [*Native South American name*.] 1. *Sims Orellana*, a small tree, nat. order Flacourtiaceæ, a native of tropical America. It is

Arnotto (*Sims Orellana*).

extremely common in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, and has been introduced into tropical regions of the Old World. — 2. The dye or colouring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant. The seeds are covered with a reddish or reddish yellow waxy pulp, which is dissolved off in water, then dried to the consistency of putty, and made up in rolls or folded in leaves, or still more dried and made into cakes. It is employed in England as a dye for silk stuffs, or as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to the simple yellows. It is employed also as a colouring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate. Called also *Arnotto*, *Arnotto*, *Arnotto*.

Arnot, a. See ARNOT.

Aroid (*ar-oid*), *n.* One of the Aroids or Araceæ.

Aroidæ (*ar-oid-æ*), *n. pl.* [*Genus Arum*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants: same as *Araceæ* (which see).

Arrot, a. See ARROT.

Aroma (*a-rô-ma*), *n.* [*Gr. aroma*, spice, sweet herb. 1. An odour arising from plants or other substances, more especially an agreeable odour; fragrance, perfume, an odorine, often somewhat spicy emanation. 2. *Fig.* a characteristic but subtle and indescribable intellectual or moral quality; delicate intellectual quality, flavour. 'The subtle aroma of genius.' *Sat. Rev.*

Copyright spells the native aroma of the papaver tale.
See F. Pedigree.

Aromatic (*ar-ô-mat'ik*), *a.* 1. Giving out an aroma; fragrant, sweet-scented, odoriferous, having an agreeable odour. — 2. Caused by an aroma or fragrant odour. 'Die of a rose in aromatic pain.' *Pope*. — *Aromatic confect*, a medicine composed of chalk and aromatic, a remedy for diarrhoea. — *Aromatic vinegar*, a very volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, cloves, &c., and often camphor, to crystallizable acetic acid. It is a powerful agent in fainting, languor, and headache.

Aromatic (*ar-ô-mat'ik*), *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, and often a warm, pungent taste, as sage, certain spices and oils, &c.

Aromatic (*ar-ô-mat'ik*), *n.* Same as *Aroma*.

Aromatic (*ar-ô-mat'ik*), *n.* 1. A bituminous stone, in smell and colour resembling myrrh. 2. A facitious wine, containing various aromatics.

Aromatication (*ar-ô-mat-i-sa'shon* or *ar-ô-mat-i-sa'shon*), *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

Aromatic (*ar-ô-mat-iz* or *ar-ô-mat-iz*), *v. t. pres. & pp. aromaticating; ppp. aromaticating.* To impregnate with aroma, to infuse an aromatic odour into, to give a spicy smell or taste to; to render fragrant, to perfume.

Uses covered Jews as men imposed this unnecessary odour, as though ornamented by their virtues. *See F. Pedigree.*

rière, a term in heraldry for a bird or insect flying from the spectator upwards.—*Arrière* *for* *for*, a fee or fee dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a lordship.—*Arrière* *count*, the vessel of a vessel.—*Arrière* *count*, a rear-vault; an arch placed within the opening of a window or

Arrière *count*.

door, and of a different form, to increase the size of the aperture internally.

Arriers-ban (a-riér-ban), *n.* [Fr. *arriers-ban*, L.L. *arribanum*, *Aerribanum*, from O.E.G. *arriban*, the summoning of an army to the field—O.E.G. *arri* (G. *Aerri*), an army, and *ban*, a proclamation, summons. See *BAN*. As in the case of *arriban*, this word has received a false form from a mistaken etymology.] An edict of the ancient kings of France and Germany commanding all their nobles and vassals to assemble with their vassals and follow them to war or forfeit their estates. Written also *Arrier-ban*.

Arris (ar'is), *n.* [O.Fr. *arriste*, *ariste*, Mod. Fr. *ariste*, the edge of a stone or piece of wood, L. *arista*, an ear of corn, used in later times in the sense of the vertebral column of a fish.] In *arist*, the line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an anterior angle, meet each other.

Arris-silet (ar'is-sil-et), *n.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the state of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, to throw off the rain more effectually. Called also *Tiltig-silet*.

Arris-gutter (ar'is-gut-ter), *n.* A wooden gutter of the form of a V, fixed to the eaves of a building.

Arrison (a-ri-shon), *n.* [L. *arrius*, from *arrius*, to smile upon. See *ARRIS*.] The act of smiling, a smiling upon. *Brown*.

Arris-pole (ar'is-pole), *n.* One of the portions of a built mast beneath the hoops.

Arriswise (ar'is-wis), *adv.* Diagonally arranged, said of tiles or slates.

Arrival (ar'ival), *n.* 1. The act of arriving; a coming to or reaching a place from some distance. 2. The reaching or attainment of any object or state by effort, or in natural course, as we trust the result will be the arrival at a just conclusion.—3. The person or thing which comes, as Mr and Mrs — were the last arrivals. 'Harangue the fresh arrivals.' *Trangson*.

The next arrivals here will gladden build their nests.

Arrivance (a-ri-rans), *n.* 1. Company coming. 'Every minute is expectancy of more arrivance.' *Shak*.—2. Arrival, reaching in progress. 'It is (an animal's) sudden arrivance into growth and maturity.' *Sir T. Brown*.

Arrive (a-ri-v'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrived*; *pp.* *arriving*. [Fr. *arriver*, Fr. *arribar*, L.L. *arribare*, to come to shore—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank of a river.] 1. To come to or reach a certain point in progress either by water or land, followed by *at*; as, we arrived at Havre-de-Grace.—2. To reach a point or stage by progressive advance; to attain to a certain result or state, as, to arrive at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to arrive at a conclusion. In this sense sometimes with *to*. 'The Greek language was arrived to its full perfection.' *Dryden*.—3. To happen or occur [Obsolete.]

He to whom this glorious death arrives. *Walker*.

Arrive (a-ri-v') *v.i.* 1. To reach. 'He has arrived the happy tale.' *Milton*.—2. To come to; to happen to. 'Lost a worse was arrive him.' *Milton*.—3. To come to arrive; to

bring. 'When Fortune . . . had arrived me in the most joyful port.' *G. Oronodish*. **Arrive** (a-ri-v') *n.* Arrival.

How shall I joy of thy arrival to heart? *Dryden*.

Arroba (a-rô-ba), *n.* [Ar. *arrob*, the fourth part.] 1. A weight formerly used in Spain, Portugal, Goa, Brazil, and in all Spanish America, and still used in the greater part of Central and South America. In the states of Spanish origin its weight is generally equal to 25 lbs avoirdupois, in Brazil it equals 32 lbs.—2. A measure for wine, spirits, and oil, in Spain and Mexico equal to 34 imperial gallons for wine and spirits, and to 24 imperial gallons for oil; in Chili, Peru, and Bolivia equal to 67 imperial gallons for wine.

Arrode (a-rô-de), *v.t.* [L. *arrode*, to gnaw at—*ad*, to, and *rode*, to gnaw, whence *arode*, *rode*, etc.] To gnaw or nibble at.

Arrogance (a-rô-gan), *n.* From *arrop*, to elate or desire. The act much upon one's self which consists in exultation, estimation, the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; pride with contempt of others, conceit, presumption.

Pride hath an other glass To show itself, but pride, for supple knees Food arrogancy, and are the proud man's foes. *Shak*. *Assumption*, haughtiness, presumption, pride, diadema, overbearing, conceit, conceitedness.

Arrogancy (a-rô-gan-si), *n.* Arrogance. 'Presumptuous arrogancy.' *North*.

Arrogant (a-rô-gant), *a.* 1. Making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; full of assumption; applied to persons. 'Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate.' *Shak*.—2. Characterized by arrogance; proceeding from undue claims of self-importance; applied to things, as, arrogant claims.

His (Lord Clarendon's) temper was sour, arrogant, and impatient of opposition. *Mackay*.

—*Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, *Arrogant*. See under *MAGISTERIAL*.—*SVN*. Proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, haughty. **Arrogantly** (a-rô-gant-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner, with undue pride or self-importance.

Arrogantness (a-rô-gant-ness), *n.* Arrogance. *Bailey*.

Arrogate (a-rô-gât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrogated*, *pp.* *arrogating*. [L. *arrogare*, *arrogatum*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to beg or desire.] To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; to claim from vanity or false pretensions; to lay claim to in an overbearing manner; as, to arrogate power or dignity to one's self. 'To arrogate the right of deciding dogmatically.' *Mackay*.

Who, not content With fair equality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserved Over his brethren. *Milton*.

Arrogation (a-rô-gâ-shon), *n.* 1. The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

Where witness is extinguished all manner of arrogation must of necessity be extinct. *Dr H. More*.

2. In *Rom. law*, same as *Arrogation*.

Arrogative (a-rô-gât-iv), *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. *Dr H. More*.

Arrounde, *Arondie* (a-ron-dé), *n.* [See next article.] In *her* applied to a crown, the arms of which are composed of sections of a circle. Written also *Arondy*.

Arroundissement (a-ron-dé-man), *n.* [Fr. from *arroundir*, to make round *ar*, from L. *ad*, and *round*, L. *rotundus*, round.] In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

Arondy (a-ron-dé), *n.* In *her* same as *Arrounde*.

Arrope (ar-rô-pé or ar-rô-pé), *n.* [Sp.] Must of new wine, especially sherry, boiled to a syrup, in order to be used as a colouring matter for other wines.

Arrose (a-rô-ré), *v.t.* [Fr. *arroser*, to sprinkle.] To bedew, to sprinkle, to wet; to drizzle.

The blessed dew of heaven does arrose you. *Ben Jonson*.

Arrosion (a-rô-shon), *n.* [L. *arrosio*, to gnaw or nibble at.] A gnawing at. *Bailey*.

Arrow (ar'ô), *n.* [A. Sax. *arow*, *arow*, *arow*; same word as *loal*, *ar*, pl. *arow*, an arrow, and probably allied to A. Sax. *arw*, *arw*, swift,

also an arrow (the swift thing), *loal*, *ar*, swift, ready, O.G. *ar*, a javelin.] 1. A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.—2. Anything resembling an arrow, as, (a) in sure, a small pointed iron rod, or a stick shod with iron, to stick into the ground at the end of the chain. (b) In *fort*, a work placed at the salient angles of a glacis, communicating with the covert way.—*Broad arrow*. See *BROAD-ARROW*.

Arrow (ar'ô), *v.t.* To shoot up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow.

The West Indian planters must prevent his sugar-cane from *arrowing*. *Simmons' Colonial Mag.*

Arrow-grass (ar'ô-gras), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Triglochin*, and order *Juncaginaceae*; also applied sometimes to the members of the order generally.

Arrow-head (ar'ô-hed), *n.* 1. The head of an arrow.—2. A genus of aquatic plants, so called from the shape of their leaves. See *SAGITTARIA*. 3. A name sometimes given to a blemish.

Arrow-headed (ar'ô-hed-ed), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—*Arrow-headed characters*, alphabetical characters formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures; hence called also *Cuneiform*.

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Arrow-headed Characters.

Characters. They are found inscribed on pottery, bricks, rocks, and monuments at Persopolis, Babylon, Nineveh, Susa, and other places of the East. The characters were deciphered by Grotefend, Rawlinson, Burnouf, and others.

Arrow-root (ar'ô-rôt), *n.* A starch largely used for food and for other purposes. *Arrow-root* proper, sometimes called *Bermuda* or *West Indian arrow-root*, is obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of *Maranta*, and perhaps owes its name to the scales which cover the rhizome, which have some resemblance to the point of an arrow, as may be seen from the cut. Some, however, suppose that the name is due to the fact of the fresh roots being used as an application against wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows, and others say that *arrow* is a corruption of *ara*, the Indian name of the plant. The species from which *arrow-root* is most commonly obtained is *M. arundinacea*, hence called the *arrow-root plant*. *Brazilian*

Arrow-root Plant (*Maranta arundinacea*).
a. Rhizome.

arrow-root, or tapioca meal, is got from the large fleshy root of *Manihot utilisima*, after the poisonous juice has been got rid of. East Indian *arrow-root*, from the large root-stocks of *Cucurbita angurifolia*; Chinese *arrow-root*, from the creeping rhizomes of *Nelum-bium speciosum*. English *arrow-root*, from the potato, Portland *arrow-root*, from the corns of *Arum maculatum*; and Osewego *arrow-root*, from Indian corn.

Arrow-shoot (ar'ô-shôn), *n.* A name sometimes given to a blemish (which see).

Arrow-wood (ar'ô-wôd), *n.* A Western American plant of the genus *Viburnum*, so named because the Indians dwelling

between the Mississippi and the Pacific make their arrows of it.

Arrowy (ar'wō-l), *a.* Resembling an arrow or arrows in any quality, as shape or rapidity and directness of motion. 'Iron sleek, of arrowy shower.' Gray. 'The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.' Cooper.

The carrion bird released
Points to one cherished spot his arrowy flight.
J. Baillie.

Arroyo (ar-ro'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A water-course; a rivulet. *Barlett.*

Arschin (ar'shin), *n.* See **ARSHIN**.

Arse (ars), *n.* [A. Sax. *ears*, *ars*, Icel. and Sw. *ars*, Dan. *arts*, D. *aars*, G. *arsch*.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. — To hang an *arse*, a low expression signifying to lag behind; to be sluggish or tardy. *Hudibras*.

Arsenal (ar'se-nal), *n.* [Fr. *arsenal*, Sp. *arsenal*, *darzens*, It. *arsenale*, *arsenale*, *darzens*, from Ar. *dar as-sinā*, a house for working in.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, necessary either for assault or defence, whether for land or naval service; a public establishment where naval and military engines, or warlike equipments, are manufactured or stored, as at Woolwich.

Arsenate, **Arseniate** (ar'sen-āt, ar-sē-ni-āt), *n.* A salt formed by arsenic combined with any base.

Arsenic (ar'sen-ik), *n.* [Fr. *arsenic*, from L. *arsenicum*, Gr. *arsenikon*, yellow orpiment, from *arsēn*, *arsenos*, male — from its powerful qualities.] 1. A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment and realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphides of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. With oxygen arsenic forms two compounds, the more important of which is arsenious oxide or arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3), which is the *white arsenic*, or simply *arsenic*, of the shops. It is usually seen in white, glassy, translucent masses, in which state it is obtained by the process of sublimation from several ores, particularly that of cobalt, and from arsenical pyrites. Of all substances arsenic is that which has most frequently occasioned death by poisoning, both by accident and design. The best remedies against the effects of arsenic on the stomach are hydrated sesquioxide of iron or gelatinous hydrate of magnesia, or a mixture of both, with copious draughts of bland liquids of a mucilaginous consistence, which serve to procure its complete ejection from the stomach. Like many other virulent poisons it is a safe and useful medicine, especially in skin diseases, when judiciously employed. It is used as a flux for glass, and also for forming pigments. It is illegal to retail arsenic without marking the word 'Poison' on the envelope and entering the purchaser's name in a book. — 2. The popular name of arsenious oxide, the preparation of arsenic usually retailed in the shops. See above.

Arsenical (ar-sen'ik), *a.* Containing arsenic; specifically, containing arsenic in smaller proportion than arsenious compounds. — *Arsenical acid* (H_2AsO_4), an acid formed from arsenic oxide. — *Arsenical oxide* (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a larger proportion of oxygen than arsenious oxide: often improperly called *Arsenic Acid*.

Arsenical (ar-sen'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic. — *Arsenical minerals*, a family or class of minerals in which arsenic acts the part of the electro-negative element. They occur in primitive districts in metalliferous veins, usually associated with metallic sulphides. — *Arsenical silver*, an ore of silver containing arsenic.

Arsenicate (ar-sen'ik-āt), *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

Arsenide (ar-sen-id), *n.* A compound of arsenic and a metallic base.

Arsenious (ar-sē-ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic. — *Arsenious acid* ($HAsO_3$), an acid formed from arsenious oxide. — *Arsenious oxide* (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a smaller proportion of oxygen than arsenic oxide. Also called *White Arsenic*, and often improperly *Arsenious Acid*. See under **ARSENIC**.

Arsenite (ar-sen-it), *n.* A salt formed by the union of arsenious oxide with a base.

Arseniuret, **Arsenuret** (ar-sen'ū-ret), *n.*

A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base. The arseniurets of cobalt, nickel, and iron are found both in veins and in beds.

Arseniuretted (ar-sen'ū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret. — *Arseniuretted hydrogen* (AsH_3), a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colourless, has a fetid odour like that of garlic, and is frightfully poisonous when breathed.

Arsenous (ar'sen-us), *a.* Same as *Arsenious*.

Arse-smart (ar'smārt), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. Called also *Smart-weed* (which see).

Arseversy, **Arse-versie** (ar'se-vēr-si), *adv.* [Probably a corruption of Fr. *d'averse*, *d'avers*.] Reverse or turned backwards; placed preposterously; upside down; topsyturvy. 'The world goes *arse-versie*.' *The Passenger of Benvenuto*.

Arsin, **Arsine** (ar'sin), *n.* A Russian measure of 2 feet 4 242 inches.

Arsis (ar'sis), *n.* [Gr. *arsis*, from *arō*, to elevate.] 1. In *gram.* the elevation of the voice, in distinction from *thesis*, or its depression. — 2. In *pros.* that syllable in a measure where the ictus is put, or which is marked by a greater stress or force. — *Arsis and thesis*, in *music*, the strong position and weak position of the bar, indicated by the down-beat and up-beat in marking time.

Arsmetrike, *n.* Arithmetic. *Chaucer*.

Arson (ar'son), *n.* [O Fr. *arson*, from L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.] In *law*, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or out-house of another man, which by the common law is felony, and which, if any person is therein, is capital. Also, the wilful setting fire to any church, chapel, warehouse, mill, barn, agricultural produce, ship, coal-mine, and the like. In Scotland it is called *wilful fire-raising*, and in both England and Scotland it is a considerable aggravation if the burning is to defraud insurers.

Art (art), *n.* The second person singular indicative mood, present tense, of the verb to be. See **AM**, **ARE**.

Art (art), *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, from same root as Gr. *arō*, to join, to fit.] 1. The artificial disposition or modification of things to answer some special purpose; the application of knowledge or power to effect a purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some desired end: in this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature*. 'Blest with each grace of nature and of art.' *Pope*.

Mr. Mill says, 'Art is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end.' Yes; but the *employment* is the *art*. That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edin. Rev.*

2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; knowledge of such rules or skill in applying them, as in any trade, handicraft, or other special subject; as, the *art* of building; the *art* of engraving; the *fine arts*: in this sense *art* is opposed to *science*.

Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalizing on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject; upon which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an *art*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

It is in this sense that we speak of the *useful* or *mechanical arts*, that is, those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils; the *fine arts* (see under **FINE**); and the *liberal, polite, or elegant arts*, in which category may be classed all the branches of academical learning, as well as fine art. Formerly the circle of the sciences was confined to the seven *liberal arts* — grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. In this sense the term *arts* is still employed when we speak of the *arts* classes in the universities, a *master of arts*, &c.

In America, literature and the *elegant arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *W. Irving.*

3. (a) One of the fine arts, more especially one of the imitative members of the group, and in particular painting or sculpture; as, he has adopted *art* as his profession.

'Who are the critics?' 'Men who have failed in literature and art.' *Disraeli.*

(b) The special skill required by those who

practise these arts; artistic faculty; skill in counterfeiting nature or natural expression.

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of *art* consists in concealing *art*. *Campbell.*

4. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack. 'There is art in roasting eggs.' *Old adage*. — 5. Artfulness; cunning. 'More matter with less art.' *Shak.* — *Art, Science*. *Art* differs from *science* in being practical, while the latter is theoretical or speculative. *Art* in this sense is based on rules deduced from experience and designed to facilitate work or give superior excellence or precision to it. The rules of art partake less or more of the nature of directions. They are, however, ultimately based on principles; thus, the art of building is based on the principles or laws of mechanics. *Science* concerns itself with what is true without any necessary regard to its utility. It is knowledge coordinated, arranged, and systematized, and is based on or consists of laws discovered by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization.

The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of *science* and *art*. Architecture as an *art* is the work of the skilled hand; as a *science*, it is that of the informed and cultivated brain. *Edin. Rev.*

Syn. Aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness, contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity.

Art (art), *n.* In *Scots law*, instigation; abetment: used now only in the phrase *art and part*.

By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the execution of it. *Erskine.*

Arte, *v. t.* [L. *artus* for *arctus*, confined, narrow, from *arceo*, to shut in.] To force; to compel; to constrain.

Love *arted* me to do my observance
To his estate. *Chaucer.*

Arted (ar'ted), *a.* Skilled.

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an *arted* musician. *Sylvestre, Du Barlais.*

Artelries, *pl.* Artillery. *Chaucer.*

Artemis (ar-tē-mis), *n.* 1. In *Grecian myth.* the goddess of the moon and of hunting; called by the Romans *Diana*. See **DIANA**. — 2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, family Veneridae, order Siphonida, with pallial margin sinuous.

Artemisia (ar-tē-mis-i-a), *n.* [Gr. *artemisia*, wormwood.] A genus of plants of numerous species, nat. order Compositæ, comprising mugwort, southern-wood, and wormwood. Of these the *A. Absinthium*, or common wormwood of our cottage gardens, is well known. Several of the species are used as remedies for worms. Certain alpine species are the flavouring ingredient in the favourite French liqueur, absinthe.

Arteriac (ar-tēr-i-ak), *a.* Same as *Arterial*. **Arterial** (ar-tēr-i-ak), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, the windpipe.] A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

Arterial (ar-tēr-i-al), *a.* [See **ARTERY**.]

1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action. — 2. Contained in an artery; as, *arterial* blood. Arterial blood differs from venous blood, particularly by its lighter florid red colour and its greater warmth and coagulability — changes produced by the process of respiration. — *Arterial navigation*, navigation by means of rivers, deepened streams, canals, and artificial water-courses.

Arterialization (ar-tēr-i-al-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The process of making arterial; the conversion of the venous into the arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid, and the absorption of oxygen from the air; hæmatosis.

Arterialize (ar-tēr-i-al-iz), *v. t.* pret & pp. *arterialized*; ppr. *arterializing*. To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

Arteriography (ar-tēr-i-og'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, artery, and *graphō*, to write.] A description of the arterial system.

Arteriology (ar-tēr-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, artery, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

Arteriotomy (ar-tēr-i-ot'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, an artery, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *anat.* (a) the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose

of letting blood. (b) That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

Arteritis (Ar-te-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, artery, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

Artery (Ar'tēr-ī), *n.* [L. *arteria*, from Gr. *arteria*, the windpipe; the term was afterwards applied to the arteries proper, which, since they were commonly found void of blood after death, were supposed to be air-ducts, and to inclose the vital spirit.] 1 † The trachea or windpipe.

Under the artery or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach.

Holland.

2 One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, membranous, elastic, and pulsatile, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, by ramifications which as they proceed diminish in size and increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries uniting the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. There are two principal arteries: the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats: the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood-vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibres, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.

Artesian (Ar-tē'zi-an), *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, properly pertaining to Artois in France, also term descriptive of a particular kind of well.] 1. Of or belonging to Artois in France.—2 Term descriptive of a particular kind of well, believed to have been first used in Artois. An *artesian well* is a perpendicular boring into the ground through which water rises to the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. Artesian wells are generally sunk in plains and districts where the lower pervious strata are bent into basin-shaped curves. The rain falling on the outcrops of these saturates the whole porous bed, so that when the bore reaches it the water by hydraulic pressure



Artesian Well.

Diagram showing pervious strata in a basin-shaped curve. A, B, C, three wells communicating at b, c, d, e, f with underground pervious strata containing water which descends by gravitation from the higher levels D, E, F.

rushes up towards the level of the highest portion of the stratum. Such wells are commonly of great depth, that at Grenelle, Paris, being 1800 feet deep, while another at Rochefort is 2765 feet.

Artful (Ar'tful), *a.* [See ART.] 1. † Performed with or characterized by art or skill. 'Our poems with artful terms inscribed.' *Milton*.—2. † Artificial, as opposed to natural. 'Too artful a writer.' *Dryden*.—3. Cunning; practising art or stratagem; crafty; characterized by or proceeding from art or craft. 'The artful Dodger.' *Dickens*. 'Artful in speech, in action, and in mind.' *Pope*.—*Cunning, Artful, Sly*. See under CUNNING.

Artful (Ar'tful), *adv.* In an artful manner; with art or cunning; skilfully; dexterously.

Artfulness (Ar'tful-ness), *n.* The quality of being artful; art; craft; cunning; address.

Arthen (Ar'them), *a.* An old form of *Arthen*. 'An arthen pot.' *Holland*.

Arthritic, **Arthritical** (Ar-thrī'tik, Ar-thrī'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to the gout; affecting the joints.

Arthritis (Ar-thrī'tis), *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint, and *itis*, a term denoting inflammation.] Any painful disease of the joints; any inflammation of the joints, but more particularly the gout.

Arthrodia (Ar-thrō'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthrodia*, from *arthrōdēs*, well articulated, from *arthron*, a joint.] A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into a shallow socket in another, as is the case with the articulation of the humerus and the scapula; a kind of ball-and-socket joint.

Arthrodial, **Arthrodic** (Ar-thrō'di-al, Ar-thrō'dik), *a.* Pertaining to that form of joint called an arthrodia, a kind of ball-and-socket joint.

Arthrodynia (Ar-thrō'din'ī-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *odynē*, pain.] Pain in the joints.

Arthrodynic (Ar-thrō'din'ik), *a.* Relating to arthrodynia, or pain in the joints.

Arthrogastra (Ar-thrō-gas'tra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *gaster*, the belly.] A name sometimes given to those members of the Arachnida which agree in having the abdomen more or less segmented, and not separated by any line of division from the cephalothorax, including the true scorpions, book-scorpions, &c.

Arthrology (Ar-thrō'lo-jī), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *logos*, discourse.] The knowledge of the joints.

Arthropoda (Ar-thrō'pō-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *pous*, *podes*, a foot.] One of the two primary divisions (Anarthropoda being the other) into which modern naturalists have divided the sub-kingdom Annulosa, characterized by a body composed of a series of segments arranged about a longitudinal axis, each segment occasionally and some always being provided with articulated appendages.

Arthrosis (Ar-thrō'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint.] Severely painful inflammation, mostly confined to the joints, but occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles; arthritis.

Arthrosis (Ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint.] In anat. articulation.

Artichoke (Ar'ti-chōk), *n.* [Fr. *artichaut*, G. *artichoke*, *artichocks*, from It. *articocho*, said to be from Ar. *ardī shauki*, earth-thorn, but the existence of such an Arabic word seems doubtful. Marcel Devic, in Supplement to Littré's Dictionary, derives it from Gr. *artyktos*, fit for seasoning, *artyō*, to dress meat, to season.] The *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant of the nat. order Compositæ, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large divided prickly leaves. The erect flower-stem terminates in a large round head of numerous imbricated oval spiny scales which surround the flowers. The fleshy bases of the scales with the large receptacle are the parts that are eaten. Artichokes were introduced into England early in the sixteenth century. The Jerusalem artichoke, or *Helianthus tuberosus*, is a species of sunflower, whose roots are used like potatoes. See JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Article (Ar'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, a division, part, or member, a point or moment of time, a dim. of *artus*, a joint, allied to Gr. *arthron*, a joint, from *arō*, to fit.] 1. A single clause, item, point, or particular, as in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement between parties; a distinct proposition or statement in a connected series of such; one of the particulars composing a system; a separate charge or item in an account; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain; a point of faith, doctrine, or duty; as, to object to an article in a protocol; to sign articles of agreement; an account consisting of many different articles; this was one of the articles of his belief. 'Upon each article of human duty.' *Paley*.—2. A complete and independent, or partially independent, portion of a literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical; as, he wrote three articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and a series of articles for the *Times*; he always writes the leading articles in his paper.—3. A particular commodity or substance; as, an article of merchandise; salt is a necessary article: in common usage this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.—4. † Precise point of time; moment. 'An infirm building just in the article of falling.' *Wollaston*.

This fatal news coming to Hicks's Hall upon the article of my Lord Russell's trial was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice.

Everlyn.

—In the article of death [L. in *articulo mortis*], *lit.* in the moment of death; in the last

struggle or agony.—5. In bot. the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints.—6. In gram. a part of speech used before nouns to limit or define their application. In the English language *a* or *an* is the indefinite article, and *the* the definite article. See A, AN, THE.—Articles of war, the code of regulations for the better government and discipline of the army and navy, embodied in the Mutiny Act, which is passed each year.—The Six Articles, articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1541, the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Acceptance of these doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties; the act, however, was relaxed in 1544, and repealed in 1549.—The Thirty-nine Articles, a statement of the particular points of doctrine, thirty-nine in number, maintained by the English Church, first promulgated by a convocation held in London in 1562-63, and confirmed by royal authority, founded on and superseding an older code issued in the reign of Edward VI. They were adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church in 1686, and by the Scottish in the end of the eighteenth century.—Articles of the peace, an obligation imposed on an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that he has just cause to fear that the other party will burn his house, do him some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it, to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty and with or without sureties.—Lords of the articles. See under LORD.

Article (Ar'ti-kl), *v. t.* pp. *articled*; ppr. *articling*. 1. To draw up in distinct particulars. 'If all his errors and follies were articulated against him.' *Jer. Taylor*.—2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or charges. 'He shall be articulated against in the high court of admiralty.' 35 George III. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to articulate an apprentice to an engineer.

Article (Ar'ti-kl), *v. t.* To agree by articles; to stipulate. [Rare.]

Then he articulated with her that he should go away when he pleased.

Selden.

Articled (Ar'ti-klid), *a.* Bound by articles; indentured, as an apprentice.

Articular (Ar'ti-kl'ū-lér), *a.* [L. *articularis*. See ARTICLE.] Belonging to the joints or to a joint; as, the gout is an articular disease; an articular process.

Articularly (Ar'ti-kl'ū-lér-lī), *adv.* 1. In an articular manner.—2. Articulately. *Hulot*.

Articulate (Ar'ti-kl'ū-lāt), *n. pl.* 1. The third great section of the animal kingdom according to the arrangement of Cuvier, including all the invertebrates with the external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, distinct respiratory organs, and an internal ganglionated nervous system along the middle line of the body. They are divided into five classes, viz. Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta, Myriapoda, and Annelida. The first four classes are now commonly placed together under the name of *Arthropoda*.—2. A term sometimes given to one of two sections into which the Brachiopoda or lamp-shells are divided, comprising those in which the valves of the shell are united along the hinge-line, the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the intestine terminates with a closed extremity.

Articulate (Ar'ti-kl'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] 1. Jointed; formed with joints; as, an articulate animal.—2. Formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; uttered by suitably modifying the position of the vocal organs; as, an articulate sound; articulate speech. Hence.—3. Pronounced articulately; expressed clearly; clear; distinct; as, articulate enunciation.

Wherever articulate contemporary declarations have been preserved, ethnological is not less certain than other sorts of history.

Sir G. C. Lewis.

4. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. 'Total changes of party and articulate opinion.' *Carlyle*. [Rare.]—*Articulate adjudication*, in Scots law, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accu-

multate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may only affect that debt.

Articulate (ár-tík'ú-lát), *n.* One of the Articulate.

Articulate (ár-tík'ú-lát), *v. i.* 1. To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

It was the eager, inarticulate, un instructed mind of the whole Norse people, longing only to become articulate, to go on *articulating* ever farther.

Carlyle.

2 † To enter into negotiations; to treat; to stipulate; to make terms.

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours.

Shak.

Articulate (ár-tík'ú-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. articulated; ppr. *articulating*. 1. To joint; to unite by means of a joint; as, two pieces loosely articulated together.—2. To utter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs; as, to *articulate* letters or sounds.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into voices.

Glaville.

3. To utter in articulate sounds; to utter in distinct syllables or words; as, he *articulated* his speech distinctly.—4. To draw up or write in separate particulars or in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaimed at market crosses, read in churches.

Shak.

SYN. To speak, utter, pronounce, enunciate.

Articulated (ár-tík'ú-lát-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Jointed; having joints or articulations, as a plant or animal. See **ARTICULATION**, 2.—2. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.

3. Exhibited in articles; drawn up or stated under separate heads.

Articulate (ár-tík'ú-lát-lí), *adv.* 1. In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.—2. Article by article; in detail.

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points.

Fuller.

Articulateness (ár-tík'ú-lát-nes), *n.* The quality of being articulate.

Articulation (ár-tík'ú-lát'ahon), *n.* 1. The act of articulating or the state of being articulated; as, the *articulation* of sounds.—*Articulation school or class*, a school or class in which pupils who are dumb in consequence of deafness are taught to speak articulately through diagrams showing the positions of the vocal organs, and other means.—2. In a concrete sense, (a) in anat. a joint; the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: (1) *Diarthrosis*, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint; arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle; (2) *Synarthrosis*, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets; (3) *Symphysis*, or union by means of another substance; as, synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; symsearosis, union by muscular fibres; synneurosis, union by a tendon; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis and suture, union by a bony substance. (b) In bot. (1) a joint, a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or a flower peduncle; or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of the horse-tail. (2) One of the parts between two joints of a stem or other axis. (c) In gram. a consonant; a letter representing a sound which requires a jointing or closing of the organs for its utterance.

Articulator (ár-tík'ú-lát-ér), *n.* 1. One who articulates.—2. An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth.—3. A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering.

Artier (ár-tí-ér), *n.* An artery. *Marlowe.* [Rare.]

Artifice (ár-tí-fis), *n.* [L. *artificium*—ars, art, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Artful contrivance.

His (Congreve's) plots are constructed without much *artifice*.

Crask.

2 † An ingenious or skilfully contrived work.

The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best mechanist.

Cudworth.

3. A crafty device; trick; shift; piece of finesse.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry.

Macaulay.

4 † Art of making.

Strabo affirmeth the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of cheese.

Sir T. Browne.

SYN. Trick, finesse, stratagem, deception, cheat, fraud, guile, imposition, cunning, craft.

Artificer (ár-tí-fis-ér), *n.* [L. *artifex*—ars, art, and *facio*, to make.] 1. A maker; a constructor; a skilful or artistic worker; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.—2. One who contrives or devises; an inventor; especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices. 'Artificer of fraud.' *Milton.* 'Artificer of lies.' *Dryden.* 'Let you alone, cunning artificer.' *B. Jonson.*—3. Milit. a soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery and engineer service, whose duty is to construct and repair military materials.

Artificial (ár-tí-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour, in opposition to natural; as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.—2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; constrained; not genuine or natural; as, he displeased people by his *artificial* airs. 'Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears.' *Shak.*

O let them (the linens) ne'er with *artificial* note,
To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,
But sing what Heaven inspires, and wander where they will.

Beattie.

3. Full of affectation; not natural; said of persons; as, he is very *artificial* in his manners.—4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses.—5 † Contrived with skill or art; artistic.

Artificial strife

Lives in these touches, livelier than life.

Shak.

6 † Artful; subtle; crafty; ingenious.

We, *Hermia*, like two *artificial* gods,
Have, with our needles, created both one flower.

Shak.

—*Artificial argument*, in rhet. an argument invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs.—*Artificial horizon*. See under **HORIZON**.—*Artificial light*, any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—*Artificial lines*, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.—*Artificial numbers*, the same as logarithms.—*Artificial sines*, tangents, &c., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, &c.—*Artificial or sexual system*, in bot. the Linnean classification of plants founded on a few well-marked characters, and not uniting them by their natural affinities.

Artificial (ár-tí-fish'al), *n.* A production of art. *Sir W. Petty.* [Rare.]

Artificiality (ár-tí-fish'al'í-tí), *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

Artificialise (ár-tí-fish'al-lí), *v. t.* To render artificial. [Rare.]

It has *artificialised* large portions of mankind.

F. S. Mill.

Artificially (ár-tí-fish'al-lí), *adv.* 1. In an artificial manner; by art or human skill and contrivance.—2. With good contrivance; with art or ingenuity. 'The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought.' *Tillotson.* 3. Artfully; craftily.

So *artificially* did this young Italian behave herself that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons, both in the court and country.

Sp. Burnet.

Artificialness (ár-tí-fish'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being artificial.

Artificialous (ár-tí-fish'us), *a.* Same as *Artificial*. *Johnson.*

Artifice (ár-tí-liz), *v. t.* To give an appearance of art to.

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art, instead of *artificing* nature. The expression is odd, but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke.*

Artillerist (ár-tí-lér-íst), *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.

Artillery (ár-tí-lér-lí), *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie*, originally offensive weapons, and specifically missile weapons, from an old verb *artiller*, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm, from L. *ars*, art, art. Comp. *engine*, from L. *ingenium*, a contrivance, invention, and machine, from Gr. *méchane*, art or contrivance.] 1 † In a general sense, offensive weapons of war, whether large or small: used in the following passages of bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city.

1 Sam. xx. 40.

The Parthians, having all their hope in *artillery*, overcame the Romans oftener than the Romans them.

Ascham.

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance; also ordnance and its necessary equipment both in men and material (thus including carriages, horses, ammunition, &c.); or simply the men and officers that manage the guns in land battles and sieges.—3. The science which treats of the use and management of great guns.—*Artillery level*, an instrument adapted to stand on a piece of ordnance, and having a pendulous pointer by which it indicates the angle between the axis of the piece and the plane of the horizon.—*Part of artillery*, a collective name for the whole of the artillery belonging to the British army. This force is divided into a number of brigades which in respect of size would correspond with the regiments into which the other forces are divided.—*Train of artillery*, a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, fit for marching.

Artillery-man (ár-tí-lér-i-man), *n.* A man who manages a large gun in firing; a soldier in the Royal Artillery.

Artimorantico (ár-tá-mó-ran-tá'tó), *n.* [It.] An alloy of tin, sulphur, blamuth, and copper made in imitation of ancient jewelry. It resembles 18-carat gold in appearance.

E. H. Knight.

Artiodactyla (ár-tá-dák'tí-lá), *n. pl.* [Gr. *artios*, even-numbered, and *dactylos*, a toe.] A section of the Ungulata or hoofed mammals, comprising all those in which the number of the toes is even (two or four), including the ruminants, and also a number of non-ruminating animals, as the hippopotamus and the pig. The section includes all the ungulate animals used for human food, and domesticated from time immemorial.

Artisan (ár-tí-zan), *n.* [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano*, from L. *artius*, skilled in art, through a L. L. adjective, *artianus*, from L. *ars*, art, art. See **ART**.] 1. One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.—2 † One skilled in high or fine art; an artist.

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters.

Guardian.

Artist (ár'tíst), *n.* [Fr. *artiste*, It. *artista*, from L. *ars*, art, art. See **ART**.] 1 † One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.

When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short.

Newton.

2 † A person of skill or learning; an accomplished person. 'The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread.' *Shak.*

Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scalger (Julius Cesar) the pattern of a great artist, when our son Joseph might have been his father in many arts.

Fuller.

3. One who professes and practises one of the fine arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture.

Love, . . . a more ideal artist he than all.

Traveller.

Miss Sharp's father was an *artist*, and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school.

Thackeray.

Artiste (ár'tíst), *n.* [Fr.] A term of very extensive application, denoting one who is peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any art, as a public singer, an opera-dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook.

Artistic, Artistical (ár-tíst'ík, ár-tíst'ík-al), *a.* Pertaining to art or artists; trained in art; made in the manner of an artist; conformable to art; characterized by art. 'He (Dyer) sees, too, with an *artistic* eye.' *Crak.*

Artistically (ár-tíst'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

Artist-like (ár'tíst'ík), *a.* 1. Resembling an artist.—2. Executed in the manner of an artist; conformable to the rules of art.

To this day, though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist-like*.

W. Ansell.

Artistry (ár'tíst-rí), *n.* 1. Artistic finish or touch; artistic effect. *Browning.* [Rare.] 2. Works of art. *West Rev.*

Artisan (ár'tí-zan), *n.* Same as *Artisan*.

Artize (ár'tíz), *v. t.* To form by art. *Florio.*

Artless (ár'tles), *a.* 1 † Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill. 'Artless empiricks.' *Ant. Brewer.* With of.

The high-shod plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand.

Dryden.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hēr; pline, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bûll;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; y, Sc. ley.

where we would now see that he, that it, that they, etc.

Included the prospect of affairs here in so strange and mysterious, as would make any one desirous of withdrawing from the country at any rate. *Harris*

As—*as*, with an adjective or adverb, frequently of quantity, between, signifies (a) to the extent, number, distance, etc., of, equal to or equally with, proportionally to, or in the proportion of, to a number, extent, etc., equal with or the same as, as, Jack is as good as his master, I accompanied him as far as the church, he has as many as you. In poetry and rhetorical prose the first *as* is sometimes omitted. 'Thou good old man benevolent as wise.' *Pope*. (b) Although, however, notwithstanding, as, for as mightily as he is I dread him not.—*As* *if*, in some way, manner, or character that would be observed if, formerly as was often used for *as if*. See *as if*, above. *As for*, *as to*, in or with regard or respect to, as, as for him, I despise him.—*As to* words, a phrase used to soften or excuse some expression that might be regarded as improper, incongruous, or in any way unsuitable.—*As though*, same as *as if*.—*As well*, also, in addition, in like manner, as, I did it and he did it as well.—*As well as*, equally with, as, he as well as she was there.—*As yet*, up to the present time, up to this moment.

As (as), a. pl. **Asses** (as'es). 1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.—2. A Roman copper or bronze coin, originally of a pound weight, but reduced after the first Punic war to 2 ounces.

As (half real coin)—Specimen in British Museum.

In the second Punic war to 1 ounce, and later to 1 ounce. The most common form had the two-faced head of Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the other.—3. An integer a whole or single thing, hence the English *as*.

As (as), a. pl. **Asirs** (as'irs). (Loul dsh.) In Sanskrit, *asira* of the gods, the inhabitants of Angkor. It appears in the as of such names as *Osser*, *Ossurn*, *Osswald*. See *ASARD*.

As (as), a. (New L. as, of oriental origin.) An ancient name of a gum.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. *Demnion*.

Aspidula, *Aspidula* (as-a-dul'a), n. [L. *aspidula*, from *aspidula*, a little inscribed nap from the East Indies, the concrete juice of the *Farthos Aspidula*, a large umbelliferous plant found in Western Tibet. It is used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and is useful in cases of flatulency, in hysterical paroxysms, and other nervous affections. An inferior sort is the product of certain species of *Ferula*.]

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. [So called in honour of *Aspidula* Gray, who wrote a treatise on the Melanthaceae of America.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Melanthaceae or colchicaceae, including but a single species (*A. affinis*). This plant is bulbous, with long, linear, grass-like leaves, and a long bractless cluster of flowers. From its seeds (called *Cobedilla* seeds) is obtained the alkaline poison called *veratrine*, which has been employed in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. [Or *Aspidula* obscure.] A genus of very minute, parasitic ichneumon flies which prey on, and keep in check, the aphides, so destructive to our crops and fruits. The female punctures the wingless female aphides with her ovipositor, and lays an egg in each, these hatch, become maggots, and eat out the inside of the aphid.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. [Or *Aspidula* obscure.] A genus of trilobites, characteristic of the lower palaeozoic rocks, so called from their true nature having been long obscure.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. [A corruption of *Aspidula* and *Aspidula*, two plants which were confounded.] A small hardy

plant, nat. order Aristolochiaceae, and botanically called *Aspidula europaea*. Its leaves are acrid, bitter, and nauseous, and its root is extremely acrid. Both the leaves and root were formerly used as an emetic. The French call it *aspidula* or public-house plant, because it was formerly used to relieve the stomachs of those who had been drinking too heavily. It entered into the composition of medicated snuffs recommended in cases of headache.

Aspidula, *Aspidula* (as-a-dul'a), n. (*C₁₀H₁₆O₄*) A volatile solid obtained from *Aspidula europaea*. It has a remarkable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state. It has an aromatic taste and smell like those of camphor. Called also *Aspidula*.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. Same as *Aspidula*.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. (Or *Aspidula*, *Aspidula*) A genus of plants, nat. order Aristolochiaceae, distinguished by its bell-shaped, three-lobed perianth, twelve stamens inserted at the base of the style, and with the connective of the anthers prolonged into an awl-shaped process. The fruit is a six-angled capsule, surmounted by the persistent limb of the calyx. The species are dispersed over Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and North America. *A. europaea* is *Aspidula*. See *ASPIDULA*.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. Resisting to or containing asbestos.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. Having the structure of asbestos.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. Pertaining to asbestos, or pertaining to its nature and qualities. Incombustible.

Aspidula (as-a-dul'a), n. (See *Aspidula*) Actinolite or strobilite.—*Aspidula* asbestos, a variety of asbestos.

Aspidula, *Aspidula* (as-a-dul'a, as-a-dul'a), n. (Or *Aspidula*, *Aspidula*—*as*, neg., and *aspidula*, to extinguish.) A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, as angle, actinolite, and tremolite, composed of separable filaments, with a silky lustre. The fibres are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic, at other times stiff and brittle. Its powder is soft to the touch, its colour is some shade of white, gray or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper and wicks for lamps. Some varieties are compact and take a fine polish, others are loose, like flax or silky wool. *Lignum* asbestos, or mountain-wood, is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. *Rock-cork*, *mountain leather*, *feather paper*, and *feather flax* are varieties. Asbestos is found chiefly in connection with serpentine, and is of frequent occurrence in all its varieties at Portofino, Banffshire, and in many other localities. A fine variety is called *oriental*.

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2. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to go backward in the order of time, as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity. 4. To rise, as a star, to appear above the horizon.

Higher yet than our ascends. See *7* *Ascending*.

Ascend (as-send'), v. t. 1. To go or move upwards upon, to climb, as, to ascend a hill or ladder, to ascend a tree. 'Ascend the rampart.' *Camper*.—2. To move upwards along, to go towards the source, as, to ascend a river.

Ascendable (as-send'-a-bil'), a. Capable of being ascended. Written also *Ascendible*. **Ascendancy** (as-send'-an-si), n. Same as *Ascendency*, which is the more common spelling.

For both the true ascendancy and the ascendancy. See *Ascendancy*.

Ascendancy (as-send'-an-si), n. 1. Superiority or commanding influence, predominance; as, one man has the ascendancy over another. *Chivens* had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the ascendancy not only of a tutor, but of a parent.

Ascendancy (as-send'-an-si), n. 2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degree of kindred, opposed to descendant.

The most extensive kind of husbandry is husbandry, which are begun between ascendants and descendants.

Ascendancy (as-send'-an-si), n. 3. One possessing superiority or great influence. 'Jealous ascendancy.' *Burke*. [Rare.] 4. Height, elevation. 'Scarcely there in their highest ascendancy.' *Sir W. Temple*.

Ascendancy (as-send'-an-si), n. 4. In astrology that sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. The first of the twelve houses of heaven, and the planet or other heavenly body which rules in this house, is called *lord of the ascendancy*, hence, to be in the ascendancy signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position, and *lord of the ascendancy*, one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendancy*.

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Pite, fir, ful, full, me, me, me; pine, pin; note, not, more, tube, tub, bull,

oil, pound; u, du, du; y, du, du.

our Saviour to heaven.—2. The thing rising or ascending.

Men err in the theory of incubation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach. Sir T. Browne.

—Right ascension of the sun or of a star, in astron. the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star.

—Oblique ascension, in astron. an arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star. The terms oblique ascension and ascensional difference (see below) are nearly out of use.

Ascensional (as-sen'shon-al), a. Relating to ascension; ascending or rising up.—*Ascensional difference*, in astron. the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere: used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

Ascension-day (as-sen'shon-dā), n. The day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated; often called *Holy Thursday*. It is a movable feast, always falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

Ascensive (as-sen'siv), a. 1. In a state of ascent; rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. Sir T. Browne.—2. In gram. increasing the force; intensive; augmentative. [Rare.]

Ascend (as-sen'd), n. [Formed from the verb ascend, Fr. *ascendre*, on the type of descent, Fr. *descendre*, from *descendre*.] 1. The act of rising; motion upwards, whether in air, water, or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upward; as, the ascent of vapours from the earth.

To him with swift ascent he up returned. Milton.

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity.

It was a rock conspicuous far; winding with one ascent. Milton.

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. 'Depressed valleys and swelling ascents.' Bentley.—4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an ascent of five degrees.—5. The act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to general, &c.

The ascent from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this ascent requires time and labour. J. S. Mill.

Ascertain (as-sēr-tān'), v. t. [O. Fr. *ascertainer*, *ascertener*, to certify, to ascertain, to assure—a, as, for L. *ad*, to, Fr. *certain*, as if from a L.L. form *certainus*, from L. *certus*, sure. See CERTAIN.] 1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; to determine.

The divine law ascertains the truth. Hooker.

The two first lines of the following book seem to ascertain the true meaning of the conclusion of this. Cooper.

Whatever may be thought of the effect which the study of the law had upon the rights of a subject, it conducted materially to the security of good order by ascertaining the hereditary succession of the crown. Hallam.

2. To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know for certain; to acquire an accurate knowledge of; as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.—3. To make sure of by adopting previous measures; to ensure.

The ministry, in order to ascertain a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. Smollett.

4. To make certain or confident; to cause to feel certain; to assure; as, to ascertain us of the goodness of our work.

Mercer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream ascertained him of its effects. Dr. W. Robertson.

5. To establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to caprice; to fix. [Rare.]

The mildness and precision of their laws ascertained the rule and measure of taxation. Gibbon.

Ascertainable (as-sēr-tān'a-bl), a. Capable of being ascertained; capable of being certainly known or reduced to a certainty.

Ascertainer (as-sēr-tān'ēr), n. One who ascertains.

Ascertainment (as-sēr-tān'ment), n. 1. The act of fixing or determining; a reducing to

certainly.—2. The act of becoming certain; acquirement with certainty; a finding out.

We can proceed in the ascertainment of internal truths as we proceed in the ascertainment of external ones. H. Spencer.

Ascensancy, Ascensant (as-sen'san-si, as-sen'sant). Same as *Ascensancy, Ascensant*.

Ascletic (as-set'ik), a. [Gr. *askētos*, exercised, hardened, from *askēō*, to exercise. In ancient Greece *askēsis* meant the discipline undergone by the athletes while training. In the schools of the Stoics the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions, and the practice of austere virtue. In these senses of the Stoics it passed into the Christian Church.] Unduly strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications; severe; austere. 'A constant ascetic course of the severest abstinence and devotion.' South.

Ascetic (as-set'ik), n. 1. One who retires from the customary business of life, and devotes himself to the duties of piety and devotion; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial in religious things; a hermit; a recluse.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetic in his solitude. Alsbury.

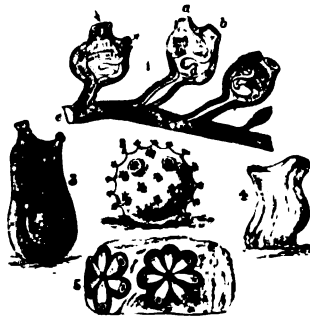
2. pl. The title of certain books on devout exercises; as, the *Asctics* of St. Basil.

Asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), n. The condition or practice of ascetics.

Asci (as'si), n. pl. of *ascus* (which see).

Ascian (as-si-an), n. [L. *ascius*, shadowless, Gr. *askios*—*a*, priv., and *skia*, a shadow.] A person who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon.

Ascidia (as-sid'i-a), n. pl. [Gr. *askidia*, a little bottle, from *askos*, a leathern bag, a bottle.] A name given to the Tunicata or 'sea-squirrels,' molluscan animals of a low grade. They are found at low-water mark on the sea-beach, and are dredged from deep water attached to stones, shells, and fixed objects. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine-jar or double-necked bottle, the one aperture of the bottle corresponding to the mouth, and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of these animals is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth-opening leads into a large branchial or breathing sac; and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system,



Ascidians.

1. Perophora; a, mouth; b, vent; c, intestinal canal; d, stomach; e, common tubular stem. 2. Ascidia echinata. 3. Ascidia virginea. 4. Cynthia quadrangularis. 5. Botryllus violaceus.

consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued, the intestine opening into a second sac, the atrial chamber. This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which has been used in breathing. A single nervous mass or ganglion represents the nervous system, this mass being placed between the two apertures of the body. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each ascidian. The ascidians pass through peculiar phases of development, the young appearing like a tadpole body. These animals may be single or simple, social or compound. In social ascidians the peduncles of a number of individuals are united into a common tubular stem, with a partial common circulation of blood. The species are more or

less gelatinous, and some are used as food in China and on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Ascididae (as-sid'i-a-dē), n. pl. [Ascidia (which see), and Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance.] One of the five families of mollusoids into which Mr. Woodward has divided the class Tunicata, and comprising the simple ascidians.

Ascidian (as-sid'i-an), a. Of or belonging to the Ascidia or Tunicata. See ASCIDIA.

Ascidium (as-sid'i-um), n. One of the Ascidia or Tunicata; a sea-squirrel.

Ascidiform (as-sid'i-form), a. Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.

Ascidoida (as-sid'i-oid'a), n. pl. [See ASCIDIADAE.] A name sometimes used as synonymous with Ascidia or Tunicata.

Ascidium (as-sid'i-um), n. [See ASCIDIA.] In bot. a hollow tube or pitcher-like appendage found in some plants, and formed by a modified leaf. It is often closed by a lid, as in the true pitcher-plant. The pitcher contains fluid, in which flies and other insects are drowned.

Asclerous (as-si'ér-us), a. [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *gero*, to bear.] In bot. bearing asci, as lichens and ascomycetous fungi.

Asclian (as-si-tan), n. [Gr. *askos*, a bag or wine-skin.] Eccles. Hist. one of a sect or branch of Montanists who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine, Mat. ix. 17.

Asclites (as-si'tēr), n. [Gr. *askos*, a bladder.] In med. dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity, from a collection of serous fluid within the peritoneum.

Asclitic, Asclitical (as-si'tik, as-si'tik-al), a. Relating to asclites; dropsical.

Asclititious (as-si-tish'us), a. [L. L. *ascititius*, from L. *adascisco*, *ascisco*, *ascitum*, to receive with approval, to unite to one's self—*ad*, to, and *ascio*, to inquire, to approve, from *scio*, to know.] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original; additional.

Homer has been reckoned an asclititious name. Pope.

Asclepiad (as-klē'pi-ad), n. [From *Asclepiades*, a Greek poet, who invented this metre.] In anc. pros. a verse consisting of four feet, a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus; or of a spondee, a dactyl, a long syllable followed by a cesura, then two dactyla.

Μακρή | πάλαι | ἔδιδε | ῥέ | γῆδ'α.
Μακρή | πάλαι | πάλαι | ἔδιδε | ῥέ | γῆδ'α.

Asclepiadaceae (as-klē'pi-a-dā'sē-dē), n. pl. [From *Asclepias*, the typical genus.] A nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, known by the grains of pollen adhering together in a wax-like mass within the anther of the anther, and by the fruit consisting of two spreading follicles. Over a thousand species are known, chiefly from the tropical regions of the world. The genera *Stapelia*, *Hoya*, *Asclepias*, *Vincetoxicum*, *Ceropegia*, *Periploca*, &c., belong to this order. The species are generally poisonous, being eminently emetic and purgative. *Marsdenia tinctoria* yields a blue dye resembling indigo, and *M. tenacissima* yields the fibre called *jute*.

Asclepiadaceae (as-klē'pi-a-dā'sē-dē), n. pl. Of or pertaining to the asclepiad, a kind of verse. See ASCLEPIAD.

Asclepias (as-klē'pi-as), n. [Gr. *asklepias*, an uncertain plant, named after *Asklepios*, the god of medicine. L. *Asclepias*,] A genus of plants, the type and the largest genus of the nat. order Asclepiadaceae. Most of the species are North American herbs, having opposite, alternate, or verticillate leaves. Many of them possess powerful medicinal qualities. *A. decumbens* is diaphoretic and sudorific, and has the singular property of exciting general perspiration, without increasing in any sensible degree the heat of the body; *A. curassavica* is emetic, and its roots are frequently sent to England as ipecacuanha; the roots of *A. tuberosa* are famed for diaphoretic properties. Many other species are also used as medicine, and several are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Ascomycetes (as'ko-mi-sē'tēs), n. pl. [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *mykēs*, a mushroom.] A large group of fungi, whose spores or sporidia are contained within sacs.

Ascomycetous (as'ko-mi-sē'tus), a. Of or pertaining to the ascomycetes.

stage, and supposed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or heard only by those for whom it is intended.

Aside (a-sid'), *prep.* By the side of. [Rare except in old English and Scotch.]

Here slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest will.

Asinarius (as'i-na-ri), *a.* Asinine. [Rare.]
Asinago, **Asinago**† (as-i-n'go), *n.* [Fr. *asinago*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow. 'They apperall'd me as you see, made a fool or an asinago of me.' Sir T. Herbert. 'An asinago may tutor thee.' Shak.

Asinine (as'i-nin), *a.* [L. *asininus*, from *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

This one act . . . proclaims his *asinine* nature.

Asinus (as'i-nus), *n.* [L.] The zoological name of the ass (which see).

Asiphonata, **Asiphonida** (a-si'fon-ā'ta, a-si'fon-ā'da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *siphon*, a siphon.] An order of lamelli-branchiate bivalve mollusca, destitute of a siphon or tube through which in the Siphonata the water which enters the gills is passed outward. It includes the oysters, the scallop-shells, the pearl-oyster, the mussels, and in general those mollusca most useful and valuable to man.

Asitia (a-si'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. from *a*, priv., and *sitos*, food.] Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

Ask (ask), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *accean*, *accean*, *accean*, O.E. *acen*, *aze*, *acsi*, &c., Dan. *ætsk*, D. *eischen*, O. Fr. *askia*, O. G. *eisōn*, to ask, inquire; allied to Lith. *jeizkan*, to seek. The vulgar English *ax* is no mere modern corruption, but the descendant of a form existing in A. Sax., in which such a transposition of letters was very common.] 1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel of God. Judg. xviii. 5.

2. To require, expect, or claim; as, what price do you *ask*?

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxiv. 12.

3. To require as necessary or useful; to demand; to exact.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity.

4. To interrogate or inquire of; to put a question to.

He is of age, *ask* him. Ju. ix. 21.

5. To inquire concerning; to seek to be informed about; as, to *ask* the way to Edinburgh.—6. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house. [The verb to *ask* is often construed with two objects, the one expressing the thing requested or required and the other the person of whom it is requested or required, as in the example from Genesis under the second meaning; or the one expressing the thing inquired about, and the other the person of whom the inquiry is made; as, *ask* him the time. Frequently a substantive clause takes the place of the objective of the thing; as, to *ask* a person how he is.]—To *ask* in church, to publish banns of marriage. [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the *asking* is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.]—*Ask*, Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Beseech. *Ask* is distinguished from *demand*, *claim*, and *require* in that these words imply a claim or a request put imperatively or authoritatively, while *ask* is general, and infers neither a claim nor a favour, but may be applied indifferently to either. *Beg* and *beseech* imply more urgency than *ask*, and in their natural sense include the idea of asking a favour.—SYN. To request, seek, petition, solicit, beg, entreat, require, demand, claim, inquire, interrogate.

Ask (ask), *v. i.* 1. To request or petition: followed by *for* before an object; as, *ask* for bread.

Ask, and it shall be given you. Mat. vii. 7.

2. To inquire or seek by request; to make inquiry: often followed by *after*.

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name?

—To *ask of*, to ask concerning or for; as, to *ask of* his health. 'Ask of Doctor Caius' house.' Shak.

Ask (ask), *n.* [Same word (by metathesis) as *ask*, *askos*, in A. Sax. *athwas*, G. *eidechos*, a lizard.] An asker or water-newt. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

Askance (a-skans'), *adv.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably connected with D. *schuins*, obliquely, *schuiste*, a slope, and E. *esquint*. Wedgwood refers it to O. Fr. *a scanche*, It. *schiancio*, athwart, across, *aschiandiere*, to go away, *ascanzare*, *ascanzare*, to slip aside, words which he connects with *askant*, Sc. *asklent*, W. *yplentian*, to slide, O. Fr. *esclincher*, to slip.] Sideways; obliquely; out of one corner of the eye. Written also *Askaunce*.

My palfrey eyed them *askance*. Lander.

Askant (a-skant'), *adv.* A less common form of *askance*. 'With his eyes *askant*.' Cowper. Written also *Askaunt*.

Asker (ask'er), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. 'To give to every *asker*.' Hammond. 'Every *asker* being satisfied.' Sir K. Digby.

Asker (ask'er), *n.* [See ASK, *n.*] The water-newt.

Askew (a-skū'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *skew* (which see); *icel* d. *skd*.] In an oblique position; obliquely; awry; hence, askance; out of the regular way. 'All things proceed *askew*.' Gayton.

But when ye lower ye look on me *askew*. Spenser.

Askile (a-skil'), *adv.* Askew. Bp. Hall.
Asking (ask'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.—2. Silently expressing request or desire.

Explain the *asking* eye. Pope.

Asking (ask'ing), *n.* 1. The making of a request; a petition; as, it may be had for the *asking*.—2. Proclamation or publication in church of banns of marriage. See note on *To ask* in church, under ASK, *v. t.*

Aslake† (a-slak'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *aslaetan*. See SLAKE, SLACK.] To satisfy; to quench, as hunger or thirst; to slake; to mitigate.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,

No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. Spenser.

The beast that prowls about in search of blood,

Or reptile that within the treacherous brake

Waits for the prey, upcolled, its hunger to *aslake*.

Aslant (as-lānt'), *n.* A Turkish silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. See ASPER.

Aslant (a-slant'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slant*.] On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles; as an adjective not used attributively.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. Dryden.

Asleep (a-slep'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sleep*.] 1. In or into a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep*; not used attributively. 'By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep*.' Milton.

Sieara was fast *asleep*. Judg. iv. 21.

2. Fig. (chiefly in Scriptures and religious literature) dead; in or into a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not.

1 Thes. iv. 13.

3. Naut. applied to the canvas when the wind is just strong enough to distend the sails and prevent them from shaking.

Aslope (a-slop'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*.] With leaning or inclination; deflected from the perpendicular; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. Bacon.

Aslug† (a-slug'), *adv.* In a sluggish manner. [Rare.]

His boat

That comes *aslug* against the stream. Fatherby.

Asmatography† (as-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *asma*, a song, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of composing songs.

Asmonsean (as-mō-nē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Asmonseus (a Latinized form of Chasmon), the ancestor of the Maccabees, in the second and first centuries B.C.; pertaining to the Maccabees, a family that reigned over the Jews.

Asmonsean (as-mō-nē'an), *n.* One of the family of Asmonseus; a Maccabean.

Asmonsean, *a. and n.* Same as *Asmonsean*.
Asok (a-sok'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *soak*.] Soaking in water; in a state of soaking; not used attributively.

Asomatous (a-sō-ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sōma*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. [Rare.]

Asp, **Aspic** (asp, aspik), *n.* [Fr. and Gr. *aspie*, from L. and Gr. *aspie*, an asp.] 1. A species of viper (*Vipera haje*) found in Egypt, resembling the cobra-da-capello or spectacle-serpent of the East Indies, except that the neck of the asp is not so capable of expansion. Its colour is greenish, mingled with brown. It is found in the vicinity of the Nile, and has been celebrated for ages on

account of the quick and easy death resulting from its bite. The figure of this reptile is often found carved on the portals of the temples of the ancient Egyptians, who regarded it as an emblem of the protecting genius of the world. It is represented with its head erect, in an attitude to repel aggression.

2. A species of viper found all over the continent of Europe (*Vipera aspis*).



Asp, from ancient Egyptian monument.

Asp (asp), *n.* See ASPER.
Aspalathus (as-pal'a-thus), *n.* [Gr. *aspalathos*.] 1. A thorny shrub of uncertain species.

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathos*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. Eccles. xiv. 15.

2. The African broom, a large genus of African plants, nat. order Leguminosae, with small head-like leaves and generally yellow flowers.

Asparagin, **Asparagine** (as-pa-ra-jin), *n.* [C₄H₈N₂O₃.] A crystallized substance discovered in the juice of asparagus, potato, lettuce, chestnut, marsh-mallow, &c., sometimes called *Althein* or *Asparamid*. It is an aspartate of ammonia, in which two equivalents of the hydrogen of the ammonia and one equivalent of the oxygen of the acid have left the salt and combined to form water.

Asparaginous (as-pa-ra-jin-us), *a.* Belonging to asparagus; resembling asparagus; specifically, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus; as, *asparaginous* plants.

Asparagus (as-pa-ra-gus), *n.* [Gr. *asparagos*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceae; asparagus; sperage; vulgarly, *sparrow-grass*. That which is cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus, or *Asparagus officinalis*, has a much-branched stem rising from thick and matted perennial root-stocks, and small greenish-yellow flowers on jointed stalks. The narrow thread-like leaves are really branchlets growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. Prussian or French asparagus of the Bath market is the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turlo, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin*.

Asparamid (as-par'a-mid), *n.* Asparagin (which see).

Aspartate (as-pār'tāt), *n.* Any salt of aspartic acid.

Aspartic (as-pār'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin.—*Aspartic acid* (C₄H₈NO₃), a crystalline acid derived from asparagin.

Aspasia (as-pā'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *aspasomai*, to embrace.] A genus of elegant epiphyllal plants, nat. order Orchidaceae, with the aspect of Epidendrum; natives of South America. The flowers are violet mottled with purple; those of *A. variopictum* are deliciously sweet in the morning.

Aspe, **Asper**, *n.* A species of poplar. See ASPER.

Aspect (as'pekt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on—*ad*, to, and *specio*, to see or look.] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, under a double *aspect*, or in a favourable *aspect*. 'The *aspect* of a world lying in rubbish.' Bp. Burnet.—2. Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air; as, a mild or severe *aspect*. 'With *aspect* open shall erect his head.' Pope.—3. Act of seeing; view; sight; gaze. 'His *aspect* was bent on the ground.' Sir W. Scott. [Rare.]—4. View commanded; prospect; outlook.

This town has a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. Evelyn.

Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect*.—5. In *astron.* the situation of one planet with respect to another. The *aspects* are five: sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile or quadrante, when their distance is 90° or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°.

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Asphyxiant (as-fik'-ant), *n.* A poisonous chemical substance which acts by producing asphyxia.

Asphyxiate, **Asphyxy** (as-fik'-i-āt, as-fik'-s), *v.t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in.

Asphyxiation (as-fik'-i-ā'-shon), *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

Asphyxy. See **ASPHYXIA**.

Aspic, **Aspick** (as'pik), *n.* [Fr. *aspic* for *aspid*, from *L. aspis*, *aspidis*, Gr. *aspis*, *aspidos*, an asp, a viper.] 1. The asp (which see).
Thereto she pointed with a laugh,
Showing the *aspick's* bite. *Tennyson*.

2. An old piece of ordnance carrying a 12-lb. shot.

Aspic (as'pik), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *aspic*, from *L. spica*, a spike, ear of corn.] A plant growing in France (*Lavandula spica*), a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue colour of its flowers, and in the figure and green colour of its leaves. It is also called *Male-lavender*, *Spica Nardii*, and *Pseudo-nardus*. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white colour, and aromatic; and it is almost the only solvent of sandarac.

Aspic (as'pik), *n.* [Littre] conjectures that the dish may be named from *aspic*, the serpent, from its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, 'Cold as an aspic.' In cookery, a side dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c. *Thackeray*.

Aspidium (as-pi'di-um), *n.* [From Gr. *aspis*, *aspidos*, a shield.] Shield-fern, a genus of ferns including all those which have round sori protected with a roundish covering or indurium. See **SHIELD-FERN**.

Aspidobranchia (as-pi-dō-brang'-ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aspis*, *aspidos*, a shield, and *branchia*, gills.] A name sometimes given to an order of diocious gasteropods with a shield-like shell, having a very large aperture close on the pectinate branchia. It includes the *Fissurella* and *Haliotis* or ear-shell.

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dō-for-us), *n.* [Gr. *aspis*, *aspidos*, a shield, and *phērō*, to bear.] A genus of acanthopterous fishes including *A. europæus* (the armed bull-head or porgy), 6 inches long, common on many parts of the British coast, hiding in the sand or among stones. Called also *Agonus*.

Aspidosperma (as-pi-dō-sper'-ma), *n.* [Gr. *aspis*, *aspidos*, a shield, and *sperma*, a seed.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ, natives of tropical America. They are all trees yielding good wood. One species (*A. aculeatum*), paddle-wood, has a deeply-fluted stem composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians separate and use as natural planks.

Aspie, *v.t.* To espy. *Chaucer*.

Aspirant (as-pi-rant), *n.* [See **ASPIRE**.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness; a candidate. 'Our young aspirant to the name and honours of an English senator.' *Bp. Hurd*.

Aspirant (as-pi-rant), *a.* Aspiring; ambitious. *Southery*. [Rare.]

Aspirate (as-pi-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspirated*; ppr. *aspirating*. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow. See **ASPIRE**.] To pronounce with a breathing or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *A* has; to add an *A*-sound to; as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*, but not the words *hour* and *honour*; Cockneys *aspirate* many words beginning with a vowel. 'Such mutes as were originally *aspirated*—that is to say, had an audible bit of an *A* pronounced after them.' *Prof. Whitney*.

Aspirate (as-pi-rāt), *v.i.* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. 'Our *W* and *H* *aspirate*.' *Dryden*. [Rare.]

Aspirate (as-pi-rāt), *n.* 1. An aspirated sound, or sound like or the same as our *A*; the letter *A* itself, or any mark of aspiration, as the Greek *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing ('); in *philol.* a character or sound with which the *A*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a character or sound of this nature; thus the Sanskrit *ā*, *ḥ*, *ā*, and the Gr. *α*, *ἄ*, *ᾰ*, *ᾱ*, which are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f*, *ch*, which are more properly called 'breathings,' or spirants.

Aspirate, **Aspirated** (as-pi-rāt, as-pi-rāt-ed), *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing; pronounced with the *A*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

They are not *aspirate*, i.e. with such an aspiration as *A*. *Holder*.

Aspiration (as-pi-rā'-shon), *n.* 1. The act of aspirating; an aspirated sound. 'Containing the *aspiration* as a distinctly audible element following the mute.' *Prof. Whitney*. 'It is only a guttural *aspiration*.' *Holder*.—2. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire chiefly after what is elevated or spiritual.

She feels neither inclination to pleasure nor *aspiration* after virtue. *Johnson*.

3.† Countenance; aid.

To God's honour without the *aspiration* and help of whose especial grace no labours of man can profit. *Sir T. More*.

Aspirator (as-pi-rāt-ēr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Brunner to draw a stream of air or gas through a tube or other vessels, much used in the chemical analysis of gases.

Aspiratory (as-pi-rā'-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

Aspire (as-pi-r'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspired*; ppr. *aspiring*. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, to breathe, to endeavour after. See **SPIRIT**.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after a great or noble object; to aim at something elevated or above one; to be ambitious; followed by *to* or *after*; as, to *aspire* to a crown or *after* immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope*.

2. To ascend; to tower; to point upward; to soar. 'The flames *aspire*.' *Pope*.

Aspire† (as-pi-r'), *v.t.* 1. To aspire to; to long or try to reach; to attempt. 'Who dare *aspire* this journey?' *Donne*.—2. To mount to.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds. *Shak.*

Aspire† (as-pi-r'), *n.* Aspiration; ardent wish or desire.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*. *Chapman*.

Aspirement (as-pi-r'ment), *n.* The act of aspiring. 'By which *aspirement* she her wings displays.' *Ant. Brewer*.

Aspirer (as-pi-r'ēr), *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

Aspiring (as-pi-r'ing), *a.* Animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious. '*Aspiring* nobles.' *Macaulay*.

Aspiringly (as-pi-r'ing-li), *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

Aspiringness (as-pi-r'ing-ness), *n.* The state of being aspiring.

Asplenium (as-plē-ni-um), *n.* [For *L. asplenium*, Gr. *asplēnon*—*a*, priv., and *splēn*, the spleen; because it was believed to cure hypochondria (the spleen).] Splenwort, a genus of ferns characterized by their free veins and linear or oblong sori placed obliquely on the segment of the frond. It is a large genus containing many varied forms, generally evergreen, and often cultivated for their beauty. Nine species are natives of Britain, among them *A. Adiantum-nigrum* (the black splenwort), *A. Trichomanes* (the maiden-hair splenwort), *A. Ruta-muraria* (the wall-ruesplenwort), and *A. maritimum* (the sea-splenwort).

Asportation (as-pōr-tā'-shon), *n.* [L. *asportatio*—*abs*, from, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. A carrying away.—2. In law, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited, which is adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment.

Aspre,† *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; sharp. *Chaucer*.

Asprely† (as'pēr-li), *adv.* Roughly; sharply; vigorously. 'Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so asprely.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Aspreness,† *n.* Roughness; sharpness. *Chaucer*.

Asquint (a-skwint'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *equint*.] To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision. 'Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes?' *Swift*.

Ass (as), *n.* [A. Sax. *assa*, a male ass, *asse*, the female, also *esol*, *asat*; Goth. *asilus*, O. Sax. *esel*, D. *ezel*, G. *esel*, Icel. *asni*, *asna*, Dan. *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Rus. *osels*, Gael. *asal*, W. *asyn*, L. *asinus* (whence Fr. *âne*)—*assa*.] How far borrowing has taken place between the different languages is doubtful. 1. A solid-ungulate quadruped of the family Equidæ, the *Equus asinus*. This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually of an ash colour, with a black cross over the shoulders, formed by a longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or do-

mestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep, and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of Central Asia, where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is a fine fleet animal, and is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison is with us. In the East and in Spain and elsewhere the domesticated ass is a much finer animal than ours. In our own and other countries, however, the ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. Hence—2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt; a fool; a blockhead.

Ass, **Aise** (ā, ās), *n.* *Ashea*. [Scotch.] **Assacon** (as'-sa-kon), *n.* The Brazilian name for the *Hura brasiliensis* (Martius), a euphorbiaceous tree, the bark and sap of which contain a very poisonous acrid principle. The natives prepare from them a poisonous drink, against which no antidote is known. The decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis.

Assafetida, *n.* Same as *Asafetida*.

Assagai (as'-sa-gā), *n.* [Sp. *azagaya*, Ar. *al-khazegah*.] An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs; a throwing spear; a species of javelin. Written also *Assagai*.

Assai (as-sā'), [It. *assai*, Fr. *assez*, enough—*L. ad*, to, and *satis*, enough.] A term in music denoting increase; thus, added to a word signifying slow it denotes much slower, and to a word signifying quick it denotes much quicker; as, *allegro*, quick, *allegro assai*, much quicker, or very quick.

Assai (as-sā'), *n.* A favourite beverage in South America, made from the fruit of the *Euterpe edulis* or assai palm. See **EUTERPE**.

Assail (as-sā'il), *v.t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from *L. assilio*, to leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *silio*, to leap, to rise.] 1. To fall upon with violence; to assault; to attack.

With greedy force he gan the fort *'t* *assail*. *Spenser*.

2. To attack with what bears upon the mind or feelings, as with arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or the like.

The prince next *assailed* the baron on the subject of settling his estate on his daughter. *Sir W. Scott*.

They *assailed* him with keen invective; they *assailed* him with still keener irony; but they found that neither invective nor irony could move him to anything but an enforced smile and a good-humoured curse. *Macaulay*.

—*Assail*, *Assault*, *Invade*. **Assail**, *lit.* to leap upon, to attack vehemently, suddenly, and unexpectedly; *assault*, stronger than *assail*, often used of attacking the person with violence, and not so frequently employed as the latter word to signify attacking by non-physical means; *invade*, to enter by force or encroach upon what belongs to another; especially, to enter upon the territory of another nation with the purpose of making war.—*SVN*. To *assault*, *invade*, *attack*, *fall upon*, *set upon*.

Assailable (as-sā'il-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

Assailant (as-sā'il-ant), *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

Assailing (as-sā'il-ant), *a.* 1. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Milton*.—2. In her. applied to various beasts borne in coat armour, when placed rather bendwise than mounted upright. Called also *Assaultant* and *Salient*.

Assailer (as-sā'il-ēr), *n.* One who assails.

Assailment (as-sā'il-ment), *n.* Attack of illness. [Rare.]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache. *Johnson*.

Assai Palm (as-sā' pām), *n.* A Brazilian tree, the *Euterpe edulis*. See **EUTERPE**.

Assamese (as-sam-ēs'), *a.* Pertaining to Assam or its inhabitants.

Assamese (as-sam-ēs'), *n.* A native or inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants of Assam.

Assapan, **Assapanic** (as-sa-pan', as-sa-pan'-ik), *n.* [N. American Indian name.] One of the species of flying-squirrels (*Pteromys volucella*).

Assart (as-sārt'), *n.* [O. Fr. *essart*, a cleared space in a wood; *essarter*, to clear the land of bushes, to grub up—*L. ex*, from, and *sario*, *sartum*, to hoe, to weed.] 1. In old law, the offence of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts in a forest.—2. A tree grubbed up by the roots.—3. A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

Assart† (as-sārt'), *v.t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart.

Assassin (as-sar'sin), *n.* [From Ar. *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp. *Hashishin* was hence the name given to those who under the influence of this drug were wont to execute the savage orders of their chiefs or sheikhs. (See below.) The word was carried to Europe by the Crusaders.] 1. One of a military and religious order in Syria, founded by Hassan-ben-Sabbah about the year 1090 in Persia, whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their assassinations in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, and Christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called Sheik, and is better known by the denomination of *old man of the mountain*. These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the Crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually crushed by the Sultan Bibars. Hence—2. One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of surprise or secrecy seems essential to the strict signification of this word as now used, though it is sometimes applied to one who takes any advantage in killing or attempting to murder, as by attacking one when unarmed.

Assassin† (as-sar'sin), *v.t.* To murder; to assassinate. With him that *assassins* his parents. *Stillingfleet*.

Assassinate† (as-sar'sin-a-sin), *n.* The act of assassinating. *Hammond*.

Assassinate (as-sar'sin-it), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assassinated*; ppr. *assassinating*. 1. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open . . . and I am ravished and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden*.

2.† To assault; to maltreat. [This usage is borrowed from Fr. *assassiner* or It. *assassinare*.]

Such usage as your honourable lords Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton*.

Assassinate† (as-sar'sin-it), *v.t.* To commit murder by assassination. 'Where now no thieves *assassinate*.' *Sandys*.

Assassinate† (as-sar'sin-it), *n.* [Fr. *assassina†*.] 1. An assassin.

Seize him for one of the *assassinates*. *Dryden*.

2. Assassination. '*Assassinates* and popular insurrections.' *Pope*.

Assassination (as-sar'sin-á'shon), *n.* The act of assassinating, that is of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

Assassinator (as-sar'sin-át-ér), *n.* An assassin (which see). '*The assassinator* of kings.' *Bates*.

Assassin-like (as-sar'sin-lik), *a.* Like an assassin. *Milton*.

Assassinous† (as-sar'sin-us), *a.* Treacherous. 'To smother them in the basest and most *assassinous* manner.' *Milton*.

Assation† (as-sá'shon), *n.* [Fr. *assation*, L.L. *assatio*, from L. *assatus*, perf. p. of *assio*, to roast.] A roasting.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat. *Burton*.

Assault (as-sált), *n.* [O.Fr. *assault* (Fr. *assaut*), from L.L. *assaultus*, from L. *ad*, to, and *salvus*, a leap, from *salio*, to leap. *Assail*, *insult*, *result*, &c., are from the same stem.] 1. An attack or violent onset with physical means; an onslaught; specifically, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm.

Able to resist Satan's *assaults* and quench his fiery darts. *Milton*.

After some days' siege he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*. *Bacon*.

2. An attack in which physical force is not resorted to, as by means of legislative measures or other proceedings, or by means that bear upon the mind or feelings, as by arguments, invective, appeals, &c.; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shak.*

3. In law, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as, by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening

manner. If the blow aimed takes effect it is a *battery*. In Scotland there is no division, as in England, into *assault* and *battery*. Assaults are variously punished.—SYN. Attack, onset, onslaught, aggression, storm, charge.

Assault (as-sált), *v.t.* 1. To attack with physical means; to fall upon by violence or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house, or town.—2. To attack without physical means; to fall on with force; to *assail*.

The cries of babes new-born *Assault* his ears. *Dryden*.

—*Assail*, *Assault*, *Invade*. See under *ASSAIL*.—SYN. To attack, assail, invade, storm, charge.

Assailable (as-sált'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

The 26th day of October the walls were made low, and the town *assailable*. *Hall*.

Assailant (as-sált'ant), *a.* See *ASSAILANT*.

Assault-at-arms (as-sált'et-ármz), *n.* A name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises.

Assaulter (as-sált'ér), *n.* One who assaults or violently attacks.

Assay, *v.* [Fr.] *Assault*. *Chaucer*. **Assay** (as-sá), *n.* [O.Fr. *assai*, *essay*, a trial, examination, *essayer*, to test. It. *assaggiare*, to try, from L. *assagium*, a weighing. *Essay* is the same word, but now differently used.] 1.† Examination; trial; attempt; *essay*. 'He hath made an *essay* of her virtue.' *Shak.*

Neither is it enough to have taken a slender taste or *essay* thereof. *Clay*.

This cannot be, by no *essay* of reason. *Shak.*

Hence—2.† Trial by danger; risk; adventure.

Through many hard *assays* which did betide. *Spenser*.

3.† Emotion.

She heard with patience all unto the end, And strove to smother her sorrowful *assay*. *Spenser*.

4. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c., of metals or metallic substances, as ores and alloys; any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or mineral, or in coin or bullion. See *ASSAYING*.—5. The substance to be assayed. *Fre.*—6.† Value; ascertained purity; as, 'Stones of great *assay*.' *Spenser*.—7. In law, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowell*.—*Assay*, *Analysis*. *Assay* is the analysis of metals, and is thus a word of narrower signification than the latter. [*Assay* formerly had the meaning of *assay*, but it is now confined to bodily and intellectual efforts.]

Assay (as-sá), *v.t.* 1. To examine by trial; to put to trial; as, to *assay* armour. [Obsolete or poetical.] Specifically—2. To make trial of, as an ore or metallic compound, with the view of determining the proportion of a particular metal present.—3.† To attempt; to endeavour.

She hath *assayed* as much as may be proved. *Shak.*

Often with an infinitive as object.

He *assayed* to go. *Sam. xvii. 30.*

[In this sense *essay* is now used.]—4.† To endeavour to influence. 'Bid herself *assay* him.' *Shak.*—5. To try the effect of.

Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed*. *Milton*.

6.† To affect; to move. 'When the heart is ill *assayed*.' *Spenser*.

Assay† (as-sá), *v.t.* To make an attempt or endeavour.

Assayer (as-sá'ér), *n.* 1. One who examines metallic ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, particularly of gold and silver. Specifically—2. An officer of the Mint, whose office it is to test bullion and coin.

Assaying (as-sá'ing), *n.* The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver or any other metal present in them. There are two modes by which the art of assaying is performed, and sometimes the one is employed to corroborate the other. The one is called the humid or wet process, by which a solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper reagents. The other is called the dry process, and is performed by the agency of fire. The first is generally employed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold or silver in an alloy, and the second is chiefly applied to ores. In Great Britain each article of silver or gold plate is assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall previously to being sold to determine the exact richness of the metal of which it is made.

Assay-master (as-sá'mas'tér), *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.

Asse (as), *n.* The *Vulpes Canis*, the smallest member of the genus fox, a native of South Africa, and highly valued for its fur. It lives on eggs, especially on those of the ostrich, which, being too large and smooth to be grasped by its teeth it manages to break by rolling with its fore-feet against a stone or against each other.

Association (as-sek-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *associatio*, from *associor*, to attend upon—*ad*, and *sector*, freq. of *sequor*, to follow.] Attendance or waiting upon. *Bayley*.

Assurance (as-sé-kúr'ans), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.] Assurance. 'These *assurances* which they give in the Popish Church.' *Sheldon*.

Assuration† (as-sé-kú-rá'shon), *n.* Assurance; a making secure.

How far then reaches this *assuration*? so far as to exclude all fears, all doubts? *Ep. Hall*.

Assure† (as-sé-kúr'), *v.t.* [L.L. *assuero*—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.] To make secure; to make sure or certain.

Sin is not helped but by being *assured* of pardon. *Ep. Hall*.

Association (as-sé-kú'shon), *n.* [From L. *associor*, *associatum*, to obtain—*ad*, and *sequor*, to follow.] An obtaining or acquiring.

His first (benefice) . . . is immediately void by his *association* of a second. *Archbp.*

Assagai. See *ASSAGAI*.

Assage, *v.* Siege. *Chaucer*.

Assamble (as-sem'blá), *n.* [See *ASSEMBLY*.]

1. The act of assembling, or state of being assembled; association. 'In sweet *assamble* every blooming grace.' *Fenton*.

2. A collection of individuals or of particular things; as, an *assamble* of men of note; an *assamble* of various materials.—3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine. See *ASSEMBLING*.

Assemblance† (as-sem'blans), *n.* [As, for L. *ad*, to, and *semblance* (which see).] Representation; likeness; semblance.

Care I for the . . . *assemblance* of a man? give me the spirit. *Shak.*

Assemblance† (as-sem'blans), *n.* An assemblage; a collection. 'To weet the cause of their *assemblance* wide.' *Spenser*.

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assembled*; ppr. *assembling*. [Fr. *assembler*, to bring or gather together, from L.L. *assimulo*, to assemble—L. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together; ultimately from the same root as *E same* (which see).] 1. To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate. 'Thither he *assembled* all his train.' *Milton*.—2. To fit together. See *ASSEMBLING*.—SYN. To convene, collect, congregate, muster, convoke.

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* 1. To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals. 'The church *assembled*.' *Dryden*. 2.† To have carnal connection; to cohabit. *Chaucer*; *Gower*.

Assemble† (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* [L. *assimulo*, to compare—*ad*, to, and *simulo*, to liken, from *similis*, like.] To liken or compare.

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *n.* An assembly.

Assembler (as-sem'bl-ér), *n.* One who assembles.

Assembling (as-sem'bl-ing), *n.* 1. A collecting or meeting together. *Heb. x. 25*. Specifically—2. The act of fitting together parts of machines and instruments, such as sewing-machines, guns, microscopes, &c., especially when the parts are made exactly to certain shapes and dimensions so as to be promiscuously interchangeable. *E. H. Knight*.—*Assembling bolt*, a bolt for holding together two or more removable pieces of a machine or instrument.

Assembly (as-sem'bl), *n.* [Fr. *assemblée*. See *ASSEMBLY*.] 1. A company or collection of human beings in the same place, usually for the same purpose, whether religious, political, instructive, or social.—2. Specifically, (a) the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states. (b) A company of persons of both sexes met for dancing; a ball; especially, a subscription-ball; a ball the expenses of which are defrayed by the subscriptions of those who take part in it.—3. *Mitá*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents.—4.† An assemblage or collection of inanimate objects. 'From Murano to Venice, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her.' *Howell*.—*The General Assembly*

of the Established or Free Church of Scotland, the supreme church judicature meeting annually, and composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery, and also, in the case of the Established Church, of an elder from each royal burgh and university.—*Assembly of Divines at Westminster*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to determine the constitution of a church for England and Scotland, consisting of 135 English clerical and lay members, and six from Scotland. Presbyterians formed a large majority. The chief fruits of its labours were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms.

Assembly-room (as-sem'blî-rôm), *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. See **ASSEMBLY**.

Assent (as-sent'), *n.* [O. Fr. *assent*, *assens*, from *L. assensus*, from *assentior*, to assent—*ad*, and *sensio*, to think, a stem which appears also in *consent*, *dissent*, *sense*, &c.] 1. The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition on the credit of the proposer. *Lect.*

2. Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal; as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge
You wrought to be a legate. *Shak.*

3. Accord; agreement; approval.

Too many people read this rhapsody with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay.*

—*Royal assent*, the approbation given by the sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law. This assent may be given in two ways: (a) In person, when the sovereign comes to the House of Peers, the commons being sent for, and the titles of all the bills which have passed are read. The royal assent is declared in Norman-French by the clerk of the parliament, with several singular ceremonies. (b) By letters-patent under the great seal, signed by the sovereign, and notified in his absence. A money bill, or bill of supply, passed by the House of Commons, is presented by the speaker for the royal assent—*Assent*, *Consent*. *Assent* is a word of wider application than *consent*, the latter having only the meaning of acquiescence in a proposal, while *assent* has both that meaning and that of agreement to an abstract proposition. Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding and the *consenting* trust of the will.—*SYN.* Accord, agreement, concurrence, approbation.

Assent (as-sent'), *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; to concur; to acquiesce.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. *Acts xxiv. 9.*

Dama with faint praise, *assent* with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*

SYN. To agree, concur, acquiesce, approve. **Assentation** (as-sen-tâ-shon), *n.* [*L. assentatio*, flattery or servile assent, from *assentor*, to assent from interested motives, to flatter, from *assentior*, to assent. See **ASSENT**, *n.*] Obsequious assent to the opinion of another; flattery; adulation.

It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*. *Bp. Hall.*

Words smooth and sweeter-sounded are to be used, rather than rough or harsh, as adore for worship, *assentation* for flattery. *Instructions for Oratory*, 1682.

Assentator† (as-sen-tâ-tôr), *n.* A flatterer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Assentatorily† (as-sen-tâ-to-ri-ly), *adv.* With adulation or obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

Assentatory† (as-sen-tâ-to-ri), *a.* Flattering; adulatory.

Assenter (as-sen-tôr), *n.* One who assents. *Assentient (as-sen-shî-ent), *a.* [*L. assentior*, to assent. See **ASSENT**, *n.*] Yielding assent. *Quart. Rev.**

Assentment (as-sen-shî-ent), *n.* One who assents; an assenter. *North Brit. Rev.*

Assentingly (as-sen-ting-ly), *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

Assentive (as-sen-tiv), *a.* Giving assent; complying. *Savage.* [Rare.]

Assentment† (as-sen-tment), *n.* Assent; agreement. *Sir T. Browne.*

Assert (as-sért'), *v. t.* [*L. asserto*, *assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert—

ad, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join, connect, bind.] 1. To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; to support the cause or claims of; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties. Formerly it might be followed by a personal object and might also take *from* after it, but it is hardly so used now. 'And will *assert* it from the scandal if it be expedient.' *Sir T. Taylor.*

I could and would myself *assert* the British from his scandalous pen. *Fuller.*

2. To affirm positively; to asseverate; to aver.—To *assert one's self*, to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, or authority; sometimes to thrust one's self forward unduly or obtrusively.—To *assert into* (a state of) liberty, to set free. *Bp. Patrick.* [A rare Latinism = *L. asserere in libertatem*, to declare free.]—*SYN.* To affirm, aver, asseverate, protest, declare, maintain, defend, vindicate. **Assertion**,† *n.* An assertion. *Sir T. More.*

Assertor (as-sért'ôr), *n.* One who asserts; an assertor.

Assertion (as-sér'ahon), *n.* 1. The act of asserting; as, (a) the act of affirming. 'Assertion unsupported by fact is nugatory.' *Junius.* (b) The maintaining of a claim; as, the *assertion* of one's rights.—2. A positive declaration or averment; an affirmation; as, his *assertion* proved to be false.

Assertional (as-sér'ahon-âl), *a.* Containing an assertion. [Rare.]

Assertive (as-sért'iv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory.

Proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

Assertively (as-sért'iv-ly), *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

Assertor (as-sért'ôr), *n.* One who asserts; one who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim, cause, principle, and the like; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. 'Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause.' *Prior.*

Such have been some of the results of the principle of the condition of existence as applied by its great *assertor*. *Whewell.*

Assertory (as-sért'o-ri), *a.* Affirming; maintaining; declaratory.

We have not here to do with a *promissory* oath, it is the *assertory* oath that is now under hand. *Sir T. Taylor.*

Asserve† (as-sér'v'), *v. t.* [*L. asservio*, to serve.] To help; to serve; to second. *Bailey.*

Asservile† (as-sér'vil), *v. t.* [*As* for *L. ad*, to, and *E. servile*.] To render servile or obsequious.

(I) am weary of *asserviling* myself to every man's charity. *Bacon.*

Assess (as-ses'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *assester*, to regulate, settle; *L. L. assessore*, to value for taxation; *L. assideo*, *assessum*, to sit beside, and hence to act as assessor—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax; as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich courtier to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of torturing the person *assessed*. *Brougham.*

2. To value, as property, or the amount of yearly income for the purpose of being taxed. 3. To set, fix, or determine; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

Assessor† (as-ses'), *n.* Assesment.

Assessable (as-ses'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assessed.

Assessably (as-ses'a-bl), *adv.* By assessment.

Assessed (as-ses't), *p. and a.* Rated; valued; fixed by authority; charged with a certain sum on value of rated property or income.

Assession† (as-ses'ahon), *n.* A sitting down beside a person. *Bailey.*

Assessionary (as-ses'ahon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to assessors. 'At the *assessionary* court.' *Curw.* [Rare.]

Assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* 1. The act of assessing; as, (a) the act of determining the amount of damage, as by a jury. (b) A valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation. An assessment is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid, or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay, on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum

upon a given amount.—2. A tax or specific sum charged on a person or property.

Assessor (as-ses'ôr), *n.* 1. One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation.—2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge. In England assessors are persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations in matters concerning elections. In Scotland the magistrates of corporate burghs who exercise judicial powers generally employ some professional lawyer to act as their assessor, whose duty it is to see that proper judicial control is exercised over the pleadings, and to make out drafts of the judgments.

Minors the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryden.*

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity or as an associate in office. 'Don Quixote, or his assessors, the curate and the barber.' *Warton.* In the Scotch universities the title *assessor* is given to the elected or nominated members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university.

Assessorial (as-ses-sô-ri-âl), *a.* Pertaining to an assessor, or a court of assessors.

Asset (as'set), *n.* [O. Fr. *aset*, *assez*, *assetz*, *assietz*, Fr. *assez*, Fr. *assatz*, Sp. *asas*, enough, from *L. ad*, to, and *satis*, enough. The O. E. *aseth*, *aseth*, enough, satisfaction, may perhaps be a form of this word, but more probably it is of different origin. See **ASSTHEMENT**.] 1. In law, an article of goods or property available for the payment of a bankrupt or deceased person's obligations or debts; generally used in the plural in the sense of money, goods, or estate of a deceased or insolvent person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. *Assets are real or personal.* *Real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.—2. Any portion of the entire property or effects belonging to a person; as, I consider these shares a valuable *asset*; my *assets* are much greater than my liabilities.

Assett,† *a. or n.* [See **ASSET**.] Sufficient; enough.

Yet never shall make his riches
Assett unto his greediness. *Chaucer.*

Asserve† (as-sér'v'), *v. t.* To asseverate.

Anselmus . . . not *asserveth* it, but also endeavour . . . to set out the true proportion of it. *Fatherby.*

Asseserate (as-sér'ér-ât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *asseserated*; ppp. *asseserating*. [*L. assesero*, *asseseratum*, to affirm earnestly, to maintain—*ad*, to, and *severo*, serious, earnest.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is *asseserated* had only been proved. *J. F. Blunt.*

SYN. To affirm, assert, protest, pronounce, assure, declare.

Asseseration (as-sér'ér-â'shon), *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

He (Leeds) denied with the most solemn *asseserations* that he had taken any money for himself. *Macaulay.*

Ass-head (as'hed), *n.* One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead. 'An *ass-head*, and a corcomb; and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull.' *Shak.*

Assibilate (as-ib'l-lât), *v. t.* To make sibilant, as a letter.

Assidean, **Chasidean** (as-sî-dê'an, has-l-dê'an). [Heb. *chesed*, ardour, love, piety.] One of a sect of Jews who resorted to Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, to fight for their religion and the liberties of their country. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

Assident (asî-dent), *a.* [*L. assideo*, *assidens*—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Accompanying; concomitant.—*Assident* or *accessory signs* or *symptoms*, in med. such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it.

Assiduate† (as-sî-d'û-ât), *a.* [*L. assiduatus*, pp. of *assideo*, to use assiduously.] Constant; continual; assiduous. 'My long and *assiduate* course of suffering.' *Fabjan.*

Assiduity (as-sî-d'û-î-ti), *n.* [*L. assiduitas*. See **ASSIDUOUS**.] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KNY**.

2. Constant or servile attention to a person or persons; sycophancy; servility. 'The obsequiousness and assiduity of the court.' Fuller. — SYN. Diligence, constancy, care, attention, watchfulness, perseverance. **Assiduous** (as-sid'ú-us), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Constant in application; attentive; devoted; unremitting; as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

The most assiduous tale-bearers . . . are often half-witted. Dr. H. Mart.

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention. 'Assiduous cries.' Milton. 'Constant and assiduous culture.' Spectator. — SYN. Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unremitting, persevering, laborious, indefatigable.

Assiduously (as-sid'ú-us-lí), *adv.* In an assiduous manner; diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

Assiduousness (as-sid'ú-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application.

Assiège† (as-séj'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assiéger*, from L. *assediare*—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit. See **SIEGE**.] To besiege.

On the other side the assiéged castle's ward Their steadfast stand did mightily maintain. Spenser.

Assistent (as-si-en'tist), *n.* One connected with the furnishing of slaves by assiento. Baneroft.

Assiento (as-sé-en'tó), *n.* [Sp. *asiento*.] A contract or convention formerly existing between Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in South America.

Assign (as-sin'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assigner*, L. *assigno*, to assign—*ad*, and *signo*, to allot, to mark out, from *signum*, a mark.] 1. To mark out as a portion allotted; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment; to apportion; to allot.

The priests had a portion assigned them. Gen. xlvii. 32.

2. To fix, specify, designate, point out, or show. 'An assigned quantity.' Locke.

It is not easy to assign a period more eventful. De Quincy.

[Seldom used with the meaning of to point out in a literal sense.]

All as the dwarf the way to her assigned. Spenser.

3. In law, (a) to transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action, or reversion. (b) To show or set forth with particularity; as, to assign error in a writ; to assign false judgment.—To assign in bankruptcy, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors.—To assign a dower, to allot or portion out to a widow the third part forming her dower; to fix the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate.

Assign (as-sin'), *n.* 1. A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and assigns.

Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole assign. Dickens.

[In this sense assignee is also used, but assign is not used like the latter word with reference to the thing assigned, but only with reference to the person assigning. Thus we do not speak of the assign, but the assignee of a policy of insurance.]—2. A thing pertaining to something else; an appurtenance; an appendage; so used in the following passage, where it is intended as an affected expression.

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle, hangers, and so. Shaks.

Assignable (as-sin'-á-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned; as, an assignable note or bill.—2. Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision; as, an assignable reason; an assignable magnitude.

While on the one hand industry is limited by capital, so on the other every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry: and this without assignable limits. T. S. Mill.

Assignat (as-sig-nat or as-sin-yá), *n.* [Fr. from L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assigno*. See **ASSIGN**.] 1. A public note or bill in France during the first revolution, based on the security of the lands belonging to the state and those appropriated by it, especially the estates of emigrés.—2. In French law, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter.

Assignment (as-sig-ná'shon), *n.* 1. The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying. 'The assignment of particular names to denote particular objects.' Adam Smith.—2. An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings. 'Vile assignments and adulterous beds.' Byron.—3. In Scots law, a making over by transfer of title, or the deed by which this is done. See **ASSIGNMENT**.

Assignee (as-sin-é'), *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an assignee of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law, as an executor. See **ASSIGN**. *n.*—Assignees in bankruptcy, in England, are persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors: now called *Trustees*.

Assigner (as-sin-ér), *n.* One who assigns or appoints.

Assignment (as-sin'ment), *n.* 1. The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying.

The only thing that maketh any place publick is the publick assignment thereof unto such duties. Hooker.

Specifically, in law, (a) the transference of a right or interest. (b) A pointing out or setting forth; as, the assignment of error.—2. The writing by which an interest is transferred.—Assignment of dower. See under **ASSIGN**, *v.t.*

Assignor (as-sin-or'), *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the assignor of a bill of exchange.

Assimilability (as-sim'il-á-bil'í-tí), *n.* The quality of being assimilable. Coleridge.

Assimilable (as-sim'il-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being assimilated; as, the most wholesome diet is the most assimilable.

Assimilable (as-sim'il-á-bl), *n.* That which can be assimilated. 'Meeting no assimilables wherein to re-act their natures.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Assimilate (as-sim'il-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assimilated*; ppr. *assimilating*. [L. *assimilo*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like. See **SIMILAR**.] 1. To make alike; to cause to resemble.

Fast falls a fecy shower; the downy fakes . . . Assimilate all objects. Creeper.

2. To convert into a substance suitable for absorption by the animal system; to absorb and incorporate into the system; to incorporate with organic tissues; as, to assimilate food.—3. To liken; to compare. [Rare.]

He assimilated the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends. Grote.

Assimilate (as-sim'il-át), *v.i.* 1. To become similar; to become like something or somebody else; to harmonize. [Rare.]

He stands aloof from all, maintains his state, And scores like Scotchmen to assimilate. Churchill.

2. To be taken into and incorporated with the body; to be converted into the substance of the body by digestion.

For whatsoever assimilates not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat. Bacon.

3. To perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body; as, 'birds assimilate less . . . than beasts.' Bacon.

Assimilateness (as-sim'il-át-ness), *n.* Likeness. Bailey.

Assimilation (as-sim'il-á'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the act or process of making or becoming like, or identical; resemblance; identity: followed by *to* or *with*.

The pleasing illusions . . . which by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society. Burke.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an assimilation with God. Dr. H. Mart.

2. In *physiol.* the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

Plants and animals increase by assimilation and transformation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. Farr.

3. In *pathol.* the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbid matter.

Assimilative (as-sim'il-át-iv), *a.* Having the power of assimilating or converting to a likeness or to a like substance. 'An assimilative . . . virtue.' Hakewill.

Assimilatory (as-sim'il-á-to-ri), *a.* Tending

to assimilate; producing assimilation; assimilative. 'Assimilatory organs.' Goodrich. **Assimulate** (as-sim'ú-lát), *v.t.* [L. *assimulo*, *assimilatum*—*assimilo*. See **ASSIMILATE**.] To feign; to simulate. Bailey. **Assimilation** (as-sim'ú-lá'shon), *n.* A counterfeiting; simulation.

Assinego†, *n.* See **ASINEGO**.

Assine, *n.* Same as *Assize*.

Assiner, *n.* Same as *Assize*.

Assiah (as'íah), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an ass; assinine; absurdly stupid or obstinate. 'The assiah kind.' Uddall. 'An assiah phrase.' Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

Assisor (as-sí-or), *n.* See **ASSIZOR**.

Assist (as-síst'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assister*, to stand by, to help; L. *assisto*, to stand at or by—*ad*, to, and *stato*, to cause to stand, to stand. See **STAND**.] To help; to aid; to succour; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

Assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you. Rom. xvi. 2.

SYN. To aid, help, second, back, support, further, relieve, succour, befriend, sustain, benefit, favour.

Assist (as-síst'), *v.i.* 1. To lend aid.

God . . . constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually assist to the support of each other. Voltaire.

2. To be present, as at a public meeting; to take part in a ceremony or discussion. Macaulay; J. H. Newman. [A Gallicism.]

It would require the pen of Tacitus (if Tacitus had assisted at this assembly) to describe the various emotions of the senate; those that were suppressed and those that were affected. Gibbon.

Assistance (as-sist'áns), *n.* 1. Help; aid; furtherance; succour; a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means. 'With the assistance of a mortal hand.' Shaks. 2.† An assistant or helper.

Wat Tyler (was) killed by valiant Waiworth . . . and his assistance . . . John Cavendish. Fuller.

3. Associates; partners. [Perhaps a corrupt form of *assistants*. See **ACQUAINTANCE**, 3.] Caius Marcus was ambitious past all thinking. Self-loving, and affecting one sole throne Without assistance. Shaks.

Assistant (as-sist'ánt), *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary; acting as an assistant. 'Mutually and greatly assistant to each other.' Beattie.

Assistant (as-sist'ánt), *n.* One who aids or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.—2.† An attendant.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants. Bacon.

3.† [Sp. *asistente*.] The chief officer of justice at Seville. 'The assistant sits to-morrow.' Beau. & Fl.

Assistantly† (as-sist'ánt-lí), *adv.* In a manner to give aid. Sternhold.

Assister (as-sist'ér), *n.* One that assists or lends aid.

Assistless (as-sist'les), *a.* Without aid or help; helpless. 'Stupid he stares, and all assistless stands.' Pope. [Rare.]

Assise, **Assize** (as-síz'), *n.* [Fr. *assises*, assizes, from Fr. *asseoir*, O. Fr. *assire*, to set, to settle, whence pp. *assis*, seated, settled, and *assise*, a set rate, a tax, from L. *assideo*, to sit by, to be an assessor—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business.—2. A jury. [In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize for the trial of property, and to the petty assize for the trial of possession. This use has become obsolete in England, but in Scotland it is still technically applied to a jury in criminal cases.]—3. The periodical sessions held by royal commission by at least one of the judges of the superior courts directed to take the assizes or verdicts of a particular jury (anciently called the assize) in each of the counties of England and Wales (with the exception of London and the parts adjoining) for the purpose of trying issues *nisi prius* and jail delivery for criminal cases; popularly called the assizes. [This is the only sense in which the word is an existing English law term.] The commission by which assizes are held is either general or special. A general commission is issued twice a year to the judges of the High Court of Justice, two judges being usually assigned to every circuit. A special commission is granted to certain judges to try certain causes and crimes.—4. The time

and place for holding the above court: generally in the plural.—5. In a more general sense, any court or session of a court of justice.—6. In the sense of ordinance, decree, assessment, the word had various uses, all of which are altogether or nearly obsolete. Thus, (a) in the plural, the code of feudal law framed for the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Their code of law was the *assizes* of Jerusalem. *Milman.*

(b) An ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; as, the *assize* of bread; an ordinance fixing the standard of weights and measures; hence, (c) The standard weights and measures appointed to be kept in any district; as, the custody of the *assize*. (d) In a more general sense, a measure or rating of any kind.

I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*. *Spenser.*

[From its use in the two last senses has arisen the more modern form *size*.]—*Rents of assizes*, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, rents which cannot be departed from or varied. (e) The name given to certain writs commanding juries to be summoned for the trial of causes. (f) The verdict of a jury in such a case.—7. † Situation; place. *Chaucer.* 8. A course of masonry, or in a column a single cylindrical stone forming a complete segment of the column. *E. H. Knight.*

Assize (as-sīz'), v. t. pret. & pp. *assized*; ppr. *assizing*. 1. To fix the weight, measure, or price of by an ordinance or regulation of authority.—2. † To fix the rate of; to assess, as taxes.—3. † In a general sense, to fix; to appoint.

Thou shalt have day and time *assized*. *Greene.*

Assize-hall (as-sīz'-hāl), n. A hall held in a town at the time of holding the assizes, and attended by the barristers, &c., attending the assizes.

Assessment (as-sis'ment), n. An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalised by statute.

Assessor (as-sis'er), n. An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures. **Assize-sermon** (as-sis'-sēr-mōn), n. A sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the assizes.

Assisor (as-sis'or), n. In *Scots law*, a juror. Written also *Assisor*.

Assobert (as-sō'bērt), v. t. [As, from L. *ad*, and E. *sobert*.] To keep or make sober. '*Assoberts thyme herte*.' *Greene.*

Associability (as-sō'shi-ā-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being associable; specifically, in med. the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body.

Associable (as-sō'shi-ā-bl), a. [See ASSOCIATE.] 1. Capable of being joined to or associated.—2. Capable of being associated with; companionable; social.—3. In med. liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections.

Associableness (as-sō'shi-ā-bl-ness), n. Associability.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), v. t. pret. & pp. *associated*; ppr. *associating*. [L. *associatus*, *associatus*, to join in company with—*ad*, to, and *socius*, a partner, companion. See SOCIAL.] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, and the like; to join or connect intimately; to unite; to combine; as, to *associate* others with us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter *associated* with other substances.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

2. † To keep company with; to attend.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), v. i. 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must *associate*. *Burke.*

2. To join in a confederacy or association.—3. To unite in action or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), a. 1. Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others; as, an *associate* judge or professor. '*My associate powers*.' *Milton.*—2. In med. connected by habit or sympathy;

as, *associate* movements, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved round towards the nose without contraction of the iris being produced.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), n. 1. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow. '*Eve, associate sole*.' *Milton.*—2. A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally. '*Their defender and his associates*.' *Hooker.*—3. Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

The one (idea) no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke.*

Syn. Companion, mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner, coadjutor.

Associateship (as-sō'shi-āt-ship), n. The state or office of an associate. [Rare.]

Association (as-sō'shi-ā'shon), n. 1. The act of associating or state of being associated; connection of persons or things; union. Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God. *Boyle.*

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations and new *associations* of these permanent particles. *Sir J. Newton.*

2. A society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; a body of persons united for carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership; as, the British *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a political *association*.

The old company . . . was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival *association* from obtaining similar privileges. *Macaulay.*

3. In metaph. mental association or the association of ideas; that is, the tendency which one state of consciousness (cognition, feeling, volition, muscular movement accompanied by sensation) has for one reason or another to recall another state of consciousness. The principles according to which this tendency operates are called the *laws of association*, and have been differently stated by different philosophers. Aristotle enumerated four such principles—proximity in time, coadjacency in space, similarity, and contrast; but many subsequent philosophers have reduced them to two—contiguity (in time or place) and similarity.—*Association of ideas.* See above, 3.

Associational (as-sō'shi-ā'shon-āl), a. 1. Pertaining to an association.—2. Pertaining to the metaphysical theory which takes mental association as the basis of intelligence.

Associationist (as-sō'shi-ā'shon-ist), n. One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by M. Fourier and known as *Fourierism* (which see).

Associative (as-sō'shi-āt-iv), a. Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association. '*The associative faculty*.' *Hugh Miller.*

Associator (as-sō'shi-āt-ēr), n. 1. One who associates or connects things together.—2. † An associate or partner in any scheme; a confederate.

Our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden.*

Assolt (as-sōl'), v. t. [O. Fr. *assoller*, *absolver*, to absolve, from L. *absolvere*, to absolve, to release from—*ab*, from, and *solvere*, to loose.] 1. To solve; to clear up. '*To assolt this seeming difficulty*.' *Waterland.*—2. To release; to set free; to acquit; to pardon; to absolve. '*At my own tribunal stand assolt'd*.' *Sir S. Tuke.*

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sin that we have done,
To be *assolt* at his hand. *Percy Reliq.*

Assolt (as-sōl'), v. t. [Prefix *as* from L. *ad*, to, and E. *solt*.] To solve; to sustain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Assolline (as-sōl-in), v. t. Same as *Assolve*.

Assolment (as-sōl'ment), n. Act of assolving; absolution. *Mora.*

Assollie, **Assollive** (as-sōl'yē) v. t. [See ASSOLT, to absolve.] To acquit; to pronounce innocent; to absolve.

God *assollie* him for the sin of bloodshed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Assomont, † v. t. To summon.

Were ye not *assomont* to apercé? *Chaucer.*

Assonance (as-sō-nāns), n. [See ASSONANT.] 1. Resemblance of sounds. '*The disagreeable assonances of 'sheath' and 'atheated'*.' *Stevens.* Specifically.—2. In pros. a species of imperfect rhyme, or rather a substitute for rhyme, especially common in Spanish poetry, and which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants, requiring a repetition of the same vowels in

the assonant words from the last accented vowel inclusive, thus *man* and *hat*, *nation* and *traitor*, *penitent* and *reticence* are examples of assonant couples of English words. *Marsh.*

Assonant (as-sō-nant), a. 1. Having a resemblance of sounds.—2. In pros. pertaining to the peculiar species of imperfect rhyme called *assonance* (which see).

Assonant (as-sō-nant), n. [L. *assonans*, ppr. of *assono* (ad, to, and *sono*, to sound), to sound to, to correspond in sound.] 1. A word resembling another in sound. Specifically.—2. In pros. a word forming an assonance with another word. See ASSONANCE. **Assort** (as-sōrt'), v. t. [Fr. *assortir*, to sort, arrange, match, to assort—as for L. *ad*, to, and *sortis*, a lot. See SORT.] 1. To separate and distribute into classes, sorts, or kinds; to put in lots; to arrange; as, to *assort* goods.—2. To furnish with a suitable variety of goods; to make up of articles likely to suit a demand; as, to *assort* a cargo. '*Well-assorted warehouses*.' *Burke.*—3. To adapt or suit. '*No way assorted* to those with whom they must *associate*.' *Burke.* [Rare.]

Assort (as-sōrt'), v. i. 1. To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. *Mitford.*—2. To associate; to keep company, as with friends.

Assort no more with the menials of the goddess. *Lord Lytton.*

Assortment (as-sōrt'ment), n. 1. The act of assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting things. 2. A collection of things assorted; as, an *assortment* of goods. '*An assortment of paintings*.' *Coxe.*—3. A sort or class into which objects are assorted. '*Under their proper classes and assortments*.' *Adam Smith.*

Assot (as-sōt'), v. t. [Fr. *assoter*—as for L. *ad*, to, and *ot*, foolish.] To infatuate; to besot; to bewitch; to deceive.

That monstrous error which doth some *assot*. *Spenser.*

Assoyie† (as-sōl'), v. t. [See ASSOIL.] To remove; to liberate or set free; to assolt. '*Seeking him that should her pain assoyie*.' *Spenser.*

Ass's-foot (as's'-fūt), n. A plant, the colts'-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*), so called from the shape of its leaves.

Assuage (as-swāj'), v. t. pret. & pp. *assuaged*; ppr. *assuaging*. [O. Fr. *assuager*, *assuagier*, Fr. *assuaver*, *assuaviar*, from L. *suavis*, sweet. *Assuager* is thus formed from a L. *assuaviare*, from *suavis*, as *abrigere* (E. *abridge*) from *abbreviare*, from *brevis*. See ABRIDGE.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to moderate; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. '*Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage*.' *Addison.* '*To assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man.' *Burke.* '*The fount at which the panting mind assuages her thirst of knowledge*.' *Byron.*—*Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage.* See under ALLEVIATE.

Assuage (as-swāj'), v. i. To abate or subside. '*Let thine hert assuage*.' *Greene.*

Assuagement (as-swāj'ment), n. Mitigation; abatement. *Spenser.*

Assuager (as-swāj'ēr), n. One who assuages or allays; that which mitigates or abates.

Assuasive (as-swāj'iv), a. [Really from *assuage*, but formed as if it were from a L. *assuadere*, to persuade to. Comp. *persuasive*.] Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing. [Rare.]

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope.*

Assubjugate† (as-sub'jū-gāt), v. t. [As for L. *ad*, to, and E. *subjugate* (which see).] To put into a low or unworthy position; to debase. [Rare.]

This thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not . . . *assubjugate* his merit . . . *Shak.*

Assuetude (as-swē-fak'shon), n. [From L. *assuefacio*, to accustom—*assueo*, *assueo*, to accustom to, and *facio*, to make. See ASSUEFACIO.] The act of accustoming.

Right and left, as part inservient unto the motive faculty, are differentiated by degrees, by use, and *assuetudine*. *Sir T. Brown.*

Assuetude (as-swē-tūd), n. [L. *assuetudo*, from *assueo*, part of *assueo*, to accustom, to *ad*, to, and *assueo*, incept. of *suco*, to be wont.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon.*

Assume (as-sūm'), v. t. pret. & pp. *assumed*; ppr. *assuming*. [L. *assumo*—*ad*, to, and *sumo*, to take.] 1. To take upon one's self;

to take on; to appear in; as, the cloud *assumed* the figure of an animal. 'To assume man's nature.' *Milton*. 'Lose the child, assume the woman.' *Tennyson*.

The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope*.

2. To apply to one's self; to appropriate. His majesty might well *assume* the complaint of King David. *Clarendon*.

3. To take for granted or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle*.

4. To receive or adopt; to take in; to admit. [Rare.]

The sixth was a young knight . . . *assumed* into that honourable company. *Str W. Scot.*

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

Assume a virtue if you have it not. *Shak.*

6.† To claim.

Like a bold champion I *assume* the lists. *Shak.*

SYN. To arrogate, usurp, appropriate, take on, suppose.

Assume (as-sūm'), v. t. 1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A *assumed* upon himself and promised to pay.

Assument (as-sū'ment), n. [L. *assumentum*, from *assuo*, to sew on—*ad*, to, and *suo*, to sew.] A piece sewed on; a patch; an addition.

This *assument* or addition Dr. Marshall never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation. *Rev. F. Lewis*.

Assumer (as-sū'mēr), n. One who assumes; an arrogant person. 'These high *assumers* and pretenders to reason.' *South*.

Assuming (as-sū'ming), a. Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

His haughty looks and his *assuming* air, The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden*.

Assuming (as-sū'm'ing), n. Presumption. 'The vain *assumings* of some.' *B. Jonson*.

Assumpt (as-sūm'sit), n. [Pret. tense of L. *assumo*. See ASSUME.] In *law*, an action lying for the recovery of damages sustained through the breach of a simple contract (that is, a promise not under seal), and in which the pursuer alleges that the defendant *assumpt*, that is, *promised* or *undertook* to perform the act specified. It fell into desuetude by the passing of the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875.

Assumpt (as-sūm't'), v. t. To take up; to raise. 'She was *assumpt* into the cloud.' *Bp. Hall*.

Assumpt (as-sūm't'), n. That which is assumed; an assumption. 'The sum of all your *assumpt*.' *Chillingworth*.

Assumption (as-sūm'ahon), n. [L. *assumptio*.] 1. The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking. 'His *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity.' *Hammond*.—2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition.

The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event. *H. Newell*.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

Hold I says the Stoic, your *assumption*'s wrong. *Dryden*.

4. In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

Still more objectionable are the correlative terms proposition and *assumption* as synonymous for the major and minor premises. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

5. The taking up a person into heaven; hence, a festival in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary, celebrated by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—6. Adoption, or making use of.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations. *T. Warton*.

—*Deed of assumption*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee or trustees.

Assumptive (as-sūm'tiv), a. Capable of being assumed; assumed. 'Writing under an *assumptive* character.' *Wycherly*.—*Assumptive arms*, in *her.* (a) arms that a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. (b) Armorial

bearings improperly assumed. [Rare in latter use.]

Assumptively (as-sūm'tiv-ly), adv. In an assumptive or assumed manner; by way of assumption.

Assurable (a-shōr'a-bl), a. Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance; as, an *assurable* property.

Assurance (a-shōr'ans), n. [See ASSURE.] 1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; a pledge furnishing any ground of full confidence; as, I trusted to his *assurances*.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts xvii. 31*.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. *Heb. x. 22*.

I'll make *assurance* double sure. *Shak.*

And take a bond of fate.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Kneller*.

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

Immoderate *assurance* is perfect licentiousness. *Shenstone*.

5. Freedom from excessive modesty or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke*.

6. In *law*, any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property.—7.† Affiance; betrothal.

The day of their *assurance* drew nigh. *Pembroke's Arcadia*.

8. Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death.—9.† Certain proof; clear evidence; ocular demonstration.

A form indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal To give the world *assurance* of a man. *Shak.*

10.† Surety; guarantee.

You should procure him better *assurance* than Bardolph; he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. *Shak.*

Assure (a-shōr'), v. t. pret. & pp. *assured*; ppr. *assuring*. [Fr. *assurer*, O.Fr. *aseürer*, L.L. *asseurare* and *assecurare*, to assure, to tranquillize—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure, certain, composed.] 1. To make sure or certain; to convince or make confident, as by a promise, declaration, or evidence: with a person as immediate object and a thing governed by *of* as the more remote; as, to *assure* a person *of* one's favour or love.

Who can him *assure* of happy day? *Shak.*

2. To declare solemnly to; to assert earnestly to; to endeavour to convince by assertion; as, I *assure* you I am speaking the truth.

I do *assure* thee that no enemy Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*

3. To confirm; to secure: followed by two objects, the nearer governed by the verb, the more remote by the preposition *to*.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *H. Rogers*.

4. To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty.

So reason's glimmering ray Was lent, not to *assure* our doubtful way, But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden*.

5. To embolden; to make confident.

And hereby we shall *assure* our hearts before him. *1 Jn. iii. 19*.

6.† To affiancé; to betroth.

This drudge or diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her. *Shak.*

7. To insure. See **INSURE**.—**Ensure**, **insure**, **Assure**. See under **ENSURE**.—**SYN.** To declare, assert, or asseverate to, to convince, confirm, secure, insure.

Assured (a-shōrd'), p. and a. 1. Certain; indubitable; undoubted. 'An *assured* experience.' *Bacon*.—2. Convinced; not doubting; certain. 'Be *assured* you shall not find me.' *Shak*.—3. Bold to excess; impudently confident.

He came forth with an *assured* air and bade defiance to the messenger. *Macaulay*.

4.† Affianced. *Shak*.—5. Insured: having life or goods insured: in this sense the word is frequently used as a noun; as, in any event the *assured* are secured against risk.

Assuredly (a-shōrd'-ly), adv. Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign. *1 Ki. i. 13*.

Assuredness (a-shōr'-ed-ness), n. The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

Assurer (a-shōr'ēr), n. One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

Assurgency (as-shōr'-en-si), n. [See ASSURGENT.] The act of rising upward. 'The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body.' *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Assurgent (as-shōr'-jont), a. [L. *assurgens*, *assurgens*, ppr. of *assurgo*—*ad*, to, and *surgere*, to rise. See **SURGEE**.] Rising upward; specifically, (a) in *her.* applied to a man or beast when depicted as rising out of the sea.

(b) In bot. rising in a curve to an erect position.—*Assurgent leaves*, leaves first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

Assuringly (a-shōr'-ing-ly), adv. In an assuring manner; in a way to create assurance.

Assuage. Same as **Assuage**. 'And the waters *assuaged*.' *Gen. viii. 1*.

Assyrian (as-sir'-i-an), a. Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyrian (as-sir'-i-an), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Assyria.—2. The language of the Assyrians.

Assythemment (as-sith'ment), n. [O.Sc. *siðhe*, *siðh*, gratification, satisfaction; perhaps same as Gael. *siòth*, *siðh*, peace, reconciliation, or connected with Icel. *siðt*, *siðt*, reconciliation, agreement.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due to the heirs of a person murdered from the person guilty of the crime. Where the criminal has suffered the pains of law no claim for assythemment lies.

Astacian (as-tā-si-an), n. A crustaceous animal of the family Astacina.

Astacina, **Astacidae** (as-tā-si'-na, as-tar'-i-dē), n. pl. [See **ASTACUS**.] A family of macrurus crustaceans, of the order Podophthalma (stalk-eyed), and sub-order Decapoda, or those having five pairs of thoracic limbs.

Astacite, **Astacoolite** (as-tā-sit, as-tak'-o-lit), n. [Gr. *astakos*, acrayfish, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil crayfish, or other crustaceous animal.

Astacus (as-tā-kus), n. [Gr. *astakos*, acrayfish or lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, including the crayfish (*A. fluviatilis*), and the curious species without eyes (*A. pellucidus*) found in the caves of Kentucky. The marine lobsters (*A. marinus*, &c.) are now referred to another genus, Homarus, of which Nephrops is a sub-genus. See **ASTACINA**.

Astarte, **Astert** (a-stārt', a-stērt'), v. t. To cause to start; to startle.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser*.

Astarte, **Astert** (a-stārt', a-stērt'), v. i. 1. To start up.—2. To escape. *Chaucer*.

Astarte (as-tār'tē), n. [See **ASHTORETH**.] 1. Ashtoreth, the principal female divinity of the Phenicians.—2. The moon.

Astarte's bediamonded crescent, Distinct with its duplicate horn. *Poe*.

3. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, section Siphonida, family Cyprinidae. Some of them are English shells, and they are found generally on the sand mud of coasts. There are also many fossil species.

Astati (a-stā'tik), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stas*, to stand.] Being without polarity.—*Astati needle*, a magnetic needle, having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed, so that the north pole of the one is adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, while at the same time they are subject to the influence of galvanic action. They were formerly employed in the electric telegraph.

Astatiically (a-stat'-ik-al-ly), adv. In an astatic manner.

Astay (a-stā'), adv. Naut. said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear in a line with the *stays* of the ship.

Asteer (a-stēr), adv. or a. In a state of stir; stirring. [Scotch.]

Astelismos (as-tē'-izm), n. [Gr. *astelimos*, clever talk, wit, from *astelos*, of the town—*astu*, a town; as *polis*, from *polis*, a city; *ciwl*, from *ciwl*, a citizen; *urbana*, from *urbs*, a city.] In *rhet.* genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

Astel (as-tēl), n. In *mining*, a board or plank: an arch or ceiling of boards over the men's

beed in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling.

Aster (as'ter), n. [Gr *astrō*, a star] A large genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, scattered over the world, but especially abundant in N. America. One species, *A. Trifolium* (the sea-side aster), is found abundantly in salt marshes in Britain. It has a pretty purple flower. Asters are generally called Michaelmas or Christmas daisies, because of their flowering late in the season, and on this account they are highly prized in our gardens. The China aster does not belong to this genus. It is *Callistephus chinensis*.

Asteracanthus (as'ter-a-k'an'thus), n. [Gr *astrō* a star, and *akantos*, a spine] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the coelites and lias.

Asteraceae (as'ter-ā-sē-ā), n. pl. [Gr *astrō*, a star] In bot. a name given by some to the nat. order Compositae.

Asteria (as'ter-i-ā), n. A variety of asaphid, not perfectly transparent, but showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

Asteridae (as'ter-i-dē), n. pl. A family of star-fishes, order Asteroidae, possessing four rows of tentacular feet in each ray, all the others having only two.

Asterias (as'ter-i-as), n. [Gr *astrō*, a star] A genus of Echinodermata, family Asteriidae, order Asteroidae or star-fishes. See **ASTEROIDAE**.

Asteriated (as'ter-i-ā-ted), a. [See above.] Radiated, presenting diverging rays, like a star, as, *asteriated asaphid*.

Asterian, **Asteridian** (as'ter-id, as'ter-i-dan), n. Same as **Asteroidian**.

Asterium (as'ter-i-ūm), n. pl. The star-fishes, an order belonging to the class Echinodermata, so called from their star-like form. They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. Their body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the centre, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have five arms or rays, but some have more, varying from eight to thirty. They have the power of reproducing these arms if broken off, and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, be torn off, a fresh perfect animal is formed. Their mouth is in the inferior centre of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short gullet into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. They feed chiefly on molluscs.

Asteridian (as'ter-i-dian), n. A member of the Asteriidae.

Asterisk (as'ter-isk), n. [Gr *astrōskos*, a little star, from *astrō*, a star] The figure of a star, thus, * used in printing and writing, as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name is omitted.

Asterism (as'ter-izm), n. [Gr *asterismos*, a marking with stars, from *astrō*, a star] 1. A collection of stars, formerly used for constellation, but now appropriated to signify any small cluster which it is either desirable to distinguish from the rest of the constellation in which it lies, or which is not a part of any particular constellation. 2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [Rare.]—3. Three asterisks placed thus *** to direct attention to some passage.—4. That branch of astrology which is based only on the fixed stars, as cultivated in India and Arabia. [Rare.]

Asteris, **Asterites** (as'ter-is, as'ter-i-tēs), n. Same as **Asteris**.

Astern (as'tern), adv. [A for ad, and stern.] 1. In or at or toward the hinder part of a ship, as, to go *astern*. 2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance, as, she was far *astern* of us.—3. Backward, back said of a ship, as, the current drove us far *astern*.—To *back astern*, to go stern foremost, mid of a ship.—To be *astern* of the reckoning, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.

Asteroid (as'ter-oid), n. [Gr *astrō*, a star, and *oides* form.] One of the small planets, about 100 in number, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, more accurately called *planetoids*. See **PLANETOID**.

Asteroid (as'ter-oid), n. Star-like; especially belonging to the Aleymania, or asteroid polypus.

Asteroida (as'ter-oid-ā), n. pl. Same as **Aleymania** (which see).

Asteroidal (as'ter-oid-ēl), a. 1. Resembling a star. 2. Pertaining to the asteroida.—3. Pertaining to the star-fishes.

Asteroides (as'ter-oid-ēs), n. pl. A term sometimes used as the equivalent of **Asteroida**, sometimes as including, along with that order, the Ophiroides, or star-fishes with discoid bodies.

Asterolepis (as'ter-ō-lē-pis), n. [Gr *astrō*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale] A genus of giganthic ganoid fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the old red sandstone. From the remains it would seem that these fishes must have sometimes attained the length of 18 or 20 feet.



1. Hyoid plate of *Asterolepis*, 1-8th natural size.
2. Internal edge of hyoid plate, 1-8th natural size.

feet. The structure of this curious fossil was elucidated by Hugh Miller in his work *Footprints of the Creator*, or, the *Asterolepis of Stromness*. The engraving shows one of its most characteristic bones, the hyoid plate, with its central strengthening ridge. The stellate markings from which the genus derives its name seem to have been restricted to the dorsal plates of the head.

Asterophyllite (as'ter-ō-fil-it), n. A member of the genus *Asterophyllites*.

Asterophyllites (as'ter-ō-fil-itēs), n. [Gr *astrō*, a star, and *phyllos*, a leaf] Star-leaf, a genus of fossil plants, so called from the stellate disposition of the leaves round the branches. They abound in the coal-measures, and are believed to be the foliage of the Calamites.

Astori, v. t. and i. See **ASTARY**.

Asthénia, **Astheny** (as'thē-ni-ā, as'thē-ni-ā), n. [Gr *asthēnia*, See **ASTHENIC**] Debility; want of strength.

Asthénie (as'thē-ni-ē), n. [Gr *a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength] Weak; characterized by debility.

Asthénology (as'thē-nō-lō-jī), n. [Gr *a*, priv., *sthenos*, strength, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

Asthma (as'tma), n. [Gr *asthma*, short-drawn breath.] A chronic disorder of respiration, with intermissions between its attacks, characterized by difficulty of breathing (which is accompanied by a wheezing sound and feeling of tightness about the chest), a cough, and expectoration. Asthma generally attacks persons advanced in years, and seems, in some instances, to be hereditary. It seldom proves fatal except as inducing dropsy, consumption, &c.

Asthmatic, **Asthmatical** (as't-mat'ik, as't-mat'ik-ēl), a. 1. Pertaining to asthma; as, *asthmatic symptoms*.—2. Affected by asthma, as, an *asthmatic patient*.

Asthmatic (as't-mat'ik), n. A person troubled with asthma.

Asthmaticity (as't-mat'ik-ēl-ē-ti), adv. In an asthmatic manner.

Astigmatism (as'tig-mat-izm), n. [Gr *a*, neg., and *stigma*, stigmat, a mark.] In optics, the name given to a malformation, congenital or accidental, of the lens of the eye, of such a nature that rays of light proceeding from one centre do not converge in the same point.

Astipulate (as'tip'ū-lāt), v. t. To agree.

As, but an honest Epheorus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *As Hall.*

Astipulation (as'tip'ū-lā'tshun), n. Agreement, concurrence. "Granting himself, with the astipulation of our revered Jewell." *As Hall.*

Astir (as'tir), adv. or a. [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *stir*] On the stir, on the move; stirring; active, not used indifferently.

For the Nestor youth, the Argos youth, all Britany was *astir*.

Astomata (as-ton-mā-tā), n. pl. One of the two groups into which the Protozoa are divided

with regard to the presence or absence of a mouth, of which organ the Astomata are destitute. The group comprises two classes, Gregarinida and Rhizopoda. See **PROTOZOA**.
Atomatous (as-ton-mā-tūs), a. [See **ASTOMOUR**] Not possessing a mouth, atomous; specifically, belonging or pertaining to that group of the Protozoa known as Atomatous.
Atomous (as'tō-mūs), a. [Gr *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Without a mouth, specifically applied in bot. to a division of mosses the capsules of which have no aperture.

Atom, **Atomus** (as-ton, as'tōn), v. t. pret. & pp. *atomed*, *atomed*, or *atomed* (in question). Same as *Atom*. *Sprayer*; *Marion*.
Atomism (as-ton-id-izm), n. State of being atomized.

Atomish (as-ton'ish), v. t. [O. Fr. *atomer*, Fr. *atomer*, to atomish, from a L. L. *atomare*, formed on the model of L. *effluere*, to stum or atomish, lit. to make thunder-struck, from *stus*, to thunder, from root *stus*, seen in *thunder* (See **THUNDER**)] *Stus*, however, rejects this etymology, and connects it with *G. erastome*, to atomish, deriving it from a prefix *a-* or *s-* (G or s) and the root *stus* in A. *stus*, to stum, G. *stus*, to be atomish. See **ASTORY**] 1. To stum, as with a blow, to bump, to give a stupefying shock to.

The very tramp-dish (trumped) beneath her two feet as power and being herself not bunched, is able to atomish others. *Holland.*

The heaven that lay in wait behind came up and rolled down two huge stones, whereof the one smote the king upon the head, the other atomized his shoulder. *Holland.*

2. To stum or strike dumb with sudden fear; to confound with some sudden passion.

[It is the part of man to fear and tremble. When the most mighty gods by thine are sent, such dreadful horrors to atomish us. *Shak.*

3. To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration, to surprise, to amaze; as, I am *atomized* to hear that, I was *atomized* at his size. "Thou hast atomized me with thy high terms." *Shak.*—*STU* To amaze, astound, overwhelm, surprise.

Atomishable (as-ton'ish-ē-bil), a. Atomishable. [Rare.]

Atomishably (as-ton'ish-ē-bil-ē), adv. In an atomish manner. [Rare.]

Atomish (as-ton'ish-ing), p. and a. Calculated to atomish, amazing, wonderful, as, with *atomishing* celerity.—*STU* Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvellous.

Atomishingly (as-ton'ish-ing-ēl), adv. In an atomish manner.

Atomishness (as-ton'ish-ing-nēs), n. The quality of exciting atomishment. [Rare.]

Atomishment (as-ton'ish-ment), n. 1. The state of being atomized; as, (a) the state of being stunned or bumbled. "A collision and atomishment in his brain, as folk say." *Holland.* (b) Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other passion, consternation. *Holland.*

Atomishment is that state of the mind in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror. *Swift.*

(c) Passion; excitement; frenzy.

Passion over I have due to be, Yet never in this strange atomishment. *Spenser.*

(d) Great surprise or wonder.

We heard, with no less wonder in us than *atomishment* to themselves, that they were the two eldest and famous brothers. *See P. Salop.*

2. A cause or matter of atomishment.

They shall become an *atomishment*, a proverb, and a byword among all nations. *Deut. xxviii. 27.*

STU Atomement, wonder, surprise, admiration.

Atom (as'tō-ni), v. t. [See **ASTORER**.]

Atom is derived in one of a numerous class of words derived from the Norman French, which had two coexistent forms, one of which only has survived. For instance, *atom* and *aberge* or *aborn*, *burned* and *berry*, *betray* and *betwix*, *chaotic* and *chaotic*. *W. A. Wright.* 1. To atomish, to terrify, to confound. And I *atomized* fell and could not pray. *Browning* (Othello's or postcard.)

Atomizing with their wickedness both their Othello and their atomize. *Shaksp.*

2. To stum, as with a blow.

The captain of the Helios . . . smote Polidamas upon the side of his head that he smote *astom* and. *Idem.*

Atomend (as-ton'end), v. t. [A. *atom*, to atomend, to atomend, to give, with which the participle *atomend*, *atomend*, seems to have be-

come fused.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound* the virtuous mind. *Milton*.

Astound† (as-tound'), v.t. To strike terror; to be a cause of terror.

The lightning flash a larger curve, and more the noise *astounds*. *Thomson*.

Astound† **Astound**† (as-tound'), p. and a. **Astounded**; **astounded**; **confounded**. See **ASTON**.

The elf therewith *astound* *Spenser*.
Upstarted lightly.

Astounding (as-tound'ing), p. and a. **Fitted** or **calculated** to **astound**; **causing** terror; **astounding**.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *B. Jonson*.

Astoundment (as-tound'ment), n. **Amazement**. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Astraddle (as-trad'l), adv. [Prefix a, on, and *straddle*. See **STRADDLE**.] With one leg on either side; **astride**; **as**, to sit *astraddle*.

Astræa, **Astræa** (as-tré'a), n. [Gr. *Astræa*, the goddess of justice, from *astér*, a star; lit. the star-bright maiden. During the golden age Astræa dwelt on earth, but on that age passing away she withdrew from the society of men and was placed among the stars.] 1. A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo.—2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, December 8, 1845. It revolves round the sun in 1511.10 solar days, and is about 2½ times the distance of the earth from the sun.—3. A genus of fixed coral-forming zoophytes, family *Astræidae*, class *Actinozoa*, comprising numerous species which form important constituents of coral reefs.

Astræidae (as-tré-i-dé), n. pl. The star-corals, a family of the radiated polype (Actinozoa), so called from the star-like arrangement of their tentacles, by the calcareous secretions in whose body walls the coral reefs are mainly formed. The *Astræa*, or star-coral, is a familiar example. See **ASTRÆA**.

Astragal (as-trag'al), n. [Gr. *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding on a pillar.] 1. In *arch*, a small semicircular moulding, with a fillet beneath it, which surrounds a column in the form of a ring, separating the shaft from the capital. It is often cut into heads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave.—2. In *gunnery*, a round moulding on cannon near the mouth.—3. In *corp*, one of the rabbeted bars which hold the panes of a window.—4. In *anat*, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia.

Astragalar (as-trag'al-ér), a. Pertaining to an astragalus.

Astragalomania (as-trag'al-ó-man-si), n. [Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone, also a die, and *mania*, a divination.] Divination by means of bones or dice.

Astragalus (as-trag'al-us), n. [Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone, also a leguminous plant.] 1. In *anat*, same as *Astragal*, 4.—2. A large genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing more than 600 species, found everywhere except in Australia and South Africa; the milk-vetches. They are herbs or shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves, and often strong spines. Three species are found in Britain, the most common being the liquorice vetch (*A. glycyphyllos*), which has a sweet root. Gum tragacanth is obtained from *A. gummi* and other and spiny species which grow in Syria and other countries of Western Asia. Some species are to be found in gardens.

Astral (as-tral'), a. [L. *astralis*, from *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, *astér*, a star.] Belonging to the stars; **starry**.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray;
Framed of all purest atoms of the air. *Dryden*.

—**Astral spirits**, spirits believed, in the middle ages, to people the heavenly bodies or the aerial regions. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed men, or spirits originating in fire, and hovering between heaven, and earth, and hell. By the demonologists of the fifteenth century they were regarded as occupying the first rank among the evil or demoniacal spirits.—**Astral lamp**, a lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass, and so constructed as to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

Astrantia (as-tran'shi-a), n. [Gr. *astér*, a star, from the star-like umbels.] A genus

of umbelliferous plants, natives of Europe and Western Asia, remarkable for the large white or rose-coloured leaf-like involucre. One species (*A. major*) is naturalized in the woods of the middle of England.

Astrape (as-tra-pé'a), n. [Gr. *astraps*, lightning.] A genus of plants from Madagascar, nat. order Sterculiaceæ. The species are small trees, with cordate, lobed leaves, furnished with large stipules, and umbels of large coloured flowers inclosed in a leafy involucre. *A. Wallichii* is cultivated, and flowers readily in our gardens, and may be considered, says Paxton, one of the finest plants that ever were introduced. When loaded with its magnificent flowers nothing can exceed its grandeur.

Astraight† (as-trá't'), p. and a. [L. *a*, *abs*, from, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] Distracted; distraught; agast. *Golding*.

Astrange† (as-tran'), v.t. To estrange. *Udall*.

Udall.
Udall (a-strá'), adv. [Prefix a, and *stray*. See **STRAY**.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his ass go *astray*, and hide thyself from them. Deut. xxii. 1.

Astre† (as-tré'), n. [Fr.] A star.

Astrea, n. See **ASTRÆA**.

Astrea (as-tré'an), a. [L. *astrum*, a star.] Of or belonging to the stars. [Rare.]

Every star in heaven is colonized and replenished with *astrea* inhabitants. *Hewitt*.

Astreated (as-tré-át-ed), p. and a. Ornamented with star-like ornaments.

Astrelabre,† n. Astrolabe. *Chaucer*.

Astrict (as-strict'), v.t. [L. *astringo*, *astricum*, to draw close. See **ASTRINGE**.]

1.† To bind fast; to confine. *Hall*.—2. In *Scots law*, to limit. See **ASTRICTION**.—3. To constrict; to contract. 'The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astriected*.' *Arbutnot*.
4. To constrain. [Rare.]

The mind is *astriected* to think in certain forms. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Astrict† (as-strict'), a. Brought into small compass; compendious; concise.

Astriction (as-strict'shon), n. 1.† Restriction. *Milton*.—2. In *med*, (a) the act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (b) A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. (c) Constipation. 3. In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are *astriected* to a particular mill, and the possessors obliged to grind their grain there. See **THIRLAGE**.

Astrictive (as-strict'iv), a. Binding; compressing; styptic.

Being soddien, it is *astriective*, and will strengthen a weak stomach. *Holland*.

Astrictory† (as-strict'or-i), a. **Astringent**; binding; apt to bind.

Astride (a-strid'), adv. [Prefix a, on, and *stride* (which see).] With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart. 'Placed *astride* upon the bars of the pallsade.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Astriferous† (as-trif'er-us), a. [L. *astrifer*—*astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing stars. *Bailey*.

Astrigerous† (as-trif'er-us), a. [L. *astriger*—*astrum*, a star, and *gero*, to carry.] Bearing stars.

Astringe (as-trinj'), v.t. pret. & pp. *astringed*; ppr. *astringing*. [L. *astringo*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to bind fast, to strain. See **STRAIN**.] 1. To compress; to bind together; to contract by pressing the parts together. [Rare.]

Which contraction . . . *astrieth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon*.

2.† *Fig.* to oblige; to constrain; to bind by obligation.

Astringe (as-trinj'), v.i. To become solid; to congeal. *Holland*.

Astringency (as-trin'jen-si), n. The quality of being astringent; that quality in medicines by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

Astringent (as-trin'jent'), a. Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative*. 'A strengthening and *astringent* diet.' *Arbutnot*.

Astringent (as-trin'jent'), n. A medicine which contracts the organic textures and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges. The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, salts of copper, zinc, iron, lead, silver; and among vegetables catechu, kino, oak-

bark, and galls. Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin.

Astringently (as-trin'jent-li), adv. In an astringent manner.

Astringer† (as-trin'jer), n. [O. Fr. *astour*, Fr. *astour*, a gohawk.] A falconer. Written also *Astringer*.

Astrite (as-trit'), n. [Gr. *astér*, a star.] A radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinurites; star-stone. See **ENCRINURITE**.

Astrocaryum (as-tró-ká'ri-um), n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of palms inhabiting the tropical parts of America, from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves. The stems are covered over with stiff and sharp spines often 1 foot in length. The seed is inclosed in a hard stony nut, and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp. The cattle of the Upper Amazons feed on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Murumuru*. The wood of *A. Ayri* is much used for bows and similar purposes; and the fibres of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are used for fishing-nets.

Astrofel,† **Astrofel**† (as-tró-fel), n. [L. *astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall.] A species of bitter herb, probably the same as *aster* or star-wort. Written also *Astrophell*.

My little flock whom erst I loved so well,
And wont to feed on finest grass that grew,
Feed ye henceforth on bitter *astrofells*. *Spenser*.

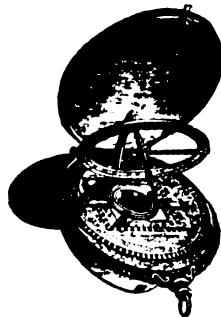
Astrogony (as-tro-gó-ni), n. Knowledge of the stars in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, and the like.

Astrography (as-tro-grá-fi), n. [Gr. *astér* or *astron*, a star, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of, or the art of describing or delineating, the stars.

Astroid (as-troid'), n. In *her*, a star consisting of six points or more, in distinction from a mullet, consisting only of five.

Astroit (as-troit'), n. Star-stone. See **ASTRITE**.

Astrolabe (as-tró-láb), n. [Gr. *astér*, a star, and *lamban*, *labb*, to take.] 1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe.—Royal Naval Coll.

of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.—2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.—3.† The same as the modern armillary sphere. Called *Astrolaby* by Chaucer.

Astrolatry (as-trol'a-tri), n. [Gr. *astér*, a star, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

Astrolithology (as-tró-li-thol'o-jí), n. [Gr. *astér*, a star, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites. *Dana*.

Astrologer (as-tról'o-jér), n. [L. *astrologus*—Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. One who professes to foretell future events by the position and appearance of the stars. 'Astrologers that future fates forecast.' *Pope*.—2.† An astronomer.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

The *astrologer* is he that knoweth the course and motion of the heavens and teacheth the same. *Hooper*.

Astrologian (as-tról'o-jí-an), n. Same as *Astrologer*.

Astrologic, **Astrological** (as-tról'o-jí'ik, as-tról'o-jí'ik-al), a. Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology. 'No *astrologic* wizard.' *Dryden*.

Astrologically (as-tról'o-jí'ik-al-li), adv. In an astrological manner; in the manner of astrology.

Astrologia (as-trō'-lō-jā), *s. l.* To practise astrology.

Astrology (as-trō'-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, rational discourse, reason, theory, science.] *1.* The science or doctrine of the stars, and formerly often used as equivalent to astronomy, but now restricted in meaning to the pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to judge of the effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs, and to foretell future events by their situations and conjunctions. — *Natural astrology*, that branch of astrology which professed to predict natural effects, such as changes of the weather, winds, storms, &c. — *Judicial astrology*, that branch which pretended to foretell moral events, such as have a dependence on the free-will and agency of man, as if they were produced or directed by the stars. Astrology was formerly in great repute, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world, thus one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, as Saturnine from Saturn, Jovial from Jupiter, Mercurial from Mercury &c., and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicines were supposed to be due to their ruling planets.

Astrometeorology (as-trō'-mē-tē-ol'-ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the appearance of the moon and stars.

Astrometer (as-trō'-mē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] One who or that which measures the stars, or the light of the stars, specifically, an instrument invented by Mr John Herschel for estimating the brightness of the fixed stars. The object of the instrument is to bring an image of Jupiter, the moon, or some other object of recognized brightness into direct comparison with a star, so that star and image are seen in the same direction. By adjusting the distance of the image so that it appears equal in brightness to the star, and by measuring this distance, the lustre of the star is readily determined.

Astrometry (as-trō'-mē-tēr), *n.* The art of determining by measurement the relative distances and magnitudes of the stars.

Astrometer (as-trō'-mē-tēr), *n.* One who is versed in astronomy, one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena. — *2.* An astrologer. 'Astrometers foretell it.' *Shak.*

Astrometrical (as-trō'-mē-tēr-ē-āl), *n.* An astrometer. 'Astrometrical came from the East.' *Watts.*

Astrometrical (as-trō'-mē-tēr-ē-āl), *n.* Pertaining to astronomy. — *Astrometrical clock*, a clock regulated to keep sidereal, not mean time. — *Astrometrical signs*, the signs of the zodiac. — *Astrometrical year*. See YEAR.

Astrometrical (as-trō'-mē-tēr-ē-āl), *adv.* In an astrometrical manner, by the principles of astrometry.

Astrometrical (as-trō'-mē-tēr-ē-āl), *n.* A treatise on the stars.

Astrometrical (as-trō'-mē-tēr-ē-āl), *s. l.* To study astronomy. 'They astrometrical in caves.' *Sh. T. Brown.*

Astronomy (as-trō'-nō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] *1.* The science which treats of the celestial bodies — fixed stars, planets, satellites, and comets — their nature, distribution, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, &c. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies, is called *descriptive astronomy*, that part which teaches how to observe the motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, &c., of the heavenly bodies, and how to use the necessary instruments, is called *practical astronomy*; and that part which explains the causes of their motions, and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy*. — *2.* Astrology.

Not from the stars do I my judgments pluck,
And yet methinks I have astronomy. *Shak.*

Astrophotography (as-trō'-fō-tō-g'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *phōtography*,] *1.* In photography a term expressing the application of photography to the delineation of solar spots, the moon's disc, the planets, and constellations.

Astroscope (as-trō'-shēp), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *skopos*, to view.] An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be known; an old substitute for a celestial globe.

Astroscope (as-trō'-shēp), *n.* [See ASTROSCOPE.] Observation of the stars.

Astro-theology (as-trō'-thē-ol'-ō-jī), *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

Attractive (a-struk'tiv), *a.* [L. *attrahere*, to build up — a for ad, to, and *trahere*, to build.] Building up, erecting, opposed to destruction.

The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then attractive. . . . 'Come to the end, learn to do well.' *St. Basil.*

Astrut (a-strut'), *s.* [See STRUT.] Strutting; pomposity. 'Inflated and astrut with self-content.' *Cropper* (Rare.)

Astutiously (a-stru'thu-ē-ē), *adv.* [Based on Fr. *astutious*, *astute*. See ASTUTE.] Astutely.

'But marked you not how astutiously the great father studied the question?' said the queen. *Sir W. Scott.*

Astum (a-stur'), *s. l.* To stun.

Brashness and astum'd
His trunk extended lay. *Samuel Johnson.*

Astur (as-tur'), *n.* [Fr. *astour*, I. *astore*, the goosawk.] A genus of hawk, including the goosawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

Asturian (as-tū'-ri-an), *n.* Pertaining to Astoria or the Astorian, a district of northern Spain.

Asturian (as-tū'-ri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Asturia.

Astute (as-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn, cunning; sagacious. 'That astute little lady of Curzon Street.' *Thackeray* — *875* Shrewd, keen, eagle-eyed, penetrating, cunning, sagacious, subtle, witty, crafty, smart, clever, wide-awake.

Astutely (as-tūt'-lī), *adv.* In an astute manner, shrewdly, sharply, cunningly.

Astuteness (as-tūt'-nēs), *n.* The quality of being astute, cunning, shrewdness.

Astyler (a-stī-lēr), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylon*, a column.] In architecture having no column.

Astylian (a-stī-lē-an), *n.* In mining, a small ward or stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the free passage of water, made by damming up. *Watts.*

Aunder (a-sun-dēr), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *under*, A Sax. *underen*. See UNDER.] *1.* In a sundared or divided state; apart; into parts, separately.

The Lord hath cut asunder the cords of the wicked. *Ps. cxix. 13.*

What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. *Mat. xix. 6.*

2. Fig. of different minds or conditions.

When the differing parties came to understand one another, they are found not to be so widely asunder. *Brougham.*

Aswall (as-wāl), *n.* The native name for the sloth-bear (*Ursus labialis*) of the mountains of India. It is an uncouth, unyielding animal, with very long black hair, ignominious when not attached. *Owing*

Aswell (*Ursus labialis*).

to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vegetable animals except when pressed by hunger, its usual diet consisting of roots, bees'-neats, grubs, snails, ants, &c. Its flesh is in much favour as an article of food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel work in gun-locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform many curious tricks.

Aswara, *s. l.* [A. Sax. *aswara*, to stun or astonish, from *as*, to, and *swara*, to sleep.] To stupify, as by terror. 'Astounded and aswared.' *Chaucer.*

Asworn, *Asworned, *adv.* In a sworn. 'Fell to the ground asworn.' *Geoffrey.**

Ayile (a-il), *n.* An asylum.

Asylum (a-sī-lum), *n.* [L. *asylum*, from Gr. *asylon*, a place of refuge, sanctuary — *a*, priv., and *sylo*, to strip, plunder.] *1.* A sanctuary or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors sheltered themselves from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege. Temples were anciently asylums, as were Christian churches in later times.

No sacred was the church in some that it had the right of an asylum or sanctuary. *Lyf.*

2. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other asylum for them than in one cold bosom. *Smollett.*

Specifically — *3.* An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, as far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies, as, an asylum for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, for the insane, &c.; sometimes also a refuge for the unfortunate, as, a magdalen asylum.

Asymmetrical (a-sim-met-ri-āl), *a.* Incommensurable, incommensurate. *Cassini.* [Rare.]

Asymmetrical (a-sim-met-ri-āl), *a.* [A priv., and *symmetrical*.] *1.* Not having symmetry.

No one imagines the Placentaria being to an asymmetrical type, because they are asymmetrical in their adult shape. *Humboldt.*

2. In math. not having commensurability; incommensurable. — *3.* Inharmonious; not reconcilable. *Boyle* [Rare.]

Asymmetrical (a-sim-met-ri-āl), *a.* Same as *Asymmetrical* (which see).

Asymmetry (a-sim-met-ri), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] *1.* The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

The asymmetry of the brain, as well as the deformation of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *H. Green.*

2. The want of a common measure between two quantities, incommensurability. *Barrow.*

Asymptote (as-im-tōt'), *n.* [Gr. *asymptotes*, not falling together — *a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *ptotes*, to fall, not meeting or coinciding.] In math. a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.

Asymptote (as-im-tōt'), *n.* In math. gradually approaching, as a line to a curve, but never converging. See the noun.

Asymptotic, **Asymptotical** (as-im-tōt'-ē-āl, as-im-tōt'-ē-āl), *a.* Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote. — *Asymptotic lines or curves* are such as continually approach when extended, but never meet.

Asymptotically (as-im-tōt'-ē-āl), *adv.* In an asymptotic manner, in a manner so as gradually to approach though never meeting.

The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows, as it were, asymptotically towards certainty. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Asymptote (a-sim-tōt'), *n.* [Gr. *asymptotes*, disconnected, from *a*, not, and *syn*, to hang up with, to join together — *syn*, with, and *sylo*, to fasten to.] Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted. — *Asymptote sentences*, those whose members are not united by connective particles, as, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.' *Brande* *Asymptote verse*, a verse consisting of two members differing from each other in rhythm, as when the one consists of dactyls and the other of lambdas.

Ayndetic (as-in-det-ē-ē), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of ayndeton.

Ayndeton (a-sin-de-ton), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *syndes*, to bind together.] In rhet. a figure of speech by which connectives are omitted, as, *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.

Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. *Mat. ix. 1.*

It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives.

At (at), *prep.* [A. Sax. *at*, Goth. *O* Sax. *at*, Icel. *at*, Sw. *Dan*, *at*, *O* H G *at*; allied to L. *ad*, to, Skr. *adhi*, upon.] 'Lost in modern German, and rare in Swedish and Danish, in more frequent use in English than any other kindred language, Icelandic only excepted.' *Ferguson.* In general it denotes the relation.

glass with divisions. The cavity of the ball and the tube are filled with water, and the top of the tube closed. In this state the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air, when the water transudes through the porous substance, and is evaporated by the air, the extent of evaporation being shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

Atmosphere (at'-mos-fēr), *n.* [Of *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaera*, a sphere.] 1. The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 volumes nitrogen, with 21 of oxygen, with a trace of carbonic acid gas, and a variable quantity of ozone, aqueous vapour, ammonia, and organic matter. The composition of the atmosphere varies very slightly in different localities. In towns the air usually contains impurities, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, &c. These are dissolved in rain-water, which then has in many places an injurious effect on the buildings. The motions of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it occur clouds, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning. Its greatest density is at the earth's surface, and the density decreases as the height increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and pressure. The weight, at an average, at the level of the sea, is found to be about 15 lb. on the square inch. (See *Atmospheric Pressure*, under **ATMOSPHERIC**.) If air be condensed so as to exert a pressure of 30 lb. on the square inch the pressure is said to be *two atmospheres*, a condensation which gives 45 lb. is termed *three atmospheres*, and so on. Pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids and the force of steam, are also frequently counted by atmospheres. The atmosphere acts on light, producing the phenomena of refraction, diffraction, reflection, and interference.—2. The gaseous envelope surrounding any other of the heavenly bodies.—3. Any gaseous medium. 'An atmosphere of cold oxygen.' *Müller*.—4. *Fig.* pervading influence, as, a moral atmosphere.

By the hearth the children sit,
Cold in that *atmosphere* of Death. *Twain*.

Atmospheric (at-mos-fer'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere, *as*, *atmospheric* air or vapours. 2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an atmospheric creature. Page.

2. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere; as, rust, decomposition, or souring is often an atmospheric effect. — *Atmospheric churn*, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregation of the oleaginous globules. — *Atmospheric engine*, a variety of steam-engine, in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the up stroke, the steam being then condensed, and a vacuum thereby created under the piston, which in consequence descends by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the upper surface of it. Marine engines on this principle have three cylinders connected to one crank ~~shaft~~ to obtain uniformity of action. — *Atmospheric hammer*, a power-hammer driven by the force of compressed air. — *Atmospheric line* (of a steam-pressure diagram), a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and it is acted on by the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum-line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine. — *Atmospheric pressure*, the weight of the atmosphere on a unit of surface, as a square inch. The mean atmospheric pressure referred to this unit is 14.7 lbs. It is also measured by the height of a mercurial column which it supports in a barometer; referred to this measurement the atmospheric pressure is equal to 29.9 inches. — *Atmospheric railway*, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place

Atone (a-tōn), v. t. 1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

None should you heavens cease their heavenly strife,
Or such atone his guilty love with life. *Page.*

2. To bring to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance. 'To atone two lamellates at variance.' *Fodor.*

I would do much
The four elements have atoned *Ford.*
3. To put in accordance; to bring on a level. 'To atone your fears with my more noble meaning.' *Shak.*—4. To unite in forming.

Atone-maker, i. n. (*At-one-maker*) One who makes reconciliation or atonement; a reconciler; a mediator.

And by that word (mediator) understand an atone-maker, a peace-maker, and bringer into grace and favour. *Ford.*

Atonement (a-tōn'ment), n. [*At* a bringing to be at one. *Bishop Hall* speaks of 'discord' Which never can be set at onement more.] 1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy.

He seeks to make atonement
Between the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers. *Shak.*
2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offence or injury; expiation.

And Meers said to Aaron, Go to the altar and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an atonement for thyself, and for the people. *Lev. ix. 7.*

When a man has been guilty of any vice the atonement he can make for it is to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spectator.*

3. In theol. the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

The price of redemption (to use a scriptural metaphor) has been paid; the justice of God is satisfied, a full and complete atonement has been made. *R. Hall.*

Atoner (a-tōn'ēr), n. He who makes atonement.

Atonic (a-ton'ik), a. 1. In med. characterized by atony, or want of tone or vital energy; as, an atonic disease.—2. In gram. or philol. (a) unaccented. (b) Produced by the breath alone, surd.

Atonic (a-ton'ik), n. 1. In med. a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation.—2. In gram. or philol. (a) a word that has no accent (b) An elementary sound produced by the breath, a surd consonant; a breathing. *Goodrich.*

Atony (at'-ō-ni), n. [*Gr.* *atonia*, defect—a. priv., and *tonos*, tone, from *tonō*, to stretch.] In med. a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of every organ, particularly of those that are contractile, debility.

Atop (a-top), adv. [*Prodr.* a, on, and top. See *Top*.] On or at the top. 'The oil, which often swims atop of the decoction.' *Arbutnot.*

Atrabliarian (at'-ra-blī'-ri-an), a. [*L.* *atra bilis*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy; which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious. 'The atrabliarian constitution, or a black, viscous, pithy consistence of the fluids.' *Arbutnot.*

Atrabliarian (at'-ra-blī'-ri-an), n. A person of an atrabliarian temperament; a hypochondriac. *Diwack.*

Atrabliarous (at'-ra-blī'-ri-us), a. Same as *Atrabliarian*.

Atrabliarousness (at'-ra-blī'-ri-us-ness), n. The state of being atrabliarous, melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

Atrabliar, **Atrabliary** (at'-ra-blī'-ar, at'-ra-blī'-a-ri), a. Melancholic or hypochondriacal, atrabliarous. 'Complexion of a complex atrabliar character, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green.' *Coryell*—*Atrabliary* capsaules, the renal or suprarenal glands or capsules.

Atrablious (at'-ra-blī'-us), a. [See *ATRA-BLIARIAN*.] Melancholic or hypochondriacal from the supposed preponderance of black bile.

A hard-faced, atrablious, earnest-eyed man, still from long dwelling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Salas to dread the new Puritan king. *J. R. Lowell.*

Atramentaceous (at'-ra-men-tā'-shus), a. [From *ATRAMENTUM*.] Black as ink. *Derrham.*

Atramental (at'-ra-men-tāl), a. [*L.* *atramentum*, ink, from *ater*, black.] Ink, black like ink. [Rare.] See *T. Browne*.

Atramentarius (at'-ra-men-tā'-ri-us), a. [See *ATRAMENTUM*.] Like ink; suitable for

making ink. The sulphate of iron, or copperas, is called atramentarius, as being a material in ink.

Atramentous (at'-ra-men-tūs), a. Same as *Atramental*.

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an atramentous quality of most malignant nature was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift.*

Astred, i. a. [*L.* *aster*, black.] Tinged with a black colour. 'Yellow cholera or astred.' *Whitaker.*

Atrial (ā-trī-āl), a. Pertaining to an atrium; in zoöl. or pertaining to the atrium in the Tunicata.

Atrip (a-trīp), adv. [*Prodr.* a, and *trip*.] Next, said of an anchor when the purchase has just made it break ground, or raised it clear. Sails are atrip when they are hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for brimning. Yards are atrip when awayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing; so an upper mast is said to be atrip when the sd is loosed.

Atriplex (ā-trī-plēks), n. [Said to be from *ater*, black, and *plexus*, woven together, from the dark colour of some of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceae; orache. They are mostly or acaly herba or shrubs, with small unisexual flowers, growing on shores and waste places. Five species are found in Britain. The garden orache, or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a native of Tartary, is much used in France as a spinach.

Atrium (ā-trī-um), n. [*L.*] 1. In anc. Rom. arch. the entrance-hall and most important, and usually the most splendid, apartment of a Roman house, generally ornamented

Atrium of the House of Pansa in Pompeii (restored).

with statues, family portraits, and other pictures, and forming the reception room for visitors and clients. In it the matron with her female slaves sat and spun, and the nuptial couch constituted part of its furniture. It was lighted by an opening in the roof called the *compluvium*, towards which the roof sloped, so as to throw the rain-water into a cistern in the floor called the *impluvium*.—2. A hall or court in front of the entrance of certain great ancient temples, pagan and early Christian.—3. An auricle of the heart.—4. In zoöl. applied to the large chamber or 'cloaca' into which the intestine opens in the Tunicata.

Atricious (a-trī-shus), a. [*L.* *atrus* fierce, cruel.] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel, enormously or outrageously wicked. 'The atrocious guilt of being a young man.' *Lord Chatham*. 2. Expressing or revealing great atrocity. 'Revelations . . . so atrocious that nothing in history approaches them.' *De Quincey*.—3. Very grievous, violent; as, atrocious distemper.—*SVN* Flagrant, enormous, outrageous, flagitious, violent, heinous, horrid.

Atrociously (a-trī-shus-ly), adv. In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

Atrociousness (a-trī-shus-ness), n. The state or quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

The atrociousness of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice. *Burke.*

Atrocity (a-trō-ti-ti), n. 1. The state or quality of being atrocious, enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.

The desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon*. 2. A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty. 'The atrocities which attend a victory.' *Macaulay*.

Atropa (ā-trō-pā), n. [*Gr.* *atropē*, the Fate who cut the thread of life—a. not, and *trōpē*, to turn, lit. that which cannot be avoided.] A genus of poisonous narcotic

plants, nat. order Solanaceae. *A. Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, is a British species, with a shining black berry like a cherry, inclosed in the permanent calyx. It has a sweetish taste, but is poisonous. See *BELLADONNA*.

Atropal (ā-trō-pāl), a. [*Gr.* a. priv., and *trōpē*, to turn.] In bot. erect; orthotropous. said of an ovule.

Atrophy (at'-rō-fī), n. [*Gr.* *atrophō*—a. priv., and *trōphō*, to nourish.] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength, the result of a morbid condition of the body, especially of the digestive organs, emaciation.

Atropia (a-trō-pī-ā), n. Same as *Atropia*.

Atropin, **Atropine** (ā-trō-pīn), n. (*C₁₇H₁₇NO₃*) A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*). It is very poisonous, and produces persistent dilatation of the pupil.

Atropous (ā-trō-pūs), a. Same as *Atropal*.

Atrous (ā-trūs), a. [*L.* *ater*, black.] Intensely black.

Attabal, **Attahall** (at'-a-hal), n. Same as *Atabal*.

Attacca (at-tak'-ka) [*It.*] In music, a direction which denotes that the next movement is to follow immediately, without any pause.

Attach (at-tach'), v. t. [*Fr.* *attacher*, to tie or fasten, the same word (in a modified form) as *attaquer*, to attack, and *It.* *attaccare*, to fasten, to hang up, to attach, the root being seen in *Arin* (*ach*, *Ir* *tace*, a peg, a nail, *E* *tack*, a small nail; also in *heel*, *tack*, to *tack*; *O.D.* (*tack*), to touch, to fix.] 1. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; as, to attach one thing to another by a string, by glue, &c.—2. *Fig.* to connect, to associate; as, to attach great importance to a particular circumstance.—3. To lay hold of; to seize. 'Attached with weariness.' *Shak.* Then honest every man attach the hard Of his fate mistress. *Shak.*

4. In law, to take by legal authority, to arrest the person by writ to answer for a debt; applied to a taking of the person by a civil process, being now never used for the arrest of a criminal, although formerly applied to arrests of all kinds. Thus we find Shakspeare using it with of before the charge. 'Of capital treason I attach you both.' *Hen. IV.* part II. act iv. 2. The term *attach* is now applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.—5. To take, seize, and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest, to fasten or bind by moral influence; to gain over; to win; as, his kindness attached us all to him.

Songs, garlands, flowers,
And charming symphonies attached the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

SVN, To affix, bind, tie, tack, fasten, connect, subjoin, annex, win, gain over, charm, enamour.

Attach (at-tach'), v. i. To be attached or connected; to be joined or bound up with; to belong; with *to*.

The great interest which attaches to the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted. *Brougham.*

Attach (at-tach'), n. Attachment. *Pope.*

Attachable (at-tach'-a-bl), a. Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

Attaché (ā-tā-shā), n. [*Fr.*] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants, specifically, one attached to an embassy or legation to a foreign court.

George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were attached at Pompey-nichol together. *Thackeray.*

Attached (at-tach't), p. and a. 1. Closely united, bound by interest, affection, or special preference of any kind; as, an attached friend, more attached to one set of opinions than another.—2. In law, united under attachment, taken by writ or precept; as, attached property.

Attachment (at-tach'ment), n. 1. The act of attaching; specifically, in law, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action to secure a debt or demand. Attachment is distinguished from arrest by proceeding out of a higher court by precept or writ, whereas the latter proceeds out of an inferior court by precept only, and by extending to a man's goods as well as to his person, and from distress by extending to a man's person as well as his

goods. Attachment is the method which has always been used by the superior courts of justice for the punishment of all contempts of court. *Mosley and Whiteley*. Foreign attachment is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as, when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. In Scotland this proceeding is called *arrestment*. In the case of wages attachment was abolished in England in 1870.—*Court of attachments*, a court formerly held in England, before the vendors of the forest, to attack and try offenders against vert and venison.—2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court.—3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person.

Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the attachment of his party, the attachment of his army . . . to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. *Macaulay*.

4. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object; as, the attachments of a muscle; the attachments of home.—5. That which is attached to a principal object; an adjunct; as, the *Æolian attachment* to the piano.

Attack (at-tak'), v.t. [Fr. *attaquer*; It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to engage in battle. This is another form of *attack*. See **ATTACH**.] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies. 2. To endeavour to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether satire, calumny, criticism, or argument; as, to *attack* the constitution by legislative measures; to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or *attacked*. *Brougham*.

3. To begin to destroy or affect injuriously; to come or fall upon; to seize: said of diseases and other destructive agencies; as, yesterday he was *attacked* by fever; caries *attacked* the bones; the grub *attacked* the crops. Specifically—4. In chem. to begin to decompose or dissolve. [The word *attack* is of comparatively recent origin or introduction. It occurs in Milton but not in Shakespeare.] SYN. To assail, assault, invade, beset, besiege, beleague, combat, impugn, encounter.

Attack (at-tak'), v.i. To make an attack or onset; as, the enemy *attacked* with great boldness.

Those that *attack* generally get the victory. *Rich. Kane*.

Attack (at-tak'), n. 1. A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism; an onset; an assault; a seizure by a disease; as, to make an *attack* upon the enemy; a calumnious *attack* upon a person; an *attack* of fever.—2. Battle generally; fight. [Rare.]

Long time in even scale

The battle hung; till Satan . . . ranging through the dire *attack*.
Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd
Squadrons at once. *Milton*.

SYN. Assault, invasion, onset, inroad, charge. **Attackable** (at-tak'-a-bl), a. Capable of being attacked; assailable.

Attacker (at-tak'-er), n. One who attacks, assaults, or invades.

Attacottic (at-ta-kot'tik), a. Pertaining to the *Attacottis*, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. *Pinkerton*.

Attacque (at-tak'), v.t. To attack. **Attagas**, **Attagen** (at-ta-gas, at-ta-jen), n. [L. *attagen*, Gr. *attagas*, *attagen*.] A beautiful gallinaceous bird of the grouse family, the *Syrhaptes Pallasi*, allied to the sandgrouse and partridge, and resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots. It is a native of the

deserts of Central Asia, and is rarely met with in the south of Europe. It is the only species of the genus.

Attaghan (at-ta-gan), n. [See **YATAGHAN**.] A dagger-like sabre used by the Turks. More frequently written *Yataghan*.

Attain (at-tân'), v.t. [O Fr. *atteindre*, Fr. *atteindre*, *attemper*, L. *attingo*, to reach, come to, or overtake—*ad*, to, and *tango*, to touch. *Attain*, *attainder*, come from the same Latin word, while from simple *tango* come *tact*, *tangent*, &c.] 1. To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to acquire; to gain: said of an end or object. 'Attain the wise indifference of the wise.' *Tennyson*.—2. To come to; to arrive at; to reach: said of a place.

Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton*.

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal. So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon*.

4. To overtake; to come up with. 'Not *attaining* him in time.' *Bacon*.—*Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*. *Attain* differs from *obtain* and *procure* in that it involves the idea of considerable effort, while *obtain* does not necessarily imply effort at all, and *procure* only a small degree of it. Thus we may *obtain* an estate by inheritance, we may *procure* a book by loan or purchase, but we *attain* an end only by exertion. Inattention to this distinction has led even good writers into mistakes in the use of this word and its derivatives. See note under **ATTAINABLE**.—SYN. To reach, achieve, accomplish, acquire, obtain, procure, gain, get.

Attain (at-tân'), v.i. To reach; to come or arrive by motion, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts of any kind toward a place or object: followed by *to* or *unto*.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* *unto* it. *Ps. cxxxix. 6*.

Attain (at-tân'), n. Something attained. *Glanville*.

Attainability (at-tân-a-bil'i-ti), n. Attainableness. *Coleridge*.

Attainable (at-tân-a-bl), a. Capable of being attained; capable of being reached by efforts of the mind or body; capable of being compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. [From an inattention to the true sense of this word authors have very improperly used it for *obtainable*, *procurable*; as in the following passages: 'The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture, and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty.' *Paley*. 'General Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not *attainable* in the country.' *Marshall's Life of Washington*. In each case the word should be *obtainable* or *procurable*.]

Attainableness (at-tân-a-bl-ness), n. The quality of being attainable.

Attainder (at-tân-dér), n. [O Fr. *atteindre*, *atteindre*, to touch or reach, as with law; to attain, from L. *attingo*. See **ATTAIN**, v.t.] The idea of taint, stain, or corruption has been erroneously connected with this word. See **ATTAIN**, to affect with attainder. 1. The act of attainting or state of being attainted; the legal consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; as, a bill of *attainder*; to remove an *attainder*. The consequences by the common law were, forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, incapability of suing in a court of justice, or of performing any of the duties, or enjoying any of the privileges of a free citizen, and 'corruption of blood' rendering the party incapable of inheriting property or transmitting it to heirs. By 32 and 33 Vict. cxxiii. it is now provided that no conviction for treason or felony shall cause attainder or forfeiture.—2. A bringing under some disgrace, stain, or imputation; state of being in dishonour.

So to the laws at large I write my name:
And he that breaks them in the least degree
Stands in *attainder* of eternal shame. *Shak.*

Attainment (at-tân-tment), n. 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; the act of obtaining by exertion or effort. 'The attainment of every desired object.' *Sir W. Jones*.—2. That which is attained or obtained by exertion; acquisition; acquirement; as, a man of great *attainments*.

Attaint (at-tânt'), v.t. [Fr. *atteindre*, to reach, as with law, to convict, pp. *atteint*;

O Fr. *attaint*, convicted. (See **ATTAINER**.) This word is generally, but erroneously, confounded with *attaint*, to disgrace.] 1. To affect with attainder; to find guilty of a crime, as of felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shak.*

Attaint (at-tânt'), n. 1. An ancient mode of inquiring whether a jury had given a false verdict, abolished by 4 Geo. IV. 1.—2. In old law, (a) a conviction; (b) impeachment.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On capital treason; and, in thine *attaint*.
This glided serpent. *Shak.*

[The folios and many modern editions read *arrest* instead of *attaint* in this passage.]

Attaint (at-tânt'), v.t. [Prefix *at*, from L. *ad*, to, and *taint*, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, to dye; Fr. *teindre*, pp. *teint*, stained. See **TAINT**.] 1. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain; to taint; to corrupt. 'Lest she with blame her honour should *attaint*.' *Spenser*.—2. To affect with any passion or emotion. 'This noble woman . . . *attainted* with extreme sorrow.' *Trans. of Historia Anglica*.

Attaint (at-tânt'), n. 1. A stain, spot, or taint; hence, a disgrace.

What simple thief brags of his own *attaint*? *Shak.*

2. Infection; injurious or deleterious action. 'The marrow-eating sickness whose *attaint* disorder breeds.' *Shak*.—3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.

Attaint (at-tânt'), pp. 1. Tainted; corrupted; infected; attacked.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*.

By any passion. *Shak.*

2. Attainted; convicted.

Attainture, **Attainture** (at-tânt-ment', at-tânt-ür), n. The act or state of being attainted or affected with attainder; conviction; arrest; impeachment. 'Cardinal Wolsey's *attainture*.' *Aschmole*.

Her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall. *Shak.*

Attake, **Atake**, v.t. [Prefix *a*, and *taks*.] To overtake.

At Boughton under Blee us gan *atake*
A man, that clothed was in clothes *blake*. *Chaucer*.

Atal (at'al), n. [Corn.] Rubbish of mines or impure off-cast containing little or no ore; refuse. Called also *Attile*.

Attalea (at-ta-lé'a), n. [In allusion to the beauty of the trees, from *Attalus*, a rich king of Pergamos.] A genus of palms found chiefly in the tropical parts of America, distinguished by its nut containing three cells, each inclosing a single seed. The leaves are large and pinnate, form an excellent thatch, and are woven into hats, mats, and baskets. The fibres of the leaf-stalks of *A. furcata* are made into ropes and brooms and its hard nuts are the coquillita-nuts, which are 3 or 4 inches long, brown in colour, hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned into door handles, small cups, &c.

Attame (at-tám'), v.t. To tame; to overcome. *Sylvester*.

Attame, v.t. [L. *attamino*, to attack. See **ATTAMINE**.] 1. To open; to broach.—2. To begin; to commence.—3. To taste; to feel.—4. To hurt; to injure. [Chaucer uses the word in all the above senses.]

Attamine (at-tam'in-át), v.t. [L. *attamino*, *attaminatum*, to touch, to attack, to contaminate—*ad*, to, and *tamino*, to violate, whence also *contaminate*.] To contaminate. *Blount*.

Attaque (at-tak'), v.t. To attack. *Feltham*. **Attar** (at'tár), n. [Ar. *atr*, Hind. *utr*, perfume.] In the East Indies, a general term for a perfume from flowers; in Europe generally used only of the *attar* or *otto* of roses, an essential oil made in Turkey and various other eastern countries from *Rosa cinnamomifolia*, the hundred-leaved or cabbage rose, *R. damascena*, or damask-rose, *R. moschata*, or musk-rose, &c., 100,000 roses yielding only 130 grains of attar. The oil is at first greenish, but afterwards it presents various tints of green, yellow, and red. In this country it is concrete at all ordinary temperatures, and becomes liquid about 84° Fahr. It is a well-known perfume, but the odour is agreeable only when diffused, being too powerful when it is concentrated.

Attark (at-task'), v.t. [Prefix *a*, and *tark*.] To task; to tax; to reprove; to blame.

You are much more *attarked* for want of wisdom than praised for harmful mildness. *Shak.*

Attaste, v.t. [Prefix *a*, and *taste*.] To taste. 'To *attaste* the cup.' *Chaucer*.

sary. A *public attorney* or *attorney at law* is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute or defend any action on behalf of his client. The term was formerly applied especially to those practising before the supreme courts of common law at Westminster, and corresponded to the term *solicitor* used in regard to the Courts of Chancery. As an attorney was almost invariably a solicitor, the two terms came to be generally regarded as synonymous. By the Judicature Act of 1873 all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are now called *solicitors*. Attorneys or solicitors do not plead or argue in court on behalf of their clients, this being the part of the barristers or counsel; their special functions may be defined to be, to institute actions on behalf of their clients and take the necessary steps for defending them, to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings, to practise conveyancing, to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds, and generally to advise with and act for their clients in all matters connected with law. An attorney, whether private or public, may have *general* powers to act for another; or his power may be *special*, and limited to a particular act or acts. In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of *attorneys*.—2. The name in the West Indies for the general supervisor or manager of plantations.—*Letter, warrant, or power of attorney*, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, &c.

Attorney (at-tér-ni), *v. t.* 1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed*. *Shak.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

I am still *attorneyed* at your service. *Shak.*

Attorney-general (at-tér-ni-jen-ér-al), *n.* The first ministerial law officer of the crown, specially appointed by letters-patent. He is the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown, having general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the crown is a party, particularly to prosecute in criminal matters affecting the state.

Attorney-generalship (at-tér-ni-jen-ér-al-ship), *n.* The office of attorney-general.

Attorneyship (at-tér-ni-ship), *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.

Marriage is a matter of more worth Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*. *Shak.*

Attornment (at-tér-nment), *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

Attour; **Attour**, *t. n.* [Fr. *attour*, dress, ornaments, from O. Fr. *attourner*, to attire, to adorn—prefix *a*, to, and *tourner*, to turn. See **TURN**.] Attire; dress; especially, head-dress. 'Her rich *attour*.' *Chaucer*.

Attract (at-trakt'), *v. t.* [L. *attracto*, *attractum*—*ad*, to, and *trahō*, to draw. See **DRAG**.]

1. To draw to or toward; to exert the power of attraction on; to cause or tend to cause to move toward and cohere to or unite with; as, all physical bodies mutually *attract* each other.—2. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* attention; to *attract* admirers.

Adorned
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love. *Milton*.

SYN. To draw, allure, invite, entice.

Attract (at-trakt'), *v. i.* 1. To possess or exert the power of attraction; as, it is a property of matter to *attract*.—2. *Fig.* To be attractive or winning; as, his manners are calculated to *attract*.

Attract (at-trakt'), *n.* Attraction.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and *lures*. *Hudibras*.

Attractability (at-trakt'-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being attractive, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

Thou wilt not find a corporeal desire of that natural *attractability*. *Sir W. Jones*.

Attractable (at-trakt'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.

Attractor (at-trakt-ér), *n.* One who or that which attracts; an attractor.

Attractif; **Attractical** (at-trakt'ik, at-

trakt'ik-al), *a.* Having power to draw to; attractive.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractif* virtue. *Ray*.

Attractile (at-trakt'il), *a.* Having the power to attract; attractive.

Attractingly (at-trakt'ing-ly), *adv.* By way of attraction; so as to attract.

Attraction (at-trakt'shon), *n.* 1. The act, power, or property of attracting; specifically, (a) in *physics*, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn towards each other; the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united. By attraction every body tends to the earth, and if raised from its surface falls to it again. The plumb-line, which is usually vertical, is deflected in the vicinity of a large mountain by the attraction of the mass. The moon is constantly drawn towards the earth; the earth and the other planets towards the sun. Attraction is exhibited in various ways, which has led to the use of various specific designations. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, that tendency is called either the attraction of *gravitation*, *magnetism*, or *electricity*, according to circumstances; when the surfaces of bodies in contact tend together, it is by *adhesion*; when the particles of the same body tend together, it is by *cohesion*; and when the particles of different bodies in contact tend together it is by *affinity*; the tendency of fluids to rise in fine tubes or in small interstices of porous bodies is called *capillary* attraction. See **CAPILLARY**, **CHEMICAL**, **COHESION**, **ELECTRICITY**, **GRAVITATION**, **MAGNETISM**. (b) The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurements; enticement; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charm. *Shak.*

2. That which attracts; a charm; an allurements. 'Her sweet harmony and other chosen *attractions*.' *Shak.*

Attractive (at-trakt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *attractif*.]

1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the *attractive* force of bodies.—2. Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities; inviting; engaging; enticing. 'Here's metal more *attractive*.' *Shak.*

For contemplation he and valour formed,
For softness she and sweet *attractive* grace. *Milton*.

Attractive (at-trakt'iv), *n.* That which draws or incites; allurements; charm.

The gospel speaks nothing but *attractive* and invitation. *South*.

So pure and spiritual a pleasure is a very allowable *attractive*. *Boyle*.

Attractively (at-trakt'iv-ly), *adv.* In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting or drawing to; as, to smile *attractively*.

Attractiveness (at-trakt'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

'The same *attractiveness* in riches.' *South*.

Attractor (at-trakt'ér), *n.* The person or thing that attracts. *Sir T. Browne*.

Attractant (at-trakt-ent), *a.* [L. *attractans*, *attractens*, ppr. of *attracto*. See **ATTRACT**.] Drawing to; attracting.

Attractant (at-trakt-ent), *n.* 1. † That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville*.—2. In *med.* an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient. *Dunglison*.

Attrap (at-trap), *v. t.* [Prefix *at*, from L. *ad*, and *trap*. See **TRAP** and **TRAPPINGS**.] To clothe; to dress. 'With oaken leaves *attrap*.' *Spenser*.

Attrap (at-trap), *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*.] To ensnare.

He (Richard III.) was not *atrapped* either with net or snare. *Grafton*.

Attraction (at-trakt'shon), *n.* [L. *attractio*, from *attracto*—*ad*, and *tracto*, to handle, freq. of *trahō*, *tractum*, to draw.] Frequent handling.

Attributable (at-trib'üt-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

Hybernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is *attributable* to that deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions. *Sir J. E. Tennant*.

Attribute (at-trib'üt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *attributed*; ppr. *attributing*. [L. *attribuo*, *attributum*—*ad*, and *tribuo*, to divide, to bestow, to assign; *tribus*, a tribe, division, or ward.

See **TRIBE**.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging or as due; to assign.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. *Tillotson*.

The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true performer. *Shak.*

To *attribute* their folly unto fate. *Spenser*.

Attribute (at-trib'üt), *n.* 1. Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; as, strength and bravery are two of his *attributes*. 'All the gentle *attributes* of his lost child.' *Tennyson*.

But mercy is above this accepted sway;
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shak.*

In *logic*, the word is sometimes used as equivalent to predicate; it is also sometimes restricted to an essential and inherent quality, something inseparable from the essence and individuality of the thing, thus unity, identity, and activity are attributes of the soul. *Fleming*.—2. In *gram.* the word that expresses what is affirmed concerning another, as an adjective; an attributive.—3. An epithet as descriptive of an attribute or quality, or of a combination of such. [Rare.]

'The heart-blood of beauty, love's invisible soul,' 'Who's my cousin Cressida?' 'No, sir, Helen; could you not find out that by her *attributes*?' *Shak.*

4. In the *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure; thus the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter, a club of Hercules, the bow and arrow of Love, &c.

The ladder is a striking *attribute* for the patriarch Jacob, and the harp for King David. *Fairholt*.

5. † Reputation; honour.

Much *attribute* he hath, and much the reason why we ascribe it to him. *Shak.*

Attribution (at-trib'üt'shon), *n.* 1. The act of attributing.—2. That which is ascribed; attribute; function.

It is not desirable that to the ever-growing *attributions* of the government so delicate a function should be superadded. *J. S. Mill*.

3. † Commendation; praise.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world. *Shak.*

Attributive (at-trib'üt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute; as, an *attributive* word.

Attributive (at-trib'üt-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a word expressive of an attribute.

Attributively (at-trib'üt-iv-ly), *adv.* In *gram.* in an attributive manner. 'An adjective is used *attributively* when it does not form the predicate of a sentence or clause, but is joined to a noun which it qualifies; as, a *bad pen*.'

Attrite (at-trit'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn—*ad*, and *tero*, to wear. See **TRITE**.] 1. Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton*.—2. In *theol.* repentant only through fear of punishment; opposed to *contrite*. 'By virtue of the keys the sinner is instantly of *attrite* made *contrite*.' *Abp. Usher*.

Attriteness (at-trit'ness), *n.* The state of being attrite; the state of being much worn.

Attrition (at-tri'shon), *n.* 1. The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

The change of the aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the inward stomach and dissolvent liquid assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot*.

2. † In *theol.* grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

Nor is it necessary to this absolution that they should be contrite or heartily sorry, for *attrition*, with auricular confession, shall pass instead of contrition—that is, in effect, if they be sorry for the penance though they be not sorry for the sin. *Wallis*.

Attri; **Attrer**; **Attrer**, *t. a.* See **ATTEY**.

Attune (at-tün), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *attuned*; ppr. *attuning*. [L. *ad*, to, and *E. tune*. See **TUNE**.] 1. To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp. 2. *Fig.* to arrange fitly; to make accordant; to bring into harmony; as, to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

Social friends,
Attune 'd to happy union of soul. *Thomson*.

3. To make musical. [Rare.]

Vernal airs . . . *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton*.

Attwood's Machine (at-wudz ma-shén'), *n.* An apparatus invented by Mr. Attwood to illustrate the doctrine of accelerated mo-

tion, by exhibiting the rate at which a descending weight draws up another lighter than itself.

Atwain† (a-twān), *adv.* In twain; asunder. 'Bite the holy cords atwain.' *Shak.*
Atweal (at-wél), *v.* I wot well. 'Atweal I would fain tell him.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]
Atween (a-twén), *adv.* Between. [Old English and Scotch.]

She saw me fight, she heard me call,
 When forth she stepped a foeman tall, . . .
 Atween me and the castle wall. *Tennyson.*

A-twinne,† *adv.* In two; asunder.

Thy wif and thou moste hängen for a-twinne. *Chaucer.*

Atwist (a-twist), *a.* Awry; distorted. [Rare.]
Atwixt,† *prep.* Betwixt. 'Great love was atwixt them two.' *Chaucer.*

Atwo,† *adv.* In two. 'An axe to smite the cord atwo.' *Chaucer.*

Atypic (a-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*, a type.] 1. Having no type; devoid of typical character; irregular: in med. said of certain intermittent fevers. — 2. Producing a loss of typical characters. *Dana.*

Aubaine (a-bān), *n.* [Fr., from *aubain*, an alien, probably from *L. alibi*, and suffix *anus*, on the type of *prochain*, from *proche*.] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs. This claim was abolished in 1819.

Aube,† *n.* An alb. *Fuller.*
Auberge (a-bér') or ó-bārh), *n.* [Fr. See *HARBOUR*.] A little country inn. *Beau. & F.*

Aubergist, **Aubergiste** (a-bér-jist, ó-bārh-žhést), *n.* [Fr. *aubergiste*, the man or woman who keeps a tavern.] The keeper of an auberge; an inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper; a landlord or landlady. 'The aubergists at Terni.' *Smollett.*

Aubin (a-bin), *n.* [This word is etymologically interesting, as it is a native term returned to us with a French gloss. *Aubin*, O. Fr. *hobin*, meant a horse or its gait. The *hobin* was (Roquefort, *Littre*) properly a Scotch pony, probably such as French auxiliaries saw used by the *hobblers* on the Borders. See *HOBBY*.] In the *manège*, a broken kind of gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a *Canterbury gallop*, and accounted a defect.

Auburn (a'bérn), *a.* [L. *albunus*, whitish, from *L. albus*, white.] Originally, whitish or flaxen-coloured; now reddish brown: generally applied to hair. 'That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an *auburn* colour.' *Florida.*

He's white-haired.
 Not wanton white, but such a manly colour.
 Next to an *auburn*. *Beau. & F.*

Anchenia (a-kén'-a), *n.* A genus of ruminating animals, family Camellidae, the New World representatives of the camels of the eastern hemisphere, but much smaller and having no hump. The only distinct species are the llama and its possible progenitor the guanaco, paco, or alpaca, and the vicuña or vicuña.

Aucht, **Aught** (áht), *n.* [A Sax. *aht*, O. E. *aght*, property, from *agan*, to own.] Possession; property. — In *ane's aucht*, in one's keeping or possession. [Scotch.]

Auction (ak'shon), *n.* [L. *auctio*, an increasing, enhancement, and hence a public sale by increased biddings, from *augeo*, *augetur*, to increase; allied to *leo*, *auks*, Goth. *aukan*, E. *ake*, to increase.] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, conducted in accordance with regulations by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue; as, to sell goods by *auction*. Contracts for services are sometimes sold by auction to the lowest bidder. — 2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys?
 Phryne foresees a general excise. *Page.*

— *Dutch auction*. See under *DUTCH*, *a.*
Auction (ak'shon), *v.* To sell by auction.
Auctionary (ak'shon-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. 'With auctionary hammer in thy hand.' *Dryden.*

Auctioneer (ak'shon-ér), *n.* [L. *auctionarius*.] One whose business it is to offer goods or property for sale by auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder.

Auctioneer (ak'shon-ér), *v.* To sell by auction. 'Estates . . . advertised and auctioneered away.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Active† (ak'tiv), *a.* Increasing; serving to increase. *Bailey.*

Auctour,† *n.* [See *AUTHOR*.] An author. *Chaucer.*

Aucuba (a-k'ú-ba), *n.* [Japanese name for the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceae, consisting of six species from Eastern Asia. They are branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers. *A. japonica* has been long in cultivation, and is prized for its mass of glossy leathery green leaves mottled with yellow, and its coral-red berries.

Aucupatio† (a-k'ú-pá'shon), *n.* [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupor*, to go bird-catching, from *auceps* for *aviceps*—*avis*, a bird, and *capio*, to take.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. *Blount.*
Audacious (a-dá'shus), *a.* [L. *audax*, from *audeo*, to dare.] 1. Bold or daring; spirited; adventurous; intrepid. [Now rare.]

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
 Big was her voice, audacious was her tone. *Dryden.*

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent. 'Audacious traitor.' *Milton.*

3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law. 'Audacious cruelty.' *Shak.* SYN. Impudent, insolent, shameless, unabashed, daring, bold.

Audaciously (a-dá'shus-ly), *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness or insolence.

Audaciousness (a-dá'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.

Audacity (a-dar's-ti), *n.* 1. Boldness; daring spirit; venturesomeness; resolution; confidence: used indifferently either in a good or bad sense. 'The freedom and audacity necessary in the commerce of man.' *Tatler.*

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small audacity, and of small fruit in the world to some of them—to Rolf's of Normandy for instance. *Carlyle.*

2. Audaciousness; presumptuous impudence; effrontery: in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint. 'Arrogant audacity.' *Joye.*

Audibility (a-di-bl'i-ti), *n.* Audibleness.
Audible (a-di-bl'), *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear; allied to *Gr. ouis*, *otos*, *L. auris*, Goth. *auso*, G. *ohr*, E. *ear*.] Capable of being heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper. 'To man's ears not audible.' *Sir T. More.*

Even that stubborn church which has held its own against so many governments, scarce dared to utter an *audible* murmur. *Macaulay.*

Audible† (a-di-bl'), *n.* The object of hearing. Visibles are swifter carried to the sense than audibles. *Bacon.*

Audibleness (a-di-bl'-nes), *n.* The quality of being audible.

Audibly (a-di-bl'-ly), *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

Audience (a-di-ens), *n.* [L. *audientia*, a hearing or listening, from *audiens*, *audientis*, pp. of *audio*, to hear. See *AUDIBLE*.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to words or sounds; the act of listening; a hearing.

His look
 Drew audience, and attention still as night. *Milton.*

2. Liberty or opportunity of being heard by an individual or a meeting; liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before an individual or a meeting; specifically, a ceremony observed in courts or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person.

Were it reason to give men audience, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath misled? *Hooker.*

That Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
 Audience of Guinevere. *Tennyson.*

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Still govern thou my song,
 Urania, and fit audience find, though few. *Milton.*

4. [Sp. *audiencia*.] In the Spanish dominions, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Among those of the former class was the president, Deza, with the members of the *audiencia*, and the civil authorities in Granada. *Prescott.*

5. In England, an abbreviation for *Audience-court* (which see).

Audience-chamber (a-di-ens-chám-bér), *n.* An apartment for an audience or formal meeting.

Audience-court (a-di-ens-kórt), *n.* A court now disused, belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, that of the former having had equal authority with the archbishop, though of less dignity.

Audiendo et terminando. [L.] In law, a writ or commission to certain persons for appealing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

Audient† (a-di-ent), *n.* [L. *audiens*, *audientis*, pp. of *audio*. See *AUDIENCE*.] 1. A hearer.

The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune. *Shelton.*

2. In the early church, (a) one not yet baptized, but receiving instructions preparatory to baptism; a catechumen. Such audients were permitted to hear the psalms, lessons, and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed. (b) A member of the church who had fallen and needed to be restored. Such audients were not permitted to enter the body of the church, but heard the sermon standing in the narthex or portico outside, after which they were required to depart as unbelievers, not worthy of the privilege of joining in the prayers.

Audit (a-dit), *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.] 1.† *Audience*; hearing.

With his orisons I meddle not, for he appeals to a high audit. *Milton.*

Whoso seeks an audit here
 Proptitious, pays his tribute, game or fish. *Cromper.*

2. An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property; especially an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result; hence, a calling to account; an examination into one's actions.

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last suffering here, and your great audit hereafter. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A final account; an account in general. And how his audit stands who knows save Heaven? *Shak.*

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audit of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, &c. *Bacon.*

4.† A general receptacle or receiver.

It (a brook) paid no more to its common audit than the revenues of a little cloud. *Jer. Taylor.*

— *Commissioners of audit*, formerly called *auditors of the exchequer*, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army and navy, and the land revenue. The establishment consists of a chairman and five commissioners, a secretary, and numerous subordinates.

Audit (a-dit), *v.* To make audit of; to examine, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.

Audit (a-dit), *v.* To examine into the correctness of an account; to act as an auditor.

Let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbutnot.*

Audit-ale (a-dit-ál), *n.* [So called because drunk in hall on certain feast-days called audit-days.] A kind of ale, reputed to be of peculiar excellence, made at the brewery belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge. 'Observing from the goose on the table and the *audit-ale* which was circling in the loving-cup that it was a feast.' *Farrar.*

Audita querela (a-díta kwe-ré-la), *n.* [L.] In law, a writ of complaint for redress of a wrong.

Audit-day (a-dit-dá), *n.* A feast-day at Cambridge University.

Audit-house (a-dit-hous), *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

Audition (a-di'shon), *n.* The act of hearing; a hearing or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body. *Cotteridge.*

Auditive† (a-di'tiv), *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*

Audit-office (a-di't-of-ís), *n.* An office where accounts are audited; as, a railway *audit-office*; specifically, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The imperial audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

Auditor (ə'di-tər) *n.* [L.] 1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.

What a play we've! I'll be an auditor.

An actor too, perhaps. *Shak.*

2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the result. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment. In England there are officers who are auditors of courts of law, as also on behalf of the government, corporations, etc. Auditors in boroughs are annually elected by the burgesses, under the municipal corporations act, two for each borough. They audit the borough accounts half yearly, and must not be members of the council. — *Auditor of the Court of Session*, an officer in Scotland appointed by the crown, to whom either of the divisions, or any lord ordinary, may remit to tax the costs of a suit in which expenses are found due. In the inferior courts an officer with corresponding powers is usually appointed.

Auditorial (ə-di-tōr-i-əl) *a.* Auditory. *St. J. Steadart.* (Rare)

Auditorium (ə-di-tōr-i-um) *n.* [L.] 1. In an opera-house, public hall, and the like, the space allotted to the hearers. — 2. An apartment in monasteries for the reception of strangers.

Auditorship (ə-di-tər-ship) *n.* The office of auditor.

Auditory (ə-di-tōr-i) *a.* [L. *auditorius*.] Relating to hearing or to the senses or organs of hearing, as, the auditory nerve. — *Auditory artery*, is that artery which goes off from each side of the aorta to the base of the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve. — *Auditory passage* (*meatus auditorius*), the passage of entrance into the ear, and which conveys the sound to the auditory nerve. — *Auditory nerves*, the portio mollis of the seventh pair, arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed to the ear.

Auditory (ə-di-tōr-i) *n.* [L. *auditorium*.] 1. An audience, an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room.

A loud mass of voices rose from the whole auditory. *Manning.*

2. A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers, as auditorium; specifically, in a church, the nave where the hearers stood to be instructed.

When Agrippa and Barnabas entered into the auditory. *Act. xiv. 12.* *Widdow's Trans.*

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

Auditors (ə-di-tōr) *n.* A female hearer.

'Adam relating the sole auditors.' *Milton.*

Auditorial (ə-di-tōr-i-əl) *a.* Relating to hearing, auditory. *Coleridge.* (Rare)

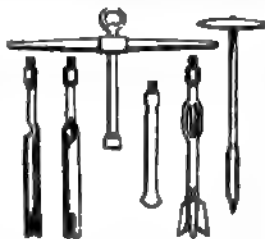
Aud' (əf) *n.* [See OAP.] A fool, a simpleton. 'A wear chawling, a very monster, an awful imperfect.' *Burton.*

An Audit (ə-ŏ) *[Fr.]* Equal to the accomplishment of anything, that is, master of it, perfectly able to perform it, thoroughly acquainted with a subject, as, he is quite an audit in that.

Augen (ə-ŏ) *n.* Of or pertaining to Augur or *Augur*, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards King of Ebla. — *Augensinn*, in Grecian mythology, the stable of this king, in which he kept 8000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules undertook it, and accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleaning the Augensinn became a synonym for the removal of sickness, sin, and the like.

Auger (ə-ŏ) *n.* [For *augur*, an *n.* having been lost at the beginning, this being the same word as *A. Sax. augr, augr, augr, augr*, from *augr, augr, augr*, the nave of a wheel, and *gr*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin, the *n.* is also lost in *D. auger, auger*, an auger, as compared with *O. H. G. auger, auger*, *Mod. G. auger, auger*, *Ital. auger, auger*, a gimlet (*augr, a nave*). See *NAVE, GOAL*, to pierce. As to the loss of the initial *n*, comp. *adder, adder, ager, ager*.] 1. An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, and shipwrights. It consists of an iron blade ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade.

Augers made with a straight channel or groove in some places are called *post-augers*; the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers*. The ordinary screw-auger is forged as a paralleled blade of steel, it is twisted red-hot, the end terminates in a worm, by which the auger is gradually drawn into the work, as in the gimlet. The American screw-auger has a cylin-



Augur.

drical shaft, around which is braced a single fin or rib, the end is filed into a worm, as usual, and immediately behind the worm a small diametrical hole is bored, the reception of an exactly resembling contra-bit. — 2. As in the soil for the purpose of the subsoil agriculture more or water. Specifically *auger*. These augers but they all consist of two or more men, the bit, mouth, or cutting piece, and certain rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting piece.

Auger-bit (ə-ŏr-bit) *n.* A bit with a cutting edge or blade forming part of an auger.

Auger-faucet (ə-ŏr-fə-ŏt) *n.* A faucet with an auger attached, by means of which a hole can be bored nearly through the wood in which the faucet is to be fixed, and the faucet fixed by a single blow. The auger can then be withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion.

Auger-gauge (ə-ŏr-gāŏ) *n.* A device attached to the shank of an auger to prevent it sinking beyond a certain depth. *R. H. Knight.*

Auger-hole (ə-ŏr-hōl) *n.* A hole made by an auger. 'Hole in an auger-hole.' *Shak.* 'Boring a little auger-hole in fear.' *Templeton.*

Auger-shell (ə-ŏr-shel) *n.* A shell of the genus *Terebra*.

Auger (ə-ŏr or ə-ŏ) *n.* [Fr. *dim. of auger*, a trough, from *L. alveus*, a channel.] *Milton*, a tube filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery used in exploding mines.

Augur (ə-ŏ) *n.* [A. Sax. *augr, augr, augr*, *Mod. G. augr, augr*, *Ital. augr, augr*, *Augur*, from a prefix *a*, *augr*, *augr*, *augr*, the first element also in *augr, augr*, or from *d* for *du*, one, and *a*, *augr*, *augr*, *augr*, *augr*, creature, thing, something; the word therefore means a white, any white, its negative being *augr*, not a white.] Anything, indefinitely; any part.

But go, my son, and see if *augur* be waiting.

Adrian.

Unlikely in *augur* to want of faith in all. *Traveller.*

Augite (ə-ŏ) *n.* [Or *augr*, brightness.] The name given to a class of minerals belonging to the monoclinic system; pyroxene. The augites have a foliated structure, are harder than hornblende, and greenish black, pitch or velvet black, or look-green in colour. Augite consists of silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron, with alumina in the darker varieties. It occurs largely in the composition of many trap and volcanic rocks, as basalt, greenstone, porphyry, diorite, etc. The varieties are common augite, calcite, feldspar, coesite, diopside, balmite, etc.

Augite (ə-ŏ) *n.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters; composed of or containing augite. — *Augite porphyry*, a rock with a dark gray or greenish base, containing conspicuous crystals of augite and leucite or feldspar.

Augment (ə-ŏment) *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter*, *L. augere*, to augment, from *augere*, to increase, allied to *E. obs. fool, fool, to increase*.] 1. To increase, to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger, as, to augment an

army by reinforcement; impatience augments an evil.

Rivers have streams added to them which augment them. *St. J. Steadart.*

Though fortune change, his content opens remains *Augment* his joys and mitigate his pains. *Pope.*

2. In grammar, to add an augment to, as, the Greek language augments certain tenses of its inflections.

Augment (ə-ŏment) *v. t.* To increase; to grow larger.

The winds *augment* the stormy season. *Dryden.*

Augment (ə-ŏment) *n.* 1. Increase, enlargement by addition; state of increase. 'This augment of the tree.' *J. Walton.* — 2. In grammar, an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *e* in certain tenses of the Greek verb, and the *ge* in the past participle of the German verb. In Greek grammar, if the increase takes place by adding a syllable, as *typo*, *stypno*, it is called *syllabic*, if by lengthening a short vowel, as *agere*, *ageris*, it is called *temporal* augment. — 3. In mod. the period of a fever between its commencement and its height.

Augmentable (ə-ŏment-a-bil) *a.* Capable of being augmented or increased.

Augmentation (ə-ŏment-a-tion) *n.* 1. The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation; the act of adding to or enlarging, the state or condition of being made larger.

Reason, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the augmentation of real and useful knowledge, published his *New Organon*. *W. H. Stoddart.*

2. The thing added by way of enlargement; addition, as, the augmentation amounted to £200 a year.

He does make his face into more lines than in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies. *Shak.*

3. Specifically, (a) in music, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon. (b) In *Ar* an additional charge to a coat-of-arms, office as a mark of honour, borne on the escutcheon or a canton. — 4. In mod. name as *Augment*, 3. — *By augmentation*, a phrase formerly used in the army promotion lists to signify that an officer's appointment had been conferred by the creation of a new patent, not by the purchase of an old one. — *Augmentation court*, in England, a court erected by St. Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. — *Process of augmentation*, in Scotland, a process in the lord court raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend. — *STX* Increase, enlargement, no-cession, addition.

Augmentative (ə-ŏment-a-tiv) *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

Augmentative (ə-ŏment-a-tiv) *n.* A word formed to express greatness, opposed to a diminutive.

Augmentatively (ə-ŏment-a-tiv-ly) *adv.* In a manner to augment.

Augmenter (ə-ŏment-er) *n.* One who or that which augments.

Augur (ə-ŏ) *n.* An augur. *Holland.*

Augur (ə-ŏ) *n.* Same as *Augur*. *Shak.*

Augur (ə-ŏ) *n.* [L. *augur*, derived by Pott

Compare an *Augur*. — From a Roman deity.

from *augr*, a bird, and root of *gust*, to taste.] 1. Among the ancient Romans a functionary

Aunt Sally (Ant-sally), *n.* A favourite game at race-courses and fairs, played by erecting a wooden head on a pole, and putting in the mouth or nose a clay pipe, which the players endeavour to smash by throwing short bludgeons at it; the head so used.

Aur (ar), *n.* [See **AR**.] A scar; as, pock-*aur*, marks left by the small-pox. [Scotch.]

Aura (a'ra), *n.* [L. *aurs*, a breeze, a breath of air, the air.] 1. *Lit.* a breeze or gentle current of air, but generally used for a stream of fine particles flowing from a body, as an effluvia, aroma, or odour; an exhalation. 2. A peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air — *Epileptic aura* (*aurs epileptica*), a sensation as of a current of air, rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy. — *Hysteria aura*, a similar sensation preceding an attack of hysteria. — *Electric aura*, a term applied to a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it. Called also *Electric atmosphere*.

Aural (a'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to an *aur*.

Aural (a'ral), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Relating to the ear; as, the *aural* office; *aural* surgery.

Aurantiacum (a-ran'ti-ak'-um), *n. pl.* [New L. *aurantium* *pennum*, an orange, from L. *aurum*, gold. See **ORANGE**.] The orange tribe, a nat. order of plants, or according to others a tribe of the nat. order Rutaceae. They are polypetalous dicotyledons, with dark-green jointed leaves, containing a fragrant essential oil in transparent dots, and a superior pulpy fruit, the rind of which is also filled with essential oil. The species are originally natives of India, and are unknown in a wild state in America. The order comprises the orange, lemon, lime, citron, bergamot, and shaddock or forbidden fruit. Their flowers are usually odoriferous, and their fruits subacid.

Aurate (a'rat), *n.* [L. *auratus*, pp. of *aur*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold. See **AURUM**.] 1. A combination of auric acid with a base, as, *aurate* of potash. — 2. A kind of pear.

Aurated (a'rat-ed), *a.* 1. Resembling gold, golden-coloured; gilded. [Rare.] — 2. In chem. combined with gold.

Aurated (a'rat-ed), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Eared, having ears like the scallop-shell.

Aureate (a'rat-ed), *a.* [L. *auratus*, from *aurum*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] Golden; gilded. [Scotch.] [Southey.]

Aurelia (a-ré-li-a), *n.* [From L. *aurum*, gold, from its colour.] 1. In zool. the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a lepidopterous insect. See **CHRYSALE**. — 2. A genus of Acalephæ, or medusiform Hydrozoa, which passes through several changes of form in its development. Hence 3. Sometimes applied to the adult state of any Medusa.

Aurelian (a-ré-li-an), *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia, as, the *aurelian* form of an insect.

Aurelian (a-ré-li-an), *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

Aureole, **Aureole** (a-ré-ô-la, a-ré-ô-la), *n.* [Fr. *aureole*, from L. *aurculus*, dim. of *aurum*,

person, as Christ, a saint, a martyr, and the like, and intended to represent a luminous cloud or haze supposed to emanate from him. If the figure is represented in an erect position the aureole is oval, if sitting, it is general more nearly approaches a circular figure. When it symbolizes Christ a cross is inclosed in the aureole. — *Aureole*, *Glory*, and *Nimbus* are in popular usage frequently confounded, though technically they have quite distinct uses. See **GLORY**, **NIMBUS**. — 2. Anything resembling an aureole; specifically, (a) in *astron.* the ring of light seen round the moon in total eclipses of the sun. (b) In *meteor* a kind of halo surrounding a shadow cast upon a cloud or fog-bank or dew-covered grass, often observed by aeronauts on the upper surface of clouds. Also called a *Glory*.

Aurio (a'rik), *a.* [From L. *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold. — *Auricide*, a saturated combination of gold and oxygen (Au₂O₃).

Aurichalcite (a-ri-kal'-it), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. *chalkos*, copper or bronze.] A mineral occurring in transparent verdigris-green, needle-shaped crystals, which when reduced yield a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc.

Auricle (a'ri-kl), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. — 2. One of two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two cavities called ventricles, and resembling in shape the auricle or external ear. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles. See **HEART**. — 3. An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

Auricled (a'ri-kl-ed), *a.* Having ears or auricles, having appendages resembling ears. In bot. applied to leaves when they are furnished with a pair of leaflets, generally distinct, but sometimes joined with them.

Auricula (a-rik'-u-la), *n.* [L., the external ear, the ear, dim. of *auris*, an ear. See

cular manner; specifically, in a secret manner, by way of whisper, by words addressed to the ear.

They will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. Dr. H. Mart.

Auriculate, **Auriculated** (a-rik'-u-lat, a-rik'-u-lat-ed), *a.* 1. Shaped like the ear. — 2. Having ears or some kind of appendages resembling ears; eared. In bot. said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base.

Auriferous (a-ri-fér-us), *a.* [L. *aurifer*; from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold, as, *auriferous* quartz, *auriferous* strata.

Mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burning stream *auriferous* flows. Thomson.

Auriflamma, **Auriflammæ** (a-ri-flam'-a, a-ri-flam'), *n.* The national golden banner of France. See **ORIFLAMME**.

Auriform (a-ri-form), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped, having the form of the human ear; in the shape of an ear; as, an *auriform* shell.

Auriga (a-ri-ga), *n.* [L. a driver, a charioteer — *auris*, a bridle, and *ago*, to drive.] 1. In *astron.* the Waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of sixty-eight stars, including Capella of the first magnitude. 2. In *med.* (a) the fourth lobe of the liver. (b) A bandage for the side.

Aurigal (a-ri-gal), *a.* [See **AURIGA**.] Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [Rare.]

Aurigation (a-ri-ga'-shon), *n.* [L. *aurigatio*, from *aurigo*, to be a charioteer. See **AURIGA**.] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages. [Bailey.]

Aurigraphy (a-ri-gra'-fi), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. *graphe*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in golden characters.

Aurilave (a-ri-lav), *n.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *lavo*, to wash.] An ear-brush. E. H. Knight.

Auriphrigiate (a-ri-frí-gí-at), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *phrygiar*, to adorn with Phrygian needle-work.] Embroidered with gold. 'Nor wore he mitre here, precious or *auriphrigiate*.' Southey. [Rare.]

Auripigmentum (a-ri-pig-men'-tum), See **ORPIMENT**.

Auriscalp (a-ri-skálp), *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.] An instrument to clean the ears, used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

Auriscopes (a-ri-skóp), *n.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and Gr. *scope*, to view.] An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian tube. E. H. Knight.

Aurist (a'rist), *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, *aurists*, dentists. Sir G. C. Lewis.

Aurited (a'rit-ed), *a.* [L. *auritus*, from *auris*, the ear.] In bot. and zool. eared, auriculate, having lobes or appendages like an ear. **Aurocephalous** (a-ró-sef'-al-us), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *kephala*, the head.] In zool. characterized by a gold-coloured head. **Aurochs** (a'roks), *n.* [G. *urochs*, *urochs*, the urochs — O. H. G. *ur*, a wild bull (Latin form *urus*), and *ochs*, O. *ochs*, an ox.] A species of wild bull or buffalo, the *bonasus* of Aristotle, *urus* of Cæsar, *bison* of Pliny, the European bison, *Bos* or *Bonassus* *Bison*.

Auricula (*Primula Auricula*).

EAR 1. In bot. a garden flower derived from the yellow *Primula Auricula*, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's ear from the shape of its leaves. It has for centuries been an object of cultivation by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of beautiful varieties. — 2. In zool. a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating gasteropodous molluscs, whose organs of respiration are formed for breathing air.

Auricular (a-rik'-u-lar), *a.* [From L. *auricula*, the ear. See **AURICULA**.] 1. Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing, as, the *auricular* nerves. — 2. Confined to one's ear, especially privately confined to the ear of a priest, as, *auricular* confession. 3. Recognised by the ear; known or obtained by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence.

You shall by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. Shaks.

4. Communicated or known by report. 'Auricular traditions and feigned testimonies.' Bacon. — 5. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. — *Auricular feathers*, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear in birds. — *Auricular finger*, the little finger from its being most easily introduced into the ear. — *Auricular tube*, a speaking tube, either portable for the use of deaf persons, or carried between different parts of a building for the conveyance of messages.

Auricular (a-rik'-u-lér), *n.* In ornith. a name applied collectively to the *auricular* feathers (which see, under the adjective.)

Auricularly (a-rik'-u-lér-ly), *adv.* In an *auri-*

Aureole.

golden, from *aurum*, gold.] 1. In painting, an illumination surrounding a holy



Aurochs (*Bos urus*).

of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant, roaming in herds over many parts of the continent of Europe, preferring especially the neighbourhood of large forests. The spread of population has reduced its numbers, and were it not for the protection afforded by the Emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania it would soon be extinct.

Aurocyanide (a-rō-si-an-id), *n.* [L. *aureum*, gold, and *K. cyanide*.] In chem. a compound formed of the cyanide of gold and a basic oxide.

Aurora (a-rō-ra), *n.* [L., the goddess of morning, the dawn, for an older form *aurora*; allied to Gr. *aurion*, the morning, *ada*, the dawn; Skr. *urashat*, dawn, which is from root *ur*, to burn, seen also in L. *uro*, *ursum*, to burn, *aurum*, gold.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight. — 2. The goddess of the morning, or dawn deified. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew. 3. The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights): in this sense the word has the plural form *auroras*. — *Aurora borealis*, that is boreal or northern aurora, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. It usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching from the north towards the west and east, so as to form an arc, with its ends on the horizon. Sometimes it appears in detached places, at other times it almost covers the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion they are called in many places 'the merry dancers.' They assume many shapes and

Auretellurite (a-rō-tellū-rī-tī), *n.* [L. *aureum*, gold, and *K. tellurite*.] An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver.

Aureus (a-rō-us), *a.* [L. *aureum*, gold.] In chem. applied to an oxide of gold (Au_2O_3) containing two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxide. See **AURIC**.

Aurum (a-rūm), *n.* [L. gold. The root is probably the same as that in *aurora* (which see).] Gold. — *Aurum fulminans*, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia, fulminating gold. This precipitate is of a brown yellow or orange colour, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonates with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate ($Au(NH_4O)_2 NH_4$). — *Aurum moscovitum* or *aurum moscovitum*, moscovite gold, a yellow gold-like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc.

Auscult (a-s-kult'), *v.t.* [L. *ausculto*, for *ausculto*, to listen, from *auris*, older *ausis*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] To listen, to give ear; specifically, in *patet* to listen to the sounds of the action of the lungs or heart, or to those given out by the chest or abdomen on percussion.

Auscultation (a-s-kult-tā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of listening or overhearing.

You shall hear what deserves attentive auscultation. *Pr. Hicks.*

2. In med. a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the lungs, by observing the sound either through the ear to its (the ear to its) tation, or by at the part and its auscultation). 3. Auscultation may be advantage in all cases are produced, but are the auscultation of respiration, the auscultation of the voice; auscultation of the cough, auscultation of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; auscultation of the actions of the heart, obstetric auscultation. The parts when struck also give different sounds in health and disease. See **PERCUSSION**, **FLEXION**.

Auscultator (a-s-kult-tā-tor), *n.* One who practices auscultation.

Auscultatory (a-s-kult-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to auscultation.

Auslaut (a-us-lout), *n.* [G., from prefix *aus*, denoting completion or termination, and *laut*, sound.] In *patet* the final sound of a word.

Auspex (a-s'pek), *n.* [L., a contr. of *avispex*, from *avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to view.] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, &c., of birds; a diviner in general, an augur.

Auspical (a-s'pī-kal), *a.* Auspicious; pertaining to omens or auspices. [Rare.]

Auspicate (a-s'pī-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *auspicatus*, ppr. *auspicant*. [L. *auspicator*, to take the auspices. See **AUSPEX**.] 1. To initiate with pomp or ceremony; to inaugurate—a sense borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business. 'To auspicate . . . the concern and set it agoging with a lustre.' *Leach*.

They auspicate all their proceedings. *Shaks.*

2. To be an augur of; to foreshow. 'A comet that did auspiciously lasting glory to Augustus state.' *R. Jonson*.

Auspicious (a-s'pī-shūs), *a.* Auspicious. *Herriot*.

Auspiciously (a-s'pī-shūs-ly), *a.* Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

Auspice (a-s'pī-s), *n.* [L. *auspicius*, from *auspex* (which see).] 1. An augur from birds, an omen or sign in general, as, to take the auspices, an auspice of good fortune. — 2. Protection, favour shown, influence.

Great father Mart, and greater Jove, By whose high auspice Rome hath stood so long. *R. Jonson*.

3. The good fortune that follows a person; favourable influence arising from the presence of some person: now always in the plural; as, under his auspices the war was soon brought to a successful termination.

Auspicial (a-s'pī-shāl), *a.* Relating to auspices or omens, an auspicial rite. [Rare.]

Auspiciously (a-s'pī-shūs-ly), *a.* [See **AUSPICE**.] 1. Having omens of success, or favourable appearances. 'Happy and auspicious be-

giming.' *Sp. Spent*. — 2. Prosperous; fortunate, applied to persons.

Auspiciously (a-s'pī-shūs-ly), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favourable omens; happily, prosperously; favourably; propitiously.

I looked for rain, and increase of harvest. *Meant me prosperously.* *7. Middleton*.

Auspiciousness (a-s'pī-shūs-ness), *n.* The state of being auspicious, a state of fair promise; prosperity.

Auster (a-s'tar), *n.* [L. *auster*, a dry south wind.] The south wind. 'Drimly Auster.' *Thomson*.

Austere (a-s'tēr), *a.* [L. *austerus*, Gr. *auster*, harsh, from *aus*, hard, to dry. The same root is seen in *K. aere*.] 1. Severe; harsh, rigid, rigorous; stern: applied to persons and things; as, an austere master, an austere look.

But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the austere morality, and the fact of God which pervaded all ranks. *Macaulay*.

2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste: applied to things, as, austere fruit or wine. 'Blossoms austere.' *Copier*. — 3. In the fine arts, a term applied to a rigid rendering of what the artist conceives to be unadorned truthfulness; severely and scrupulously truthful.

Austerly (a-s'tār-ly), *adv.* In an austere manner; severely, rigidly; harshly. 'Whatever hypocrites austerly talk of purity.' *Milton*.

Austere (a-s'tār-ness), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being austere: (a) severity in manners, harshness, austerity. 'The austere of my life.' *Shaks*. (b) Roughness in taste.

Austerity (a-s'tēr-ty), *n.* [L. *austeritas*. See **AUSTERE**.] Severity of manners or life; rigour; strictness, harsh discipline. 'Rigid looks of chaste austerity.' *Milton*. 'The hypocrisy and austerity of the Pharisees of the Commonwealth.' *Macaulay*.

Celestine would not pass the holy season in pomp and secular business. He had determined to mortify himself in all his outward attitudes and austere. *Milton*.

Austin (a-s'tin), *a.* [Contr. for *Augustine*.] Appellative of certain monastic fraternities, especially certain canons and friars of the order of St. Augustine, as, *Austin friars*. See **AUSTIN**.

Austral (a-s'tral), *a.* [L. *australis*, from *aus*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south, as, *austral lands*; *austral signs*. — *Austral pole*, in about the pole of the magnet, needle which seeks the north dissimilar magnetism to itself opposed to *boreal pole*, or that which points to the south. — *Austral sign*, the six last signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasian (a-s'tral-ā-shi-an), *a.* [From *Australia*, compounded of *Australia* (see **AUSTRA**) and *Asia*.] Relating to Australia.

Australian (a-s'tral-ā-shi-an), *n.* A native of Australia.

Australian (a-s'tral-ā-shi-an), *a.* [From *Australia*, from L. *australis*, southern.] Pertaining to Australia.

Australian (a-s'tral-ā-shi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Australoid (a-s'tral-ō-īd), *n.* In *ethn.* the term denoting one of the five groups into which Professor Huxley classifies man, comprising the indigenous non-Aryan inhabitants of central and southern India, the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, and the modern Fellahs. See **MAN**.

Australoid (a-s'tral-ō-īd), *n.* In *ethn.* an individual of the Australoid group.

Australism (a-s'tral-iz-əm), *v.t.* To tend southwardly, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet.

These (magnets) do experimentally at one extreme, and australism at the other. *See 7. Brown*.

Austrian (a-s'tri-an), *a.* [From *Austria*, a latinized name corresponding to *Oesterreich*, the G. name of Austria, meaning literally eastern rich or kingdom, so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne.] Pertaining to Austria.

Austrian (a-s'tri-an), *n.* A native of Austria.

Aurora Borealis

a variety of colours, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood colour; and in the northern latitudes serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights. The appearance of the aurora borealis so exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity that there is every reason to believe that their causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarefied air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the aurora, and hence it is highly probable that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere. The influence of the aurora upon the magnetic needle is now considered as an ascertained fact, and the connection between it and magnetism is further evident from the fact that the beams or coruscations issuing from a point in the horizon west of north are frequently observed to run in the magnetic meridian. At the same time, a luminous arch is occasionally seen stretching across the heavens, and crossing the magnetic meridian at right angles. The aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as resembling the rustling of pieces of silk against each other, or the sound of wind against the flame of a candle. — *Aurora australis*, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, quite a similar phenomenon to that of the north. — *Aurora polaris*, polar aurora, the aurora of either the northern or the southern hemisphere.

Auroral (a-rō-rāl), *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling Aurora or the dawn, belonging to or resembling the polar lights, roseate; rosy. 'Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush.' *Longfellow*. 2. In *prof.* appellation of the second of Professor H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the Palaeozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to a certain extent with our middle Cambrian.

Austrinet (a's'trin), *n.* [*L. austrinus*, from *austr*, south.] South; southerly; southern. *Bayley*.

Anstromancy (a's'trō-man-ī), *n.* [From *L. austr*, the south wind, and *Gr. manteia*, divination.] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.

Autarchy (a'tār-ki), *n.* [*Gr. autarchia*—*autos*, self, and *archē*, government.] Absolute power; autocracy.

A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge. *Milton*.

Auter, *n.* Altar. *Chaucer*.

Auter droit (a-tr-drwa), *n.* In law French, another's right.

Auterfoits (a-tr-fwa), *a.* [Norm., same as *Fr. autrefois*, at another time.] A law French term introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offence.—*Auterfoits acquit*, the plea of a former acquittal.—*Auterfoits attain*, the plea of former attain.—*Auterfoits convict*, the plea of former conviction. The pleas of *auterfoits attain* and *auterfoits convict* were abolished by 7 and 8 Geo. IV.

Auter-vie (a-tr-vē), *n.* In law French, another's life.—*Tenant pour auter-vie*, one who holds an estate by the life of another.

Authentic (a-then'tik), *a.* [*L. authenticus* = *Gr. authentikos*, original, genuine, from *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand, the real author.] 1. Having authority; as, (a) genuine; being what it purports to be; valid; capable of being relied on; authoritative: opposed to *fictitious* or *counterfeit*, or to *unauthorized*; as, an authentic report or register. 'Jove's authentic fire.' *Milton*.

It were extreme partiality and injustice, the fatal denial and overthrow of herself (justice) to put her own authentic sword into the hand of an unjust and wicked man. *Milton*.

Specifically, in law, vested with all due formalities; executed by the proper authorities and legally attested; as, an authentic deed. (b) Of persons (authors of books), reliable; trustworthy. 'Origen, a most authentic author in this point.' *Brevint*. (c) Having authority in a more general sense; of high rank or standing as an author.

Men ought to fly all pedanticisms, and not rashly to use all words that are met with in every English writer, whether authentic or not. *E. Phillips*.

2. In music, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic; in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.—*Authentic melodies*, those which have their principal notes between the key-note and its octave, in distinction from *plagal melodies*, which have their principal notes in the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic moods or tones*, the four moods introduced by St. Ambrose, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave above the key-note, in distinction from the *plagal moods or tones* introduced by Gregory the Great, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic cadences*, the same as *perfect cadences*. See under *PERFECT*.—*Authentic, Genuine*. When applied to a written document or a book the former indicates that it is reliable as narrating real facts; the latter that we have it as it left its author's hands; as, an authentic history, a genuine text. *Authentic* is thus equivalent to trustworthy, reliable; *genuine* to unadulterated.

A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears; . . . an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*. *Bp. Watson*.

Authentic (a-then'tik), *n.* An authentic or genuine document. 'Authentics and transcripts.' *Fuller*.

Authentic (a-then'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Authentic*, but less common.

His testimony will be *authentic*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Authentically (a-then'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority. 'Not yet authentically decided.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Authenticness (a-then'tik-al-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic or trustworthy; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

They did not at all rely on the *authenticness* thereof. *Barrow*.

2. The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be; genuineness.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, decanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticness* of the several pieces. *Addison*.

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent, *authenticity* having superseded it in the former use and *genuineness* in the latter.]

Authenticate (a-then'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authenticated*; ppr. *authenticating*.

1. To render authentic; to give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke*.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as genuine.

I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince. *Sir R. Walpole*.

Authenticate (a-then'ti-kāt), *a.* Authenticated. *Earl of Monmouth*.

Authentication (a-then'ti-kā'shon), *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

Authenticity (a-then'ti-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic or true; the quality of being established by authority for truth and correctness; as, the *authenticity* of Scriptures.

We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes. *Milman*.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine; original. [Accurate writers now employ the word only in the former usage. See *AUTHENTIC, GENUINENESS*.]

Authenticly (a-then'tik-ly), *adv.* Authentically. [Rare.]

Authenticness (a-then'tik-ness), *n.* Authenticity. 'The *authenticness* of that decree.' *Hammond*. [Rare.]

Authentics (a-then'tiks), *n.* In civil law, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author: so called because the novels were translated entire to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian.

Author (a'thor), *n.* [*L. auctor*, improperly written also *autor*, *author*, from *augere*, to increase, to produce. See *AUCTION*.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom it owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause; applied to persons; as, God is the author of the universe. 'The law, the author . . . whereof is God.' *Hooker*.

Thus King Latinus in the third degree Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden*.

2. Cause; applied to things. [Rare.]

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shak.*

3. The original composer of a literary work, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, or editor.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not. *Dryden*.

Most *authors* steal their works or buy; Garth did not write his own *Dispensary*. *Pope*.

4. In Scots law, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise, especially one from whom title is derived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

Author (a'thor), *v.t.* 1. To occasion; to effect. 'Execrable slaughter! what hand hath *authored* it?' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To tell or declare. 'More of him I dare not *author*.' *Massey*. [Rare.]

Authores (a'thor-es), *n.* A female author. **Authorial** (a-thō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an author. 'The *authorial* 'we.' *Hare*. [Rare.]

Authorism (a'thor-izm), *n.* Authorship; quality of an author. [Rare.]

Authoritative (a-thō'ri-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority; exercising authority. 'Authoritative teaching.' *Barrow*.

Anselm was compelled to publish an *authoritative* edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from notes of lectures. *C. H. Pearson*.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial. 'The mock *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other.' *Swift*.

Authoritatively (a-thō'ri-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

Authoritativeness (a-thō'ri-tā-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

Authority (a-thō'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. auctoritas*, power, as of an author, producer, or legal source, warrant, evidence. See *AUTHOR*.]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act, whether original or delegated; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects and of parents over children.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not, It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shak.*

By what *authority* doest thou these things, and who gave thee this *authority*? *Mark xi. 21.*

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, and the like; credit; as, the *authority* of age or example; a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure, . . . Whence true *authority* in men. *Milton*.

3. Power in a general sense.

The corrigible *authority* of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*

4. A person or persons or a body exercising power or command; generally in the plural; as, the civil and military *authorities*.—5. The outward marks of authority; especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master. What's that? *Authority*. *Shak.*

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or course of conduct; as, (a) testimony; witness; he who or that which testifies. 'And on that high *authority* had believed.' *Milton*.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sir P. Sidney*.

(b) Weight of testimony; credibility; as, an historian of no *authority*. 'Authority of the Scriptures.' *Hooker*. (c) An author having adequate knowledge of a subject; an author that may be relied on; a standard author; also, the writings of such an author. (d) In law, a precedent, decision of a court, official declaration, opinion, or saying worthy to be taken as a precedent. (e) Justification; countenance; warrant.

Thieves for their robbery have *authority* When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

SYN. Power, sway, rule, force, ascendancy, control, influence.

Authorizable (a'thor-iz-a-bl), *a.* That may be authorized. 'A *censure authorizable*.' *Hammond*.

Authorization (a'thor-iz-a'shon), *n.* The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority. 'The *authorization* of laws.' *Molloy*.

Authorize (a'thor-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authorized*; ppr. *authorizing*. 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state. 2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage. 3. To establish by authority, or by usage or public opinion; to warrant; to sanction; as, an *authorized* idiom of language.

All virtue lies in the power of denying our own desires where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke*.

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe. *Macaulay*.

4. To warrant the truth or correctness of. [Rare.]

A woman's story at a winter's fire, *Authorized* by her grandson. *Shak.*

—To *authorize one's self*, to rely for authority. 'Authorizing himself, for the most part, on other histories.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Authorless (a'thor-less), *a.* Without an author.

Authorlet (a'thor-let), *n.* A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Authorling (a'thor-ling), *n.* A petty author. *Coleridge*.

Authorly (a'thor-li), *a.* Belonging to an author. 'He keeps his own *authorly* secrets.' *Cowper*. [Rare.]

Authorship (a'thor-ship), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being an author.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of *authorship*, we should undoubtedly see such writing in our days as would either wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation. *Shaftesbury*.

2. The source from which a work proceeds; as, a work whose *authorship* is unknown.

Autotype (a'thō-tip), *n.* A type or block containing a facsimile of an autograph. *E. H. Knight*.

Autobiographer (a-to-bi-og'ra-fer), *n.* One who writes an autobiography, that is, an account of his own life.

Autobiographical (a-to-bi-og'ra-fik-al), *a.* Pertaining to consisting of, or containing autobiography.

Autobiographically (a-to-bi-og'ra-fik-al-ly), *adv.* In an autobiographical manner.

Autobiography (a-to-bi-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Autobiographer*.

Autobiography (a-to-bi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self and *biography* (which see).] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself.

Autocarpous, **Autocarpian** (a-to-kar'pus, a-to-kar'pi-an), *a.* [Gr. *autos* self, and *karpos*, fruit;] In bot. a name given to fruits consisting of the pericarp without any organ, such as the calyx, outwardly adhering.

Autochronograph (a-to-kron'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self and *chronograph* (which see).] An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording of time.

Autochthon (a-to-khon), *a.* *pl.* **Autochthonians** (a-to-khon-ee-an), [Gr. *autochthon*, one sprung from the soil, from *autos*, self, and *chthon*, the earth;] 1 One of the primitive inhabitants of a country, a member of the race found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement, an aboriginal inhabitant. 2 That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

Autochthonal, **Autochthonous** (a-to-khon'al, a-to-khon-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to autochthonous indigenous.

Autochthonia (a-to-khon-ee-ah), *a.* Indigenes.

Autoclave (a-to-klav), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *autos* self, and *klavos*, a key;] A kind of steam-pot the lid of which is kept close and steam-tight by the steam proceeding from the contents of the pan. It is merely an application of Papin's digester to culinary purposes. See *DI* *COOKERY*.

Autocracy (a-to-kra-si), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self, and *kratos*, power;] 1 Absolute power, from *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power. 2 Absolute power of determining one's own actions independent of self-derived power, sole right of self-government. 3 A man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of autocracy and supremacy within itself, commands its own actions. French.

In the doctrine will govern, not by the external impulse or influence of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy. French.

4 Supreme, uncontrolled, or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person, the government or power of an absolute monarch.

At least from the days of Nebuchadnezzar the word of Babylon had become familiar with the assertion of them (autocracy) in their latest significance, assumed to an absolute, irrevocable autocracy. *Herodotus*.

5 In med. vital or instinctive force action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, towards the preservation of the individual, the vital principle. Written also *Autocracy*.

Autocrat (a-to-kraht), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self, and *kratos*, power;] 1 An absolute prince or governor, a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the power of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction, a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. 2 One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation. The autocrat of the breakfast table. *O. W. Malone*.

Autocrat (a-to-kraht), *n.* Same as *Autocrat*.

Autocratic, **Autocratism** (a-to-kraht'ik, a-to-kraht'is), *a.* Pertaining to autocracy, absolute holding independent and unlimited power of government.

Autocratically (a-to-kraht'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

Autocrat (a-to-kraht), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self, and *kratos*, power;] One having full or absolute power. See *Autocracy*. An autocrat, a dictator. *Jeffers*.

Autocratism (a-to-kraht'is), *n.* Pertaining to an autocrat or autocracy, supreme absolute or autocratized power. *Sp. Form.* (Rare).

Autocratism, **Autocratism** (a-to-kraht'is, a-to-kraht'is), *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute, a title sometimes given to the empress of Russia. [Rare].

Autocratship (a-to-kraht'chip), *n.* The office of an autocrat.

Auto da Fé (a-to-da-fé), *a.* *pl.* **Autos da Fé** (a-to-da-fé). [Pg. See *Auto da Fé*.] The Portuguese term equivalent to the Spanish *auto de fe* (which see).

Auto da Fé (a-to-da-fé), *a.* *pl.* **Autos da Fé** (a-to-da-fé). [Sp. *lit. act* (in the sense of decree, judgment, sentence) of faith—*auto*—*da* action, an act, *de* of, and *fé*=*f*. *idea*, faith.] 1 A judgment of the Spanish Inquisition. 2 A public solemnity formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal and their dependencies at the execution of heretics condemned to death. Amid the tolling of bells the doomed were brought out from prison, barefoot, clad in a robe painted with hideous figures (called a *cofrase*, *sp. cofrades*), with painted caps on their heads, and conducted in the midst of a procession of clergy and lay familiars of the Inquisition (many of the latter being men of the highest rank), with the flag of the institution borne before them, their wrists painted with terrible symbols, bound, and amid many other grisly accompaniments, to the church of the Dominicans, where, after a sermon on the true faith, they were delivered over to the secular power by which they were shortly brought to the place of execution and burned to death. The king, or the highest official of the neighbourhood, generally lent the authority of his presence to the solemnity. The last *auto da fé* took place in the middle of the last century—*a* common of the Inquisition.

Autodynamic (a-to-din'am'ik), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *dynamics*, powerful.] A word used in the name of a kind of machine called *autodynamic elevator*, that is, a machine for raising water in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height above the source. *See* *DI* *WATER*.

Autogenial (a-to-je-ni'al), *a.* [See *Autogenesis*.] Self-generated, autogenous. *Waterhouse*.

Autogenous (a-to-je-ni-us), *a.* Same as *Autogenous*.

Autogenesis (a-to-je-ni-us), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *genesis*, to generate;] Self-produced, self-generated, produced independently, especially, in some developed from an independent centre, as of constitution.

The generation and growth of the organism are autogenous, while other organisms are autogenous. *Quinn*.

—*Autogenous* or *autogenous* coloring, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance.

Autograph (a-to-graf), *n.* [Gr. *autos* self, and *grapho*, writing;] 1 A person's own handwriting, an original manuscript or signature. 2 A machine which writes of itself, an autographic pen.

Autograph (a-to-graf), *n.* Written by one's self in one's own handwriting.

It appears from the autograph letters of the subject, General de la Fayette, that he found a quite impossible to obtain funds of paying the troops even for the next month. *Sp. Reviewer*.

Autographal (a-to-graf'al), *a.* Autographic. *Boissac*.

Autographic, **Autographism** (a-to-graf'ik, a-to-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1 Pertaining or relating to an autograph or one's own handwriting, an autographic authority, autographic evidence. 2 Relating to or used in the process of autography, an autographic ink, autographic paper. 3 Self-recording on an autographic telegraph, an instrument for transmitting a telegraphic dispatch written in insulating ink upon a metallic paper and reproducing it with absolute exactness on another prepared paper. The instrument may be used for transmitting portraits.

Autography (a-to-graf'i), *n.* 1 That branch of the science of diplomacy which treats of autographs. 2 A person's own handwriting. *See* *Autograph*. 3 A person to lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automatal (a-tom-a-tal), *a.* Same as *Automat*. (Rare).

Automata (a-to-ma-tha), *n.* [Gr. *automata*, *autos*, self, and *matheo*, make, to learn;] One who is self-taught. (Rare).

Automatism, **Automatism** (a-to-ma-this, a-to-ma-this), *n.* [See *Automatism*.] 1 Belonging to an automaton; having the power of self-motion, self-acting, an automata machinery. 2 Conducted or carried on by self-acting machinery.

It is in our modern cities and the cities that automata operations are designed to meet advantage. *Mac*.

3 Not voluntary, not depending on the will, instinctive applied to animal actions.

Let me briefly review some of our other automata actions. In the act of breathing, which properly begins at the back of the throat, the tongue lays hold of the food and carries it down into the stomach. We are quite unconscious of its passage thither unless we have taken a larger drink or something better or colder than ordinary. This is an instance of purely automatic action. *Dr. Carpenter*.

—*Automatic theory*, *name* and *definition*.

Automatism (a-tom-a-tis), *n.* 1 Automatic action.

In considering the body as the instrument of the mind I shall show you, first, the large system of automaticity in the human body. *Dr. Carpenter*.

2 The doctrine that animals are a kind of automata, held and maintained more especially by Descartes.

Automatist (a-tom-a-tist), *n.* 1 One who makes automata. 2 One who believes in automatism.

Automaton (a-tom-a-ton), *n.* *pl.* **Automata**, **Automatons** (a-tom-a-ton, a-tom-a-ton), [Gr. *automaton*, acting of one's own will, self-moving, *autos*, self, and *matheo*, to make after, to move;] 1 That which is self-moving or has the power of spontaneous movement. 2 A grand and admirable as automata to the world. *Anglo*. Specifically, 3 A self-acting machine or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulses. In this respect clocks and watches, with a vast number of machines employed in cotton, silk, and other factories, may be denominated automata, but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the purposely created power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, &c.

Is not an automaton? Well, of course, there is a self-moving being, and in that sense he is an automaton. But the word automaton as we use it, has a different significance. It means a structure which moves by a mechanism, and which can only move in a certain way. *Dr. Carpenter*.

—*Automaton*, *indeed*, a machine for weighing phantoms and coin, and carrying the pieces automatically according to their weight, as full light, or heavy.

Automatons (a-tom-a-ton), *n.* Automata.

Clocks or automata organs observe no distinction of time, have no sensation in seconds, minutes, or hours. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Automatize, **Automatize** (a-tom-a-tize, a-tom-a-tize), *v.* [Gr. *automaton*, a machine;] A name sometimes given to phantoms, from the fact that it contains a large proportion of oxide of zinc, though it has no resemblance to zinc. *See* *CHEMISTRY*.

Automorphism (a-to-mor'fiz), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *morphe*, form;] Framed or enclosed after the pattern or form of one's self.

The conception which one frames of another's mind is inevitably more or less after the pattern of his own mind; to automorphize, and in proportion to the extent of which he has in frame a conception derived from his own, his automorphic interpretation is likely to be wide of the truth. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Automonian (a-to-mo-ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to automony.

Automonic (a-to-mo-ni), *n.* Relating to automony having the power of self-government, autonomic.

Autonomous (a-to-mo-ni), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *nomos*, law;] Independent in government, having the right of self-government. *See* *Autonomy*.

Autonomy (a-tu-mo-ni), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *nomos*, law;] 1 The power or right of self-government, whether in a province or city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.

There was nothing in the treaty of *Adrianople* that really interfered with the autonomy of the Christians. *Latham*.

2 In the philosophy of Kant, the sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals.

Autophag (a-to-fag), *n.* *pl.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *phago*, to eat;] Birds which have the habit of eating their own flesh as soon as

a statement itself independent of external evidence or corroboration. [Rare.]

Autoplasty (a'to-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *plasis*, to form.] In *surg.* a term for an operation by which lesions, accompanied with loss of substance, are repaired by means of healthy parts taken from their neighbourhood and made to supply the deficiency.

Autopsia (a-top'si-a), *n.* [Gr., from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation.

It is no small undertaking for a man . . . to begin a natural history from his own *autopsia*.

Gilbert White.

Autopsia, Autopsical (a-top'sik, a-top'alk-al), *a.* Same as *Autopsia*. [Rare.]

Autopsy (a-top'si), *n.* (See *AUTOPSIA*.) 1. Personal observation; ocular view. 'Autopsy convinces us that it hath this use.'

Ray. — 2. In *med.* post-mortem examination; inspection of the body after death to discover the cause and seat of the disease of which the person died. 'The autopsy revealed nothing.' Latham.

Autoptic, Autoptical (a-top'tik, a-top'tik-al), *a.* Seen with one's own eyes; relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation; as, *autoptic evidence*. 'Evincing by *autoptical* experience.' Evelyn.

Autoptically (a-top'tik-al-ly), *adv.* By means of ocular view or one's own observation.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it.

Glanville.

Autot (a'tor), *n.* [See *AUTHOR*.] A first beginner or cause; an *AUTHOR*.

The serpent *autot* was, Eve did proceed; Adam not *autot*, suctor was indeed. *Piscers*.

Autoschediastical (a'to-skē-di-as-tik-al), *a.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, and *skēdiastēs*, off-hand, hastily.] Slight; hasty; not fully considered. Dean Martin. [Rare.]

Autostari (a'to-si-tā-ri), *n. pl.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *stōs*, nourishment.] An order of double monsters, in which two equally developed individuals are joined, as by the umbilicus. The Siamese twins are a well-known example.

Autothelism (a-to-thē-lizm), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine of the self-existence of God. [Rare.]

Autotype (a'to-tip), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, and *typos*, a stamp.] 1. A photographic process resembling heliotype (which see). — 2. A picture produced by the process.

Autotypography (a'to-ti-pog-ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and *E. typography*.] A process resembling nature-printing, by which drawings are impressed on a metal plate, from which copies may be taken for printing.

Autumn (a'tum), *n.* [L. *autumnus*, contracted from *autumnus*, the season of increase, from *augo*, *autum*, to increase.] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, when the sun enters Libra, 23d September, and ends at the winter solstice, 21st December, when the sun enters Capricorn; but in popular language autumn is generally regarded as comprising August, September, and October. 'Used figuratively to denote a period of abatement or decline.'

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favour.

Fowler.

Autumnal (a-tum'nal), *a.* 1. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal fruits*. — 2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year; hence, past the middle stage of life. 'An *autumnal* matron.' Hawthorne. — *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 23d of September. See *EQUINOX*. — *Autumnal signs*, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn.

Autumnal (a-tum'nal), *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

Autumnity (a-tum-ni-ti), *n.* The season of autumn. 'Draughts of sweet *autumnity*.' Bp. Hall. [Rare.]

Autary (a'ter-i), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *ergon*, a work.] Work with one's own hands. [Rare.]

Auxesis (aks-e'sis), *n.* [Gr. *auxesis*, increase.] In *met.* a figure by which anything is magnified too much; the use of a more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word.

Auxetic (aks-e'tik), *a.* Pertaining to *auxesis*; amplifying; increasing. 'The *auxetic* power of the preposition.' Dr. Hutchinson.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-er), *n.* An auxiliary.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-er), *a.* Same as *Auxiliary*.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-ar-ly), *adv.* By means of aid or help. Coleridge.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid, from *augere*, to increase, whence also *auction*, *augment*, *autumn*, &c.] Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence, or use; as, *auxiliary troops*. — *Auxiliary quantity*, in *math.* a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry. — *Auxiliary scales*, in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each. — *Auxiliary verb*, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. See the noun.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-a-ri), *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; specifically (*pl.*), foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. — 2. In *gram.* a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*, in English. — 3. In *math.* an auxiliary quantity. See under the adjective.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-a-to-ri), *n.* Help; aid.

There were no such *auxiliary* within the walls.

Dr. R. Watson.

Auxiliary (ag-sil'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Helping; aiding. 'Masses both *auxiliary* and expiatory.' Sir E. Sandys.

Auxometer (aks-om'e't-er), *n.* [Gr. *auxo*, to increase, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the magnifying powers of an optical apparatus.

Av (a-v), *adv.* Of all; at all. [Scotch.]

AVA (a'v), *n.* The native name of a South Sea Island fermented drink, made from the seeds of the *Macropiper methysticum*. See *MACROPIPER*.

Avadavat (a-vā-dā'vat), *n.* An East Indian bird, much kept by the natives in cages on account of its pretty plumage.

Avail (a-vāl), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *valer*, *valoir*, to be worth, from L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth, with prefix *a* for L. *ad*.] 1. To be for the advantage of; to assist or profit; to effect the object of; as, what will *avail* us against numbers? 'Yet all this *avail*eth me nothing.' Est. v. 13. — To *avail one's self* of, to turn to one's profit or advantage; to take advantage of; as, let him *avail himself* of his license.

Then shall they seek to *avail themselves* of names, places and titles.

Millon.

— To *avail one's self* by, to *avail* one's self of.

And my peculiar trick persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself* by their folly.

Sanford.

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist; said of things.

Meantime he voyaged to explore the will Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill.

What means might best his safe return *avail*. Pope.

3. To make aware; to convince; to persuade. [United States.]

Unless . . . somethin' turns up I am not *availed* of.

Haliburton.

The Irish member from Kilmay, and his from Kilmore, when he brags there never was a murder in either, don't expect the English to believe it, for he is *availed* they know better, but the brag pleases the patriots to home.

Haliburton.

Avail (a-vāl), *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer a purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish an object; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail*; the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient, to defeat the suit; medicines will not *avail* to check the disease.

The prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much.

Jam. v. 16.

Avail (a-vāl), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *availle*, profit, advantage. See the verb.] 1. Profit; advantage tending to promote success; benefit; efficacy: now chiefly used in such phrases as, of little *avail*; of much *avail* (in sentences of negative import; as, I doubt whether it will be of much *avail*); of no *avail*. 'The *avail* of a death-bed repentance.' Jer. Taylor. — 2. *pl.* Profits or proceeds; as, the *avails* of a sale by auction. [Rare.] — *Avail of marriage*, in law, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward vassal on his becoming marriageable. — SYN. Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

Avail (a-vāl), *v. t.* See *AVAIL*.

Availability (a-vāl'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Availableness; the state of being suitable for the accomplishment of a given purpose; capability of being used or taken advantage of.

Availability, not merit or qualifications, is the only requisite to secure a nomination.

Bartlett.

Available (a-vāl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy.

The claim to remuneration founded on the possession of food, *available* for the maintenance of labourers, is of another kind; remuneration for abstinence, not for labour.

J. S. Mill.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; valid.

Laws are *available* by consent. Hoehner.

3. Capable of being used; attainable; accessible; as, his resources were not *available* to him.

The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 50,000 can be reckoned *available*. Brougham.

Availableness (a-vāl'a-bl-ness), *n.* 1. State of being available; capability of being used; power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. 'The efficacy, or *availableness*, or suitableness of these (means) to the end.' Sir M. Hale. — 2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as, the *availableness* of a title.

Availably (a-vāl'a-bli), *adv.* In an available manner; so as to be used with efficacy; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

Availment (a-vāl'ment), *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. Bailey. [Rare.]

Avаланche (a-vā-lan-sh), *n.* [Fr. *avalanche*, from *aval*, to descend, fall. See *AVALE*.] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or falling down a precipice. Written formerly also *Avalanche*.

Around his (Mont Blanc's) waist are forests braced, The *avalanche* in his hand.

But ere it fall, that thundering ball Must pause at my command. Byron.

Avale (a-vāl), *v. t.* [Fr. *aval*, to descend, to let down, to swallow, L. L. *avalare*, *avalare* — L. *ad*, to, and *valis*, a valley; comp. amount, that is, L. *ad montem*, to the hill.] 1. To let down; to lower, as a sail; to cause to descend. 'Hath his sail *availed*?' Gower. 'Exalted Phœbus' gan *avale* his weary wain.'

Spenser. — 2. To make low or object; to depress.

Avale (a-vāl), *v. i.* To fall, as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount.

They . . . from their sweaty courses did *avale*.

Spenser.

Avance, *v. t. or i.* To advance; to profit. Chaucer.

Avant (a-vānt), *n.* [Abbrev. for *avant-guard* (which see).] The front of an army; the van.

Avantage, *n.* [O. Fr.] Advantage; convenience; profit. — To *don his avantage*, to suit his convenience. Chaucer.

Avant-courier (a-vānt-kū-ri-er), *n.* [Fr. — *avant*, before, and *courier*. See *AVANT-GUARD*.] A person despatched before another person or a company, to give notice of their approach.

Avant-fosse (a-vānt-fos), *n.* [Fr. — *avant*, before, in front, and *fosse*, a ditch, a fosse.] In *fort.* the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis.

Avant-guard (a-vānt-gārd), *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, compounded of *avant*, before (from L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before), and *garde*, guard. See *VANGUARD*.] The van or advanced body of an army.

Avanturine, Aventurine (a-vānt'ū-rin, a-vent'ū-rin), *n.* [Fr. *aventur*, chance.] 1. A brilliant variety of glass or artificial gem made by heating pounded glass, oxide of copper, and oxide of iron. This compound was discovered accidentally (*par aventure*) by a quantity of brass filings falling into a pot of melted glass, hence the name. — 2. A variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz.

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Avare (a-vā-ri), *n.* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *avere*, to covet.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

So for a good old gentlemanly vice I think I must take up with *avarice*. Byron.

Avaricious (av-a-ri'shus), *a.* Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property; covetous. 'Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.' Shak.

Avariciously (av-a-ri'shus-ly), *adv.* In an

avaricious manner; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth; covetously.

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor avariciously endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith.*

AVARICIOUSNESS (av-a-ri'ah-us-neo), *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AVAROUS, *a.* [*L. avarus*, greedy.] Covetous. 'The eric avarous,' *Piers Plowman.*

AVAST (a-vást), *exclam.* [From *D. houd vast*, hold fast, stop, *houd* being contr. into *a* as our *have* often is.] *Naut.* the order to stop, hold, cease, or stay in any operation: sometimes used colloquially.

Avast hailing! Don't you know me, mother Parlett?

Cumberland.

—*Avast* heaving (naut.), the cry to arrest the captain when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable.

AVATAR, **AVATARA** (av-a-tár, av-a-tá'ra), *n.* [*Skt. avatára*, from *ava*, down, and *root tri*, to go, or pass beyond.] 1. A descent, or the act of descending from heaven; particularly applied to the incarnations of the Hindu deities, or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth. — 2. An incarnate form. **AVANCEMENT**, (a-vans'ment), *n.* Advancement. 'The advancement of the holy church.' *Bala.*

AVANT (a-vánt), *interj.* [*Fr. avant*, en avant, forward, march—*from L. ab ante*. See **AVANT-GUARD**.] Begone; depart: an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Avant, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shak.*

AVANT (a-vánt), *n.* Dismissal.

After this process
To give her the *avant*! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shak.*

AVANT (a-vánt), *v. i.* To advance. 'Avanting in great bravery.' *Spenser.*

AVANT, *adv.* Forward.

And with that word came Drede *avant*. *Chaucer.*

AVANT (a-vánt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Prefix *a*, and *vant* (which see).] To want; to boast. 'Let now the papists *avant* themselves.' *Cranmer.*

AVANT (a-vánt), *n.* A boast; a vaunt.

AVANTAGE, *n.* **AVANTUR**, *n.* Boasting.

AVANTUR, *v. t.* To vaunt. *Chaucer.*

AVE (ávé), *interj.* [Imper. of *L. aveo*, to be of good cheer, to be in good health: used as a form of salutation.] Hail! farewell! God bless you!

And 'Ave, Ave, Ave' said,
'Adieu, adieu' for evermore. *Tennyson.*

AVE (ávé), *n.* [See **AVE**, *interj.*] 1. An *avary*.

Nine hundred paternosters every day,
And thrice nine hundred *ave* she was wont to say. *Spenser.*

2. A salutation. 'Their loud applause and *aves* vehement.' *Shak.*

AVEL (ável), *n.* [Apparently for *agel*, from *A. Sax. egla*, eagle, beard of corn, by change of *g* into *v*, as in *E. bough*, *Dan. bog*, *E. wave*, *A. Sax. wæg*, *Icel. vágur*, *E. levin*, *A. Sax. lige*, flame, &c.] The awn or beard of barley.

AVELER (ável-ér), *n.* A machine for removing the awls or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeller. *E. H. Knight.*

AVELL (a-vel), *v. t.* [*L. avell*, to pull away.] To pull away. *Sir T. Browne.*

AVELLANE (a-vel'án), *a.* In *her*, a term applied to a cross whose quarters resemble a filbert nut (the fruit of *Corylus Avellana*), as in the annexed figure. Crosses of this form when placed on the mondes of kings or emperors are ensigns of sovereignty.



Avellane Cross.

Ave-Mary, **Ave-Maria** (á'vé-má-ri, á've-má-rá), *n.* [From the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; *L. ave*, hail. See **AVE**.] 1. An invocation to the Virgin Mary; a formula of devotion in the Roman Catholic Church, chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of *ave-maries* and paternosters. — 2. In *R. Cath. countries*, a particular time of the day, as, in Italy, about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring and the people repeat the *ave-mary*.

AVENA (a-vé'na), *n.* [*L. aena*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, and the inner glumes terminating in a long, bent, and twisted awn. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions.

Several species are natives of Britain, some being worthless weeds, others useful pasture plants, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa*, the cultivated oat. See **OAT**. **AVENACEOUS** (av-e-ná'shu), *a.* [*L. avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats.

AVENAGE (av'en-áj), *n.* [From *L. avena*, oats.] In old law, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

AVENARY (av'en-a-ri), *n.* [*L. L. avenarius*, from *L. avena*, oats.] Same as *Avener*.

AVENAUNT, *a.* [*Fr. avenant*, comely—prefix *a*, and *venir*, to come; comp. *E. comely*, becoming.] Becoming; well-looking.

Cleric browne she was, and thereto bright
Of face and body *avenaunt*. *Chaucer.*

AVENER, **AVENOR** (av'en-ér, av'en-or), *n.* [Norm. *Fr.*, from *L. avena*, oats.] In feudal law, an officer of the king's table whose duty was to provide oats.

AVENGE (a-venj'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *avenged*; ppr. *avenging*. [*O. Fr. avengier*, *vengier*, *Fr. venger*, *L. vindicare*, to avenge.] 1. To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; to deal punishment or execute vengeance for injury done to: with a person as object. 'Till Cæsar's three and thirty wounds be well *avenged*.' *Shak.*

Avenge me of mine adversary. *Luke xviii. 3.*

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton.*

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; to deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object. 'Till Cæsar's three and thirty wounds be well *avenged*.' *Shak.*

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants.

Deut. xxxii. 43.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped
From their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that
threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry
is gone. *Burke.*

3. *To take revenge on; to treat or deal with revengefully.*

Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against
the children of thy people. *Lev. xix. 18.*

—*Avenge*, *Revenge*. In modern usage *avenge* is generally restricted to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful or malicious feelings. See **REVENGE**.

AVENGE (a-venj'), *v. t.* To execute vengeance; to inflict pain or injury on a wrong-doer in return for his wrong-doing.

Only pity shy can chastise;
Hate but *avenges*. *E. B. Browning.*

AVENGE (a-venj'), *n.* Revenge. 'That *avenge* by you decreed.' *Spenser.*

AVENGEMENT (a-venj'ment), *n.* Punishment; vengeance. 'Fear signal *avengement*.' *Philips.*

AVENGEMENT (a-venj'ment), *n.* The act of avenging; vengeance; punishment; satisfaction taken. 'God's *avengement* of his reprobate at Hull.' *Milton.*

AVENGER (a-venj'ér), *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger. 'The Lord is the *avenger* of all such.' *1 Thes. iv. 6.*

AVENGERESS (a-venj'ér-es), *n.* A female avenger. 'That cruel queen *avengeress*.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

AVENOR. See **AVENER**.

AVENS (av'enz), *n.* The popular name of the plants belonging to the genus *Gum*. Common *avens*, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum*, and water-avens is *G. rivale*. Mountain-avens is a species of *Dryas*, the *D. octopetala*. **AVENTAIL**, **AVENTAYLE** (av'en-tál), *n.* [Norm. *Fr. aventaille*, *Fr. ventail*, the front of the vizor, from *L. ventus*, the wind.] The movable front of the helmet, through which the warrior breathed; a ventail (which see).

He lifted his barred *aventail*.

To hail the monk of St. Mary's aisle. *Sir W. Scott.*

AVENTINE (av'en-tin), *a.* Pertaining to *Monte Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood.

AVENTINE (av'en-tin), *n.* [From the mount in Rome.] A post of defence or safety. [Poetical.]

Into the castle's tower,

That only *Aventine* that now is left us. *Beau. & Fl.*

AVENTRE, *v. t.* [*It. aventrare*, to throw a spear.] To throw, as a spear or dart: a word peculiar to *Spenser*.

Her mortal spear
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smote. *Spenser.*

AVENTURE (a-ven'tür), *n.* [*Fr. aventure*, *adventure*, chance, accident.] In old law, a mischance causing a person's death with-

out felony, as by drowning or falling from a house.

AVENTURINE, *n.* and *a.* See **AVANTURINE**. **AVENUE** (av'e-nü), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *avénir*, to come or go to; *L. avénio*, to come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

2. An alley or walk in a garden, usually planted on each side with trees.—3. A wide street; as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York.—4. *Fig.* means of access or attainment.

There are no *avenues* to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham.*

AVÉR (a-vér), *v. t.* [*Fr. averer*; *L. L. adverbare*, to prove a thing to be true—*ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] 1. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

2. In law, to avouch or verify; to offer to verify. See **AVEMENT**.—*SYN.* To declare, assert, affirm, avouch, protest, asseverate.

AVÉR (á'vér), *n.* [*O. Fr. aver*, from *avoir*, *aver*, to have, from *L. habere*, to have; *Sc. aver*, a work-horse.] A work-beast, whether horse or ox. [Old and provincial English.]

AVÉRAGE (av'ér-áj), *n.* [There seem to be two words in English with this form. The present is to be referred to *Fr. avarie*, *It. and Sp. avaria*, *Sp. averia*, *D. avarij*, *G. havarie*, *havari*, *haverei*, *haferi*, *Dan. ha-veri*, damage sustained by goods at sea, *avérage* in the commercial sense, though its terminal syllable appears to have been borrowed from the other word treated in a succeeding article. *Avarie*, *havarie*, &c., have been sometimes derived from the Teut. *haver* or *haf*, the sea, but the term seems rather to have originated on the shores of the Mediterranean, and to be derived (as Dozy and Wedgwood think) from *Ar. awár*, *awár*, defect, flaw. Skeat thinks, however, that the *L. L. acervagium* (see **AVERAGE** below) is sufficient to explain all the meanings, signifying originally the carriage of goods by *avéria* or draught-cattle, then a charge for carriage, and lastly a contribution towards loss of things carried.] 1. In com. and maritime law, (a) a contribution falling to be made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the insurers) contribute to the loss according to their *avérage*, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Called also, and more specifically, *General Average*. (b) A loss or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor) when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost. Called more specifically *Particular Average*. (c) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, &c. Called more specifically *Petty Average*. (d) A small duty payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the *ex*pression in bills of lading, 'paying so much freight, with primage and *avérage* accustomed.'—2. A sum or quantity, intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities; a mean proportion; thus, if four persons lose respectively £2, £5, £10, and £15, the *avérage* loss by the four is £8.

Hence—3. Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium. 'The *avérage* of sensations.' *Palley*.—Upon or on an *avérage*, taking the mean of several unequal numbers or quantities; taking the mean deduced from a great number of examples.

On an *avérage* the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle.*

AVÉRAGE (av'ér-áj), *a.* 1. Exhibiting a mean proportion or mean quality; medium; not extreme; ordinary. 'An *avérage* rate . . . of interest.' *Smith*. 'Beings of the *avérage* stamp.' *J. Taylor*.—2. In com. estimated in accordance with the rules of *avérage*; as, the loss was made good by an *avérage* contribution.

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Average (av'ér-áj), v.t. pret. & pp. *averaged*; ppr. *averaging*. 1. To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a mean.—2. To result in, as a mean term; to form or to exist in, as a mean sum or quantity; as, to average £10 per week.

These spars average 30 feet in length. *Baldnap.*

3. In com. to divide among a number according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

Average† (av'ér-áj), n. [L. *averagium*, the work done for the lord by his tenants with their *avers* or work-beasts; O. Fr. *aver*, one of the cattle or work-beasts about a farm, from Fr. *avoir*, O. Fr. *aver*, L. *habere*, to have. See **AYER**.] 1. Service which a tenant owes his lord with his work-beasts, as the carriage of a certain quantity of corn, &c.—2. The stubble and grass left in cornfields after harvest. Also written *Averia*.

After the corn be ined it is meet to put . . . cattle into the *averia*. *Archæologia.*

Averagely (av'ér-áj-ly), adv. In an average or medial manner; in the mean between two extremes.

Which tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely*-situated individual in the community. *F. S. Mill.*

Average-stater, Average-taker (av'ér-áj-stát-ér, av'ér-áj-ták-ér), n. A person employed by insurers who have a claim upon a marine insurance company to prepare statements of averages preparatory to the adjustment of their claims.

Aver-cake (av'ér-kák), n. An oatmeal cake; haverbread (which see).

Aver-corn (av'ér-korn), n. In old law, a rent paid in corn, which was drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle or *avers* of the tenants.

Averdant (a-vér-dant), a. In *her*. covered with green herbage; chiefly applied to a mount in base.

Averdupois (av'ér-dú-póiz'), See **AVOIRDUPOIS**.

Averisht (av'ér-ish), n. See **AVERAGE**† 2.

Aver-land (á-ver-land), n. Land ploughed by tenants with their *avers* for a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Averment (a-vér-ment), n. 1. The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion. 'Publishing *averments* and inuendoes.' *Burke*. 2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon*.—3. In law, formerly an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleged. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advanced new matter, he *averred* it to be true; and concluded with these words—'And this he is ready to verify.' This is now termed a *verification*.

Avernian (a-vér-ni-an), a. Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy, represented by classical poets as the entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapours arose which are said to have killed the birds that attempted to fly over it.

Aver-penny (á-ver-pen-ni), n. [See **AYER**, **AVERAGE**.] In old law, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of services that he was bound to render with his *avers* or work-cattle; money paid towards the carriage of goods on the king's account.

Averrhoe (av'ér-ró-a), n. [See **AVERRHOIST**.] A genus of plants, nat. order Oxalidaceae, or the wood sorrels. It consists of two species, both of which form small trees in the East Indies. One of these, called *A. Bilimbi*, produces fruit of an extremely acid nature, the juice of which removes from-mould or other spots from linen. The leaves of *A. Carembola* are sensitive.

Averrhoism, Averrhoism (a-ver'ó-izm), n. The doctrines held by Averrhoe and his followers. See **AVERRHOIST**.

Averrhoist, Averrhoist (a-ver'ó-ist), n. One of a sect of Peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from Averrhoe, or *Averroes*, a celebrated Arabian author, born at Cordova, in Spain, in 1149. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology.

Averruncate (av-e-rung-kát), v.t. [L. *averruncare*, to avert, from *a* or *ab*, from, and *verruca*, to turn, to turn out. *Averruncator*, in the sense of eradication, *averruncator*, a garden implement, should be spelled with *b* for *v*, being derived from L. *ab*, from, *e*, out, and *runcare*, to root up.] To avert.

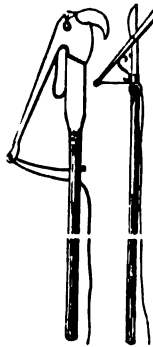
But sure some mischief will come of it Unless by providential wit Or force we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

[There seems to be no authority for the sense 'eradicate' usually given to this word.]

Averruncation (av'e-rung-kát'ahon), n. [See **AVERRUNCATE**.] 1. The act of averting. 'Averruncation of epidemical diseases by telems (charms).' *J. Robinson*, 1668.—2. Eradication; extirpation; removal.

Fear that the bishop would think himself bound . . . to issue his decree of *averruncation* to the simple decoration over-head. *De Quincy.*

Averruncator (av-e-rung-kát-or), n. A garden implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of this implement, but they all consist of two blades, similar to stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, and the other is moved by a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached.



Two forms of Averruncator.

Aversant (a-vér-sant), a. [L. *aversans*, turning away, p. of *avertor*, to turn away. See **AVERT**.] In *her*. said of a right hand when it is turned to show the back. Called also *Dorsed*.



Aversant or Dorsed.

Some men have a natural *aversion* to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others. *Fer. Taylor.*

Averse (a-vér-s), a. [L. *aversus*, turned from, pp. of *averto*. See **AVERT**.] 1. Turned away from; turned backwards; averted. 'Earth . . . with her part *averse* from the sun's beam.' *Milton*.

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave, And led the searcher backward from the cave. *Dryden.*

2. Dialling; unwilling; having repugnance. *Averse* alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

3. Unfavourable; indisposed; malign.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous harsh, Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton.*

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid. *Dryden.*

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by *to*, and not by *from*. The word itself to be sure includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word is exerted *toward* the object of dislike. Similarly the kindred terms, *dislike*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, &c., are also followed by *to*.]—*Averse*, *Reluctant*. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined*; as, *averse* to study, to active pursuits. *Reluctant*, *lit*. struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle either with others who are inciting us on, or between our own inclination and some compelling motive, as sense of duty, whether it operate as an impelling or restraining influence.—**SYN.** Hostile, disinclined, reluctant, unfavourable, indisposed, backward.

Averse† (a-vér-s), v.t. and i. To turn away; to avert. *B. Johnson.*

Aversely (a-vér-s-ly), adv. In an *averse* manner; with repugnance; unwillingly.

Averseness (a-vér-s-ness), n. The state of being *averse*; opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

Aversion (a-vér-ahon), n. [Fr. *aversion*, L. *avertio*, a turning away. See **AVERT**.] 1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred: used absolutely or with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*

Sometimes with *from*, *for*, *towards*. 'Adhesion to vice, and *aversion* from goodness.' *By. Atterbury*. 'A state for which they have so great an *aversion*.' *Addison*. 'His *aversion* towards the house of York.' *Bacon*.—2. Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Trans. Fourcroy.*

3. The cause of dislike; the object of repugnance. 'Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire.' *Pope*.—4. A turning away; a change of application. 'A figurative speech called apostrophe, which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing to another.' *Sp. Morton*.—**ANTIPATHY, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance.** See under **ANTIPATHY**.—**SYN.** Dislike, disinclination, unwillingness, indisposition, reluctance, antipathy, opposition, disgust.

Aversive† (a-vér-s-iv), a. *Averse*; turning away. 'Those strong-bent humours, which *averse* grew.' *Daniel*.

Aversively† (a-vér-s-iv-ly), adv. Backwardly. *Chapman*.

Avert (a-vért'), v.t. [L. *averto*, *avertum*, to turn away—a, from, and *verto*, to turn, whence *verse*, and a large number of other words, such as *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, *divert*, *divorce*, &c.] 1. To turn from; to turn or to cause to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object: now seldom or never with a personal object.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon*.

Through threatened lands they wild destruction throw, Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior*.

2.† To turn in any direction.

Avert your liking a more worthy way than on a wretch. *Shaks.*

Avert (a-vért'), v.i. To turn away. 'Averting from our neighbour's good.' *Thomson*. [Rare.]

Averter (a-vért-ér), n. One who turns away; that which turns away.

Averters and purgers must go together . . . to divert this rebellious humour (melancholy) and turn it another way. *Burton*.

Avertainment† (a-vér-ti-ment), n. Advertisement. *Milton*.

Aves (á-vér-s), n. pl. [L. *birds*.] The fourth class of vertebrates, consisting of animals which breathe by lungs, have warm, red blood and a double circulation; are produced from eggs; covered with feathers; have a prominent, naked, toothless bill; and four limbs, the two anterior being organized for flight, and called wings. The bones are hollow, marrowless, and receive air from the lungs. Owing to the extreme compactness and homogeneity of the entire class, conditioned mainly by their aerial mode of life, the subject of their classification has been one of the greatest difficulties of the systematic naturalist. Linnæus and Cuvier divided them into six orders, those of the latter being *Palmpedes*, *Grallæ*, *Accipitres*, *Gallinacæ*, *Passeres*, and *Scansores*. The classification generally adopted is that originally proposed by Kirby, with the addition of Huxley's order *Saurures*—namely, *Natatores* or swimmers, *Grallatores* or waders, *Cursor*es or runners, *Rasores* or scratchers, *Scansores* or climbers, *Inesores* or perchers, *Raptores* or birds of prey, and the *Saurures*, including only a single member—namely, the extinct lizard-tailed *Archæopteryx*. These divisions are founded chiefly on the beak and feet, and the families and genera, into which the several orders are divided, chiefly on the beak. The classification which approaches most nearly a strictly natural one is that of Professor Huxley, who divides the birds into the following three orders:—*Saurures*, consisting of the single member *Archæopteryx*; *Ratitæ*, comprising the running birds that cannot fly, as the ostriches, emus, and cassowaries, whose chief characteristic is that the sternum is raft-shaped, having no median ridge or keel for the attachment of the great pectoral muscles; and *Carinatae*, comprising all the living flying birds, characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel.

Avesta (a-vest'a), n. The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See **ZEND-AVESTA**.

Avestan (a-vest'an), n. and a. See **ZEND**.

Avian (á-vi-an), a. [L. *avis*, a bird.] Pertaining to the aves or birds; as, *avian* peculiarities of structure.

Aviary (á-vi-a-ri), n. [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds.

Avicennia (av-i-sen-ni-a), n. [In honour of Avicenna, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and physician.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Verbenaceae; they are small trees, with opposite evergreen leaves, which are oblong, entire, and covered beneath with a white pubescence; flowers inconspicuous, arranged in closely packed terminal bunches.

The species are often called white man-groves, and are found in the mud of tidal estuaries of most tropical regions.

Avicula (a-vik'-u-lu), n. [Dim. from *avis*, a bird.] A genus of marine conchifers or bivalves, with unequal valves, in which some naturalists include the genus *Melagrina* or pearl oyster, from which the most precious pearls are derived.

Avicularium (a-vik'-u-lu-ri-um, n. pl. *Avicularia* (a-vik'-u-lu-ri-a), (L. *avicularia*, a little bird, from *avis*, a bird.) Is used a singular appendage, being a small prehensile process, resembling a bird's beak, found in the cells of many of the Polysina.

Aviculidae (a-vik'-u-lu-dé), n. pl. [L. *avicularia*, from *avis*, a bird, Gr. *oides*, resemblance.] A family of marine bivalves, of which the genus *Avicula* is the type.

Avid (a-vid), a. [L. *avidus*. See **AVIDITY**.] Eager, greedy. 'Avid of gold, yet greedier of renown.' *Southey*.

Avidious (a-vid'-iu), a. Same as *Avid*. 'Avidious greediness.' *Swift*.

Avidiously (a-vid'-iu-li), adv. [See **AVIDITY**.] In an avid or avidious manner, eagerly; with greediness.

Nothing is more avidiously desired than in the sweet peace of God. *Hook*.

Avidity (a-vid'-i-ti), n. [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, greedy, and this from *avis*, to desire, to have appetite.] 1. Greediness, strong appetite applied to the senses. 2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire, applied to the mind.

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Hook*.

—**Eager**, earnest, earnestness, **Avidity**. See under **EAGERNESS**.

Avist (a-vi'), adv. [See **VIL**.] Enthusiastically. 'They strive *avist* one with another in variety of colours.' *Holmes*.

Avitana (a-vi'-ta-na), n. [L. *avis*, a bird, and *ta-na*.] A collective name for the birds of a district.

Aviform (a-vi'-form), a. [L. *avis*, a bird, *forma*, shape.] Bird-shaped.

Avigato. See **AVOCADO**.

Avignon-berry (a-ven-yon-be-ri), n. The fruit of *Rhamnus fraxinifolia*, so called from the city *Avignon*, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellow colour, and bitter astringent taste, and used by dyers and painters for staining yellow. These berries are also called *French Berries* and *Yellow Berries*.

Avile (a-vil'), v. t. [Fr. *avilir*. See **VILE**.] To deprecate.

Want makes us know the price of what we avile. *B. Jonson*.

Avia, n. [Fr.] Advice; consideration.

Avian, n. [Fr.] Observing; Chaucer.

Avianum, n. Same as *Avianum*.

Avise, **Avise** (a-vi'-e), n. [Fr. *avis*.] Advice; intimation. 'Coram, avise, correspondence.' *B. Jonson*.

I had yours, and besides your avise, I must thank you for the rich thoughts which your letter was so crowded. *Holmes*.

Avise, **Avise** (a-vi'-e), v. t. [Fr. *aviser*. See **AVISE**.] 1. To consider. — 2. To see, to look, to observe. 'To avise one's self, to bethink one's self.' *Spenser*. (This verb is generally used reflexively.)

Avise, **Avise** (a-vi'-e), v. t. To advise; to make aware, to inform, to counsel. 'Are you avise o' that?' *Shak*. 'Be avise and pass good humours.' *Shak*.

Avise (a-vi'-e), a. [See **VIBOR**.] Complicated, as black-and-white. [Scottish.]

Aviseful, **Aviseful** (a-vi'-fu), a. Circumspect. *Spenser*.

Avisement (a-vi'-ment), n. Advise; ment.

Avision, n. A vision. *Chaucer*.

Avise, n. Same as *Avise*, n.

Aviseandum (a-vi'-san-dum), n. In *Santa Insa*, private consideration. To make a *aviseandum* with a cause is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge.

Avise (a-vi'-e), v. t. and i. Same as *Avise*.

Avocado, **Avigato** (a-vi'-ka-dé, a-vi'-ga-tó), n. [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The alligator-pear, the fruit of *Persea gratissima*, nat. order Lauraceae, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 lb. in weight, is pear-shaped, of a brownish-green or purple colour and is highly esteemed. The pulp is firm and marrow-like, hence the fruit is sometimes known as vegetable marrow or

midshipman's butter. The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 30 feet.

Avocado or *Alligator-pear* (*Persea gratissima*).

Avocat (a-v'-ka-té), n. [Fr.] An advocate, a name given to the higher class of French lawyers.

Avocate (a-v'-ka-té), v. t. [L. *avocare*, to call away — *a*, from, and *voce*, to call. See **VOICE** and **VOCAL**.] 1. To call off or away. 'One who *avocate* his mind from other occupations.' *Barrow*. — 2. To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court. 'Seeing the cause ascended to Rome.' *L. Herbert*.

Avocation (a-v'-ka-shon), n. [See **AVOCATE**.] 1. The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful avocations from sin. *South*.

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court.

The pope's avocation of the process to Rome, by which his duplicity and absorption from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1530. *Holmes*.

3. The state of being called or wandering aside or away, a straying or wandering.

If not from virtue, from its gravest ways, The soul with pleasing avocation strays. *Parnell*.

Hence — 4. That which calls a man away from his proper business, a subordinate affair calling a man from his stated occupation; a diversion, a distraction, a hindrance, a disturbing cause.

Vain, business, cards, and I have not how many other avocations do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts. *Boyle*.

My answer to your letter is sufficiently expeditious, but would have been still more so if I had not been interrupted by the business and many other unpleasant avocations. *Miss Lister*.

5. A man's regular business or occupation; vocation, calling. 'The ancient avocations of picking pockets.' *S. Smith*. 'The wandering avocation of a shepherd.' *Shak*.

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one avocation, to gain admittance to another? *Carlyle*.

[An avocation means the being called away from something. We might say, 'He could not do it, having avocations elsewhere.' But in our newspapers avocation means a man's calling in life. If a shoemaker in his work is struck by lightning and read that 'while pursuing his avocation the electric fluid penetrated the unhappy man's person.' *Atford*.

This use of avocation for 'vocation,' however common, has seldom had the sanction of good writers. Lord Lytton, in using it, stands pretty nearly alone. I suspect, among very recent writers of any celebrity. On the other hand (the phrase) was long ago used, sometimes to denote 'pursuits,' 'dilettas,' and such like, I think, almost exclusively. Its modern import. *Fraser's Hall*.

Avocation (a-v'-ka-tiv), n. That which calls aside, a diversion, 'incentives to virtue, and avocations from vice.' *Barrow*.

Avocative (a-v'-ka-tiv), a. Calling off.

Avocato (a-v'-ka-tó), n. Same as *Avocado*.

Avocatory (a-v'-ka-to-ri), a. Calling off.

Avocat (a-v'-ka-té), n. Same as *Avocat*.

Avoid (a-void'), v. t. [Partly from the adjective *void*, partly from the verb, with prefix *a* for *ex*, the verb being from L. *videre*, from *videre*, empty. See **VOID**.] 1. To make void, to annul, to make of none effect, to defeat or evade, as a plea brought forward in an action, as, this grant cannot be avoided without injustice to the grantee; (chiefly used in legal phraseology). — 2. To empty. 'Avoid thou thine brethren.' — *Barrow*. *Don* — 3. To omit, to reject, to throw out; to void.

A road contains not those untidy parts to avoid that cross the road. *St. F. Brown*.

4. To quit, to evacuate, to depart from. 'Avoid the gallery.' *Shak*.

The prince should command him to avoid the country. *Barrow*.

5. To shun, to keep away from; to eschew, as, to avoid expense, danger, bad company. — 6. To get rid of, to get out or clear of.

I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no other remedy how to avoid it. *Shak*.

Avoid (a-void'), v. t. 1. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A bench avoids by common law. *Atford*.

2. To retire, to withdraw. 'Hasten, avoid!' *Shak*.

David avoided out of his presence. *1 Sam. xviii. 11*.

Avoidable (a-void'-a-bil), a. 1. That may be vacated, liable to be annulled. — 2. That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped.

Avoidance (a-void'-ans), n. 1. The act of annulling or making void, annulment.

The obsequious clergy of France pronounced at once the avoidance of the marriage. *Madison*.

2. The act of vacating, or the state of being vacant, more especially the state of a benefice becoming void by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent.

Wolsey, on every avoidance of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Farmer*.

3. The act of avoiding or shunning. — 4. A retiring from or leaving a place. — 5. An emptying out, that by which a fluid is carried off, an outlet. 'Avoidances and drainings of water.' *Barrow*.

Avoider (a-void'-er), n. 1. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes. — 2. That which empties.

Avoidless (a-void'-less), a. That cannot be avoided, inevitable. 'Avoidless ruin.' *Deane*. [Rare.]

Avoidupois (a-void'-du-pois), n. (O Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight, from L. *habere*, to have, and *pensum*, something weighed out, from *pendere*, to hang. See **POISE**.) A system of weight of which 1 lb. contains 16 oz., in distinction to *troy weight*, which has only 12. 5760 grains make 1 lb. *troy*, and 7000 grains *troy* make 1 lb. *avoidupois*; hence 178 lbs. *troy* are equal to 144 lbs. *avoidupois*. This weight is used for all goods except the precious metals and medicines.

Avoid (a-void'), v. t. [L. *avocare*, to call away — *a*, from, and *voce*, to call.] To call from or back again. *By Barrow*.

Avoidate (a-void'-at), v. t. [L. *avocare*, to fly away — *a*, and *voce*. See **VOLATILE**.] To fly away, to escape, to exhale. *Boyle*.

Avoidation (a-void'-a-shon), n. The act of flying away, flight, escape; exhalation. 'The avoidance of the fustianous particles.' *St. T. Brown*.

Avocat (a-v'-ka-té), n. (Fr. *avocat*, it. *avvocato*.) A peculiar bird of the genus *Accipiter*.

Avocat (*Accipiter striatus*).

Avocetra (*R. avocetra*), family *Sceloporidae*, order *Grallatorina*. The bill is long, slender, elastic, and bent upward toward the tip, which distinguishes it from all other birds except a few humming-birds. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America.

Avouch (a-vouch'), v. t. [Prefix *a*, and *vouch*, Norm. Fr. *avoucher*, O Fr. *avouer*, *avouer*, *avouer*, &c., from L. *ad*, to, and *vouch*, to call (from same stem also *voice*, *voice*, *voice*, *voice*, &c.) Under the feudal system, when the right of a tenant was impugned, he had to call on (*avouch*) his lord to defend his

right. Hence, to *avouch*, from meaning to call on to maintain, came itself to signify to maintain or affirm. There has been a certain confusion between this word and *avow*. See *AVOW*.] 1. To affirm openly; to declare or assert with positiveness; to acknowledge openly; to avow. 'If this which he *avouches* do appear.' *Shak.*

Thou hast *avouched* this day the Lord to be thy God. . . . And the Lord hath *avouched* thee to be his peculiar people. *Deut. xxvi. 17, 18.*

Such antiquities could be *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

2. To maintain, vindicate, or justify; to make good; to answer for; to establish; to guarantee; to substantiate.

What I have said I will *avouch* in presence of the king. *Shak.*

We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour. *Milman.*

AVOUCH (a-vouch'), *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration.

Without the sensible and true *avouch* Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*

AVOUCHABLE (a-vouch'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being *avouched*.

AVOUCHER (a-vouch'-er), *n.* One who *avouches*.

AVOUCHMENT (a-vouch'-ment), *n.* The act of *avouching*; declaration; avowal; acknowledgment. *Milton.*

AVOUÉ (a-vü-ä), *n.* [Fr., from *L. advocatus*, an advocate.] In France, originally a protector of a church or religious community, but at present applied to the lower class of French lawyers.

AVOUR† **AVOURS**† (a-vour'), *n.* [See *AVOW*.] Confession; acknowledgment.

He bade him stand† abide the bitter stoure Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avour*. *Spenser.*

AVOUTERER† **AVOUTER**†, *n.* [O. Fr.] An adulterer. *Chaucer.*

AVOUTERIE†, *n.* [O. Fr. *avouterie*, *avuterie*. See *ADULTERY*.] Adultery. *Chaucer.*

AVOW (a-vou'), *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*, O. Fr. *avouer*, to affirm, to confess or acknowledge—prefix *a*, from *L. ad*, to, and *Fr. vower*, to vow, from *L. volare*, from *L. volum*, a vow, from *voles*, *volum*, to vow. There has been a certain confusion or commingling of meanings between this verb and *avouch*.] 1. To declare openly; often to declare openly with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; as, a man *avows* his principles.

There is not one, I dare *avow*, But will deserve . . . a right good husband. *Shak.* Specifically, in *law*, to acknowledge and justify; as, when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. See *AVOWRY*.—2. To confess openly or frankly; to acknowledge; to own.

Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove From public shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

3. To make good; to maintain.

If there be one amongst the fair of Greece, . . . That loves his mistress more than in confusion, . . . And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth, In other arms than hers,—to him this challenge. *Shak.*

SYN. To declare, affirm, acknowledge, own, confess, recognize.

AVOW† (a-von'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A vow or determination. 'I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn.' *Marriage of Sir Gawayne*.—2. An avowal; a bold declaration. *Dryden.*

AVOWABLE (a-vou'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being *avowed* or openly acknowledged with confidence.

AVOWABLY (a-vou'-a-bl), *adv.* In an *avowable* manner.

AVOWAL (a-vou'-al), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. 'The *avowal* of such principles.' *Bum.*

AVOWANCE (a-vou'-ans), *n.* 1. The act of *avowing*; avowal.—2† Justification; defence; vindication.

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

AVOWANT (a-vou'-ant), *n.* In *law*, the defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

AVOWED (a-voud'), *p. and s.* Declared; open. I was thine open, thine *avowed* enemy. *Manning.*

AVOWEDLY (a-vou'-ed-ly), *adv.* In an *avowed* or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

AVOWEE (a-vou'-é), *n.* The person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron; an *advowee*. See *ADVOWSON*.

AVOWER (a-vou'-er), *n.* One who *avows*, owns, or asserts.

AVOWRY (a-vou'-ri), *n.* 1. In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action

of replevin, *avowed* and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right; thus distinguished from *cognizance*, which was the defence of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant.—2† Justification.

Therefore away with these *avowries*; let God alone be our *avowry*. *Latimer.*

AVOWTRY (a-vou'-tri). See *AVOUTRIE*.

AVOYER (a-vou'-er), *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the chief magistrate of the imperial cities of the old German Empire and of the towns of Switzerland.

AVULSED (a-vulst'), *a.* [See *AVULSION*.] Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone*. [Rare.]

AVULSION (a-vul'-shon), *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avellere*—*a*, from, away, and *vellere*, *vulsum*, to pull.] 1† A pulling or tearing asunder or off; a rending or violent separation. 'The thronging clusters thin by kind *avulsion*.' *J. Phillips*.—2† A fragment torn off. *Goodrich*.—3. In *law*, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the action of water. The soil in such case belongs to the owner from whose land it is removed. *Bell*.

AVUNCULAR (a-vung'-kü-lér), *a.* [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

In these rare instances the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way. *Le Taylor.*

AWAIT (a-wät'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *awaiter*, *awaitier*, prefix *a* = *L. ad*, to, and *waiter*, *waitier*, later, *gaiter* (Mod. Fr. *guetter*), from the O. H. G. See *WAIT*.] 1. To wait for; to look for or expect.

Behold the rocky pillars Gabriel sat, Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

Let all good things *await* Him who cares not to be great. *Tennyson.*

AWAIT† (a-wät'), *n.* A state of waiting; watch; ambush. 'Thousand perils lie in close *await*.' *Spenser.*

AWAIT† (a-wät'), *adv.* In wait. *Tyndale.*

AWAKE (a-wäk'), *v. t.* pret. *awoke*, *awaked*; pp. *awaked*; ppr. *awaking*. [Prefix *a*, intens., and *wake*; A. Sax. *awacan*, *awede*, also *awacian*, to awake (trans. and intrans.). See *WAKE*.] 1. To rouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *Jn. xi. 11.*

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; to put into action or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties. 'My master is *awaked* by great occasion to call upon his own.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* To arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.

AWAKE (a-wäk'), *v. i.* 1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of his sleep. *Gen. xxviii. 16.*

2. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep; to emerge from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; to become alive; as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. *Zec. xiii. 7.*

Awake to righteousness. *1 Cor. xv. 34.*

3. To be or remain awake; to watch. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Thus as you . . . Nourish the cause of his *awaking*. *Shak.*

The purple flowers droop; the golden bee Is *awaked*; I alone *awake*. *Tennyson.*

AWAKE (a-wäk'), *a.* [A. Sax. *awacan*, pp. of *awacan*. See the verb.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

It is my love that keeps mine eyes *awake*. *Shak.*

AWAKEMENT (a-wäk'-ment), *n.* Act of *awakening*, or state of being awake; revival, especially religious revival.

AWAKEN (a-wäk'-n), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *awacan*, *awacian*, to awake (intrans.). The intransitive meaning of *awaken* is the older, but the verb is now perhaps more commonly used transitively.] To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep; as, to *awaken* from sleep. 'A music of preparation, of *awakening* suspense—a music like the opening of the coronation anthem.' *De Quincey*.

AWAKEN (a-wäk'-n), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *awacian*.] To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; to cause to revive from a state of inaction.

(Satan) his next subordinate *Awakening*, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.* I offered to *awaken* his regard for's private friends. *Shak.*

(He) is despatched

Already to *awaken* whom thou nam'st. *Crowper.*

AWAKENER (a-wäk'-n-ér), *n.* He or that which awakens.

AWAKENING (a-wäk'-n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of *awakening* from sleep. 'Some minutes are the time of her *awakening*.' *Shak.*—2. A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

AWAKENING (a-wäk'-n-ing), *p. and s.* Rousing; alarming; as, an *awakening* sermon.

AWAKENINGLY (a-wäk'-n-ing-ly), *adv.* In a manner to *awaken*.

AWAKENMENT (a-wäk'-ment), *n.* The act of *awakening*, or state of being *awakened*; specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

AWANTING (a-wont'-ing), *a.* Wanting; deficient; absent; missing; not used attributively.

In other case criticism was required, and criticism was *awanting*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

AWAPET (a-wäp'), *v. t.* [See *AWHAR*.]

AWARD (a-wärd'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *awarder*, *agarder*, to have under ward, to have regard to, to inspect, and hence to pronounce as to the sufficiency of; from *a*, equivalent to *L. ad*, to, and the Teutonic stem seen in *E. ward*, *guard*, *regard*, *Fr. garder*. See *WARD*.] 1. To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence; specifically used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.—2. To grant; to allot; to bestow.

The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been *awarded* to his father. *Wachter.*

AWARD (a-wärd'), *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

AWARD (a-wärd'), *n.* 1. Judgment; sentence; specifically, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them.

We cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

2. The document conveying such decision; as, all the arbitrators signed the *award*.

3. An assignment; allotment; bestowal; gift.

AWARDER (a-wärd'-er), *n.* One that *awards* or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

AWARE (a-wär'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *ware*; A. Sax. *gawear*, wary, cautious; G. *gawehr*, aware. See *WARE*.] 1. Apprised; cognizant; in possession of information; as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designa.—2. Informed by sight or other sense.

Then Enid was *aware* of three tall knights On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock, In shadow, waiting. *Tennyson.*

[Not used attributively.]—*SYN.* Informed, apprised, cognizant, conscious, acquainted.

AWARN† (a-wärn'), *v. t.* To warn. 'Every bird and beast *awarned* made to shroud themselves.' *Spenser.*

AWASH (a-wosh'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *wash*.] *Naut.* a term used of (a) the position of an anchor when hove up to the surface of the water. (b) The condition of a shoal which the water barely covers: as an adjective, not used attributively.

AWAY (a-wä'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *aweg*, *onweg*, away, absent—*a*, on, and *weg*, way. See *WAY*.] 1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.—2. Apart; to a distance; as, to go, run, or come *away*; to send *away*; tear *away*. Often used elliptically; as, whither *away* so fast? 'Lest Boots and Brewer should have instant occasion to mount (the cab) and *away*.' *Dickens*.

Away, old man! give me thy hand; *away*! *Shak.*

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

From the sense of 'to a distance' comes that of 'out of existence' when used with many transitive verbs, and with intransitive verbs expressing a change of state; as, to drink *away*, to squander *away*, to dissipate in drinking or extravagance; to go *away*; as, the sound goes *away*; to pass *away*; to die *away*. In this sense the word has the effect of converting many intransitive verbs into transitives; as, to idle *away*; to loiter *away*; to trifle *away*, &c.—3. Often the word has merely an intensive force; as, eat *away*, laugh *away*, fire *away*, &c. See *To Fire Away* under *FIRE*. 'As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire, and were blazing *away* to their dear hearts' content.' *Dickens*.—*AWAY* with, (a) used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object. *AWAY* with this man and release unto us Barabbas. *Luke xlii. 18.* (b) Bear; endure; used chiefly in negative phrases. 'She could

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; VOL. I.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; YH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KTY*.

never away with him.' *Shak.*—To make away with. See under MAKE.—Far away, (a) at a great distance. (b) By far. [Colloq.] Of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was far away the nicest and best. *Trollope.*

Away-going (a-wā'gō-ing), *a.* Going away; departing; leaving; specifically said of a tenant leaving his farm; as, an away-going tenant.—*Away-going crops*, those sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it. The right which an outgoing tenant has to take an away-going crop is sometimes given to him by the express terms of the contract, but where this is not the case he is generally entitled to do so by the custom of the district. *Wharton.*

Away-going (a-wā'gō-ing), *n.* A going away; departure.

Awayward† (a-wā'wērd), *adv.* Turned aside. *Gower.*

Awe (ā), *n.* [O.E. *aghe*, *awe*, *eghe*, *eye* (all dissyllabic), A.Sax. *ege*, *oga*, fear, dread; Icel. *agi*, awe, terror; Dan. *ave*, awe, control, restraint; Goth. *agis*, fear; allied also to A.Sax. *egesa*, terror; O.H.G. *agiso*; Gael. *agh*, fear; Gr. *achos*, anguish—from root *ag*, strengthened to *ang* in *anguish*, *anger*, &c. See ANGER.] 1. Dread; fear, as of something evil.

I had as lief not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in awe and sin not.

Ps. iv. 4.

3. Feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread; as, to feel awe at the sight of the Niagara Falls.—4. Overawing influence. 'By my sceptre's awe I make a vow.' *Shak.*

Awe (ā), *v.t. prot. & pp. awed*; *ppr. awing*. To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.

Never be it said
That Fate itself could awe the soul of Richard. *Shak.*

Awe (ā), *v.t.* To owe. [Scotch.]

Aweary (a-wē'ri), *a.* Weary. [Poetical.]

She said 'I am aweary, aweary,
I would that I were dead.' *Tennyson.*

Aweather (a-wēth'ēr), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a.* on, and *weather*.] On the weather side, or toward the wind; as, the helm is *awether*: opposed to *alee*.

Aweel (a-wēl'), *adv.* Oh, well; very well. [Scotch.]

Aweel, if your honour thinks I'm safe, the story was just this. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aweigh (a-wā'), *adv.* [Prefix *a.* on, and *weigh*.] Naut. arip. The anchor is *aweight* when it is just drawn out of the ground and hangs perpendicular. See *ATRIPE*.

Aweless (ā'les), *a.* Devoid of awe. See *AWLESS*.

Awesome, **Awesom** (ā'sum), *a.* [Old English and Scotch.] 1. Inspiring awe; awful; as, an awesome sight.

See awesome language as that I ne'er heard of
a human thrapple. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Evidencing, or expressive of terror.

He did gie an awesome glance up at the auld castle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Awe-struck (ā'struk), *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

Awful (ā'ful), *a.* 1. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence; as, the awful majesty of Jehovah; the awful approach of death. 'The awful mysteries of the world unseen.' *Dr. Caird.*

Her fathers' God before her moved,
An awful guide in smoke and flame.

Sir W. Scott.

2. Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience. 'And awful rule and right supremacy.' *Shak.*—3. Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity.

Towards him they bend
With awful reverence prone. *Milton.*

4. Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority; law-abiding; respectful in the extreme. 'Thrust from the company of awful men.' *Shak.* 'To pay their awful duty to our presence.' *Shak.*

5. Having some character in an extreme or noticeable degree; excessive; very great; extraordinary; preposterous; as, an awful fright; an awful dandy; an awful bonnet; to cut an awful figure among other people. [Colloq.]—*Awful*, *Dreadful*, *Frightful*. These adjectives exhibit the same distinctions of meaning as the nouns from which they are derived. Thus *awful* is full of awe, full of that which inspires awe, or a feel-

ing of deep solemnity and reverence, often with a certain admixture of fear, acting especially upon the imagination; *dreadful* is applied to what inspires dread, that is, an overpowering fear of coming evil; *frightful* is more especially applicable to what inspires sudden terror or alarm.—*SYN.* Solemn, august, venerable, dreadful, fearful, terrible.

Awful (ā'ful), *n.* A sensational newspaper or other cheap publication; a dreadful.

Awfully (ā'ful-ly), *adv.* In an awful manner; in a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner; frightfully; terribly; excessively.

Awfulness (ā'ful-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror; solemnity; gravity; portentousness; as, the awfulness of this sacred place.

Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their awfulness. *Dr. Caird.*

2. The state of being struck with awe. 'A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Awshape† (a-whāp'), *v.t.* [O.E. *awaped*, *awhaped*, confounded, terrified, probably connected with O. and Prov. E. *wap*, *whap*, to beat, a blow. Sc. *wap*, to dash, to throw; or equivalent to Goth. *afwapanan*, to be suffocated.] To confound; to terrify. 'A wild and salvage man . . . that could awshape an hardy hart.' *Spenser.* Spelled also *Awape*.

A-wheels (a-whēlz'), *adv.* On wheels. *Ben Jonson.*

Awwhile (a-whill'), *adv.* [Prefix *a.* on, or perhaps indef. art. *a.* and *while*, time or interval.] A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay. *Shak.*

Awk (āk), *a.* [O.E. *auke*, *auke*, a form corresponding to Icel. *afgr*, *afgr*, Sw. *afvig*, turned the wrong way, from *af* = E. *off*; comp. Dan. *avet*, awkward, O.Sax. *awula*, perverse.] 1. Contrary; backward; hence perverse; wrong; erroneous. 'An auk stroke.' *Palgrave.* 'Confuting . . . the auk opinions of the Stoics.' *Trenseme of Christian Religion.* 'The auk end of a rod.' *Golding.* 2. Not dexterous; unhandy; awkward; ungainly. [Provincial.]—3. Left; left-handed. 'On the auk or left hand.' *Holland.*

Awk† (āk), *adv.* Awkwardly; wrongly. 'Professors ringing as *auk* as the bells.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Awkly† (āk'li), *adv.* Awkwardly. *Fuller.*

Awkness† (āk'nes), *n.* Awkwardness. *Daniel Rogers.*

Awkward (āk'wērd), *a.* [Auk and word.] 1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dexterous; bungling. 'So true that he was awkward at a trick.' *Dryden.*—2. Inelegant; ungraceful in manners; uncouth. 'An awkward courtesy.' *Dryden.*—3. Perverted; perverse.

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things. *Udall.*

4. Untoward; adverse.

And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank,
Driven back again unto my native clime. *Shak.*

5. Vexatious; unjustifiable. 'Tis no sinister nor awkward claim.' *Shak.*—6. Not easily dealt with; troublesome; as, an awkward customer. [Colloq.]—7. Unlucky.

The beast long struggled as being like to prove
An *awkward* sacrifice. *Marlowe.*

—*Awkward*, *Clumsey*, *Uncouth*. *Awkward*, generally applied to oddness or want of ease and grace in the bearing or the use of the arms or legs; *clumsey*, applied to a peculiarity of the whole body, and conveying the idea of unskillfulness or want of due control; *uncouth*, lit. unknown, uncommon, out of date; applied to what is out of the usual run of things—to what we are unaccustomed to—often almost synonymous with rude, savage, barbarous, uncivilized, rugged.—*SYN.* Unhandy, bungling, inept, untoward, clumey, uncouth, ungraceful, ungainly, lubberly, vexatious, troublesome.

Awkwardly (āk'wērd-ly), *adv.* In an awkward manner; clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

Awkwardness (āk'wērd-nes), *n.* The quality of being awkward; clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness.

Awl (āl), *n.* [A.Sax. *awul*, *ael*, *eal*, *al*, O.E. *awel*, *owel*, *awl*, an awl; Icel. *alr*, G. *ahle*; there are also several longer forms, in which is combined another element, as Sc.

elshin, O.H.G. *alasna*, *alanea*, an awl.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c., as the bent-pointed sewing-awl of the shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed brad-awl of the joiner.

Awless (ā'les), *a.* 1. Wanting awe or reverence; void of respectful fear. 'A *awless* insolence.' *Dryden.*—2. Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe. 'The *awless* throne.' *Shak.*

Awl-shaped (ā'phāpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of an awl.—2. In bot. slender and tapering towards the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf; subulate.

Awlwort (ā'wērt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica*, so called from its awl-shaped leaves (L. *subula*, an awl). It is a native of Britain and Ireland.

Awm, **Aum** (ām), *n.* Same as *Adm*.

Awmby (ām'brī), *n.* Same as *Ambry*.

Awmous (ām'us), *n.* Alms. [Scotch.]

Awn (ān), *n.* [Icel. *agn*, Dan. *aghe*, Sw. *agne*, chaff, husk; O.H.G. *agana*, Goth. *alana*; from root *ak*, &c. (See *ACID*.) *Aw*, *awel* contain the same root.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.

Awn, **Awil** (ān, ā'n), *ppr.* Owing. [Scotch.] **Awined** (ānd), *a.* Having awns: a term applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, *Galium aristatum*, &c.

Awner (ān'ēr), *n.* One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller.

Awning (ān'ing), *n.* [Probably the same word as I.G. *hauennig*, a shelter, from *hauen*, *Waldwood* taken, it from *Fr. awent*, Med. I. *awenna*, a pent-house, which Skeat is inclined to derive from an eastern word such as Per. *duan*, *duang*, anything suspended.] 1. A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays.

A court
Of classic frieze, with ample awnings gay. *Tennyson.*

2. Naut. that part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin.

Awless (ān'les), *a.* Without awn or beard.

Awmy (ān'ī), *a.* Having awns.

Awoke (a-wōk), *The preterit of awake.*

Awork† (a-wērk), *adv.* [Prefix *a.* and *work*.] At work; in a state of labour or action.

Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shak.*

Aworking (a-wērk'ing), *adv.* At work; in or into a state of working or action.

Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Spenser.*

Awroke†, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *awreccan*, to avenge, to revenge. See *WREAK*.] To wreak; to persecute; to take vengeance on; to avenge. *Chaucer.*

Awrong† (a-rong'), *adv.* [Prefix *a.* and *wrong*.] In a wrong manner. *Ford.*

Awry (ā-rī'), *a. or adv.* [Prefix *a.* and *wry*.]

1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction or position; askant; with oblique vision; as, to glance or look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*. 'If she steps, looks, or moves *awry*.' *Spectator.* 2. Fig. turned aside from the line of truth or right reason; perverse or perversely.

Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*. *Milton.*

Awsome (ā'sum), *a. and adv.* See *AWESOME*. [Scotch.]

Ax, **Axe** (aks), *v.t.* Old and provincial form of *ask*.

For I wol *ax* if it his wille be
To be my wif. *Chaucer.*

Axal (āk'al), *a.* Same as *Axial*. [Rare.]

Axayacatl (āk's-ā-ē-kāt'l), *n.* A fly common in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare called *ahuatlil*. The dish has been borrowed from the aborigines by the Spanish immigrants.

Axe (aks), *n.* An axis. *Eng. Cyc.* [Rare.]

Axe, **Ax** (aks), *n.* [A.Sax. *ax*, *eaz*, *æz*, Icel. *öx*, Dan. *æx*, D. *akse*, G. *ax*, *ax*; allied to Gr. *axine*, L. *axia*, for *axia*—an axe. From the root *ak*, *ak*, a point. See *ACTIP*.] An instrument, usually of iron, or of iron and steel, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the plane of the sweep of the tool, differing therein from the *ads*. The ancient battle-axe was sometimes two-edged.

Axe-form (aks'fōrm), *a.* Same as *Axe-shaped*.

Axe-head (aks'hēd), *n.* The head or iron of an axe. The ancient axe-heads formed of stone are called by antiquarians *celte*.

Axe-shaped (aks'shapt), *a.* In bot. having a resemblance to an axe or hatchet; dolabriform.

Axe-stone (aks'stón), *n.* A mineral, called also *Nephrite* or *Jade*, found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and used by the natives for axes and other cutting instruments, whence the name. See *NEPHRITE*, *JADE*.

Axial (aks'al), *a.* Pertaining to an axis.—*Axial line*, the name given by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other.

Axially (aks'al-lí), *adv.* According to, or in a line with the axis.

Axiferous (aks-ef'ér-us), *a.* [L. *axis*, and *fero*, to bear.] A term applied to those plants which, like lichens, fungi, &c., consist exclusively of an axis, without any leaves or appendages.

Axiform (aks'í-form), *a.* [L. *axis*, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of an axis.

Axill (aks'íl), *n.* [L. *axilla*, the armpit.] 1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.
2. In bot. the space or angle formed on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it, as by a branch with the stem or by a leaf with the stem or branch. Buds usually appear in the axils of leaves.



a a, Axils.

Axile (aks'íl), *a.* In bot. of or belonging to an axis; lying in the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

Axilla (aks-íl'la), *n.* pl. **Axillæ** (aks-íl'te). Same as *Axil*.

Axillary (aks-íl-lar), *a.* Same as *Axillary*.

Axillary (aks-íl-la-rí), *a.* Pertaining to the armpit or to the axil of plants.—*Axillary artery*, in anat. a continuation of the subclavian.—*Axillary leaves*, in bot. leaves which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.—*Axillary vein*, in anat. a continuation of the brachial veins and ending in the subclavian vein, and anastomosing with the branches of the axillary artery.

Axinite (aks'ín-ít), *n.* [Gr. *axínē*, an axe.] A mineral of the garnet family, which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like that of an axe, whence its name. It is composed of 45 silica, 25 magnesia, 19 alum, with lime, iron peroxide, manganese, and boric acid. Called also *Yanotite* and *Violet Schorl*.

Axinomania (aks-ín-o-man-í), *n.* [Gr. *axínē*, an axe, and *manía*, divination.] An ancient kind of divination for the detection of crime by means of an axe or axes. Thus, an axe might be poised on a bar, and the names of persons suspected repeated; if the hatchet moved at the name of any one he was pronounced guilty.

Axiom (aks'í-om), *n.* [Gr. *axiōma*, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from *axios*, worthy, *axiōs*, to think worthy, to esteem.] 1. A self-evident truth or proposition; a necessary truth; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, 'the whole is greater than the part'; 'things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another'; 'it is impossible for a thing both to be and not to be at the same time'; 'from nothing, nothing can arise.' All common notions of the mind, whose evidence is so clear and forcible that a man cannot deny them without renouncing common sense and natural reason, may be called axioms.

Philosophers give the name of *axioms* only to self-evident truths that are necessary, and are not limited to time and place, but must be true at all times, and in all places.

Reid.

2. An established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received; as, the *axioms* of political economy.—*Axiom, Postulate.* *Axiom*, a self-evident truth, existing in the very nature of things, and hence not admitting of denial. *Postulate*, something required to be granted as a basis for reasoning. Such a basis may be self-evident and therefore axiomatic, or it may be agreed on between two reasoners

and admitted by both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to deny.—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under *APHORISM*.

Axiomatic, Axiomatically (aks'í-ó-mat'ík, aks'í-ó-mat'ík-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to axioms; having the character of an axiom; having the nature of self-evident truths or received principles.

Many controversies arise touching the axiomatic character of the law.

Sir W. Hamilton.

In his (the critic's) heart there is no system, no principle, no axiomatic truth that regulates subordinate position.

Johnson.

2. Consisting of axioms.

Axiomatically (aks'í-ó-mat'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In an axiomatic manner; by the use of axioms.

Axiopisty (aks'í-ó-pis-tí), *n.* [Gr. *axios*, worthy, and *pistis*, faith.] Worthiness to be believed.

Axis (aks'ís), *n.* pl. **Axes** (aks'éz). [L. See *AXILE*.] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, especially such a straight line with regard to which the different parts of a magnitude, or several magnitudes, are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of the earth or any sphere; the *axis* of a cone; the *axis* of a curve; the *axis* of a system of magnitudes. [In this sense the word is chiefly a term of mathematical and physical science, and the most important applications of it are explained below in the various connections in which it is employed.]—2. In bot. the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; especially the root and stem of the whole plant, being the central part or column around which the other parts are disposed, divided into the *ascending axis* or stem, and the *descending axis* or root, which two are united by the *collum* or neck.—3. In anat. (a) the second vertebra of the neck. It has a tooth-like process which passes upward through the central foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, thus serving as a pivot on which the latter turns; hence, (b) the tooth-like process itself.—*Anticlinical axis*, in geol. see under *ANTICLINAL*.—*Axis in peritrochio*, an old Latin term for the wheel and axle. See under *WHEEL*.—*Axis of a beam of light*, the middle ray of the beam.—*Axis of a cone*, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base.—*Axis of a curve*, a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so that the part on one side exactly corresponds to that on the other, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.—*Axis of a cylinder*, the line drawn from the centre of the one end to that of the other.—*Axis of a lens*, a straight line drawn through the optical centre of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—*Axis of a magnet*, the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—*Axis of a sphere*, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—*Axis of a spherical, concave, or convex mirror*, a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centres of the mirror.—*Axis of a telescope*, a straight line passing through the centres of all the glasses in the tube.—*Axis of oscillation of a pendulum*, a right line passing through the centre, about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration.—*Axis of refraction*, the straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—*Axis of revolution*, the axis about which a revolving body moves.—*Axis of rotation*, the axis about which all the parts of a rotating body turn. The axis of rotation is in the body itself: the axis of revolution is at the centre of the circle or other curve in which the body is moving. These terms are exemplified by the motions of the earth, which rotates on its own axis, and revolves about a line passing through the sun's centre, perpendicularly to the orbit in which it moves.—*Axis of symmetry*, a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.—*Axis of the earth*, the line connecting its two poles, and about which the earth performs its diurnal rotation.—*Axis of the eye*, a straight line passing through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens.—*Axis of the Ionic capital*, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of

the eye of the volute.—*Axis of the world*, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—*Spiral axis*, in arch. the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumsolutions without.—*Transverse axis*, and *conjugate axis*. See *TRANSVERSE* and *CONJUGATE*.—*Visual or optic axis*, in optics, the straight line passing through the centre of the pupil, and perpendicular to the surface of the eye.

Axis (aks'ís), *n.* A species of Indian deer, the *Cervus axis*, of which there are two or three varieties. The body of the common axis is beautifully marked with white spots. Called also *Spotted Hog-deer*.

Axis-cylinder (aks'ís-a'ín-dér), *n.* In anat. the name given to the central substance of the primitive nerve-fibre.

Axis, Axle-tree (aks'ís, aks'íl-tré), *n.* [A. Sax. *axel*, the shoulder; Icel. *axl*, the shoulder-joint, *axull*, an axle; Dan. and Sw. *axel*, the shoulder, an axle. The word is a diminutive corresponding to O.H.G. *ahsala* (Mod. G. *achsel*), the shoulder, from *ahsa* (Mod. G. *achse*), an axis. The meaning *shoulder* is explained by the fact that the arm turns on the shoulder-joint. This meaning has been lost in English probably from the influence of L. *axis*, O. Fr. *aisel* (L. *articulus*), an axis. The L. *axis* is not the origin of E. *axle*, but an independent form from the same root, viz. *ag*, to drive. See *ACRE*.] A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hubs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.—*Driving axle*, in locomotive engines, the axle which, by means of connecting-rods and eccentric-rods, is connected with the piston, slide-valves, and pumps, and by converting the rectilinear motion of the piston into a rotary one, propels or drives the engine in the required direction.

Axle-arm (aks'íl-arm), *n.* The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel alips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns.

Axle-bar (aks'íl-bár), *n.* An axle-tree with an arm at each end for a wheel.

Axle-box (aks'íl-boks), *n.* The journal-box of an axle, especially of the axle of a railway carriage.

Axle-clip (aks'íl-klíp), *n.* A clevy or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle.

Axled (aks'íl'd), *a.* Furnished with an axle.

Axle-guard (aks'íl-gárd), *n.* A guard for an axle. See *HOUSING*, 6.

Axle-nut (aks'íl-nút), *n.* A screw-nut on the end of an axle-arm to keep the wheel in place.

Axle-pin (aks'íl-pín), *n.* Same as *Line-pin*.

Axle-skein (aks'íl-skén), *n.* A band, strip, or thimble of metal on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

Axle-sleeve (aks'íl-slév), *n.* A sleeve placed round a railway carriage axle in order to hold up the broken ends should the axle be fractured.

Axle-tree, *n.* See *AXLE*.

Axolotl (aks'ó-lót), *n.* [Mexican name.] A remarkable member of the Urodela or tailed amphibians, the *Siredon pisciforme*. As usually known it has throughout its life both lungs and gills, but individual specimens kept in confinement have been known to lose the latter. It is somewhat abundant in the Mexican lakes, and 8 or 9 inches long, of a fish-like form, with large head, but swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog. The axolotl is sold in the markets of Mexico, and is esteemed a great luxury by the inhabitants. Another species (*S. ichneoides*) also is an inhabitant of Mexico. The genus is also called *Axolotes*.

Axotomous (aks-ó-o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *axōn*, axis, and *tómōs*, to cleave.] A mineralogical term signifying cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

Ax-tree (aks'tré), *n.* Axle-tree. *Drayton*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Axunge (aks'unj), *n.* [L. *axungia*—axis, an axle, and *ungō*, to grease.] Hog's lard. *Ure*.

Ay, Aye (í), *adv.* [An interjectional utterance of assent or surprise. In former sense may be same as *aye*, ever, or *yea*, yes; as to latter sense comp. G. *ei*, *ey*, expressive of admiration or astonishment; E. *eh*.] 1. *Yea*; *yea*; a word expressing assent or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to even so, truly, certainly.—2. Indeed, suggesting anger and reproach, slight surprise, interrogation, or simple attention, indicated by the mode of pronunciation.

AY, Aye (I), n. The word by which assent by acclamation is expressed in Parliament; hence, an affirmative vote. — The *ayes* *have* it, the phrase employed by the speaker in declaring that the affirmative votes are in a majority.

Another was the late speaker Trevor, who had, from the chair, put the question, whether he was or was not a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce that the *ayes* had it. *Macaulay*.

Ayah (ā'yā), n. In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Ayapana (ā'yā-pā-na), n. The native name of *Eupatorium Ayapana*, a Brazilian plant, nat. order Compositae, a powerful sudorific, and said to be an antidote to the bite of venomous snakes. The bruised leaves and expressed juice are applied to the wound.

Aye (ā), adv. [Icel. *ei*, *ey*, *a*, *aye*, ever; A. Sax. *ā*, *duo*, always; Goth. *-aie* in *ni-aie*, never, *aie*, time; allied to L. *semper*, Gr. *etern*, age, *etē*, ever. See *AGE*.] Always; for ever, continually; for an indefinite time, used mostly in poetry.

Let this peracious hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar! *Shak.*

Aye-aye (ī-ī), n. (The native name, from its peculiar cry.) A singular nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, the *Chiromys madagascariensis*, in its habits resembling the sloth. Cuvier places it among the rodent animals after the squirrels, although Sonnerat, who discovered it, pointed out its affinity to the

from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having ten stamens instead of five. A diminutive, procumbent, evergreen shrub.

Azalea (*Azalea* Indian).

growing on dry, healthy ground on many of the Highland mountains, was long regarded as the only British specimen, under the name of *A. procumbens*, but is now called *Lonicera procumbens*. Many beautiful rhododendrons with deciduous leaves are known under the name of *azalea* in gardens. The *azaleas* are principally from North America, but *A. pontica* is a native of Asia Minor; it possesses poisonous properties, and is said to have produced the Pontic honey which stupefied Xenophon's soldiers on their retreat from Greece. *A. indica* is a greenhouse plant, held in high esteem for the beauty of its flowers.

Azarois (az'ā-rōi), n. [Fr. *azarois*.] A species of thorn (genus *Craegus*), the three-grained or Neapolitan medlar.

Azimuth (az'ī-muth), n. [Ar. *as-samt*, pl. *as-samuth*, a way, a path. *Zemith* has the same origin.] In *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky. *Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the centre of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object. It differs from the common sea-compass only in this, that the circumference of the card or box is divided into degrees, also to the box is fitted an index with two sights, which are upright pieces of brass placed diametrically opposite to each other, having a slit down the middle of them, through which the sun or a star is to be viewed at the time

plied to rocks, as to the metamorphic, in which no fossils have been found.

Azollimine (az'ō-lī'mīn), n. A colouring matter of a deep blood-red colour obtained from litmus.

Azote (az'ōt), n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration.

Azothi (az'ōth), n. [Probably an Ar. word.] In *alchemy*, (a) the first principle of metals; mercury, which under the name of the mercury of metals was believed to exist in all metals. (b) The universal specific or panacea of Paracelsus.

Azotic (az'ōtīk), a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life. — *Azotic acid*. Same as *Nitric acid*. *Azotic gas*, nitrogen or nitrogen gas.

Azotide (az'ō-tīd), n. An azotized body. See *AZOTIZED*.

Azotite (az'ō-tīt), n. A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base. Synonymous with *Nitrite*.

Azotize (az'ō-tīz), v.t. pret. & pp. azotized; ppr. azotizing. To imbue with nitrogen, to deprive of life.

Azotized (az'ō-tīzd), p. and a. Containing nitrogen or azote. — *Azotized bodies* (otherwise *azotides* or *nitrides*), bodies containing nitrogen, and forming part of the structure of plants and animals, such as albumen, fibrine, caseine, gelatine, &c.

Azotous (az'ō-tūs), a. Nitrous; as, *azotous acid* = nitrous acid.

Aztec (az'tek), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes in 1519. They were a civilized people, but their religious rites were bloody and cruel.

Azure (ā'zhūr), a. [Fr. *azur*, Sp. *azul*, It. *azzurro*, L.L. *azurrum*, *lazarum*, &c., from Arab. *lazarud*, *lajward*, blue, whence *lapis-lazuli*, the sapphire. The initial *l* was lost through being mistaken for the article.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue.

Azure (ā'zhūr), n. 1. The fine blue colour of the sky. 'Her eyes a beautiful azure.' *Tennyson*. — 2. A name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, of which there are two well-known varieties: (a) that made of lapis-lazuli, called ultramarine, a colour of great value to the artist; (b) that

made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt reduced to powder: in large masses this latter is called *smalt*. — 3. The sky or azure vault of heaven. 'Not like those steps on heaven's azure.' *Milton*. — 4. In *her* a blue colour in coats of arms, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

Azure (ā'zhūr), v.t. To colour blue.

Azured (ā'zhūrd), p. and a. Coloured azure; of an azure colour. 'Twixt the green sea and the azured vault.' *Shak.*

Azure-stone (ā'zhūr-stōn), n. Same as *azurite*.

Azurine (ā'zhūr-in), a. Azure. *Hechtzug*.

Azurite (ā'zhūr-it), n. (Cu₂HCO₃)₂. 1. A blue mineral, the lazulite, called also *Blue Malachite*. It is a tricubic orthocarbonate of copper, and has been used ground to form a fine blue pigment, but is of little use, owing to its turning green by exposure. 2. Same as *lazulite*.

Azurn (ā'zhūrn), a. Of a blue colour. 'The azurn sheen of turkis blue.' *Milton*.

Azygous (az'ī-gus), a. [Gr. *azygos* = a, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.] Having no fellow; not one of a pair; single. In *anat* an epithet applied to several muscles, veins, bones, &c., that are single.

Azym, t. Azymet (az'im), n. [See *ASTYMUS*.] Unleavened bread.

We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their *azym*, tunic, &c.
The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Azymite (az'im-it), n. [See *ASTYMUS*.] Ecclesia, one of a sect of Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread, also a term of reproach applied by the Greeks, in the eleventh century, to the Latins for consecrating the host in unleavened bread.

Azymous (az'im-us), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zymē*, leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented; as, *azymous* is *azymous*. [Rare.]

Azule-tooth (az'ūl-tōth), n. (Comp. D. *azem*, to feed to nourish.) A molar tooth. *Hall's well; Dunglison*.

Aye-aye (*Chiromys madagascariensis*).

snails or lemons, to which family it is now referred, especially on account of the hand-like structure of its hind-feet.

Aye-green (ā'grīn), n. [Lit. ever-green.] The house-leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

Ayen, t. adv. Again. *Chaucer*.

Ayen-bite, t. n. [O.E. for *again-bite*.] Remorse. The *Ayen-bite* of *Imrei* (Remorse of Conscience) is the name of a well-known old English religious production.

Ayenst, t. prep. Against. 'A remedie *ayenst* lecherie.' *Chaucer*.

Ayenward, t. adv. Back; backward.

Ayguilet (ā'gu-lēt), n. An aiguillette (which see). *Sponser*.

Ayle (āi), n. [Norm. *ayle*; Fr. *aiel*, from a rustic L. *avolus*, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] In law, a grandfather. See *BMS-ATLE*.

Aylet (ā'let), n. In *her* see *CHOUGH*.

Aymes, t. Ayme (t. fmē), n. The words *Ay me*, equivalent to modern *ā me*, united into one.

Aymes, and hearty helth-hoos
Are sallies fit for soldiers. *Bass. & Fl.*

Ayont (ā-yont'), prep. Beyond. 'Some we short hour *ayont* the twal.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Ayr (ār), n. [Icel. *eyr*, *eyri*, a gravelly bank of a river or spit of land running into the sea; Dan. *øre*, Sw. *ör*, seen in place-names, as *Helörs*.] An open sea-beach; a sand-bank. Written also *Air*.

Ayran, Eyran (ā'rant), n. [See *AKRIT*.] In *her* a term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

Ayry (ā'ri), n. See *AKRIT*.

Ayuntamiento (ā-yun'ti-mō-en'tō), n. [Sp. from O.Sp. *ayuntar*, N.Sp. *juntrar*, to join, from L. *jungo*, *junctum*, to join.] In Spain and Spanish America a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town.

Ay-word, t. (ā-wōrd), n. A byword: a form appearing in some editions of Shakespeare, especially in *Twelfth Night*, II. 3, where others give *Nayword* (which see).

Azalea (ā-zā-lā-a), n. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, the allusion being to the dry, arid habitation of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceae, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished

Azimuth Compass.

of observation. See *COMPASS*. — *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. The shadow marks the sun's azimuth. *Azimuth or vertical circles*, great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Azimuthal (az'ī-muth-al), a. Pertaining to the azimuth.

Azobenzene, Azobenzol (az'ō-ben-zēn, az'ō-ben-zol), n. (C₁₂H₁₀N₂). A crystalline substance obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzene. Called also *Azobenzide*.

Azocerythrine (az'ō-rith-rin), n. [Azo, contr. for *azote*, and *erythrin*, from Gr. *erythros*, red.] A colouring principle obtained from the archil of commerce.

Azotic (az'ōtīk), a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life ap-

Back (bák), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Base*.
Backarach (bách'a-rach), *n.* A variety of Rhine wine made at *Backarach*, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, about 20 miles above Coblenz. Formerly written *Backarack*, *Backrag*, &c.
Bachelor, *t. n.* A bachelor; a knight. *Chaucer*.

Bacheloris, *t. n.* [L.L. See *BACHELOR*.] In old records, the commonalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.
Bacheloris, *t. n.* 1. Knighthood. *Chaucer*.
 2. Knights collectively. *Chaucer*.

Bachelor (bách'el-ér), *n.* [O.E. *bachelor*, *bachilar*, &c., O.Fr. *bachelor*, *bachelier*, *bachiler*, Fr. *bachelier*: a word whose etymology has been much controverted. The old derivations from *baccalarius*, as if the word properly meant one crowned with the laurel of Apollo, or from *bas chesalier*, a low or inferior knight, cannot be maintained. Diez, Littré, and Brachet derive it from Merovingian L. *baccalarius*, originally the proprietor of a *baccalaria* or small farm, Brachet taking this word from L.L. *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow; comp. Fr. *berger*, a shepherd, from L. *vervex*, a wether. The *baccalarius* was above a serf, but still only a vassal, who marched under the banner of a vassal of higher degree. The word in time came to have the meaning of a person who has obtained a bachelor's degree, and was then corrupted to *baccalarius*. Wedgwood and others less probably refer the ultimate origin to the Celtic, bringing forward such words as W. *bach*, Ir. and Gael *beg*, little, W. *baches*, a little darling.] 1. Anciently, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood who had not yet raised his standard in the field.—2. A person who has taken the first degree (*baccalarius*) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, or medicine, at a college or university. See etymology of *BACCALAURATE*.—3. A man of any age who has not been married.

It was my turquoise; I had it of Leah when I was a bachelor; I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shak.*

4. † A woman who has not been married.

He would keep you

A bachelor still.

And keep you not alone without a husband,

But in a sickness. *B. Jonson*.

5. In *London livery companies*, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—*Knight bachelor*, the title now given to one who has been raised to the dignity of a knight without being made a member of any of the orders of chivalry such as the Garter or the Thistle.

Bachelorism (bách'el-ér-izm), *n.* The state of a bachelor; bachelorship.

Bachelor's Buttons (bách'el-érz but-nz), *a. pl.* [From an ancient custom of country youths carrying the flower in their pockets to know if they would succeed with their sweethearts.] The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis diurna* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra* (knapweed), but chiefly of the double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (white bachelor's buttons), and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's buttons).

Bachelorship (bách'el-ér-ship), *n.* The state of being a bachelor; bachelorism.

Her mother liveth yet, can testify

She was the first fruit of my bachelorship. *Shak.*

Bacillaria (ba-sil-lá'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *bacillus*, dim. of *baculum*, a staff.] A genus of microscopic Algae, belonging to the class Diatomaceae. They consist of slender, rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments or frustules are incessantly slipping backwards and forwards over each other. They are frequent on our coasts.

Bacilli (ba-sil-lí), *n. pl.* [L., a dim. of *baculum*, a stick.] In bot. the single valves of the frustules of diatoms.

Back (bak), *n.* [A. Sax. *bac*, *bæc*, O.E. *bakke*, *bak*, Icel. *Sw.* and L.G. *bak*, Dan. *bag*, O.H.G. *bach*, *pa*, the back; allied to *Sw. backe*, a hill, a ridge, because in animals the back forms a ridge; comp. G. *riicken*, back, E. *ridge*.] 1. The posterior part of the trunk extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals.—2. Anything resembling the back in position.—(a) as being behind or furthest from the face or front like the back in man; as, the back of a house; the back of a book (the part which is

behind when the book is opened for use); the back of the leg.

Trees set upon the backs of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner. *Bacon*.

(b) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the spectator, speaker, scene of action, or the like; as, the back of an island; the back of a wood; the back of a village. (c) As being the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing; or when it is used; as, the back of the hand; the back of a knife, saw, &c. (d) As forming the upper, and especially the outer and upper portion of a thing, like the back of one of the lower animals; as, the back of a handrail; the back of a rafter; in *mining*, the back of a lode (the upper part of it), the back of a level (the ground above a level separating it from the next level above or the surface of the ground). 'O'er the long backs of the bushless downs.' *Tennyson*.

(The mountains) their broad, bare backs upheave.

(e) As being that which supports the ribs; as, the back of a ship (namely, the keel and keelson). [In some of the above and in other similar cases several analogies may have been operative in determining the usage.]—3. By *synecdoche*, the whole body; as, he has not clothes to his back.—4. *pl.* A term given by leather merchants to the thickest and best-tanned hides.—5. † The address of a letter, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Sir W. Scott*.—6. A reserve or secondary resource.

This project
Should have a back or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof. *Shak.*

—*Back and belly*, (a) before and behind; all over; as, to beat a person *back and belly*. (b) Clothes and food; as, to keep a person *back and belly*, to keep him in clothes and food. *Macmillan's Mag.* [Vulgar.]—*Backs and cutters*, a miner's name for jointed rock-structures, the backs running in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the 'back' of the quarry, and the cutters crossing them at right angles.—*Back and edge*, † wholly; completely.

They have engaged themselves *ours back and edge*.

Lady Almoner.

—*Behind the back*, in secret, or when one is absent.—*To be on another's back*, to be severe on one for any fault or foolish act; to chide; to ridicule. [Colloq.]—*To be on one's (own) back*, to be at the end of one's resources; to be ground. [Colloq.]—*To bow down the back*, to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.—*To cast behind the back*, in *Script.* (a) to forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17. (b) To treat with contempt. Ezek. xliii. 25; Neh. ix. 25.—*To give a back*, to bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one's head by placing his hands upon one's back, or to mount up to anything. [Colloq.]—*To make a back*. Same as *To give a back*.—*To put or set one's back up against*, to show antipathy or aversion towards; to resist; a metaphor probably taken from the practice of cats. [Colloq.]—*To see the back off*, to get rid of.—*To turn the back on one*, to forsake or neglect him.

Back (bak), *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a back or ferry-boat; a brewer's or distiller's back; Armor. *bac*, a boat; D. *bak*, a bowl; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. See *BLAST*, which is from this word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry.—2. A large tub or vessel: (a) in *brewing and distilling*, a vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c. It receives various names in accordance with its position and uses; as, *under-back*, *spirit-back*, *wash-back*. (b) In *glue-making*, a receptacle in which a solution of glue is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle; specifically called a *Settling-back*.—3. A kind of wooden trough for carrying fuel; a coal-scuttle. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Back (bak), *adv.* [From the noun; short for *about*, A. Sax. *on bace*, back.] 1. To or toward the place from which one came; as, to go back.—2. *Fig.* to a former state, condition, or station; as, he cannot go back to his old occupation.—3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; in a state of restraint or hindrance; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's self back.

The Lord hath kept thee back from honour.

Num. xxiv. 17.

4. Toward times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.—5. Again; in return; as, to give back the money.—6. Away from contact; by reverse movement.

The angel of the Lord . . . came and rolled back the stone from the door. *Mat. xxviii. 2.*

7. In withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking or engagement; as, to draw back.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go back. *Addison*.

8. Ago; since; as, a little time back. [Colloq.]
—*To and back*, forwards and backwards.

Like to a common flag upon the stream
Goes to and back . . . to rot itself with motion. *Shak.*

—*To go or give back*, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.

Make her go back even to the yielding. *Shak.*

Back (bak), *a.* 1. Lying in the rear of another object; remote; as, back settlements.—2. In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came; as, back-stroke, back-water.

Back (bak), *v. t.* [Partly directly from the noun, partly from the adverb.] 1. To furnish with a back or backing; to strengthen or support at the back; as, to back a book; to back an electrolytic plate; to back the armor-plates of a war-vessel with lead.—2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the court was backed by the House of Commons: often with *up*.

Success still follows him and backs his crimes.

Addison.

3. To bet or wager in favour of; to express confidence in the success or superiority of; as, to back a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument.—4. To get upon the back of; to mount; as, to back a horse.—5. To write something on the back of; to address, as a letter; to endorse.—6. To put backward; to cause to move backwards or

recede; as, to back a horse or a vehicle. 'Backing his chair a little.' *Dickens*.—7. To adjoin behind. 'That snug and comfortable retreat which generally backs the warehouses of an English tradesman.' *Lord Lytton*.—*To back an anchor* (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent its coming home.—*To back a chain or rope*, to attach a preventer to it so as to reduce the strain.—*To back the oars*, to row the oars backwards.—*To back a sail*, to arrange so as to cause the wind to strike it in front and press it aft.—*To back a vessel*, to make her move astern.—*To back a warrant*, to sign or endorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender: said of a justice of the peace.—*To back up*, to lend support, aid, or assistance to; to stand by; to give countenance to; as, to back up one's friends.

Back (bak), *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back.—*To back astern*, to back water (*naut.*), to move stern foremost.—*To back and fill*, to keep a ship in the middle of the stream of a narrow river by alternately advancing ahead from one shore and moving backwards from the opposite shore, while the stream carries her along, the wind being contrary to the direction of the stream.—*To back down*, to withdraw a charge; to eat one's words. *Barlett*. [United States.]—*To back out*, to retreat from a difficulty or resile from an engagement. [Colloq.]

Backarack (bak'a-rak), *n.* Rhine wine made at *Backarach*, formerly popular in England. (See *BACHARACH*.) With *backarack* and *aqua vitae* *Hudibras*. Called also *Back-rack*, *Backrag*, &c.

Back-band (bak'band), *n.* That part of the harness which goes over the back of a horse and bears up the shafts of the carriage.

Back-bar (bak'bär), *n.* A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on.

Backbite (bak'bit), *v. t.* To bite the back of; generally *fig.* to censure, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced. In the first extract there is a play upon the literal and figurative meaning of the word.

They are arrant knaves, and will backbite.—No worse than they are backbiters, sir; for they have marvellously foul linen. *Shak.*

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of that personage. *Spenser*.

Backbite (bak'bit), *v. i.* To slander or speak evil of the absent. 'He that backbiteth not with his tongue.' Ps. xv. 3.

Backbiter (bak'bit-ér), *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

Face-flatterers and backbiters are the same.

Backbiting (bak'bit-ing), *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 'Envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings.' 2 Cor. xii. 20.

Backbitingly (bak'bit-ing-lí), *adv.* With secret slander.

Backboard (bak'bôrd), *n.* A board for the back; a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something; specifically, (a) a board placed across the after part of a boat to support the backs of the occupants. (b) A board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

A careful and undeviating use of the backboard... is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion.

Back-bond (bak'bônd), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance, or other instrument.

Backbone (bak'bôn), *n.* 1. The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column.—2. Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office; as, the Apennines are the backbone of Italy.—3. *Fig.* firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character; resolution; moral principle; as, he has no backbone in him.—To the backbone, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature; out and out; thoroughly; entirely. 'Jolly old Burbo, staunch to the backbone.' Lord Lytton. 'A true-blue Tory to the backbone.' T. Hughes. 'Game to the backbone.' Trollope.

Back-box (bak'boks), *n.* In *printing*, one of the boxes on the top of the upper case, usually appropriated to small capitals.

Back-carry! (bak'ka-ri), *n.* In *Forest law*, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed.

Back-cast (bak'kast), *n.* 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, *fig.* an discouragement or cause of relapse or failure. [Scotch.]

Back-centre (bak'sen-tér), *n.* The point on the back or dead spindle of a lathe which supports that end of the work.

Back-chain (bak'chân), *n.* A chain that passes over the cart-saddle of a horse to support the shafts.

Back-comb (bak'kôm), *n.* A woman's comb for the back hair.

Back-door (bak'dôr), *n.* A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the back-door of atheism.

Backed (bakt), *a.* 1. Having a back: used chiefly in composition; as, broad-backed, hump-backed. 'Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly-back'd.' Dryden.—2. Mounted; placed on the back. 'Great Jupiter upon his eagle backed.' Shak.

Backen† (bak'n), *v. t.* To put back; to retard.

Back-end (bak'end), *n.* The latter end or part; particularly applied to the latter part of autumn. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do, I clipped them wî' my ain hands last back-end.

Backer (bak'ér), *n.* 1. One who backs or gets on the back; as, a backer of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports another in an undertaking, and especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength; one who bets or 'lays' his money in favour of a particular party in a contest.—3. In *arch.* a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width.

Backer, *adv.* More or further back.

With that anon I went me backer more. Chaucer.

Backet (bak'et), *n.* [Fr. *baquet*, a trough, from *bac*, a vessel. See *BACK*, a vessel.] A trough or box, especially for carrying out ashes or cinders. [Scotch.]

Backfaller† (bak'fal-ér), *n.* A backslider; a renegade.

Onias with many lyke backfallers from God sed into Egypt.

Back-friend (bak'frend), *n.* A secret enemy. [Rare.]

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some who are back-friends to both would maliciously insinuate.

Backgammon (bak'gam'mon), *n.* [Dan. *bakke*, a tray, and *E. gammon*, a game, Dan. *gammen*, mirth. Wedgwood.] A game played

by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are twenty-four black and white spaces called points. Each player has fifteen men of different colours for the purpose of distinction. The movements of the men are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice.

Back-ground (bak'grôund), *n.* 1. Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front.—2. The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator; that which is represented as behind a figure or group of figures.—3. *Fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a position in which one tries to avoid notice. 'A husband somewhere in the back-ground.' Thackeray.

Back-hand (bak'hând), *n.* Writing sloping backwards or to the left; as, he writes back-hand.

Backhand (bak'hând), *a.* Backhanded; unfavourable; unfair; as, a backhand influence.

Backhanded (bak'hând-ed), *a.* 1. With the hand turned backward; as, a backhanded blow.—2. Unfair; oblique; indirect; sarcastic; as, a backhanded compliment.—3. Sloping back or to the left; as, backhanded writing.

Backhanded (bak'hând-ed), *adv.* With the hand directed backward; as, to strike backhanded.

Backhandedness (bak'hând-ed-ness), *n.* State of being backhanded; unfairness.

Backhand (bak'hând-ér), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand; as, to strike one a backhand.

Backhouse (bak'hôus), *n.* A building behind or back from the main or front building.

Backing (bak'ing), *n.* 1. The act expressed by the verb to back in its various senses.—2. Support, physical or moral, from some agency behind, or, figuratively, at the back of a principal; as, he would have gone on with it, but he could get no backing from anybody.—3. The address of a letter.—4. In *technology*, something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish, or the act of putting it there; as, (a) a layer or layers of timber, generally teak, on which the iron plates of armour-clad ships are bolted. (b) In *bookbinding*, the preparing of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover. (c) In *weaving*, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of such piled fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpet, &c.

Backing-up (bak'ing-up), *n.* 1. See *To back up* under *BACK*, *v. t.*—2. A term used in cricket and certain other games for stopping the ball and driving it back.

Back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimney-piece to receive a slip.

Back-lash (bak'lâsh), *n.* In *mech.* the reaction upon each other of a pair of wheels produced by irregularities of velocity when the load is not constant or the moving power is not uniform.

Back-lining (bak'lin-ing), *n.* In *windows*, the piece of a sash frame parallel to the pulley piece and next to the jamb on each side.

Back-link (bak'link), *n.* In *engines*, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

Backlines (bak'linz), *adv.* (Back, and a genit. term. *line*=*ling*, *long*, as in *darkling*, *headlong*.) Backwards. [Scotch.]

Back-look (bak'lûk), *n.* Retrospective view; as, to take a back-look.

Back-painting (bak'pânt-ing), *n.* A method of staining mezzotint prints with varnish colours after they have been affixed to glass, giving them the effect of paintings on glass.

Back-parlour (bak'pâr-lér), *n.* A parlour in the back part of a house.

Back-piece, **Back-plate** (bak'pés, bak'plât), *n.* A piece at the back of something; specifically, a piece of armour which covered the back.

Back-pressure (bak'pre-shôr), *n.* The resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the action of the piston of a steam-engine.

Backrack,† **Backrag**† (bak'rak, bak'rag), *n.* Wine made at *Bacharach*. See *BACHARACH*. 'Good backrack... to drink down in healths to this day.' Beau & FL.

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will Give a fine relish to my backrag.

Back-raking (bak'râk-ing), *n.* An operation

in *farriery*, by which hardened feces are withdrawn from the rectum.

Back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping; thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to a rent payable previously to the first crop being reaped, and which is termed a *fore-rent*.

Back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

Back-return (bak'rê-tern), *n.* A going or coming back; return. 'Harry's back-return to France.' Shak. 'The back-return of Charon's boat.' Marlowe.

Back-room (bak'rôm), *n.* A room in the back part of a house.

Back-ropes (bak'rôp), *n.* Same as *Martingale-stays*. See under *MARTINGALE*.

Back-saw (bak'sô), *n.* A saw whose web is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance, such as a tenon-saw.

Backset† (bak'set), *a.* Set upon in the rear. 'Backset with Pharaoh's whole power.' Ant. Anderson.

Backset (bak'set), *n.* A check or misadventure in an undertaking; a relapse in illness. [Scotch.]

Back-settlement (bak'set-l-ment), *n.* An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation; as, the back-settlements of America: mostly used in the plural. See *BACKWOODS*.

Back-settler (bak'set-l-ér), *n.* One inhabiting the back-settlements of a country.

Backshish, **Backsheesh** (bak'shêsh), *n.* A gift; gratuity; drink-money. See *BAKSHISH*.

Backside (bak'sid), *n.* The back part of anything; the part opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator, as the hind part of an animal; the yard, ground, or place behind a house.

Back-sight (bak'sit), *n.* 1. The first reading from a levelling staff taken from any position of the instrument. All other readings are called *fore-sights*.—2. The rear sight of a gun.

Back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backwards, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the nature of the word will permit; thus, penny becomes *yennep*, woman *namow*, and so on.

Backslide (bak'slid'), *v. i.* To slide back; hence, to fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith.

I have fallen back to my carnal temper, from the holy ways of God, and have again backslided.

Backslider (bak'slid-ér), *n.* One who backslides: (a) an apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv. 14. (b) One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

Backsliding (bak'slid-ing), *p.* and *a.* Sliding backwards; hence, apostatizing from faith or practice; falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. 'Backsliding Israel.' Jer. iii. 6.

Backslidingness (bak'slid-ing-ness), *n.* The state of backsliding.

Back-speed (bak'spêd), *n.* In *mech.* a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

Back-staff (bak'staf), *n.* [From its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain John Davis about 1590, and used, before the invention of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

Backstair, **Backstairs** (bak'stâr, bak'stârz), *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.

Backstair, **Backstairs** (bak'stâr, bak'stârz), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house; as, a backstair entrance.—2. Indirect; oblique; underhand; unfair; as, backstairs influence.

He's like a backstair minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed-chamber, is ruling the roast in the closet. Sir F. Wauvergh.

Back-stall (bak'stal), *n.* The thief who walks behind the actual operator in a garrote robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. See *GARROTE-ROBBERY*.

Backstand (bak'stând), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon. 'A sure staye and a steadfast backstande at home.' Hall.

Badger (ba'jér), *n.* A licensed porter or carrier entitled to wear a badge. *Synonyms*

Badger (ba'jér), *n.* (For *badger*, from L.L. *badarius*, *badarius*, a corn-dealer, from L.L. *badum*, corn, wheat (Fr. *bé*), lit. grain carried off the field, for L. *ablatum* - *ab*, from, and *latum*, carried. The omission of *i*, though unfamiliar, is not unknown after *leblais*. Thus *be* *peugh* for *plough*, *bee* for *blue*.) In old law, a person who was licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another without incurring the penalties of embezzling. See *BADGERING*.

Badger (ba'jér), *n.* (Generally regarded as another application of the preceding word, a corn dealer because the animal was supposed to feed on corn, compare its French name *bléroux*, *bléroux*, from L.L. *Moderrinus*, from *badum*, wheat. But the name in England may have partly at least become attached to it from the prominent and peculiar manner in which the head is marked. *Badger* meaning *badger* weaver.) 1. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus *Mela*, family *Melidae*, according to some naturalists l'ratide or *beas*, or, according to others, *Mustelid* or *weasels*, of a clumsy make with short thick legs, and long

coloured, from the colour of the capotes.) The fruit of *Hibiscus sinensis*, the Chinese anise tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an aromatic flavour and odour. On this account it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for flavouring.

Badgering (ba-djér), *n.* (Fr.) 1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuary to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones of which they make their statues. - 2. A mixture of saw-dust and glue, or of whitening and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work. 3. A preparation for colouring houses, consisting of powdered stone, saw-dust, slaked lime, alum, &c.

Badinage (ba'di-naj or ba'di-nash), *n.* (Fr., from *badin*, *lascivious*, from It. and L.L. *badere*, to gaze, to look amorously on, to trifle.) Light or playful discourse.

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant badinage. *H. Arthur*

Badinaria (ba'di-na-ri), *n.* (Fr., from *badin*, See *BADINAGE*.) Light or playful discourse, nonsense, badinage.

The deed of amorous discourse is limited, that of just and courteous is infinite. *Shakespeare*

Badinier (ba'di-nér), *n.* (Fr. See *BADINAGE*.) One who indulges in badinage, a trifler.

Rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it, or as a badinier, if you think that more effectual. *Page*

Badly (ba'di), *adv.* In a bad manner; not well, unskillfully, grievously, unfortunately, imperfectly. See *BAD*.

Badminton (ba'dm-in-ton), *n.* An out-door game, the name as lawn-tennis but played with shuttle-cocks.

Badness (ba'dness), *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved, want of good qualities, physical or moral, as, the badness of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c. See *BAD*.

Baelia (ba'i-á), *n.* (In honour of A. Bael, a physician to the King of Sweden.) A genus of plants, ant order Myrtaceae. They are small shrubs, with small opposite leaves and numerous small white or rose coloured flowers. They are natives of the Indian Archipelago and Australia, and many are cultivated in our greenhouses.

Bael (ba'i), *n.* The Indian name of the Bengali quince-tree (*Apple Marianum*). Written also *Bal*, *Bail*. See *BAL*.

Baff (ba'f), *n.* [From sound.] A blow, a heavy thump. [Scottish.]

Baffian, **Baffian** (ba'f-i-an, ba'f-i-an), *n.* (See *BUFF*.) An Indian cotton cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.

Baffle (ba'f), *v. t. pret. & pp. baffled, ppr. baffling. (Perhaps the same word as *O. Fr. baffier*, to make a fool of, from *O. Fr. baffe*, *Fr. baffe*, mockery, according to M. de Prov. *O. baffen*, *baffen* to bark, to chide, or a modified form of *be* *baphe* in treat contemptuously from *bau*, insipid, abashed, fool, bly, poor, uneasy.) 1. To treat with mockery or infamy, to hold up as an object of scorn or contempt, to insult, specifically, to subject to various indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor. 'A glorious soldier knock d' and baff d.' *Thos. Randolph*.*

Alas, poor fool, how have they baffled thee! *Shakspeare*
2. To elude, to foil, to circumvent, to frustrate in check to defeat to disconcert, to thwart, to confound. 'Calculations as difficult as to have baffled' the most enlightened nations. *Prescott*.

They make a shift to break the proverb, and at the same time to baffie the cure. *South*

Baffle (ba'f), *v. t.* 1. To practice deceit.

Do not palpably baffie when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion show him nothing. *Barrow*

2. To struggle ineffectually.

We have pertinently the Italian ship was seen baffling with a gale from the N.W. *Times newspaper*

Baffle (ba'f), *n.* A defeat by artifice, shift, and turns.

It is the shell of the disponent that keeps off a baffie. *South*

Baffer (ba'f-ér), *n.* One who or that which baffles. 'Experience that great baffler of speculation.' *Dr H. More*

Baffling (ba'f-ling), *p. and a. Frustrating, disconcerting, confusing, as, a baffling wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.*

Bafflingly (ba'f-ling-ly), *adv.* In a baffling manner.

Bafflingness (ba'f-ling-ness), *n.* Quality of baffling.

Baff (ba'f), *n.* (Pers.) A blue or white cotton used in the India trade.

Bag (bag), *n.* [See *baggs*, *baggs*, a bag, a bundle, a Sax. *bag*, a bag, belly, Goth. *bagga*, a pouch. The word seems to be both Teutonic and Celtic, comp. *O. Fr. bague* a bundle, Gael. *bag*, *bag*, a bag or wallet. See *BELLY* *BULGE*.] 1. A sack, a wallet, a pouch usually of cloth or leather, to put anything in, as corn, money, &c. - 2. A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance, as the honey bag of a bee - 3. A sort of sliken purse formerly tied to men's hair. 'A bob wig and black sliken bag tied to it.' *Adams* - 4. What is contained in a bag; in the language of sportsmen, the animals bagged or obtained in some determinate quantity of a commodity such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack, as, a bag of pepper or hops, a bag of corn. *Bag and spoon*, an arrangement used in dredging for river sand, and consisting of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along so that the bag is filled. *Bag of bones*, a familiar expression denoting a very lean person. 'Such a limping bag of bones as I was.' *Diogenes* - To give one the bag, to disclaim a person from one's employment. *Swenson*. [Now used only colloquially.]

Bag (bag), *v. t. pret. & pp. bagged, ppr. bagging.* 1. To put into a bag, as, to bag hops. 2. To load with bags - 3. To distill, as a bag, to swell.

How doth an unweath'ed drooping bag up his eye. *Ascham*

4. To seize, capture, or entrap; to shoot or otherwise bag hold of, as, to bag thirty brace of grouse. [Colloq.]

Bag (bag), *v. i.* 1. To swell or hang like a bag.

His bill and neck-stretch hang limply under his bagging nostrils. *Thackeray*

2. To grow big with child.

Then Venus slowly bagged, and our long son C came broad. *Warner*

Bag (bag), *v. t.* To cut with a reaping-hook or scythe used especially of cutting pease. *Bedford*. [Provincial.]

Bag (bag), *n.* A flue in a porcelain oven according on the internal side and entering the oven about 4 feet above the sole. *H. Knight*

Bagasse (ba-gas'), *n.* (Fr.) The sugar-cane in its dry crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill. Its only use is as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory. Called also *Cane-trash*.

Bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* (Fr., from It. *bagatella*, a dim. of *bagata*, a trifle. *Diaz* supposes it comes from L.L. *bagas*, *O. Fr. bagues*, a bundle, so that *bagatelle* means any little thing one possesses. See *BAG*.) 1. A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Hoops of bear rings and cypher d made, Rich robes, various bagatelles. *Frederick*

2. A game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace resembling those used in billiards.

Bagatelle-board (bag-a-tel-bord), *n.* A board on which to play at bagatelle.

Bag-tilter (bag-ti-lér), *n.* A tilter used in sugar refining to clear molasses solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them, and consisting of a series of sieves or strainers through which the solutions pass into one or more funnel bags, from which the juice drips down into a receiver below.

Baggage (ba-gaj'), *n.* (Fr. *bagage*, *bagages*, *O. Fr. bagues*, a bundle. See *BAG*.) 1. The tools, clothing, utensils, and other accessories of an army or other body of men on the move - 2. The clothing or other belongings which a traveller carries with him on a journey now usually mailed *baggage* in this country, though *baggage* is still the common word in America. 'Mounting the baronet's baggage on the roof of the coach.' *Thackeray*

Having dispatched my baggage by water to Aldford, I came Bag and baggage, all one's belongings or property.

Dishevelled, when his affairs were desperate to Egypt, to pack up bag and baggage, and sail for Italy. *Arbuthnot*

Baggage (ba-gaj'), *n.* (Fr. *bagage*, *bagages*, *O. Fr. bagues*, a bundle, a canteen, a tramp's. Origin doubtful.) 1. A low worthless woman, a tramp.

A sort of indignation did stir in her soul to collect such a baggage to run away anything of hers. *See P. Baggins*

Badger (Male vulgare)

claws on the fore-feet. The common badger, or *Mosch vulgaris*, is as large as a middle-sized dog, but much lower on the legs, with a flatter and broader body, very thick tough hide, and long coarse hair. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, small quadrupeds &c. and is very fat. Its skin, when dressed with the hair on, is impervious to rain, and consequently makes excellent covers for travelling trunks, &c. Its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for artists' brushes in painting. The American badger (*M. latrodromus*) is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white. It is a wide spread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter on one side than on the other, hence, 'The western badger' *Dragon*.

We are not badgers, For our legs are one as long as the other. *Lipsy*

2. An artist's brush made of badger's hair, and used for blending or causing the pigments to melt or shade into each other and imparting smoothness. *Badger bruing*, or drawing the badger, a barbarous sport formerly, and yet to some extent, practiced generally as an attraction to public houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put in a barrel, and one or more dogs are put in to drag him out. When this is effected he is returned to his barrel to be similarly assaulted by a fresh lot. The badger usually makes a most determined and savage resistance.

Badger (ba-jér), *v. t.* To attack, as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited, to worry, to pester.

When one has to be answered like this, one wears a drop of something more than ordinary. *Frailty*

Badgering (ba-jér-ing), *n.* (See *BADGER*, a corn-dealer.) The practice of buying corn or victuals in one place and selling them in another for profit. The act 7 and 8 Vict. xlv abolished the previous acts against badgering, declaring it to be no longer an offence.

Badger-legged (ba-jér-legd), *a.* Having a leg or legs shorter on one side than on the other as the badger's are erroneously supposed to be.

His body crumpled all over my bed, *And* Agard, and his companion coarsely. *L. A. Young*

Badging (ba'dj-ing), *n.* (Rus. *badzga*.) A small sponge (spongilla) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

Badinian, **Badian** (ba'di-an, ba'di-an), *n.* (Fr. *badinier*, said to be from L. *badine* bag,

2 A playful, saucy young woman; a flirt. [Familiar.]

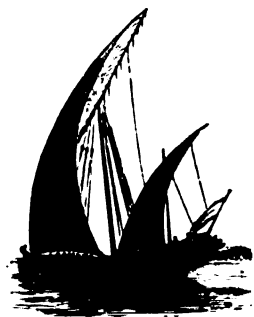
Baggage-check (bag'áj-ček), *n.* A tag or label to be attached to an article of luggage belonging to a railway passenger to indicate its destination, usually also its point of departure, and frequently bearing the name of the railway company that attaches the check. [United States.]

Baggage-master (bag'áj-mas-tér), *n.* In America, an officer or guard employed on railways in looking after the baggage.

Baggage (bag'áj-ér), *n.* One who carries baggage; specifically, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army.

The whole camp fled again, the victuals and baggage forsaking their camps. *Raleigh.*

Baggala, Baglio (bag'ga-la, bag'lió), *n.* [Ar. *bagala*, a mule.] A two-masted Arab boat used for trading in the Indian Ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of them trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden, exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented.



Baggala.

Baggy, *v.t.* To swell, as with pride or disdain; more probably, Tyrrhitt says, to disquiet. 'False fortune, that baggyth foule, and looketh faire.' *Chaucer.*

Baggie (bag'í), *n.* [A dim. of bag.] The belly. [Scotch.]

A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie! Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie. *Burns.*

Bagging (bag'ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting into bags.—2. The cloth or other materials for bags.

Baggingly, *adv.* Sulkily; squintingly. *Remnant of the Rose.*

Baggy (bag'í), *a.* Having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely like a bag; puffy; as, a baggy umbrella.

Bagmont's Boll (bag'monts rôl), *n.* The rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by *Benmund* or *Baismund* de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagmont*, who was sent from Rome by the pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithes of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it still existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Bagio, *n.* See BAGGALA.

Bagman (bag'man), *n.* A name formerly given to commercial travellers from their travelling on horseback, carrying their samples or wares in saddle-bags; now used only as conveying somewhat of contempt.

Bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An interoven net in the form of a bag for catching fish.

Bagno (bán'yo), *n.* [It. *bagno*, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.—2. A brothel; a stew.

Bagnoian (bag-nó-li-an), *n.* [From *Bagnoles*, in Languedoc, where the heresy had its rise.] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament.

Bagpipe (bag'píp), *n.* A musical wind-instrument of very great antiquity, having been used among the Hebrews and Greeks, and being a favourite instrument over Europe generally in the fifteenth century. It still continues in use among the country people

of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of



Old English Bagpiper.

Scotland, especially Celtic Scotland, it is only Scottish by adoption, being introduced into that country from England. The earliest notice of it in Scotland is in the royal treasurer's accounts in the reign of James IV., wherein are frequent entries of monies paid 'to *Ingilis pypparis*, who came to play before the king, who had brought the taste with him from England. Chaucer's miller could well play the bagpipe, and in Shakespeare's days a 'Yorkshire bagpipe' and the 'drone of a Lincolnshire pipe' were familiar. The bagpipe consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth, or from bellows; and of pipes, into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. One pipe (called the *chanter*) plays the melody, others (called *drones*) sound respectively the key-note (an octave lower) and the fifth of the scale, the sound being produced by means of reeds. The chanter has eight holes, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bagpipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, the more martial Highland bagpipe, the old English bagpipe (now no longer used), the Italian bagpipe, &c. **Bagpipe** (bag'píp), *v.t.* To cause to resemble a bagpipe.—*To bagpipe the mizzen* (naut.), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen shrouds.

Bagpiper (bag'píp-ér), *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe. 'Laugh like parrots at a bagpiper.' *Shak.*

Bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A kind of pump in which there is an elastic bag distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the piston-chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.

Bag-reef (bag'rêf), *n.* The lowest reef of a sail.

Bagshot-sand (bag'shot-sand), *n.* In geol. the collective name for a series of beds of siliceous sand, known also as *Bagshot-beds*, occupying extensive tracts round Bagshot, in Surrey, and in the New Forest, Hampshire. They may be separated into three divisions, the upper and lower Bagshots, consisting of light-yellow clays, and the central or Barton and Bracklesham beds, of dark-green sands and brown clays, the whole reposing on London clay. Although generally devoid of fossils, in some places they contain several marine shells.

Baguet, Baguette (bâ-gét'), *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, a wand, from It. *bacchetta*, from L. *baculus*, a rod, the dim. term. -ette and -etta being substituted for the L. dim. suffix -ulus.] In arch. a little round moulding like the astragal, called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage a *chapellet*.

Bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A large wig with a bag attached to it. See BAG, 3.

Bah (bâ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public.

Bahar, Barre (bâ-hâr', bâ'râ), *n.* An East Indian measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities, and in accordance with the substances weighed, the range being from 223 to 625 lbs.

Baide (bâd), pret. of *bide*, to stay, and *bide*, to endure; to withstand. 'He *baide* the brunt.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Baigne (bân), *v.t.* [Fr. *baigner*, from L. L. *balneare*, to bathe, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] To soak or drench. *Corvus.*

Baikalite (bâ'kal-it or bî'kal-it), *n.* [From *Baikal*, lake in Northern Asia.] A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, sometimes long, and either confusedly grouped or radiating from a centre. Its colour is greenish or yellowish white. It is a variety of augite.

Bail (bâil), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *bailler*, to deliver over, as into the custody of another; a liberator, hence, a nurse, and, applied to males, a tutor, a governor. The progressive steps by which L. *baifulare* became Fr. *bailler* are thus given by Brachet: *baifulare, bajlare, baiiare, bailler.*] 1. To deliver; to release.

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail*. *Spenser.*

2. In law, (a) to set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bail given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person when he procures his release from arrest by giving bond for his appearance.

When they (the judges) had *bailed* the twelve bishops, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

Tu. Let me be their bail. *Shak.*

(b) To deliver in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier.—*To bail out*, to release a person by acting as his bail.—*To bail over to keep the peace*, to require surety from a person for his keeping the peace.

Bail (bâil), *n.* [O. Fr. *baül*, a guardian; from L. *baifulus*. See the verb.] 1. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*

Bail is not used with a plural termination. 2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail*. In all criminal cases except treason two justices may admit a person to bail, and in all cases of misdemeanour except those enumerated in 11 and 12 Vict. cap. xlii. sec. 23, they are bound to do so; but in cases of treason a person cannot be admitted to bail except by order of a secretary of state, or by the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, or a judge thereof in vacation. By the law of Scotland an accused person is entitled to be liberated on bail, of a fixed amount according to the rank of the person accused, provided the crime charged against him is not one for which capital punishment may be inflicted, or one for which it might be inflicted before the passing of the act 2 and 3 Will. IV. cxlii. In these cases the Court of Justiciary or the lord-advocate may consent to bail being taken, but they are not bound to do so, and they may fix the amount of bail at their own discretion. In civil cases there are several kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail*. *Common bail*, or *bail below*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on a bail bond entered into by two persons, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. *Special bail*, *bail above*, or *bail to the action*, is given by persons who undertake generally, after appearance of a defendant, that if he be condemned in the action he shall satisfy the debt, costs, and damages, or render himself to the proper person, or that they will do so for him. *Wharton.* In Scotland bail in civil cases is called *caution* (which see).—3. Liberation on bail; as, to grant *bail*.—4. A person who frequents the neighbourhood of law-courts ready to be bail for any one on the payment of a fee. Formerly such persons were straw in their shoes as a sign of their occupation.

The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a *bail*. 'A *bail!*' 'Yes, my dear sir, half-a-dozen of 'em here. Bail you to any amount and only charge half-a-crown.' *Dickens.*

Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of

the futile footsteps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation is not by any means gone now-a-days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic eagerness to render service to suffering humanity—or in other words, to become *baill* where *baill* is wanted, for a gratuity of half-a-crown to twelve and sixpence. *G. A. Sala.*

5.† Custody; keeping. 'Silly Faunus, now within their bail.' *Spenser.*—To admit to bail, or to take bail for, to release upon persons coming forward as bail.—To find bail, to procure persons to act as bail for one.—To go bail, (a) to act as bail or surety. (b) To vouch for (a thing); as, I'll go bail for that.—To hold to bail, to oblige to find bail.—To perfect or justify bail, to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts.—To stand bail, to act as bail or surety.

Bail (bail), *n.* [It is probable that here we have two words of different origins under one form—the one from O. Fr. *baillie*, the outer barrier of a fortification (see **BAILLET**), the other from L. *balneum*, *balneus*, a bath or staff.] 1. An advanced post outside the solid defences of a town.—2. A certain limit within a forest.—3. A post; a bar; specifically, a term properly applied to the stumps or wickets at cricket, but now to the little sticks, about 4 inches long, laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump and the other in that of the next. As they fall with the slightest blow, they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

Brown gravel set up the middle stump again and put the *bails* on. *T. Hughes.*

4. A division between the stalls of a stable. 5. The handle of a kettle.—6. One of the hoops supporting the tilt of a boat.

Bail (bail), *v.t.* [Fr. *bailler*, It. *bagliare*, a tub or bucket, perhaps from Armor. *bal*, a tub; but the word also occurs in the Teutonic languages; D. *balie*, a bucket, *utbalien*, to bale out; Dan. *balle*, *ballie*, a tub.] To free from water with a bucket or pail; as, to bail a boat. Spelled also *Bale*.

Bailable (bail'-a-ble), *a.* 1. Capable of being set free upon bond with sureties; capable of being admitted to bail: used of persons.—2. Admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offence.

Bailage (bail'-aj), *n.* Same as **Bailiage** (which see).

Bailbond (bail'-bond), *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court at the return of the writ.

Bailee (bail'-ee), *n.* [See **BAIL**, in law.] In law, the person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust.

Bailer, **Bailor** (bail'-er, bail'-or), *n.* In law, one who delivers goods to another in trust for some particular purpose.

Bailer (bail'-er), *n.* One who bails or frees from water; anything used to bail out water, especially a small shallow vessel with a handle made for the purpose.

Bailie (bail'-ee), *n.* [O. Fr. *baillie*, a palisade, a barrier, from L.L. *ballium*, a corruption of L. *ballum*, a rampart, from L. *vallus*, a stake.] The name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. The Old Bailey in London got its name thus.

Bailiary, **Bailierie** (bail'-ee-ri, bail'-ee-ri), *n.* In Scots law, the extent of a bailie's jurisdiction.—*Letter of bailiary*, a commission by which an heritable proprietor, entitled to grant such a commission, appoints a baron bailie, with the usual powers, to hold courts, appoint officers under him, &c.

Bailie, **Bailie** (bail'-ee), *n.* [See **BAILIFF**.] A municipal officer or magistrate in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offences of a less serious nature. Formerly a person appointed by precept of sasine to give infettment in land—a legal formality now abolished—was also called a *bailie*.

Bailiff (bail'-if), *n.* [O. Fr. *baillif*, *bailli*; Sc. *baillie*; L.L. *ballivus*, *ballivus*.] *Bailiff*, which is the old form, is an adjective taken substantively, and is formed from *baillir* (same as *bailier*), to hold, to govern. *Littre.* See **BAIL**, to deliver over.] 1. A

civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else. There are several kinds of bailiffs, whose offices widely differ, but all agree in this, that the keeping or protection of something belongs to them. The sheriff is the monarch's bailiff, and his county is a bailiwick. The name is also applied to the chief magistrates of some towns, to keepers of royal castles, as of Dover, to persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds and in some special jurisdictions, as Westminster, and to the returning-officers in the same. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the *bailiffs* of sheriffs, or sheriffs' officers, who execute processes, &c., and *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.—2. An overseer or under-steward on an estate, appointed to manage forests, direct husbandry operations, collect rents, &c.: also called a *Bailiff of Forests*, or *Bailiff in Husbandry*.—3. An interior officer intrusted with the government of a city or district; a governor.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff*, sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

—*Bailiffs of forests and bailiffs in husbandry.* See above, definition 2.—*Water bailiffs*, officers who protect rivers from poachers and from being fished at illicit seasons.

Bailiwick (bail'-i-wik), *n.* [O. Fr. *bailli*, a bailiff, and O.E. *wic*, a Sax. *wic*, a village, dwelling, &c.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority, as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed.

Bailiage (bail'-i-aj), *n.* [Fr.] A bailiwick. [Rare.]

At first four *bailiages* were created. *Brougham.*

Bailie. See **BAILIE**.

Bailie, *n.* Custody; government; jurisdiction.

Bailment (bail'-ment), *n.* In law, the act of bailing; the delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

Bailor, *n.* See **BAILER**.

Bailpiece (bail'-pee), *n.* In law, a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognition of bail above or to the action.

Bail-scoop (bail'-skop), *n.* A large scoop or trough, which can be raised and depressed on pivots, and is used for bailing out water.

Baily (bail'-ee), *n.* A contraction for *Bailiff* or for *Bailiwick*.

Bain, **Bainet** (bain), *n.* [Fr. *bain*, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] A bath. *Mir. for Maga.*

Bain, **Bainet** (bain), *v.t.* To bathe. *Lodge.*

Bainberg (bain'-berg), *n.* [G. *bein-bergen*, shin-guard.] One of the greaves or jambs first used by the military as an additional protection, less vulnerable than the chain-mail with which the body was protected.

Bainie (bain'-ee), *a.* Having large bones; strong; bony. 'The brawnle, *bainie* ploughman chiel.' *Burns*. [Scotch.] Written also *Banie*.

Bain-marie (bain'-ma-ree), *n.* [Fr., from L. *balneum*, a bath, and *maris*, of the sea.] A large shallow vessel containing hot water, in which sauce-pans are placed to warm food; a water-bath.

Bainst (bainz). Same as *Banna*. *Spenser.*

Bairam, **Beiram** (bair'-am, bi'-ram), *n.* [Turk. and Per.] The name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held, in imitation of the Easter of the Christian Church, at the close of the fast Ramadan, and the other seventy days after. The latter is called the lesser *Bairam*, and is commemorative of the offering of Isaac.

Bairman (bair'-man), *n.* (*Bair*, bare, and *man*.) In old law, a debtor sworn in court not to be in possession of property worth 5s. 5d.

Bairn (bairn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn*, O.E. *barn*, Icel. Goth. *barn*—lit. one who is born, from *bear*, to bring forth.] A child. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives. *Dryden.*

As she announced to her *bairn* the upshot of her practical experience she pulled from her pocket the portions of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house. *Trelgely.*

—*Bairns' part of gear.* Same as *Leptin* (which see). [Shakespeare uses this word in the form *barn* (which see).]

Bairntime (bairn'-tim), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn-tedim*, a family—*bearn*, a child, and *tedim*; O.E. *barn-trin*, progeny. See **TERM**.] A family of children. 'The bonny *bairntime*

Heav'n has lent' *Burns*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Baisemains (bair'-mains), *n.* [Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, and *mains*, the hand.] Compliments; respects. *Spenser.*

Bait (bait), *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word; O.E. *baizen*, *beizen*, Icel. *beita*, to make to eat, to feed, also to bait, as a hook, to hunt, as with hounds or hawks, *beit*, a pasture, *beita*, a bait; A. Sax. *batan*, *baitian*, to bait, *bait*, a bit, bait; G. *beize*, hawking, *beizen*, to hawk—all from the stem of E. *bite* (which see).] 1. To put a bait on or in; as, to bait a hook, line, or snare.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

2.† To allure by a bait; to catch; to captivate. 'To bait fish.' *Shak.* 'Do their gay vestments his affections bait?' *Shak.*

3. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast, especially upon the road; as, to bait horses.

The sun, that measures heaven all day long, At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

4. To provoke and harass by dogs; as, to bait a bull or a boar. 'As chained bear whom cruel dogs do bait.' *Spenser.* Hence—5. To harass in any way; to annoy.

The new secretary of state had been so unmercifully *baited* by the paymaster of the forces, that he was thoroughly sick of his situation. *Macaulay.*

Bait (bait), *v.i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.

In all our journey from London to his house we did not so much as *bait* at a Whig inn. *Addison.*

Bait (bait), *n.* [See **BAIT**, *v.t.*] 1. Any substance used to catch fish or other animals by alluring them to swallow a hook or to be caught in snares or in an inclosure or net. 2. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

The chief *bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. *Macaulay.*

3. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here: I've a fresh hoghead for you. *E. Jones.*

Bait (bait), *v.i.* [Fr. *batre*, to beat, *battre de l'aile*, to flap or flutter, from L.L. *battere*, L. *battere*, to beat.] To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; to hover as a hawk above her prey. 'Kites that *bait* and beat.' *Shak.*

Bait (bait), *n.* WHITE-bait, a small fish of the Thames. See **WHITE-BAIT**.

Baith (bath), *a., pron. or conj.* Both. [Scotch.]

Baiting (bait'-ing), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing a bait.—2. Refreshment, as on a journey.

Bait-mill (bait'-mil), *n.* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel or salted herrings into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside.

Baittle (bait'-tl), *n.* [Icel. *beit*, pasture. See **BAIT**, *v.t.*] Rich pasture. [Scotch.]

Baise (bais), *n.* [A modified spelling of a plural form; O.E. *bayes*, O. Fr. *baye*, Fr. *baie*, coarse woollen cloth; D. *boi*, *boy*, Dan. *boj*; from L. *baduus*, bay-coloured, from the original colour of the fabric, or from Fr. *baise*, a berry, from being originally dyed with Avignon berries.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap, sometimes frizzed on one side.

Bajadere (baj'-ya-dér), *n.* Same as *Bayadec* (which see).

Bajimont's Roll (baj'-imonts rôl), *n.* Same as *Bajimont's Roll*.

Bajoccho (baj'-yok'hô), *n.* [It.] A copper coin which was current in the Papal States, of the value of about 3d.

The hat went round, and the *bajocchis* tumbled into it. *Thackeray.*

Bajury, **Bajra** (baj'-yü-ri, baj'-ra), *n.* [Hind.] A species of grain (*Holcus spicatus*) much used in the East Indies for feeding horses and cattle.

Bake (bake), *v.t. pret. and pp. baked*; *ppr. baking*. [A. Sax. *baccon*, Icel. and Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, D. *bakken*, G. *bäcken*, to bake; of cognate origin with Gr. *phagein*, to roast.] 1. To dry and harden by heat either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to bake bricks; to bake the ground.—2. To prepare as food in an oven; as, to bake bread; to bake meat.—3. To harden with heat. 'The earth . . . is baked with frost.' *Shak.*

They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone. *Spenser.*

power When a few of the leading powers of a number of separate and sovereign states counterpoise each other the balance of power is maintained, and the safety of the smaller states secured. The leading rule by which this has been effected in Europe has been to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another. *Balance of trade*, a phrase used to denote the relation in respect of amount or value which subsists between the exportation of domestic productions from a country and the importation of foreign, or the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the expression, formerly much more common than now, *The balance of trade is against or in favour of a country*. Formerly this subject was not well understood, but properly speaking, there cannot be any such thing as a balance of trade for or against a country.

Balance (bal'ans), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *balanced*; *ppr. balancing*. 1. To bring to an equipoise, as, to balance the weights in the scales of a balance. Hence—2. To compare by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things, to estimate, to weigh. *'Balance the good and the evil of things.'* Sir R. L. Estlin. —3. To equal in weight, force, number, &c.; to serve as a counterpoise to, to be equal to; to counteract, as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the latter must check and another another.

4. To settle by paying what remains due on an account; to equalize or adjust.

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way.

5. To examine or compare by summations, &c., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debts and credits stand, as, let us *balance* our accounts, we *balance* our books at the end of each year.—6. Next to contract, as a nail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner.—7. In *engine*, to adjust, as a line of road, railway, or other work, so that the earth or other material removed from the eminences shall fill up the hollows.—8. In *gymnastics*, to keep in equilibrium on a very narrow basis or small point, as on a tight-rope or the top of a pole, to poise, as an object with a narrow base, so skillfully that it does not fall, as, to *balance* a pole upon one's chin.—9. To obtain in equal measure.

Like souls that *balance* joy and pain,
With tears and smiles from heaven again
The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sunlit fall of rain.

Balance (bal'ans), *v. i.* 1. To have an equal weight on each side, to be in equipoise; as, the weights *balance* exactly.—2. *Fig.* to hesitate, to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance when poised by equal weights. [Rare.]

It would not *balance* me out in the determination of his choice.

3. In dancing, to move the body forwards and backwards alternately by an alternate movement of the feet.—4. To be employed in finding the balance or balances on an account or accounts.

O! who would cast and *balance* us a deck,
Perched like a crow upon a three-legged stool,
Till all his juice is dried?

Balance-book (bal'ans-buk), *n.* In com. a book in which the adjusted debtor-and-creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

Balance-crane (bal'ans-kran), *n.* A crane having two arms, one of which is provided with arrangements for counterpoising wholly or in part the weight to be raised by the other. *E. H. Knight.*

Balance-electrometer (bal'ans-é-lek-trom'et-ér), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the common balance and weights to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces. A glass pillar is fixed in a stand *A*, to which the beam of a delicate balance *B* is suspended at the point *D*. A scale-pan *d* is suspended from one arm, and just rests upon the support *e*, likewise insulated and fixed upon the stand *A*. From the other arm is suspended a light gilt cone *a*, the base of which is opposed to the base of another inverted cone *b*, which may be fixed at any distance from *d* by sliding upon the insulated pillar *d'*. The metallic

balance may be connected with the interior of a Leyden-jar or battery, and the cone *b* with the exterior, and the attractive power of any charged any variable distance between the cones may be estimated by weights placed in the scale-pan.

Balance-fish (bal'ans-fish), *n.* A species of shark, same as *Hammer-fish* (which see).

Balance-knife (bal'ans-nif), *n.* A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the blade without the blade touching the cloth. This is effected by making the weight of the handle counterbalance that of the blade.

Balance-electrometer. *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced. *Der-wan.*

Balance-plough (bal'ans-plou), *n.* See *Plough*.

Balancer (bal'ans-ér), *n.* One who or that which balances, specifically, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body. The balancers are two very fine movable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button placed under the origin of the wings.

Balance-reef (bal'ans-réf), *n.* Next, a reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm. A balance-reef is generally placed in all gaff-sails, the band running from the throat to the clew, and either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.

Balance-sheet (bal'ans-shét), *n.* A sheet, statement, or account showing the balances of a number of accounts; a statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern, the balance of each open account in the ledger being placed under one or other of those heads.

Balance-thermometer (bal'ans-thér-mom'et-ér), *n.* An invention by which mercury inclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or other of the ends preponderate, in order to open or close a window or damper, or to touch an alarm.

Balance-valve (bal'ans-valv), *n.* A valve in which steam is admitted to both sides so as to render it more readily operated, by relieving its pressure on the seat. *E. H. Knight.*

Balance-wheel (bal'ans-whél), *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.

These are in themselves very objectionable, the true regulators, the proper *balance-wheels*, are those which have been described.

Balandrana (bal'an-drá'na), *n.* A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment by travellers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Called also *Supertota*.

Balanidae, Balanoides (bal-an'í-dé, bal-an-oid'é), *n. pl.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *oides*, likeness.] A family of cirripeds, of which the genus *Balanus* is the type. The animals of this family are frequently called acorn shells. See *BALANUS*.

Balaninus (bal-an'í-nus), *n.* A genus of the order Coleoptera and family Curculionidae (which see). One species is called the nut-weevil.

Balandrana, from M.B. in the British Museum.

Balanites (bal-a-ní'tis), *n.* 1. A small genus of plants, nat. order Simarubaceae, containing two species, which are small spiny trees, found in desert places in Asia and Africa. The oval fruits are purgative, they contain a very hard nut, used in India for fireworks. 2. Another name for *Balanus*, a genus of cirripeds.

Balanitis (bal-a-ní'tis), *n.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and term. *itis*, signifying inflammation.] A kind of gonorrhoea.

Balanophoraceae (bal-a-nof'or-é-á-sé-é), *n. pl.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *phorós*, to bear, from the compact terminal heads or cones of the flowers.] A curious order of parasitic, leafless, flowering plants, which, from their simple structure, were thought to be allied to the Fungi. There are about thirty known species grouped into ten genera. They are generally of a bright yellow or red colour. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one-celled, with a single seed. One of the best-known species is the *Cynomorium coccineum*, or *Pungus melitensis* of druggists, which at one time enjoyed a great reputation as a styptic.

Balanus (bal'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *balanos*, a gland or acorn.] A genus of sessile cirripeds, family Balanidae.

A genus of sessile cirripeds, family Balanidae, of great variety of form. The shell consists of six plates, with an operculum of four valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water, on ships, on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other molluscs. They differ from the members of the genus *Lepas* (Barnacles) in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of existence, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose. Often called *acorn-shells*.

Balau, Balase (bal'as, bal-ar'), *n.* [Fr. *balais*, It. *balaccio*, Sp. *balaz*, from Ar. *balakhah*, a kind of ruby named from *Badekashan*, a country of Central Asia (called *Balassan* by Marco Polo).] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. See *SPINEL*.

Balaua. To ballast.

Balaster (bal-á'stér), *n.* The finest variety of gold cloth. It is manufactured at Vienna.

Balaustine (bal-á'stín), *n.* [Gr. *balaustion*, a wild-pomegranate flower.] Pertaining to the wild-pomegranate tree—*Balaustine flowers*, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as astringents.

Balaustion (bal-á'stí-on), *n.* [See *BALAU-STINE*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceae, containing one known species, *B. pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting south-western Australia, and said to be one of the most beautiful of plants, with numerous flowers resembling in shape and colour those of the dwarf pomegranate.

Balay (ba-lá'), *n.* Balas (which see). (The word is written in this way to represent the pronunciation of the French form, *balais*.)

Balbutiate (bal-bú'tí-ét), *v. i.* [L. *balbutio*, from *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

Balbuties (bal-bú'tí-és), *n.* (Mod. L. from L. *balbus*, stammering.) Stammering. Also, a vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by *b* and *t*. *Dunglison.*

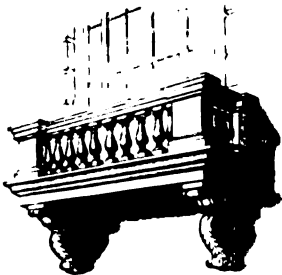
Balcon, *balcone* (bal'kón, bal-kó'ná), *n.* A balcony or gallery.

Balconet (bal-kó-net), *n.* A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.

Balconied (bal-kó-ní-d), *a.* Having balconies. The house was double-balconied. *Rogers North.*

Balcoony (bal-kó-ní), *n.* [It. *balcone*, from *balca*, a scaffold, O.H.G. *balcho*, G. *balzen*, E. *balck*, a beam.] 1. A stage or platform

projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing,



Balcony.

or parapet. Balconies are common before windows.—2. The projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre.—3. The stern gallery in a large ship.

Bald (bald), *a.* [O.E. *balled*, *balld*—a word of very doubtful etymology. The old English forms have given rise to the supposition that the word is a participle or adjective from *bald*, rounded and smooth like a ball; more probably it is from the Celtic root seen in Armor. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; *ball*, a name often given in England to a horse that is *bald-faced*; Sc. *beld* or *belled*, from *bel* or *bell*, a spot on a horse's face; Ir. and Gael. *bal*, a spot.] 1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

Cæsar, . . . because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. Addison.

2. Destitute of the natural or usual covering of the head or top; as, a *bald* oak; a *bald* mountain. 'Thy *bald*, awful head, O sovran Blanc!' Coleridge.

No question asked him by any of the senators, but they stand *bald* before him. Shak.

3. Destitute of beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat. 4. Destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned; inelegant.

(Milton) could stoop to a plain style, sometimes even to a *bald* style. Macaulay.

5. Destitute of dignity or value; mean; base; pitiful.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes? Shak.

6. Having white on the face; as, the *bald* coat; *bald-faced* (which see).

Bald (bald), [A.Sax. *bald*, *bold*.] A common prefix and suffix to many proper names; as, *Baldwin*, bold in battle; *Ethelbald*, bold noble, or nobly bold.

Baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* Same as *Baldachino*.

Baldachino, *Baldachin* (bal-da-ké'nó, bal'da-kin), *n.* [It. *baldachino*, Sp. *baldaguino*, a rich silk cloth or canopy carried over



Baldachino, Church of S. Ambrose, Milan.

the host, from *Baldaccon*, the Italian form of *Bagdad*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy or covering of various kinds, as (a) a canopy borne over the host or sacramental elements. (b) A covering of silk or stuff supported on four poles and upheld over the pope on ceremonial occasions. (c) A

covering on four columns of marble or stone, or a canopy hanging from the roof over the high altar in some churches. (d) A canopy over a bed to which curtains are attached. (e) A canopy or covering above the seats of kings, imperial personages, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. 'The grand velvet *baldaguino* prepared to receive popes and emperors.' Thackeray.

The bed is like the *baldaguino* of St. Peter's. Thackeray.

Sometimes spelled *Baldequin*, *Baukekin*.

Bald-buzzard (bald'buz-zard), *n.* A name sometimes given in America to the osprey or fish-hawk (*Pandion Haliaetus*). See OSPREY.

Bald-eagle (bald'é-gl), *n.* Same as *Bald-erne*.

Baldequin (bal'de-kin), *n.* Same as *Baldachino*.

Balder (bal'dér), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr* = A. Sax. *baldr*, a prince or hero.] In *Scand. myth.*, the son of Odin, the young and beautiful god of eloquence and just decision. Written also *Baldur*.

Balderdash (bal'dér-dash), *n.* [Probably from Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter, and *dash*, Dan. *dask*, a slap, a dash; comp. however, W. *balldorsh*, prattling, from *balldord*, prattle.] 1. Senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; noisy nonsense.

I heard him charge this publication with ribaldry, scurrility, billing-gate, and *balderdash*. *Horne Tooker*.

2. A worthless mixture of frothy liquors. 'To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber.' B. Jonson.

Balderdash (bal'dér-dash), *v.t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

The wine-merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quackline. *Smollett*.

Bald-erne (bald'érn), *n.* The white-headed erne or sea-eagle of America (*Haliaetus leucoccephalus*), a species of aquatic eagle that feeds not only on fish but on lambs, pigs, geese, and various sea-fowl. This is the eagle which is emblazoned as the national emblem on the standard of the United States.

Bald-faced (bald'fäst), *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals; as, a *bald-faced* stag.

Bald-head (bald'hed), *n.* 1. A head destitute of hair.—2. A man bald on the head. 2 Kl. ii 23.

Baldly (bald'li), *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

Bald-money, *Bawd-money* (bald'mun-i, bald'mun-i), *n.* [A corruption of L. *valde bona*, very good.] A name for the mew, or *Mew athamanticum*, a British umbelliferous plant. Called also *Spiguel*.

Baldness (bald'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bald: (a) want of hair or natural covering on the head or top; loss of hair. (b) Deficiency of appropriate ornament, as in writing; meanness or inelegance; want of ornament; as, *baldness* of style. 'Baldness of allusion and barbarity of verification.' T. Watson.

Baldpate (bald'pät), *n.* 1. A pate or head without hair.—2. A person with a bald head. 'Come hither, Goodman *baldpate*.' Shak.

Baldpate, *Baldpated* (bald'pät, bald'pät-ed), *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair. 'You *bald-pated*, lying rascal.' Shak.

Bald-pike (bald'pik), *n.* A ganoid fish belonging to the family Amidae.

Baldrick, *Baldric* (bald'rik), *n.* [O.E. *baldric*, *baldric*, &c., O.Fr. *baudric*, from O. and M.H.G. *balderich*, O.H.G. *balz*, a belt, from L. *balteus*, a belt. See BELT.] A belt or ornament resembling a belt; specifically—(a) A belt worn round the waist, as the Roman *cingulum* or military belt. [Rare.]

A palmer's amice wrapt him round.
With a wrought Spanish *baldrick* bound. *Sir W. Scott*.

(b) The jewelled ornament worn round the neck by both ladies and gentlemen in the sixteenth century. Dr. Morris. (c) A broad belt, worn pendent from the right or left shoulder, diagonally across the body, to the waist or below it, either simply as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn. Some were magnificently decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, &c. The *baldrick* was worn in feudal times, partly as a military and partly as a heraldic symbol, and its style served to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he bare
That shined like twinkling stars with stones most precious rare. *Spenser*.

And from his blazoned *baldric* slung
A mighty silver bugle hung. *Tennyson*.

Baldrick-wise (bald'rik-wiz), *adv.* After the manner of a *baldrick*; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist.

Baldur (bal'dér), *n.* Same as *Balder*.

Bale (bäl), *n.* [O.Fr. *bale*, Fr. *balle*, Fr. and Sp. *bala*, It. *balla*, the same word as *ball* (which see), meaning originally a round package.] 1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.—2. A pair of dice.

It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut. *Sir T. Overbury*.

Bale (bäl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled*; ppr. *baling*. To make up into a bale or bundle. 'These goods are *baled* up.' Goldsmith.

Bale (bäl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled*; ppr. *baling*. To free from water by laving; to bail (which see).

Bale (bäl), *n.* [A.Sax. *beal*, *bealo*, *balew*, O.Sax. *bahu*, Icel. *ból*, calamity, sorrow.] Misery; calamity; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow. 'Brought hither from their homes to work our *bale*.' Southey.

Bale (bäl), *n.* [See BALE-FIRE.] A beacon-fagot; a bale-fire or beacon-fire.

On Penchryst glows a *bale* of fire,
And three are kindling on Priesthaghighwire. *Sir W. Scott*.

Balearian (bal-é-á-ri-an), *a.* Same as *Bale-oric*.

Baleario (bal-é-á-rik), *a.* [L. *Balearius*, from *Baleares*, the Latin name of the group.] Pertaining to the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Ivice, &c., in the Mediterranean Sea.

Balection Moulding (ba-lek'shon móld'ing), *n.* Same as *Bolection Moulding*.

Baleen (ba-lén), *n.* [Fr. *baleine*, from L. *balæna*, a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

Bale-fire (bäl'fir), *n.* [A.Sax. *bæl-fyr*, a funeral fire—*bæl*, a funeral pile, and *fyr*, fire; Icel. *bál*, flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver side
The gloomy *bale-fires* blaze no more. *Scott*.

Baleful (bäl'fúl), *a.* 1. Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly. 'Baleful breath.' Dryden. 'Baleful drugs.' Milton. 'This lustful, treacherous, and *baleful* woman.' Edin. Rev.—2. Exhibiting or arising from bale or calamity; calamitous. 'Baleful burning night.' Shak.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' *baleful* ashes bred. *Spenser*.

Balefully (bäl'fúl-li), *adv.* In a baleful or calamitous manner; sorrowfully; perniciously.

Balefulness (bäl'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being baleful; destructiveness; sorrow; grief.

Their bliss he turned to *balefulness*. *Spenser*.

Bales, *l* *n.* A variety of ruby; *balias* (which see). Chaucer.

Baliki (ba-lé'ké), *n.* In Russia, the name for the back pieces of the sturgeon, which are salted and smoked in that country for home use and exportation.

Baling-paper (bäl'ing-pä-pér), *n.* An American name for stout paper for wrapping or packing parcels.

Baling-press (bäl'ing-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft goods, as cotton, woollen, &c., into bales for transportation.

Balisaur (bal'is-á-ör), *n.* [Hind. *baloo-soor*, sand-hog.] The *Mydaus* or *Arctonyx colaris*, an omnivorous quadruped of the family Mustelina, remarkably resembling the English badger, of a yellowish-white colour, with two black bands on each side of the head. Its claws are curved, powerful, and adapted for digging, and it is of such fierceness as to drive off a wolf-dog. It is found only in the hill country of Hindustan.

Balister (bal'is-tér), *n.* [L. *ballistarius arcus*, a crossbow, from L. *ballista*, *ballista* (which see). See also ARBALLIST.] A crossbow.

Balistæ (ba-lis'tæ), *n.* [From *ballista*, the military engine, for same reason as they are called trigger-fish.] An extensive genus of plectognathous fishes, family Balistidae, particularly distinguished by the vertical compression of the body, and by having eight teeth arranged in a single row in each jaw. They are known as *trigger-fish*, because the large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts

down like the hammer of a gun on the trigger being pulled.

Balistidæ (ba-lis'ti-dæ), *n. pl.* [*Balistes* (which see) and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] The file-fishes, a family of brilliantly coloured tropical fishes, of the order Plectognathi, characterized by a conical compressed body, jaws armed with one or two rows of distinct teeth, the upper jaw being immovably united with the skull, and by the skin being covered with scaly plates surmounted by spines and tubercles. They feed on molluscs and polyps, especially upon the young of the madreporæ, and frequent coral-reefs, the asperities of which their armed skin enables them to resist. The *Monacanthus* (*Aleuteres*) *Monoceros*, or unicorn file-fish, can distend its abdomen at pleasure. It grows to the length of more than 2 feet. One species, *Balistes capricus*, is found in the Mediterranean. Their flesh is unwholesome or poisonous.

Balistraria (ba-lis-trä'ri-a), *n.* [*L.*, from *balista*, a cross-bow.] In *old fort*. (a) a cruciform aperture in the walls of a fortress, through which crossbowmen discharged their arrows. (b) The room wherein the ballisters or cross-bows were deposited. (c) A turret in which an archer was stationed projecting from the parapet or from the face of the building. These turrets are common in the border counties of England and Scotland, and are commonly called *bartizans*.

Balise (ba-léz'), *n.* [*Fr. balise*, *Sp. valiza*, a beacon; *L. palus*, a stake.] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

Balk (bak), *n.* [*A. Sax. balca*, a balk or ridge between furrows, a beam, a roof, a covering; *Sc. bauk*, a ridge left in ploughing, or serving as a boundary, a beam in a roof; *Icel. bálkr*, a balk, a partition; *balki*, *Sw. Dan. bjælke*, *G. balken*, a beam. From the senses of a dividing ridge or a beam there is no very violent transition to that of a check or frustration.] 1. A ridge of land left unploughed in the body of a field, or between fields; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. [Common in provincial English and Scotch.]

Dikeres and deliveres digged up the balkes.

Piers Plowman.

2. Anything left untouched, like a ridge in ploughing. [Rare.]

The mad steale about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any balke. *Spenser.*

3. A beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; specifically, (a) a cross-beam in the roof of a house which unites and supports the rafters; a tie-beam. 'Tubbes hanging in the balkes.' *Chaucer*. [Provincial English and Scotch.] (b) *Milit.* one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. (c) In *carp.* a squared timber long or short; a large timber in a frame, floor, or the like; a square log.—4. A frustration; a check; a disappointment. 'A balk to the confidence of the bold undertaker.' *South*. [Written also *Bauk*.]

Balk (balk), *v. t.* [See above.] 1. To leave untouched in ploughing. *Gower*. Hence.—2. To leave untouched generally; to omit; to pass over; to neglect; to shun.

Not doth he any creature balk,
But lays on all he meets. *Drayton.*

Sick he is, . . . and balks his meat. *Rp. Hall.*
By reason of the contagion in London, we balked the inns. *Boslyn.*

3. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Charles was not to be balked in his generous purpose. *Prescott.*

4.† To heap up so as to form a balk or ridge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shak.*

[Some editors read *balk'd* in this passage.]

Balk (bak), *v. i.* 1. To turn aside or stop in one's course; as, the horse balked; he balked in his speech. *Spenser*. [Obsolete in this country, but still used in America.] 2.† To deal at cross purposes; to talk beside one's meaning.

Her list in stryfful terms with him to balk. *Spenser.*

Balkier (bak'ér), *n.* One who balks.

Balkier (bak'ér), *n.* A fisherman's name for one who stands on rocks and eminences to spy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats which way they pass.

Balkingly (bak'ing-ly), *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate. *Clarke*.

Balkish (bak'ish), *a.* Furrowy; ridged; uneven. 'That craggy and balkish way.' *Holmeshead*.

Balky (bak'i), *a.* Apt to turn aside or to stop abruptly; as, a balky horse. [American.]

Ball (bal), *n.* [From *Fr. balle*, which is from *O. H. G. balla*, *palla*, *G. ball*, *Icel. bóllr*, *ball*; hence also *It. balla*, *Sp. bola*, a ball. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, *ballot* are derivatives.] 1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or, a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.—2. Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant, as the ball of the eye; the ball of the thumb; the ball of a dumb-bell; the ball of a pendulum, that is, the weight at the bottom.—3. The globe or earth, from its figure. [Now rare.]

Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquered ball.
Granville.
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty; hence Bacon has the phrase to hold the ball of a kingdom in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.—4. A game played with a ball.—5. In *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy. It is generally in the form of a cylinder 2 or 3 inches in length.—6. In *metal*, a loop (which see).—7. *Milit.* the projectile of a firearm; a bullet; such projectiles having formerly been always spherical. In this sense the word is also used collectively; as, to supply a regiment with powder and ball.—8. In *printing*, a cushion consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a *ball-stock*, formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms.—9. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke, or give light.—*Ball-and-socket*, an instrument made of brass, with a universal screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments.—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint formed by a ball or rounded end of anything playing within a socket, so as to admit of motion in all directions. This kind of joint is much employed for gasaliers, and is exemplified in the hip-joint of man.

Ball (bál), *n.* [Armor. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face. See *BALD*.] A common name for a cart-horse in England.

Ball (bál), *n.* [Corn. *bal*, *Ir. boll*, a hole, a mine.] A tin mine.

Ball (bál), *n.* [*Fr. bal*, *It. ballo*, *Sp. baile*, a dance; *It. and L. L. ballare*, to dance, to shake, from *Gr. ballizeo*, to dance. *Ballad*, *ballad* are from this stem.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing, either at the invitation and expense of an individual, or at the cost of those attending it, in which case the ball is said to be public.

Ball (bál), *v. t.* To make into a ball; specifically, (a) in the manufacture of cotton, to wind into balls. (b) In *metal*, to heat in a furnace so as to form balls for rolling.—*Balling machine*, a machine for balling cotton thread.—*Balling furnace*, a furnace for balling piles or faggots of iron.—*Balling tool*, a tool for this purpose.

Ball (bál), *v. i.* To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet. We can say either that a horse balls, or that the snow balls.—*Balling iron*, in *farriery*, a hook for clearing horses' feet from balls of snow, &c.

Ballad (bal'lad), *n.* [*Fr. ballade*, a ballad, *Pr. ballada*, from *L. L. and It. ballare*, to dance. See *BALL*, a dance, also *BALLAT*, *BALLLET*.] 1. A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, of Scandinavia and Spain, a sort of minor epic reciting in verse, more or less rude, the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp. 'Roundel, ballades, and virelay.' *Gower*.

A ballad, properly speaking, is a simple narrative of one or more events, set to a tune sufficiently rhythmical to act as one of the original purposes of a ballad, namely, a dance tune. The old ballad tunes still existing are nearly all of this character.

Stainer & Barrett.

The Scottish ballads are in general superior to the English, and it is highly probable that they derive

many of their literary as well as their dialect peculiarities from the songs of the Scandinavian bards, whose popular ballads are generally of a higher rank than those of the English or of any other of the Northern nations. The Scottish resemble the Scandinavian ballads both in form and in diction, and some Northern words and forms occur in them, of which it would not be easy to produce examples in other branches of literature. *G. P. Marsh.*

2. In music, a short air, repeated to two or more stanzas, simple in construction, and having an accompaniment of a strictly subordinate character.

Ballad (bal'lad), *v. t.* To make or sing ballads.

These envious libellers ballad against them. *Donne.*

Ballad (bal'lad), *v. t.* To celebrate in a ballad. 'Rhymers ballad us out o' tune.' *Shak.*

Ballader, **Balladist** (bal'lad-ér, bal'lad-ist), *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.

Balladize (bal'lad-iz), *v. t.* To convert into the form of a ballad; as, to balladize a story. [Rare.]

Ballad-maker (bal'lad-mák-ér), *n.* A writer of ballads. *Shak.*

Ballad-monger (bal'lad-mung-ér), *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poet-aster.

I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers. *Shak.*

Ballad-opera (bal'lad-op'e-ra), *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung. *Johnson*.

Balladry (bal'lad-ri), *n.* Compositions of the ballad kind; the style of ballada. 'Base balladry is so beloved.' *Drayton*.

Ballad-singer (bal'lad-sing-ér), *n.* A person whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

Ballahou (bal'a-hó), *n.* A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the mainmast aft.

Ballam (bal'am), *n.* A canoe hollowed out of timber, in which Ceylonese pearl-fishers wash out the pearls from the oysters.

Ballant (bal'ant), *n.* A ballad. [Scotch.]

They're dying to rhyme over prayers, and ballants,
and charms. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ballan-wrasse (bal'an-ras), *n.* [Lit. spotted-wrasse; *Ir. bal*, ball, a spot, *Gael. ballach*, spotted.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Labrus bergylla* or *maculatus*, family Labridæ, taken all over the British coasts. Its flesh is not much esteemed. The young are known as the streaked wrasse.

Ballarag (bal'la-rag), *v. t.* [A form of *bully-rag* (which see).] To bully; to threaten. [Vulgar.]

You vainly thought to ballarag us. *T. Warton.*

Ballas, † **Ballace** (bal'las), *v. t.* To ballast. *Webster*. See *BALLAST*, pp.

Ballast (bal'last), *n.* [*D. ballast*, *Dan. ballast*, *baglast*, ballast; *lit.* a back load—bag, back, after, and last, load, cargo—either as a load in the after part of the ship, where ballast was stowed, or as a back or return load after a cargo had been carried away and discharged. Or, according to another etymology proposed, *bal* = *E. bale*, and *ballast* is therefore literally a load useless or of no value (in itself).] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without upsetting. A ship is said to be in ballast when she sails without a cargo, having on board, besides ballast, only the stores and other articles requisite for the use of the vessel and of the passengers on board.—2. The sand placed in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and to enable the aeronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out.—3. The material used to fill up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid.—4. *Fig.* that which confers steadiness.

These men have not ballast enough of humility and fear. *Hammond.*

Ballast (bal'last), *v. t.* 1. To place ballast in or on; as, to ballast a ship; to ballast a balloon; to ballast the bed of a railway. See the noun.—2. *Fig.* to confer steadiness on; to keep steady. 'Th' charity must ballast the heart.' *Hammond*.—3. *Fig.* to counterbalance by anything solid whatever has a tendency to inflate or render unsteady.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Dryden.*

Ballast (bal'ist), *pp.* Ballasted. 'Who send whole armadas of caravans to be ballasted.' *Shak.*

Ballastage (bal'ist-aj), *n.* 1. An old right of the admiralty in all the royal rivers of Britain of levying a rate for supplying ships with ballast. 2. The toll or duty paid for taking ballast from a port or harbour.

Ballast-engine (bal'ist-en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for dredging a river or drawing earth and ballast on a railway.

Ballast-getter (bal'ist-get-er), *n.* One who is employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself. This is divisible into three classes that performed by the ballast-getters, or those who are engaged in raising it from the bed of the Thames, by the ballast-ferriers, or those who are engaged in carrying it from the quays to the ships requiring it, and by the ballast-haulers, or those who are engaged in putting it on board of such ships. *Mayhew*

Ballast-hauler (bal'ist-hav-er), *n.* 1. One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships. See extract under BALLAST-GETTER. 2. A dredging machine for raising ballast from a river bed, a ballast-lighter.

Ballasting (bal'ist-ing), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast as a ship or railway. 2. Ballast, that which is used for ballast, as gravel or broken stones, shingle, or other material, used for the covering of roads or to form the upper works or permanent way of a railway.

Ballast-lighter (bal'ist-lit-er), *n.* 1. One who is employed in conveying ballast for ships. See extract under BALLAST-GETTER. 2. A large flat-bottomed barge for heaving up and carrying ballast, or for removing sand, silt, or other depósitos from the beds of rivers and the bottoms of harbours, docks, &c.

Ballast (bal'ist), *n.* [A form of ballast, following the it spelling ballast.] A ballast.

Ballast (bal'ist), *n.* To sing or celebrate in a ballad.

I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and by rote
And ballad, and would he play'd it the stage.
Sh. Lear.

Ballastoon (bal'is-tun), *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed in Russia in the transport of timber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

Ballastry (bal'ist-ri), *n.* [Form equivalent to ballastry, from ballast and form of ballast.] Stock of ballast, ballast-dumping. *Mayhew*

Ball-calibre (bal'kal-i-bér), *n.* A ring-gauge for determining the diameter of gun-shot on board ship.

Ball-cartridge (bal'kar-trif), *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to blank cartridge.

Ball-caster (bal'kast-er), *n.* A caster for furnaces, having a ball instead of a roller.

Ball-cock (bal'kok), *n.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal attached to



Fig. 1. Cock with ball-cock attached.
Fig. 2. Internal structure of Cock.

a. Valve shown open in its usual position. b. Arm of the lever, which being raised moves the valve.

the end of a lever connected with the cock. Such cocks are often employed to regulate the supply of water to cisterns. The ball floats on the water in the cistern by its buoyancy, and rises and sinks as the water rises and sinks, shutting off the water in the one case and letting it on in the other.

Ballad, *a.* Ballad deprived of ball. *Chaucer*

Ballier (bal'ér), *n.* One who makes up new thread into balls for domestic use.

Ballist (bal'ist), *n.* [Fr. *ballist*, *it.* *ballista*. See BALL, a cannon.] 1. A cannon,

more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part. 2. A complete pantomime or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gesture, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, scenery, decorations, &c. 3. In *Art* a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to the colour, bar, pale, pike, &c.

Ballist (bal'ist or bal'ist), *n.* To express by dancing or in a ballad.

No answer to her. 'Will you come down here and dance?' *Shakespeare*

Ball-flower (bal'flu-er), *n.* In arch. an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow moulding and is generally characteristic of the decorated style of the fourteenth century.



Ball-gudgeon (bal'gud-jon), *n.* A spherical gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in the socket. *E. H. Knight*

Ballings, **Ballage** (bal'li-aj, bal'li-aj), *n.* [Fr. *ballage*, the jurisdiction of a bailli. See BALLIFF.] A small duty formerly paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

Balliards (bal'yards), *n. pl.* Billiards.

Ballimong (bal'li-mong), *n.* A dredge.

Ballist-gun (bal'ist-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering medicine rolled into balls to horses. It consists of a tube from which the air is partially exhausted, the ball being held on the end of the tube by the pressure of air and released thence by a piston when fairly within the atmosphere. *E. H. Knight*

Ballistrum (bal'istrum), *n.* [Or *ballista*, to trip or caper.] A form of pelay, attended with the leap or running.

Ballista, **Ballista** (bal'is-ta, bal'is-ta), *n. pl.* Ballistae, Ballistae (bal'is-tae, bal'is-tae). [L. from Gr. *ballis*, to throw.] 1. One of the two great military engines used by the ancients for discharging missiles, especially against a besieged place, and often confounded with the catapult used for throwing darts, while the ballista threw stones. In principle it resembled the medieval archer or cross-bow, but was much stronger, ballistae being mentioned that threw stones of 4 cwt. They were worked by machinery, as by lever and axle. The cord was of hair. After the time of Julius Caesar the term appears to have been applied in a loose way to any large engine for throwing missiles. 2. In *anat.* the extragalus, a bone of the tarsus.

Ballistae (bal'is-tae), *n.* Same as *Ballistae*.

Ballistic (bal'is-tik), *a.* [From L. *ballista*. See BALLISTA.] Pertaining to the ballista or to the art of shooting stones or missiles by means of an engine. — *Ballistic pendulum*, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with bags of sand, which forms the ball of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The arc through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now nearly superseded by Navier's electro-ballistic apparatus. See ELECTRO-BALLISTIC, *EXHIBITION*.

Ballistics (bal'is-tiks), *n.* The science or art of discharging large missiles by the use of the ballista or other engine.

Ballium (bal'li-um), *n.* [See BALLEY.] In *arch.* a court within a fortified castle. There were commonly two balliums, an outer and inner.

Ballon (bal'lon), *n.* [Fr.] In *show*, same as *balloon*.

Balloon (bal'lon), *n.* [O Fr. *balon*, a large ball, a foot-ball, *arg.* of *ball*, a ball, *Mod* Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball, a balloon, an arg. of *ball*, a ball, *Sp.* *balon*, a foot-ball and the game. See BALL.] 1. A large ball of leather in-

flated; the game played with it, a kind of football.

The master spent three hours in the balloon. *Mayhew*

2. In *show*, a round vessel with a short neck to receive whatever is distilled, a glass receiver of a spherical form. 3. In *arch.* a ball or globe on the top of a pillar. 4. In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. 5. In *weaving*, a cylindrical reel on which sized woollen yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber. *E. H. Knight* — 6. A bag or hollow vessel filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere. It is made of silk or other light material, varnished with causticous dissolved in turpentine. A network of twine envelops the balloon, and is tied to a circular hoop a little below the body of the balloon, from which a car, usually consisting of a large wicker basket and bearing the aeronaut or others, is suspended. A valve in the bottom of the balloon can be opened or closed at pleasure by means of a string, and the basket is furnished with hand-ropes as ballast. If the aeronaut wishes to ascend he throws out some of the ballast, if to descend he opens the valve. Balloons have been successfully used for military purposes (see *Captive Balloon*, below), and, in the case of besieged cities, as a medium of communication with the outside world (see *Steering Balloon*, below). The greatest height yet attained in a balloon was 7 miles by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862. — *Captive balloon*, a balloon attached to some particular place by means of a rope, which may be either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised at pleasure. Such balloons are employed for military reconnaissance, or for dropping missiles, as nitro glycerine bombs, upon forts or any other place to be assailed. — *Steering balloon*, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871. The rudder is said to be able to deflect the machine 11° to either side of the direct line in which the wind is blowing, so that a balloon leaving Paris with the wind straight for Brussels could be landed either at London or Cologne.

Balloon (bal'lon), *n.* A state barge of France, made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars.

Ballooned (bal'loned), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

Balloon-fish (bal'lon-fish), *n.* A curious tropical, malacopterygian or soft-spined fish, of the order Plectognathi, the *Tetraodon lineatus* or striped spine-belly. Like the didodon, it has the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, and of causing its organs to erect themselves. Both jaws are divided in the middle, giving the fish the

appearance of possessing four teeth, two above and two below.

Ballooning (bal'lon-ing), *n.* The art or practice of managing balloons.

Ballooningist (bal'lon-ing-ist), *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon, an aeronaut.

Balloon-net (bal'lon-net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the web threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warp. *E. H. Knight*

Balloomy (bal'lon-ee), *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quart. Rev.*

Ballot (bal'lot), *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*, a little ball used in voting, *dim.* of *ball*, a ball. See BALL.] 1. A ball used in voting. — 2. A

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ticket or paper, or the like, by which one votes, and containing no indication of who the voter is. — 3. The system of voting in such a way that the voters cannot be identified, the act of voting by balls or tickets. 'The insufficiency of the ballot.' *Dictionary*. Vote by ballot is the mode adopted in this country in the election of members of Parliament, members of school-boards, and of municipal corporations, the ballot having been introduced by an act passed in 1872. In such statutory elections the mode of voting is by voting papers, and not by balls. In clubs, scientific societies, insurance offices, commercial associations, etc., the members, managers, or directors are almost universally elected by ballot, and for this purpose coloured balls are usually employed, hence the expression to *black-ball*, signifying to reject a candidate. — 4. The whole amount of votes given, as, there was a large *ballot*.

Ballot (bal'lot), *v. i.* [Fr. *balloter*. See the noun.] To vote or decide by ballot, frequently with *for*; as, he was proposed as a member of the club, and *ballotted for* accordingly. See the noun.

The judges . . . would never take their balls to *ballot* against him. *North*.

Ballot (bal'lot), *v. t.* To vote regarding by ballot; to vote for or against by ballot; to choose or elect by ballot.

None of the competitors arriving at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Sir H. Wilson*.

Ballots (bal'lot), *n.* [Gr. *ballotē*, a plant believed to be black horsehound.] A genus of hairy or woolly plants, nat. order Labiata. One species, *B. nigra* (the black or stinking horsehound), has been used in pectoral complaints and in cattle diseases.

Ballotant (bal'lot-ant), *n.* A voter by ballot. *Jas. Harrington*. [Rare.]

Ballotation (bal'lot-a-shon), *n.* A voting by ballot. [Rare.]

The election of the Duke of Venice in one of the most intricate and curious forms in the world, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Sir H. Wilson*.

Balm — 1. Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain. 'Sleep . . . the balm of hurt minds.' *Shak*. — 2. The name of several plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa*, nat. order Labiata. The balm-mint or garden balm is *M. officinalis* (See *MELISSA*.) The species are aromatic and used as corroborants. — *Balm of Gilead*, the exudation of a tree, *Balsamodendron gileadense*, nat. order Amyridaceae, a native of Arabia Felix, and also, it is said, from the closely allied species *Balsamodendron Opobalsamum*. The leaves of the former tree yield when bruised a strong aromatic scent, and the balm of Gilead of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria, is obtained from it by making an incision in its trunk. It has a yellowish or greenish colour, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth. It is frequently adulterated for market. — *Balm of Gilead* for, which produces a turpentine called Canada balsam, is the *Abies balsamea*. It rises to the height of 20 feet, and its range is from Virginia to Canada. — *Bayard's balm* is a plant of the genus *Melittia*.

Balm (balm), *v. i.* 1. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal.

Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters. *Shak*.
Shrouded in cloth of state; *balm'd* and *embalm'd* with full bags of opium! *Shak*.

2. To soothe, to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy broken dream. *Shak*.

Balm-cricket (balm'krik-et), *n.* The field-cricket (*Gryllus campestris*).

The *balm-cricket* clears cheer
In the green that folds thy grave. *Tennyson*.

Balmier (balm'ir), *n.* One who or that which balm or anoints.

Blood must be my body's only *balmier*,
No other balm will there be given. *Religio*.

Balmify (balm'i-fi), *v. t.* [E. *balm*, and L. *facere*, to make.] To render balmy.

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*. *Dr. G. Chyney*.

Balmily (balm'i-li), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

Balm-mint (balm'mint), *n.* See under *BALM*.

Balmoral (bal'mo-ral), *n.* or *s.* [After the royal residence on Deeside, Aberdeenshire.] A term applied to various articles, especially of dress, as, *balmoral* boots, *balmoral* honnet; *balmoral* petticoat; often used as a noun, as, to wear *balmorals*.

Balmy (balm'i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm, aromatic, fragrant. 'Balmy breath.' *Shak*. 'Her balmy bosom.' *Tennyson*. — 2. Producing balm. 'The balmy tree.' *Pope*. — 3. Soft; soothing; assuaging; refreshing. 'Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.' *Tennyson*.

Now with the drops of this most *balmy* time
My love looks from. *Shak*.

Balmal (bal'mal), *n.* [L. *balsamum*, a bath.] Pertaining to a bath. 'Balmal heat.' *Hovell*.

Balmery (bal'm-er-i), *n.* [L. *balsamarius*, from *balsamum*, a bath.] A bathing room. 'The balmery and bathing-places.' *Sir T. Brown*.

Balmation (bal'm-a-shon), *n.* [From L. *balsamum*, to bathe. See *BALMERY*.] The act of bathing. 'Balmations, washings, and fomentations.' *Sir T. Brown*.

Balmatory (bal'm-a-to-ri), *n.* [L. *balsamarius*.] Belonging to a bath or bath-keeper. **Balms** (balmz), *n.* [L. *balm*.] In *chem.* a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated, a bath. See *BATH*.

Balones (ba-lō-nē), *n.* A name for an oak, *Quercus Agilops*, large quantities of the cups of which are imported from the south of Europe into England for tanners' use. See *VALONIA*.

Ballotade (bal'lot-ad), *n.* Same as *Ballotiade*. **Bales** (bāl'z), *n.* [Sp. *balce*, Fr. *balce*, from *balce*, the native name of a kind of light porous wood used in Peru for constructing rafts.] 1. A kind of raft or float used on the coasts and rivers of Peru and other parts of South America for fishing for landing goods and passengers through a heavy surf, and for other purposes where buoyancy is chiefly wanted. It is formed generally of two in-

lated seal-skins, connected by a sort of platform on which the fisherman, passengers, or goods are placed. — 2. A sailing canoe of Ceylon.

Fisherman with his Balm, Pacific Coast.

Balsam (bal'sam), *n.* [Gr. *balsamon*, L. *balsamum*, a fragrant gum, said to be from Heb. *basal*, prince, and *shamen*, oil.] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this name. But in chemistry the term is confined to such vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid of the former are the balm of Gilead, and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu, of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. — *Balsam of Mecca*, balm of Gilead. See *BALM*. — *Balsam of Peru*, the produce of *Myrsopernum peruvianum*. The last two balsams, in addition to their medicinal use, are employed in perfumery, in the manufacture of pastilles, and of chocolate. *Balsam of Tolu*, the produce of *Myrsopernum toluiferum*, nat. order Leguminosae, the tolu-tree of South America. It is of a reddish yellow colour, transparent, thick, and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and, like the balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral. — *Balsam or Canada balsam* of the microscopists, the liquid resin of *Abies balsamea*, employed for preserving dry transparent objects when mounted for the microscope. 2. The *Impatiens balsamina*, a beautiful ornament of our gardens and greenhouses. See *IMPATIENS*. — *Balsam apple* (*Momordica Balsamina*), an annual Indian plant. A water and a subtle oil are obtained from it, which are used as deobstruents. — *Balsam tree*, a name given to several balsam-producing trees, as *Cistus*, *Copallera* (which produces the balsam of copaiba), and *Pistacia*, the turpentine-tree or mastich-tree, and, specifically, to the *Abies balsamea*, the tree which produces Canada balsam.

Balsam (bal'sam), *v. t.* To apply balsam or balm to; to render balsamic.

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balsamed* with discretion. *Mr. Herbert*.

Balsamation (bal'sam-a-shon), *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

Balsamic (bal'sam'ik), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam, stimulating; unctuous; soft, mitigating; mild. 'Balsamic cups, to wheezing lungs medicinal.' *Pharise*.

Balsamie (bal'sam'ik), *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

Balsamical (bal'sam'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Balsamic*. 'The balsamical humour of my blood.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Balsamically (bal'sam'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

Balsamiferous (bal'sam'if-er-us), *a.* (*Balsam*, and L. *ferre*, to bear.) Producing balm or balsam applied to those trees and shrubs which yield balm.

Balsaminosae, *Balsaminaceae* (bal'sam-i-nā's-ē), *bal-sam-in'ē-s*, *n. pl.* A small group of plants formerly separated from the Geraniaceae because of their irregular flowers, but again restored to that order, as the discovery of additional species of *Impatiens*, the only genus in the group, shows these differences not to be of sufficient importance to establish an order.

Balsamina, *Balsaminina* (bal'sam-in, bal-sam-i-nā), *n.* A name given to the garden

balsam and some other species of the genus *Impatiens* (which see).

Balsamito (bal-sa-mi'to), *n.* A liquid having a bitter taste, a light cherry colour, and the odour of the toquin bean, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is taken internally, and used as an application to sloughing sores, especially those caused by the chigoe.

Balsamodendron (bal-sam-o-den'dron), *n.* [Or *balsamon*, balsam, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of trees, nat. order Amyridaceae, remarkable for their powerful balsamic juices. They have compound leaves and small green flowers followed by small oval nuts. *B. Myrrha* yields myrrh or hoball, called kerobai by the Abyssinians. *B. Opebalsamum* yields the balm of Mecca, beshan, or balsam of Bruce. *B. gileadense* yields balm of Gilead. *B. africansum* yields the African bdellium. *B. Natal* of Scinde yields a resin called guggul, believed to be the bdellium of the Bible.

Balsamons (bal-sam-on), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam, abounding in balsam; consisting of balsam.

Now the radical moisture is not the matter or the of nature, but an oily and balsamiferous substance.

Balticus (bal'ti-kus), *a.* pl. **Baltici** (bal'ti-ti). (L.) 1 In *Rom. antiq.* the belt by which the sword or quiver was suspended. — 2 In *arch.* a band in the flank of an Ionic pulvinate capital.

Baltic (bal'tik), *a.* [New L. *balticus*, from Lith. *baltis*, white.] Pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia, situated on or bordering the Baltic Sea; *as*, the *Baltic* islands, the *Baltic* coast.

Baltimore-bird (bal'ti-môr-bird), *n.* An American bird, the *Icterus Baltimore*, family Icteridae, nearly allied to the Starling, or starling, about the size of an English linnet. Its head is black and its body of a bright gold colour. It is the *Orpheus Baltimore* of Wilson.

Baluster (bal'us-tur), *n.* [Fr. *balustre*, Sp. *balaustra*, It. *balaustra*, a baluster, It and Sp. *balaustra*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, all from L. *balustrum*, Gr. *balustris*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, the baluster being so called from a resemblance of form, or from pomegranate flowers being used to adorn balustrades.] 1 A small column or pillar, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with mouldings, used for balustrades. 'Leaning on those balusters.' *Tennyson*. [In this use often corrupted into *balister* or *bannister*.] — 2 The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Balustrated (bal'us-tur-d), *a.* Having balusters. 'Balustrated with gold.' *Dryden*.

Balustrade (bal'us-trid), *n.* [Fr. *balustrade*, from *balustris*, a baluster (which see).] A row of balusters, joined by a rail,



Balustrade.

serving as a fence or inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c. It is often used merely as an ornament.

Broad-based flight of marble stairs.
Run up with golden balustrade. *Tennyson*

Balsurine (bal'su-rin), *n.* A light mixed fabric of cotton and wool for ladies' dresses.

Ban (ban), *n.* [Perhaps an abbreviation of *bannet*; compare also *armor bannet*, to enchant, to deceive, bannet, a sorcerer, a deceiver.] A cheat, an imposition. [Slang.]

It was all a *ban*, man, a mere one thought proper to act.

To relieve the tedium he kept playing them with all manner of *bans*.

Ban (ban), *v. t.* To bamboozle; to cheat; to wheedle. [Slang.]

This is some complimentary, I suppose, to *ban*, to cheat me out of my money.

Bannet (ban-bet), *n.* [It. a child.] In the *fine arts*, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched

over by angels, and forming the altar-piece in several churches. The *Bambino* Bannet in the church of Ara Coeli at Rome, a richly decorated figure carved in wood, is believed to have a miraculous virtue in

The Bambino, Church of Ara Coeli, Rome.

curing diseases. *Bambino* of a similar though inferior description are set up for the adoration of the faithful in many places in Catholic countries.

Bamboozle, **Bamboozle** (bam-boz'el), *n.* [From It. *bamboccia*, amplet, cripple, the nickname given to Pieter Van Laar, a painter of such scenes, on account of his deformity.] In painting, a term applied to grotesque scenes from common life, as penny weddings, rustic games, and merry-makings. *Teniers* is the great master of this style, and in British art *Willie* is probably its best representative. Called also *Bambocciate*.

Bamboo (bam-bo), *n.* [Malay *bambô*.] The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus *Bambusa* (which see).

Bamboo (bam-bo), *v. t.* To punish or strike with a bamboo; to bastinado.

Bamboo-rat (bam-bo'rat), *n.* A species of rodent animal of the genus *Rhizomys*, found in Malacca, of the size of a rabbit.

Bamboozle (bam-boz'el), *v. t.* [This word seems closely allied to *bc* *bamboozed*, *bamboozed* (or simply *banned*), stupefied, confounded, a word that reminds us of *D. ban*, the bang of a barrel, and *bannet*, *verruen*, to confound, the original meaning being perhaps to stupify with drink. Or the elements of the word may be *ban*, and *bannet*, *D. banium*, to swirl or drink deep.] To impose or practise upon, to mystify, to hoax, to humbug; to deceive.

All the people upon earth, receiving these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, humbugged, abused, bamboozled.

Bamboozler (bam-boz'el-er), *n.* One who bamboozles; a cheat; one who plays tricks upon another.

There are a set of fellows they call *bamboozers* and *bamboozlers*; they play such tricks.

Bambusa (bam-bu'sa), *n.* [See **BAMBOO**.] A genus of grasses containing nearly seventy species, natives of tropical regions, many of which attain a great size. The best known is *B. arundinacea*. From the creeping underground rhizome, which is long, thick, and jointed, spring several round jointed stalks, which at 18 or 12 feet from the ground send out from their joints several shoots which are united at their base. The stalks are armed at their joints with one or two sharp rigid spines. The oblong oval leaves, 8 or 9 inches long, are placed on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles from the joints of the stalk. Some stems grow to 8 or 6 inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking-sticks, flutes, &c. The plant is used for many purposes in the East Indies, China, and other eastern countries. Cottages are almost wholly made of it, also, bridges, boxes, baskets, mats, paper, masts for boats, &c. It grows for twenty-five or more years before it produces seed, which is sometimes used as rice, while the young shoots are

made into pickles. The pith is innoxious. There are several other well-known and useful species, as *B. spinosa*, common about

1. *Bambusa* (*B. arundinacea*), showing its mode of growth. 2. *Flowers*, leaves, and stem on a larger scale.

Calcutta, forming stockades penetrable only by artillery; *B. indica*, used for scaffolding and covering native houses; *B. tabacaria*, whose joints are used for the stems of tobacco-pipes; *B. picta*, for light walking-sticks. *B. baluosa*, for building. The finest species is perhaps *B. latifolia*, a native of Orinoco. Like other grasses, the bamboo contains silica in considerable quantity, the stalks of some species, as *B. tabacaria*, striking fire with a hatchet.

Bambusa (bam-bu'sa), *n.* pl. A tribe of grasses of great economical importance, comprising nearly 300 species, divided into several genera, of which the genus *Bambusa* may be regarded as the type. (See **BAMBOO**.) Besides the species there described the tribe includes *Dendrocalamus strictus*, used in India for the shafts of lances; *Microstoma bambusoides*, which produces a fleshy edible fruit of the size and form of a large pear; and several others of economical value.

Bamba (bâ-mi-a), *n.* A fish, a species of *Bilurus*, taken in the Red Sea. It is much used in a dried state as food for native sailors.

Ban (ban), *n.* (A *Rez. ban*, *arbitra*, interdiction, proclamation, edict, Fr. *ban*, L. *ban*, *banum*, from O H G. *ban*, a summons, G. *ban*, the word belonging originally to the Teutonic languages, D. *ban*, proclamation; *ban*, *ban*, *ban*, to curse, to curse. Grimm connects this word with Gothic *bannan*, a sign, whence *bannan*, to be sworn, to make a sign. From the sense of sign, indication, the transition is easy to that of proclamation, edict. The meanings interdiction, prescription, penalty, curse, are from *ban* in its secondary sense of a summons to the banner of the empire, these senses flowing from the punishment denounced against such as neglected the call. From this stem came *abandon*, *banner*, *bannet*, *bannal*, &c.) 1. Notice of a marriage proclaimed in a church generally used in the plural *banns* (which see). — 2. Interdiction; prohibition. 'Under ban to touch (the forbidden fruit).' *Milton*. — 3. Curse; excommunication; anathema. 'With Hebe's ban thine ills be blasted.' *Shak*. — 4. In reference to continental (especially Teutonic) history and usage, (a) an edict or proclamation in general, an edict of interdiction or prescription, thus, to put a prince under the ban of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the ban, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges. (b) A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. (c) A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other heinous crime. (d) A body summoned by a ban or edict.

The *ban* was sometimes conveyed, that is the summons of the law, was called upon for summary services in subsequent ages.

ch, chain; ch, Sa, look; g, go; j, job;

B, Fr. bon; ag, sing; VE, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Ban (ban), v. t. [See the noun.] 1. To curse; to excommunicate. 'He cursed and banned the Christians.' *Kneller*. - 2. To prohibit; to interdict. *Lord Lytton*.

Ban (ban), v. i. To curse. 'And cursed, and ban'd and blasphemous forth threw.' *Spenser*. **Ban** (ban), n. [Sp., from *banane* (which see).] A fine sort of muslin made from the fibres of banana leaf-stalks, and imported from the East Indies.

Ban (ban), n. [Serv. *ban*, Slav. *pan*, a lord.] Anciently, a title given to the military chiefs who guarded the eastern marches of Hungary, but in 1849 limited to the governor of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, who is appointed by the Emperor of Austria, and is on the same footing as the other governors of Austrian crown-lands.

Banal (ban-al), a. [Fr., from *ban*, proclamation, the term being originally applied to things (as a mill) used by people of the lower classes in common, in accordance with the proclamation of a feudal superior.] Hackneyed, trite, stale, commonplace.

When the volume was returned, it was with the commendation, 'It is a most beautiful book.' I was so pleased with the words—in the first place, because they were different from the usual *banal* expressions of satisfaction. *G. Sandburg*.

Banana (ba-nā'nā), n. [Sp., from the native name.] A plant of the genus *Musa*, and order *Musaceae*. *M. sapientum*, while

in the West Indies and the warmer parts of America. It is very fond of the ripe fruit of the banana and sour sop.

Banco (bang'kō), n. [It., a bank, a bench, a counter; L.L. *banca*. See *BANK*.] 1. In com. a term employed to designate the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins. - 2. In law, a seat or bench of justice. - *Sittings in banco*, the meeting of four of the judges of a common law court at Westminster in term.

Band (band), n. [A Sax. *bend*, a band, from *binden*, to bind, D. *loel* Sw. and G. *band*, a band, bond, ligature, &c., from root of *bind* (which see).] In the sense of body of men, the word is the Fr. *bande*, from O. *bande*, which comes probably from the same Teutonic root, but may be from root *ben*. See *BIND*.] 1. That which binds together, literally or figuratively, a bond or means of attachment in general. 'I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love.' *Hos. xi. 4*.

Land of my street! what mortal hand
Can ever undo the fatal band
That binds me to thy rugged strand? *Sir W. Scott*.

Often used with such specific senses as: (a) A narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection, a fillet, a clasp. 'A single band of gold about her hair.' *Traveller*. (b) A fetter; a chain. 'Release me from my bands.' *Shak.*

And Pharaoh-Nechah put him in bonds at Riblah. *2 K. xxi. 25*.

(c) In bookbinding, one of the cords at the back of a book to which the thread is attached in sewing. - 2. That which binds or strengthens, as (a) a border or strip on an article of dress, as, a neck-band, a wrist-band. 'Band and gusset and seam.' *Beak*.

(b) *Band*, a strip of canvas sewed across a wall to strengthen it. - 2. That which resembles a band, tie, or ligature, in position or form; specifically, (a) in arch., (1) any flat low member or moulding, broad but not deep, called also *Passes*, *Paces*, or *Finish*; more specifically, the round moulding, or salt of mouldings, which encircles the middle of the shaft in the early English style. (2) The tablet or string-course round a tower or other part of a building. (b) In bot., space between the ribs or lines of umbelliferous fruits. (c) The lines ornament about the neck of a chieftain, and with the ends hanging down in front, a relic of the amulet in this sense commonly in the plural. 'Little plain bands which they liked not because the Jesuits wore such.' *Jer. Taylor*.

(d) A belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power with less noise and friction than attend the use of toothed gearing, such bands generally pass over two pulleys or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. 4. A company of persons united together by some common bond, as by community of interests, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers. 'We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.' *Shak.*

My lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot. *Shak.*

5. That which binds one legally, a bond or obligation. 'Tell me, was he arrested on a bond?' *Not on a bond, but on a stronger thing.* *Shak.*

Band (band), v. t. 1. To bind or tie with a band. 'His eyes were banded over.' *Dryden*. - 2. To mark with a band. - 3. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.

Among the area of more what multitudes
Were banded to oppose his high decree. *Milton*.

Specifically - 4. In her to bind or mark with a band of a different colour from the charge.

Band (band), v. i. To unite, to associate, to confederate for some common purpose.

With them great Ahrim also banded.
And forth came the host. *Milton*.

Band (band), v. t. [From *ban*, with parallel, or, to banish, from *ban* (which see).] To interdict, to banish.

Sweet love such broadness banish from his fair company. *Spenser*.

Band (band), *prod. of bind*. [Old English and Scotch.]

And with a belt his gown about his band. *Spenser*.

Bandage (band'āj), n. [Fr. *bandage*, from *bande*, a band. See *BAND*.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages,

joining fractured and dislocated bones, and the like. - 2. A band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.

2nd. See had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes. *Aldrich*.

3. In arch. one of the iron rings or chains bound round the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together.

Bandage (band'āj), v. t. *prod. & pp. bandaged*; *pp. bandaging*. To bind up or dress, as a wound, a fractured limb, &c., with a roller or bandage, to cover with a bandage, as for the purpose of binding; as, to bandage the eyes.

Bandagist (band'āj-ist), n. A maker of bandages, especially for hernia.

Bandana (ban-dā'nā), n. [Native name.] The strong outer shire of the abaca or *Musa cordifolia* of Manila, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope.

Bandana, **Bandanna** (ban-dan'ā), n. [Indian name.] 1. A peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindus, but now commonly given to silk and cotton handkerchiefs manufactured in this country, which have a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures produced by discharging the colour. - 2. A style of calico-printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs.

Band (band), n. [Fr. *bande*, a band, from *binder*, to bind, D. *loel* Sw. and G. *band*, a band, bond, ligature, &c., from root of *bind* (which see).] 1. A narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection, a fillet, a clasp. 'A single band of gold about her hair.' *Traveller*. (b) A fetter; a chain. 'Release me from my bands.' *Shak.*

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the plantain is *M. paradisiaca*. It is an herbaceous plant with an underground stem. The apparent stem, which is sometimes as high as 30 feet, is formed of the closely compacted sheaths of the leaves. The leaves are 2 feet long and 1 foot broad, with a strong midrib, from which the veins are given off at right angles, they are used for thatch, basket-making, &c., besides yielding a fiber from which some of the finest muslins of India are prepared. The spikes of the flowers grow nearly 4 feet long in bunches, covered with purple-coloured bracts. The fruit is 4 or 5 inches long, and 1 inch or more in diameter. It grows in large bunches, weighing often from 40 to 80 lbs. The pulp is soft and of a luscious taste, when ripe it is eaten raw or fried in oil. The banana is cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and is so important article of food. Weight for weight it is inferior in nutriment to the potato, but it is more productive than any other plant grown for food, and a much greater number of persons can be subsisted in a given space of ground with the banana than in an equal space of Europe with wheat.

Banana-bird (ba-nā'nā-bārd), n. *Icterus*

Banana-bird (*Icterus domingensis*).

Icterus domingensis, a pretty banana-colored bird which frequents the fruit-trees around the houses

Yorke and his brothers proudly posed in
To challenge the crown by title of right.

After Sir Magnus

Bandole (ban'dō-lē), n. [Fr. *bandole*, from Sp. *bandole*, a little banner, dim. from *bandera*, a banner. See *BANNER*.] 1. In her a streamer affixed by small lines or strings immediately under the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop, and folding over the staff. - 2. A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military

weapon, or a trumpet, a pennon; a bandrol.

From the extremity fluttered a small bandrol
or streamer bearing a cross. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. In Gothic arch. a form of spiral moulding. Called also *Bandrol*, *Bannerol*.

Band-fish (band'fīsh), n. Ribbon-fish or snake-fish. One of the popular names of a genus (*Cepola*) of acanthopterygian fishes, very thin and flat in proportion to their length. They belong to the family *Cepolidae* (which see).

Bandicoot (ban'di-hōt), n. [A corruption of the Telugu name *pandicoota*, lit. pig-rat.] 1. The *Mus pigentius*, the largest known species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lbs., and the length, including the tail, of 34 to 36 inches. It is a native of India, and is very abundant in Ceylon. Its flesh is said to be delicate and to resemble young pork, and is a favourite article of diet with the coolies. It is destructive to rice fields and gardens. - 2. A member of the family *Peramelidae*, which bear a resemblance to the true bandicoot. See *PERAMELIDAE*.

Bandikai (ban'di-kā), n. One of the names of the *Abdominalia aculeatus*. See *ABDOMINIA*.

Bandilider (ban-di-lid'), n. See **BANDILDER**.
Bandling-plane (band-ing-plān), n. A plane used for cutting out grooves, and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plough*.

Bandling-ring (band-ing-ring), n. A ring passed over the body of a bat while on the block so as to make its edge impinge upon the break of the band and form the brim at right angles to the crown. *See H. Knight*.

Bandit (ban-dit'), n. pl. **Banditti**, **Banditti** (ban-dit', ban-dit'it'). [It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire* to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation. See **BAN**.] An outlaw, also in a general sense a robber; a highway man, a lawless or desperate fellow. 'Hungry banditti.' *See W. Scott*.

Bandito (ban-dit'ō), n. [Sing. of *banditti*. See **BANDIT**.] Outlawed, lawless; desperate.

A Roman sword and *banditti* share
 Murdered sweet Italy. *Shak.*

Banditto (ban-dit'ō), n. A bandit. *Webster*.

Bandit (ban-di'), n. [Ir. *bandaile*, a cubit—*bann*, a measure, and *leim*, the band.] An Irish measure of 2 feet in length.

Bandlet, **Bandulet** (band'let, band'e-let), n. [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*.] 1. In oval, my little band or flat moulding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave. — 2. A small band for encircling anything; as, an India rubber bandlet.

Band-master (band-mas'ter), n. The leader or director of a band of music.

Bandog (ban-dog'), n. [Band and dog, lit. bound-dog; D. *band-hond*, a chained dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

The keeper covered *bandog* his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, bred in a kennel of band, from which he takes his name. *See W. Scott*.

Bandolier (ban-dō-lī-er'), n. [Sp. *bandolero*, Fr. *bandoliera*, a large shoulder-belt, from Sp. *banda*, a sash.] A large leathern belt or baldric, to which were attached a bag for balls and a number of pipes or cases of wood or metal covered with leather, each containing a charge of gunpowder, worn by ancient warriors. The bandolier was thrown over the left shoulder and hung under the right arm, the ball bag occupying the lowermost extremity, while the pipes were suspended on either side. The name is sometimes given to the small cases themselves, now superseded by cartridges. Written also *Bandilior*.

Bandolier.

Bandoline (ban-dō-līn), n. A macerated perfume substance, variously prepared from Iceland or Irish moss, strained quince seeds, and gum tragacanth, and used in the toilet to impart a glossy sleekness and a certain stiffness to the hair, a kind of stick-pomatum.

Bandoline (ban-dō-līn), v. t. To render glossy by the use of bandoline.

Bandoline (ban-dō-līn), v. i. To apply bandoline to the hair. *Diabro*.

Bandone (ban-dōn), n. [O Fr. and Fr. *bandone* See **BANDON**.] Disposal, jurisdiction; power.

Bandora (ban-dōr'), n. [Fr. It. *pandora*, from L. *pandura*, and this from Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument of three strings, ascribed to Pan.] A musical stringed instrument like a lute. *Pope*.

Band-pulley (band-pul-i), n. A belt-faced wheel fixed on a shaft and driven by a band, a band wheel.

Bandrol (band'rol'), n. Same as *Bandrols*.

Bandrol (band'rol'), n. A saw consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge revolving on wheels.

Banderman (band'er-man), n. A musician who plays in a band.

Bandstring (band-string), n. A string or tassel at one time worn as a pendant to a band or neckcloth. *See Taylor*.

Band-wheel (band-wheel), n. Same as *Band-wheel*.

Bandy (ban-di'), n. [Fr. *bande*, bent, from *bander*, to bend, from O. *band*, a band.] 1. A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play. — 2. A game played with such clubs. Called also *Bandy-ball*.

Bandy (ban-di'), v. t. pret. & pp. *banded*; ppr. *banding*. [See noun.] 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. 'Tennis balls banded and struck upon us by rackets from without.' *Cudworth*. — 2. To exchange contentiously, to give and receive reciprocally generally intended to convey the idea that each party is trying to get the better of the other, either in politeness or in any other way; as, to bandy compliments. 'To bandy nasty words.' *Shak.*

Do you bandy looks with me, you rascal? *Shak.*

2. To agitate, to toss about, as from man to man.

Let not knowers truth be banded in disposition. *Waller*.

Bandy (ban-di'), v. i. To contend; to strive, whether in emulation or in enmity. 'One fit to bandy with the lawless sons.' *Shak.*

Bandy (ban-di'), n. [Fr. *bande*, bent. See **BANDY**, a club.] 1. Bent, especially having a band or crook outwards, said of a person's legs; as, his legs are quite bandy. 'Your bandy leg, or crooked one.' *Swift*. — 2. Limp, without sufficient substance; said of bad cloth.

Bandy (ban-di'), n. [Tamil *bandi*.] A rude country vehicle much used in India. See extract.

The framework of *bandies* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular awning of bamboo supporting mats of cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross-country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The conveyance is dragged by oxen. *Caldwell*.

Bandy-ball (ban-di-bal'), n. See **BANDY**, n. 2.
Bandy-jig (ban-di-jig'), n. A burlesque dance practised by the lower classes, and performed with the toes and knees turned in. *Napier*.

Bandy-legged (ban-di-leg'd), n. Having bandy or crooked legs.

Bandyman (ban-di-man), n. A man engaged in driving a bandy.

When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of *bandymen* and *bandies*, the word thus Anglicized is simply the old Tamilian one. *Caldwell*.

Bane (bān), n. [A. Sax. *bane*, destruction, death, *bane*, Icel. *bane*, *bane*, death, Dan. and Sw. *bane*, death, O. H. G. *bane*, destruction; Ooth. *banis*, a blow, allied to Gr. *phanos*, murder, *phanos*, to slay.] 1. Pain, destruction. 'The cup of deception speeded and tempered to their bane.' *Milton*. — 2. Poison of a deadly quality, hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; as, vice is the bane of society.

My death and life.
 My bane and antidote are both before me. *Addison*.

3. A disease in sheep, more commonly called the Rot.—Syn. Pest, ruin, destruction, injury.

Bane (bān), v. i. To poison; to ruin, to destroy.

For almost have not only *baned* families but ruined realms. *Fuller*.

Bane (bān), n. Bona. [Scotch.]
Bane-berry (ban-be-ri'), n. The common name of plants of the genus *Actaea*, so called because of their nauseous poisonous berries. See **ACTEA**.

Baneful (ban-fū'), n. Destructive; pernicious, poisonous. 'Baneful wrath.' *Chapman*. 'Baneful hemlock.' *Garth*.

Banelessly (ban-fū-lī-ly), adv. In a baneful manner, perniciously, destructively.

Banelessness (ban-fū-lī-ness), n. The quality of being baneless, destructiveness, poisonlessness.

Bane-wort (ban-wōrt'), n. A name common to two plants (a) *Atropa Belladonna*, called also *Deadly Nightshade*; (b) *Ranunculus Scammonia*, from its being supposed to be a bane to sleep.

Bang (bang), v. t. [Probably from the sound. Comp. Icel. *bang*, a knocking, O. *bangel*, a clish, the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell.] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump, to cudgel.

He having got some iron out of the earth put it into his servants' hands to bang with, and bang one another. *Locke*.

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; to treat with violence.

This desperate temper hath so bang'd the Turks. *Shak.*

3. To bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like, as, he went

out and banged the door behind him. 'Two unlucky redcoats banged off a gun at him.' *See W. Scott*. — 4. To surpass, to excel. [Colloquial or vulgar.]

The practical denial of the common brotherhood of the mass family *bangs* headstrong. *Dr. J. Mill*.

Bang (bang), v. i. 1. To resound with clashing noises.

The maid and page renewed their strife,
 The palace *bang'd* and burst'd, and cleft. *Trappem*.

2. To produce a loud noise; to thump violently, as, he banged away at the piano. — 3. To spring, to bound, as, he banged up at once. [Scotch.]

Bang (bang), n. 1. A loud, sudden, resounding sound.

The steps of a two-hunged carriage were hit down with a bang. *Thackeray*.

2. A blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets . . . given to the eagle. *Swift*.

3. A spring; a bound; as, he got up with a bang. [Scotch.]

Bang, n. See **BHANG**.

Banghy (bang'hi), n. [Hind. name.] In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole, which is carried on a person's shoulder with a basket suspended at each end, containing, generally, the baggage of a palanquin traveller.

Banghy-wallah (bang'hi-wal-lah), n. [Hind. *banghy* (which see), and *wallah*, man.] In India, a native porter who carries the baggage of dawk-travellers as they are being conveyed in palanquins. He generally carries two boxes swung on a pole across his shoulder.

Banging (bang'ing), n. Hugs; great, overpowering size. [Vulgar.]

Bangle (bang'el), v. t. [From *bang*, to knock about.] To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly, to fritter.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him. *Dr. H. More*.

Bangle (bang'el), n. 1. An ornamental ring



Bangles, from East India Museum.

worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. — 2. Naut. a hoop of a spar.

Bangle-ear (bang'el-er'), n. A loose, hanging ear like that of a dog, regarded as an imperfection in a horse.

Bangle-eared (bang'el-erd), n. Flap-eared, like a spaniel, said of a horse.

Bangorian (bang'ō-ri-an), n. Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales. — *Bangorian controversy*, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on the 31st of March, 1717, by Dr. Hoadey, bishop of Bangor, from the text 'My kingdom is not of this world,' in which the bishop contended in the most pronounced manner for the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom.

Bangster (bang'ster), n. A violent fellow who carries everything before him. [Scotch.]

Bangus (bang), n. See **BHANG**.

Bang-up (bang'up), n. First-rate; splendid; slap-up. [Slang.]

Banian (ban'ian), n. [Hind. *bania*, Skr. *banis*, a merchant.] 1. An Indian trader or merchant, one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of Western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, &c. who carry on a large trade by means of caravans with the interior of Asia, and with Africa by vessels. They form a class of the caste *Vaiya*, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts and in abstaining from the use of flesh. Hence — *Banian days*, formerly two days in the week, and latterly one, in which sailors in the navy had no flesh meat served out to them. *Banian days* are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare. — 2. A man's address or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies.

Banian (ban'yan), n. Same as *Banyan*.

Bania. See **BANIX**.

Banish (ban'ish), v. t. [Fr. *bannir*, ppr. *bannissant*, whence *bannissement*, banishment; L. I. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, from O. H. G. *bannen*, to proclaim. See **BAN**.]

1. To condemn to exile or compel to leave one's country by authority of the ruling power or legal tribunals, either for life or for a limited time. 'Six years we banish him.' *Shak.*—2. To drive away; to compel to depart or leave; to exile: in a general sense. 'Banish business; banish sorrow.' *Cowley.*

Those evils thou repeatest upon thyself
Have banished from me Scotland. *Shak.*
Banish, like *expel*, *exclude*, *debar*, *discharge*, *exouse*, and other similar words, sometimes takes a double objective.

I banish her my bed and company. *Shak.*
—Banish, *Exile*, *Expel* are all used of forcible removal. Banish, lit. to put out of a community by a ban or civil interdict, is a sort of general term signifying to compel or cause to leave any place where one is in the habit of being, or any society one has been in the habit of frequenting; *exile*, to cause to leave one's native place or country; *expel*, lit. to drive out, involves the idea of force, and means to cast out forcibly or violently, and often with disgrace.

Banisher (ban'ish-er), *n.* One who banishes.

To be full quit of those my banishers
Stand I before thee here. *Shak.*

Banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country by legal authority.

He secured himself by the banishment of his enemies. *Takens.*

2. The state of being banished; enforced absence; expulsion; exile: either in a legal or general sense; as, banishment from thy presence is worse than death.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home from banishment. *Shak.*

3. The act of driving away or dispelling; as, the banishment of care from the mind.

Banister (ban'is-tér), *n.* A corruption of *Baluster*.

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the banisters. *Sir W. Scott.*

Banjo (ban'jó), *n.* [Negro corruption of *bando* (which see).] The favourite musical instrument of the negroes of the Southern States of America. It is six-stringed, has a body like a tambourine and a neck like a guitar, and is played by stopping the strings with the fingers of the left hand and twirling or striking them with the fingers of the right. The upper or octave string, however, is never stopped.

Bank (bangk), *n.* [A Sax. *banco*, a bench, a bank, a hillock, with similar form and meaning in the other Teutonic languages: Sw. and Dan. *bank*, *bänk*, Icel. *bakki* (for *bakki*), D. and G. *bank*. The word passed from the German into the Romance tongues: Fr. *banco*, a bench, *banque*, a banking establishment; It. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank. On the revival of commerce in the twelfth century the money dealers in the Italian cities, which then engrossed nearly all the trade of Europe, carried on their business in the public markets, conducting their dealings on benches, whence *bank* as applicable to an establishment for the custody and issue of money.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain.

They cast up a bank against the city. *2 Sam. ix. 15.*

2. Any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks. *Shak.*

3. A bench in a galley; hence, the number of rowers seated on one bench.

Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

4. An elevation or rising ground in the sea, composed of sand or other soil, and either partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; a shallow; as, the banks of Newfoundland; the Dogger bank in the German Ocean.—5. An establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, and issue of money, as also for granting loans, discounting bills, and facilitating the transmission of remittances from one place to another; a company or association carrying on such business. Banks may be classed in various ways, as *private*, *national*, *joint-stock*, *banks of issue*, &c. Private banks are established by one or more men of large capital, whose integrity and fortune are securities for the sums intrusted to them. Their shares are not

thrown open to the public. A national bank is one more or less closely connected with the government of a state, as the Bank of England (which is also a joint-stock bank). Joint-stock banks are composed of numerous partners, who collectively, contribute a large capital, and whose entire private fortunes are liable for the debts of the bank, unless it is a bank of limited liability. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that form a paper currency. In London and for 65 miles round no bank having more than ten partners, save the Bank of England, can issue its own notes. Banks of deposit are those whose operations are limited to taking charge of the money of their customers and circulating that in loans, &c.—6. The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—7. The funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards; as, a *rouge et noir* or *faro bank*.—8. In law, (a) the bench or seat upon which the judges sat. (b) The regular term of a court of law or the full court sitting to hear arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at *nihi prius*, or a court held for jury trials.—9. A kind of table used by printers.—10. In carp., a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood unsaid, from 4 to 10 inches square.—11. A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument.—12. The face of coal at which miners are working.

Bank (bangk), *v. t.* 1. To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embark; as, to bank a river.—2. To lie around or encircle, as a bank; to constitute a bank round. 'Burning sands that bank the shrubby vales.' *Thomson.*—3. To pass by the banks of.

Have I not heard these islanders shout out 'Vive le roi' as I have banked their towns. *Shak.*

4. To lay up or deposit in a bank; as, he banked £500.—To bank a fire, to cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ashpit-door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished.

The ship was lying at anchor with *fires banked*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Bank (bangk), *v. i.* To have an account with a banker; to deposit money in a bank; to transact business with a bank or as a bank; to exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

I bank with one of my son's fathers-in-law, and the other banks with me. *Thackeray.*

Banka (bang'ka), *n.* A passage-boat without outrigger, used on the river and roads at Manila. It is formed of a single piece of wood, is 16 to 25 feet long, and carries three or four passengers.

Bankable (bang'ka-bl), *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

Bank-agent (bang'ka-jent), *n.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.

Bank-bill (bang'ka-bill), *n.* 1. A note or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.—2. A promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the currency; a bank-note. [American.]

Bank-book (bang'ka-buk), *n.* The pass-book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits. The initials of the teller or accountant of the bank to the sums entered in the bank-book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

Bank-credit (bang'ka-kred-it), *n.* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon; in Scotland called also a *Cash-account*. Such credits were long a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

Banker (bang'k-er), *n.* 1. One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c. 'The Lombard bankers.' *Dryden.*—2. A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.* 3. The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material; a banket.—4. In the *fine arts*, a modeller's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the figure can be revolved to expose any portion to the light.—5. A cushion or covering for a seat. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Bankeress (bang'k-er-es), *n.* A female banker; a banker's wife. *Thackeray.*

Bankerless (bang'k-er-less), *a.* Without bankers. *Quart. Rev.*
Banket (bang'k-et), *n.* [Dim. of *bank* (which see).] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them.

Bank-fence (bang'k-fens), *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth.

Bank-hook (bang'k-hök), *n.* A large variety of hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland.

Banking (bang'king), *n.* 1. The act of raising a mound or bank, or of inclosing with a bank.—2. The business or employment of a banker; the business carried on by a bank. 3. A general term applied to fishing on the great bank of Newfoundland.

Banking (bang'king), *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank; as, banking operations.

Bank-note (bang'k-nöt), *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company, payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand.

Bank-notes form a portion of the currency of various countries, and in England notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender. In England bank-notes under £5 are not used; but in Scotland and Ireland £1 notes are circulated. See *BANK*.

Bank-post (bang'k-pöst), *n.* A large kind of letter paper, ranging in weight from 5½ lbs. to 10 lbs. a ream.

Bankrupt (bang'k-rout), *n. a. and v.* Same as *Bankrupt*.

Bankrupt (bang'k-rup-t), *n.* [L.L. *bancus*, a bench (see *BENCH*), and *ruptus*, broken, whence also O.E. *bankeroute*, Fr. *banqueroute*, lit. one whose bench has been broken, from the fact that the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange was broken on his bankruptcy.]

1. A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts, and brought under the operation of the bankruptcy laws, all his property being then taken and distributed among his debtors. See under *BANKRUPTCY*. 2. Popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; one notoriously unable to pay his debts; an insolvent; hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of any kind made upon him.

What a bankrupt I am made
Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford.*

Bankrupt (bang'k-rup-t), *a.* Having committed an act or acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent; unable to meet one's obligations. 'The king's grown bankrupt.' *Shak.*

The beggared, the bankrupt society, not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but . . . grew richer and richer. *Macaulay.*

Bankrupt (bang'k-rup-t), *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent; to render unable to meet just claims.

We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already bankrupted. *Hammond.*

Bankruptcy (bang'k-rup-t-ä), *n.* The state of being a bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.—*Bankruptcy commissioner*, a judicial officer appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—*Act of bankruptcy*, in law, an act, the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Acts of bankruptcy are such as the assignment of his property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; the making of a fraudulent conveyance or transfer of his property; departing from the country or remaining out of it in order to defeat or delay creditors; the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts; non-payment after being duly served with a debtor's summons to pay a sum due of not less than £50. Any one or more of these acts may lead to a debtor being declared a bankrupt on petition from a creditor to whom he is indebted not less than £50.

Bankrupt-laws (bang'k-rup-t-laz), *n. pl.* A system of statutory regulations under which the property and effects of a person on his becoming insolvent are distributed among his creditors. The bankrupt-laws have the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and equitable distribution of the property and effects of an insolvent, and of conferring on the bankrupt the advantage of security of person, and a discharge from all future claims of his creditors.

Banksia (bang'k'al-a), *n.* [From Sir Joseph Banks, a distinguished naturalist, and companion of Captain Cook.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Proteaceae, natives

of Australia and Tasmania. The foliage is extremely variable, and is rigid and coriaceous. Many of the species are cultivated in the conservatories of Europe, where they are much esteemed for their handsome foliage and singular heads of flowers, a single head often containing 600 flowers.

Bank-stock (ban'k-stok), n. A share or share in the capital stock of a bank.

Banisms (ban'iz), n. [Fr. ban, jurisdiction, and *isme*, L.L. *ismos* (of Celtic origin), a Celtic mile, a league, and, in the middle ages, a district of indeterminate extent. Comp. O. ban-mulle, with same sense.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city erroneously spelled *Banisms*, as if from Fr. *ban*, a place.

Banner (ban'ner), n. [Fr. *bandière*, Fr. and It. *bandiera*, L.L. *banderia*, from *bandum*, banner, standard, probably from Goth. *banda*, *banden*, a sign. The object of a standard is to serve as a mark or sign for the troops to rally round, and it was generally known by a name having this signification. Wedgewood. (See *Band*.) Or from G. *band*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind.] 1. A piece of drapery usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, and in some way indicative of dignity, rank, or command, carried on occasions with which ideas of dignity are connected, or as a mark for troops to rally round, an ensign; a standard flag. — 2. In bot. the upper petal of a papilionaceous plant.

Banneral, **Banneral** (ban'ner-al, ban'ner-ol), n. A little flag, a handkerchief. "Banneral the shade of stately bannered." *Scott*

Bannered (ban'nerd), a. Furnished with, or bearing a banner, displaying banners. "A bannered host, under spread ensigns marching." *Milton*

Banneret (ban'ner-et), n. [From *banner*.] 1. (a) A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field for some heroic act. (b) The person upon whom the degree was conferred. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flag. After a victory the banneret elect, carrying his pennon in his hand, was conducted between two knights of note and presented to the king or general, who cut off the point or end of his pennon, making it square. He was then called a knight of the square flag. The bannerets were a middle order between barons and simple knights.

Mr. Richard Crofton, made banneret at Dublin, was a wise man.

2. The highest officer in some of the Swiss republics, banner bearer. "Minister Sturmhut, Banneret of Bern." *Sir W. Scott*. — 3. A little banner, a bannet.

The clerk and the banneret about thee did exult; thy dominion was from building thee a round of too great a burden. *Shak.*

Banneries (ban'ner-ies), a. Having no banner. *J. H. Jones*

Bannet, See *BANNER*.

Bannet (ban'net), a. A bannet. *Sir W. Scott* [Scott]

Banning (ban'ing), n. The act of uttering a ban or curse, an excommunication or cursing of another. "Especially when the names of the infernal deities or uncleanly souls are used in such banings." *Holland*

Bannition (ban'fshon), n. [L.L. *banntio*, See *BANISH*.] The act of banishing, or state of being banished, expulsion, banishment.

You will take order, when he comes out of the state, to send him out of the university too by banishment. *Asp. Lond.*

Bannock (ban'nok), n. [Gael. *bannach*, Ir. *banneach*, *bannock*.] A cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal baked on an iron plate or griddle over the fire. [Scott]

Bannock-bake (ban'nok-bik), n. [From its supposed resemblance in form to a bannet.] A turbot. [Scott]

Banns (banz), n. pl. [See *BAN*.] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage, made by calling the names of the parties intending matrimony, for the purpose of enabling any one who is cognizant of a valid objection to state it before it be too late. In the Church of England the proclamation is made by the clergyman, in the Church of Scotland generally by the session-clerk or presbyter. The proclamation is no longer necessary in Scotland. Formerly spelled also *Buna*.

Banquet (ban'kwet), n. [Fr. *banquet*. It. *banquetto*, a little seat, a feast; dim. of *banque*, hence, a bench for sitting on, a seat, and hence a feast. See *BANK*, *BENCH*.] 1. A feast, a rich entertainment of meat and drink. "A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation banquet." *Mansley*. — 2. A light entertainment at the end of a feast, a dessert, a refectory at which wine is drunk.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the music And banquet be prepared here. *Shakespeare*

There were all the dances, not only of the season, but of what art could add, venetian, plain solid music, sweet, baked and baked meats, banquet in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dressed. *Scott*

3. Same as *Banquette*. — 4. A small red-shaped part of a horse's bridle under the eye. — *Foot, Banquet, Curculio*. See under *FEAST*.

Banquet (ban'kwet), v. t. To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

Just in time to banquet The illustrious company assembled there. *Colverton*

Banquet (ban'kwet), v. i. 1. To feast, to regale one's self with good eating and drinking, to fare daintily.

The noted shall banquet through the body piece. *Shak.*

Were it a feast for Jesus when the banquet, I would not taste thy unseasonable offer. *Milton*

2. To take part in a light refectory after a feast. See *BANQUET*, n. 2.

Then was the banquetting chamber in the city-yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both see and banquet. *L. Leveson*

Banquetant (ban'kwet-ant), n. One who banquets, a banqueter.

Are there not banquets Other great banquets? *Chapman*

Banqueter (ban'kwet-er), n. 1. A feaster; one who lives daintily.

Great banqueters the soldiers great captains. *Capron*

2. One who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquet-hall (ban'kwet-hal), n. A hall in which banquets are held, a banquetting-hall. "The fair Pelican banquet-hall." *Trueman*

Banqueting (ban'kwet-ing), n. The act of feasting, luxurious living, rich entertainment, a feast. "Excess of wine, revellings, banquetings." 1 Pet. iv. 2.

Banqueting-hall (ban'kwet-ing-hal), n. Same as *Banquet-hall*.

Banqueting-house, **Banquet-house** (ban'kwet-ing-hous, ban'kwet-hous), n. A house where entertainments are made.

In a banqueting-house, among certain plummet trees, the table was set. *Salmon*

A banquet-house calms the southern sky. *Dryden*

Banqueting-room (ban'kwet-ing-room), n. A saloon or spacious hall for public entertainments.

Banquette (ban'ket), n. [Fr. from *ban*, a bench, a bank.] 1. In fort. a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. — 2. The footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage way. In both cases written also, but rarely, *Banquet*.

Bann, a pl. See *BANNA*.

Bannhae, **Bannhi** (ban'hae, ban'hi), n. [Gael. *ban-haie*, female fairy; Gael. and Ir. *ban*, woman and *haie*, fairy.] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach itself to a particular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

The *Bannhae* is a species of misanthropic fairy, who, in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were near to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a *Bannhae*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued. *Miss F. Ferguson*

Banstickie (ban'stik-ee), n. [A Sax. *ban*, a bone, and *stick*, a prick.] A small acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Gasterosteus* (*G. aculeatus*). Called also *Stickie*. See *STICKLEBACK*.

Bantam (ban'tam), n. 1. A small but sprightly breed of domestic fowl with feathered cheeks first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java. — 2. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

Bantam (ban'tam), a. Pertaining to, or re-

sembling the bantam, of the breed of the bantam, hence, diminutive; puny.

Bantam-work (ban'tam-werk), n. Same as *Bantam*.

Banteng (ban'teng), n. A species of ox, *Bos Banteng* or *B. Sundaticus*, a local race in the Malayan Archipelago, as the name is in Central India and the gaur in the south-east of Bengal.

Banter (ban'ter), v. t. (Perhaps from Fr. *banter*, to joke. (See *BADJACK*.)) *Banter* thinks it more probably a corruption of Fr. *banter*, R. *bandy* (which see.) To address humorous railway to, to attack with jokes or jests, to make fun of, to rally.

The magister took it that he bantered him, and had an officer take him into custody. *See L. H. Savage.*

So home we went, and all the evening way With solemn jibe did *Banter* home. *Trueman*

— *Banter*, *Rally*. We banter another in good humour for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be faulty or ridiculous or not. It only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush not altogether painful. *Rally*, *hit* to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offence, or weakness.

Banter (ban'ter), n. [See the verb.] A joking or jesting, humorous railway, wit or banter, pleasantry. "Thus he spoke, part banter, part affection." *Trueman*

When wit has any mixture of railway, it is but calling it banter and the work is done. *Swift*

[*Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, and is often attended with some degree of sarcasm.]

Banterer (ban'ter-er), n. One who banters or teases with good-humoured jests or pleasantry. "An excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers." *Macaulay*

Banting System (ban'ting sist'm), n. A course of diet for reducing superfluous fat, adopted and recommended in 1895 by W. Banting of London. The dietary recommended was the use of butcher-meat principally, and abstention from beer, farinaceous food, and vegetables.

Bantling (ban'tling), n. [Probably from *band*, wrapping, and the dim suffix *ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes.] A young child; an infant a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

It's a richly sort of bantling, I'm told, That's die of old age when it's seven years old. *Yeats Smith*

Bantu (ban'tu), n. [Native name meaning lit. people.] A name sometimes applied to the South African family of languages; called also *Chama* and *Siango*. One peculiarity of this family, especially of the *Bantu* branch, is the use of stinks or sticks in speaking.

Banxing (ban'xing), n. [Native name.] The popular name of a certain squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of the East, constituting the genus *Tupaia* and family *Tupaiidae*. See *TUPAIA*.

Banyan, **Banyan-tree** (ban'yan, ban'yan-tré), n. [From *ban*, pumpkin, holy, the ban-

tree being considered as sacred.] An Indian tree of the fig genus, the *Ficus indica*, nat. order *Moraceae*, remarkable for its vast rooting branches. It has evate leaves,

Banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*), from a photograph.

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and produces figs about the size of a cherry. The horizontal branches send down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches; the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground, and enduring for many ages. On the banks of the Nerubda is a celebrated banyan-tree with 350 stems, each equal to a large tree, and 8000 smaller ones, which has been known to shelter 7000 men. Some of these trees are 500 yards in circumference and 100 feet in height. A species of bird-lime and abundance of gum-lac is obtained from its juice, and the bark is used by the Hindus as a tonic.

Banyan (ban'yan), *n.* A native Indian merchant. See **BHARJAN**.
Bacbab (bak'ô-bab), *n.* [The native name in

this case is, 'If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee,' &c.
Baptismal (bap-tis'mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. 'The baptismal vow.' *Harmonist*.
Baptismally (bap-tis'mal-ly), *adv.* In a baptismal manner.
Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* 1. One who administers baptism: specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. 'Him the Baptist soon desecrated.' *Milton*.—2. As a contraction of **ANABAPTIST**, one who objects to infant baptism. See **ANABAPTIST**.

Of the three judges on each bench, the first may be a Presbyterian, the second a free-will Baptist, the third a Churchman.

Baptistery (bap'tis-tér-î), *n.* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian Church the baptistery was distinct from the basilica or church, but was situated near its west end, and was generally circular or octagonal in form, and dome-roofed. About the end of the sixth century the baptistery began to be absorbed into the church, the font being placed within and not far from the western door. Some detached baptisteries still remain in use, as those of St. John Lateran, Rome, at Pisa, Parma, Ravenna, Florence, &c. As a separate building the baptistery was often of considerable size and highly decorated, that of Florence being 108 feet in diameter externally. It is octagonal in shape, internally surrounded by a row of columns with rich capitals, bearing architraves carrying a second range of smaller columns, the wall spaces between which are perforated by windows. The free wall-spaces are ornamented with figures of saints; the dome being covered with representations of sacred subjects in mosaic. Baptisteries were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

with representations of sacred subjects in mosaic. Baptisteries were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Bacbab decuded of foliage, showing fruit hanging from the branches.

Senegal.] The *Adansonia digitata* of botanists, belonging to the group Bombacaceæ, called also the Ethiopian sour-gourd or African calabash-tree. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it rises only from 40 to 70 feet high. The branches shoot out 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse-chestnut. The oblong pulpy fruit is eaten by monkeys, and hence is called monkey-bread (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage; and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes, under the name of *lala*, as pepper on their food, to diminish the excessive perspiration; and the strong fibre of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other species of this genus known is the Australian sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree (*A. Orygonia*).

Bap (bap), *n.* A roll of bread of various shapes, costing generally a halfpenny or a penny. [Scotch.]

Baphia (baf'î-a), *n.* A genus of African trees, nat. order Leguminosæ. *Baphia nitida* yields a dye-wood called camwood. See **CAMWOOD**.

Baphomet (baf'ô-met), *n.* [A corruption of *Mahomet*.] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the significance of baptism of wisdom—baptism of fire; in other words the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination, from Gr. *baptô*, baptism, and *metis*, wisdom—an unlikely derivation.

Baphometic (baf-ô-met'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Baphomet or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed.

It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new-birth or *Euphoretic* Fire-baptism; perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a saint. *Carlyle*.

Baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [Gr. *baptizô*, from *baptô*, to baptize, from *baptô*, to dip in water.] The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, symbolical of spiritual cleansing or regeneration, and consecration to a pure life, and the sign of his initiation into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.—*Hypothetical baptism*. In the Church of England, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. The formula in

Interior of the Baptistery at Florence.

Baptistical (bap-tis'tik, bap-), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. 'This profession, which he ignorantly *Bramhall*. [Rare.]
ly (bap-tis'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a manner. [Rare.]
ly (bap-tis'ta-bl), *a.* That may be *N. E. Elders*. [Rare.]
ly (bap-tis'ta-shon), *n.* The act

If they had been lay persons, their baptisms were null and void. *Tor. Taylor*.

Baptize (bap-tiz), *v.t. pret. & pp. baptized; ppr. baptizing* (ôr baptizd). See **BAPTISM**. To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

In fact, the colonists left behind them no mark that baptized men had set foot on. *Daniels*, except a few Anglo-Saxon curses. *Maccusley*.

Baptizement (bap-tiz'ment), *n.* The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

Baptizer (bap-tiz'er), *n.* One who baptizes. On the part of the baptizer, baptism was a form of reception to instruction. *Russ*.

Bar (bâr), *n.* [Fr. *barre*; Pr. Sp. *Py. It. barra*, a bar, a rail; from the Celtic; W. and Armor. *bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar. From this word come *barrier*, *bar-ruler*, *barricade*, *embarras*, &c.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long

in proportion to its thickness; a rod; a pole; used for various purposes, and sometimes serving as a lever, an axis, a connecting piece in various positions and structures, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction; as, a capstan bar; the bars of a grate; the splinter-bar of a vehicle; the bars of a fence or gate; the bar of a door or window.—2. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier.

Must I new bars to my own joy create? *Dryden*.

3. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal or bank at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult.

We rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbour bar. *Tennyson*.

4. In law, (a) the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; hence the phrase, *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court.

Some at the bar with subtlety defended,
Or on the bench the knotty laws made. *Dryden*.

(b) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

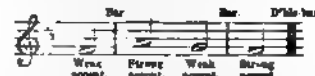
The great duke
Came to the bar where to his accusations
He pleaded still Not guilty. *Shaks.*

(c) All those who can plead in a court; barristers in general, or those present in court; also the profession of barrister. 'The storm of invective which burst upon him from bar, bench, and witness-box.' *Maccusley*.

(d) A stoppage or bringing to nothing of an action raised, as, a plea in bar, that is, a special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. *Trial at bar*, a trial in one of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the action is brought, or a quorum sufficient to make a full court. 5. The railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament, beyond which none but members and clerks are admitted. At these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought.—6. Fig. any tribunal, as, the bar of public opinion; the bar of God.—7. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, &c., are served out, the counter over which articles are served out in such an establishment.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me, and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way. *Addison*.

8. A band or stripe of colour.—9. In *farrery*, the upper part of the girth of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied.—10. In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time, and marking the



place of the strong accent, hence the space and notes included between two such lines; the portion of music represented by the included notes. 'Some random bar of Bonny Doon.' *Tennyson*. See also **DOUBLE-BAR**.

11. In *com.* (a) an ingot, lump, or wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought. (b) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes.—12. In printing, the iron with a wooden handle by which the screw of the press is turned.—13. In *air* an ordinary in form of the *scow*, but much narrower, in which respect it differs from the *scow*, as well as



in the fact that the bar may be placed in any part of the field, whereas the *scow* is confined to a single place.—*Bar of ground*, in mining, a vein of a different description of rock, &c., from that in its vicinity.

Bar (bâr), *v.t. pret. & pp. barred, ppr. barring*. 1. To fasten with a bar or as with a bar; as, to bar a door or gate.

Every door is barred with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson*.
Now to all hope her heart was barred and cold. *Longfellow*.

2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; to restrain.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him. *Shak.*

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour.

Sir P. Sidney.

Though the law of arms doth bar
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*

3. To except; to exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gaze me
By what I do to-night. *Shak.*

4. To provide with a bar or bars; to mark with bars; to cross with one or more stripes or lines.

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour,
the expression of the level of the Desert. *Ruskin.*

—To *bar* a vein, in *furriery*, to open the skin above a vein in a horse's leg, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures: an operation intended to stop malignant humours. *Johnson.*

Baralip-ton (bar-a-lip'ton), *n.* A mnemonic word in logic used to denote an emphatic syllogism consisting of two universals and one particular affirmative proposition.

Barb (bārb), *n.* [*Fr. barbe*, *L. barba*, beard, a word which is believed to be etymologically the same as *G. bart*, *E. beard*.] 1. A beard, or that which resembles a beard, or grows in the place of it. 'The *barbel*, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth.' *Jz. Walton*.—2. In bot. (a) the down or pubes covering the surface of some plants. (b) A tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves. (c) A filament armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee.—3. The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted. 'Having two *barbs* or points.' *Aecham*.—4. A kind of muffer covering the lower part of the face. See **BARBE**.—5. See **BARBEL**, 2.—6. In *her.* (a) one of the green leaves that appear round the outer edge of a full-blown rose. (b) The wattle of a cock.

Barb (bārb), *v.t.* 1.† To shave; to dress the beard.

It was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed*
before his death. *Shak.*

2.† To pare or shave close to the surface; to mow. 'The stooping scytheman, that doth *barb* the field.' *Morston*.—3.† To clip, as gold. *E. Johnson*.—4. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

Barb (bārb), *n.* A form of *Barbe*, *Barde*, the defensive armour or trappings of a warrior. See **BARBE**.

Barb (bārb), *v.t.* To clothe, as a horse, with armour. 'A brave courser trapped and *barbed*.' *Holland*.

Barb (bārb), *n.* [*Contr. from Barbary*.] 1. A horse of the Barbary breed, introduced by the Moors into Spain, remarkable for speed, abstinence, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true *barbs* are rare, even in their native country.

The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country. *Macaulay*.

2. The Barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun colour.

Barbacan, **Barbican** (bār'ba-kan, bār'bi-

kān, by the Crusaders.) 1. A kind of watch-tower for decrying the enemy.—2. More generally applied to an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or draw-bridge; any outwork at a short distance from the main works: the *barbacan* was often a fortress of considerable size and strength, having a ditch and drawbridge of its own. 'Within the *barbacan* the porter sat.' *Spenser*.

He leads a body of men under the outer barrier of the *barbacan*. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are levelled and fired upon an enemy.—4. A channel or scupper in a parapet to discharge water.

Barbacanage, **Barbicanage** (bār'ba-kan-āj, bār'bi-kan-āj), *n.* Money paid towards the maintenance of a *barbacan* or watch-tower.

Barbadian (bār-bā'di-an), *n.* An inhabitant of *Barbadoes*, the most eastern island of the West Indies.

Barbadian (bār-bā'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Barbadoes*.

Barbadoes Cherry (bār-bā'dōz), *n.* The fruit of *Malpighia urens*, nat. order Malpighiaceae, a tree growing in the West Indies, 15 feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fleshy fruit with three crested stones.

Barbadoes Leg, *n.* A disease formerly supposed to be indigenous to *Barbadoes*, in which the limb becomes tumid, hard, and misshapen. Called also *Elephantiasis of the Antilles*.

Barbadoes Tar, *n.* A commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See **PETROLEUM**.

Barba-Hispanica (bār'ba-his-pān'ka), *n.* [*L. lit. Spanish beard*.] Spanish moss: a name given to the horse-hair like fibres of the *Tillandsia usneoides*, an epiphyte found on the *Mississipp*, much used in America for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c.

Barbara (bār'ba-ra), *n.* A mnemonic word in logic, being the first word in the mnemonic verses intended to represent the various forms of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism, the three propositions of which are universal affirmatives.

Barbarea (bār-bā'rā-a), *n.* A genus of plants formerly dedicated to St. Barbara; the winter-cresses. See **WINTER-CRESS**.

Barbarian (bār-bā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. barbarus*; *Gr. barbaros*, applied originally to one whose language is unintelligible. Probably onomatopoeitic to express the sound of a foreign tongue.

By the word *barbarian* originally it is probable that no sort of reproach was intended, but simply the fact that the people so called spoke a language not intelligible to Greeks. Latterly the term seems to have been often used as one of mere convenience for classification, indicating the non-Hellenes in opposition to the Hellenes; and it was not meant to express any qualities whatever of the aliens—simply they were described as being aliens. . . . At this day it is very probable that the Chinese mean nothing more by the seemingly offensive term *outsider barbarians*. *De Quincey*.]

1.† A foreigner. [This is the uniform sense of the word in the New Testament.]—2. A man in his rude savage state; an uncivilized person.

Where his rude hut by the Danube lay;
There were his young *barbarians* all at play.
There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. *Byron.*

3. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. 'Thou fell *barbarian*.' *Philips*.

Barbarian (bār-bā'ri-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized. 'A *barbarian* slave.' *Shak*.—2. Cruel; inhuman. 'The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.' *Macaulay*.

Barbaric (bār-bar'ik), *a.* [*L. barbaricus*, *Gr. barbarikos*, foreign, barbaric. See **BARBARIAN**.] 1.† Foreign. *Milton*.—2. Uncivilized; barbarian. 'Barbaric or Gothic invaders.' *T. Warton*.—3. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a barbarian; hence, ornate without being in accordance with sound taste; wildly rich or magnificent. 'We are by no means insensible . . . to the wild and barbaric melody.' *Macaulay*.

Barbarism (bār-bar'izm), *n.* [*L. barbarismus*. See **BARBARIAN**.] 1. An offence against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writings with the odious name of *barbarism*. *Dr. Campbell*.

2. An uncivilized state or condition; want of civilization; rudeness of manners or ways of living, and ignorance of arts and learning. 'Times of *barbarism* and ignorance.' *Dryden*.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Daines*.

3. An act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality; an outrage. 'A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honour of marriage.' *Milton*.

Barbarity (bār-bar'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being barbarous; barbarousness; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity; as, *barbarity* of manners; he treated his wife with gross *barbarity*.—2.† *Barbarism*; impurity of speech. 'The *barbarity* and narrowness of modern tongues.' *Dryden*.

Barbarisation (bār-bar'iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous. *S. Turner*.

Barbarize (bār-bar'iz), *v.t.* 1. To become barbarous. [*Rare*.]

The Roman Empire was *barbarizing* rapidly. *De Quincey*.

2.† To commit a barbarism or employ an impurity in speech. 'The ill habit which they got of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom.' *Milton*.

Barbarize (bār-bar'iz), *v.t.* To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France. *Burke*.

Barbarous (bār-bar-us), *a.* 1. Unacquainted with arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude and ignorant; as, *barbarous* people, nations, or countries; *barbarous* habits.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; outlandish.

Emetius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
On a bay courser, coolly to behold
The trappings of his horse emboss'd with *barbarous* gold. *Dryden*.

Pyrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, 'These barbarians have nothing *barbarous* in their discipline.' *Hume*.

3. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as, *barbarous* treatment.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*.

4. Contrary to good use in language. 'A *barbarous* expression.' *Dr. Campbell*.—BYN. Uncivilized, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant, cruel, ferocious, inhuman, brutal.

Barbarously (bār-bar-us-lī), *adv.* 1. In a barbarous manner: (a) ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech.

How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English. *Dryden*.

(b) Savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.

The English law touching forgery became, at a late period, *barbarously* severe. *Macaulay*.

Barbarousness (bār-bar-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous: (a) rudeness or incivility of manners. (b) Impurity of language. 'The purity of speech being overgrown with *barbarousness*.' *Brewster*. (c) Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

Barbary (bār-bar'i), *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. See **BARB**.

They are ill-built.
Pin-battoked, like your dainty *barbarics*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Barbary Ape, *n.* A species of ape, or tailless monkey, of the size of a large cat, remarkable for docility, so that, by force of discipline, it is made to exhibit considerable intelligence; the magot (*Macacus Inuus*). It is common in Barbary, the lower parts of Africa, and formerly on Gibraltar Rock, being the only European monkey. It has been the 'showman's ape' from time immemorial.

Barbary Gum, *n.* Morocco gum, a variety of gum-arabic: said to be produced by the *Acacia gummiifera*.

Barbastel, **Barbastelle** (bār'bas-tel), *n.* [*Fr. barbastelle*, *It. barbastello*, from *L. barba*, a beard.] A bat with hairy lips (*Barbastellus communis*), a native of England.

Barbate, **Barbated** (bār'bat, bār'bat-ed), *a.* [*L. barbatus*, from *barba*, a beard. See **BARB**.] 1. Furnished with *barbs*. 'A dart uncommonly *barbated*.' *Warton*.—2. In bot. applied to hairs arranged in a tuft or in any regular order.

Barb-bolt (bār'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with jagged edges to prevent retraction after driving. *E. H. Knight*.



Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York.

kan), *n.* [*Fr. barbacane*, *It. barbacane*, from *Ar. bāb-khānah*, a gateway or gate-house. The word was probably brought from the

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Barbe (bár'b), n. [Fr.; L. *barba*, a beard. See **BARB**.] 1. A piece of linen, generally plaited, worn by nuns and widows over or under the chin, according to the rank of the wearer. Ladies above the rank of a baroness wore it over the chin; baronesses, nuns, &c., immediately beneath the chin, other females from the lowermost part of the throat. — 2. Military term used in phrase to *fire en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.

Barbe, Barb (bár'b), n. [A corruption of *barde*, but the form most commonly met with, from Fr. *barde*, the trappings of a horse, the defensive armour of a war-horse; It. *barba*, caparison; Sp. and Pg. *saborda*, a saddle, from Ar. *bar-da*, the pad of wool placed under a saddle, a covering for the back of a beast of burden.] One of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the various pieces of defensive armour with which the war-horses of knights were anciently clad. They were sometimes made of mail and sometimes of leather studded

Nun wearing a Barbe. From a brass in Etwell Church, Derbyshire.

the sense of an appendage it is rather for *barbule*.] 1. A fresh-water fish of the genus *Barbus* (which see). 2. A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch. — 3. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Written also *Barble* and *Barb*.

Barbell, **Barbellula** (bár-bel'le, bár-bel'-s-lá), n. pl. [Mod. L. See **BARBULE**.] Small barbs or bristles, used chiefly in botany.

Barbellate, **Barbellulate** (bár-bel'-át, bár-bel'-lō-lát), a. [See **BARBELL**.] Having small bristles or barbles: used chiefly in botany.

Barber (bár'bér), n. [Fr. *barbier*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair — *Barber's pole*, a pole striped screw-fashion, often with a brass basin at the end of it, hung out as a sign at the door of a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has had blood let is bound up, to indicate that the barber was originally also a sort of surgeon.

Barber (bár'bér), v.t. To shave and dress the hair of.

Our courteous Antony, . . . Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shak.*

Barber-chirurgian (bár'bér-ki-rér'jōn), n. A barber-surgeon.

He put himself into a barber-chirurgian's hands, who by unskilful applications rased the tumour. *Wicam.*

Barberess (bár'bér-es), n. A female barber; a barber's wife.

Barber-monger (bár'bér-mung-ger), n. A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*

Barberry (bár'bér-ri), n. [Fr. Sp. and L.L. *berberis*, Ar. *barbaris*. The spelling of the word has been modified so as to give it an English appearance.] A plant of the genus *Berberis* (*B. vulgaris*), common in hedges. Called also *Pipperridge Bush*. See **Berberis**.

Barber-surgeon (bár'bér-sér'jōn), n. Formerly one who joined the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, a low practitioner of surgery.

Those deep and public brands, That the whole company of barber-surgeons Should not take off with all their arts and plasters. *Ben Jonson.*

Barber-surgery (bár'bér-sér'jér-i), n. The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon, bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery. 'Slits it into four, that he may the better come at with his barber-surgery.' *Milton.*

Barbet (bár'bet), n. [Fr. *barbet*, from L. *barba*, a beard.] 1. A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle. — 2. One of a group of scissor-like or climbing birds, the type of a very distinct family (*Bucconidae*) approaching the cuckoos and trogons. They are distinguished by their large conical beak, which appears swollen or, as it were, puffed out at the sides of its base, and by being bearded with five tufts of stiff bristles directed forwards—whence the name. They are divided

African Barbet (*Pycnonotus hirsutus*).

into several genera, as *Pogonias*, the species of which inhabit Africa, sometimes referred to the family *Capitonidae*; *Bucco*, or true barbets, found in Africa and America, and *Tamias*, or puff-birds, inhabitants of America.

Barbette (bár'bet), n. [Fr.] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which the cannon may be fired over the parapet

instead of through an embrasure. — *Barbette gun*, or *battery*, one gun, or several mounted in barbette. — *Barbette carriage*, a carriage

the genus *Tortula*.

Barbus (bár'bus), n. [L. *barba*, a beard.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae* (which see), usually inhabiting muddy ponds and rivers, where they seek their food by rooting in the soft banks like swine. They are characterized by four soft barbels or fleshy tentacula, two at the nose and two at the angles of the mouth, and by the fourth ray of the dorsal fin being very strong and denticulate posteriorly. *B. vulgaris* is the only British species, and is common in the Thames. Its flesh, though coarse and unsavoury, is sometimes used by the poor. It grows to a large size, being sometimes 15 to 18 lbs. weight.

Barcarole (bár'ka-rōl), n. Same as *Barcarolle*.

Barcarolle (bár'ka-rōl), n. [Fr., from It. *barcarolo*, *barcaruolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a barque, boat, or barge.] 1. A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. — 2. A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Baroon (bár'tōn), n. [It. *barcone*, aug. of *barca*, a barque.] A luggage-vessel used in the Mediterranean.

Bar-cutter (bár'kut-ér), n. A shearing machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths. *E. H. Knight.*

Bard (bárd), n. [W. *bardd*, a philosopher, priest, or teacher, and as poetry was the vehicle of knowledge, a poet, Ir. and Gael. *bard*, a bard.] 1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, generally to the accompaniment of the harp. The Welsh bards formed an hereditary order regulated by laws enacted about A.D. 1000. They were suppressed by Edward I., but revived by the Tudors. — 2. In modern usage, a poet; as, the bard of Avon; the *Ayrshire bard*.

A bard here dwell, more fat than bard bassoon. *Thomson.*

Bard (bárd), n. [Fr. *barde*.] A strip of bacon used for larding.

Bard (bárd), v.t. To cover with thin lard, as birds or meat to be dressed.

Bardash (bár'dash), n. [Fr. *bardeau*; Sp. *bardezo*, from Ar. *barad*, a slave.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

Bardie (bárd), n. The trappings of a horse. [For derivation and full definition see **BARBE**, which is a corruption of this word, but the form most frequently met with.]

Barded (bárd'ed), a. [See **BARBE**.] Wearing defensive armour; richly caparisoned. 'Barded horses.' *Holme's*. 'Fifteen hundred men . . . barded and richly trapped.' *Stow*. [Rare in this form.]

Bardesanist (bár-des-an-ist), n. One of the followers of *Bardanes*, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection.

Bardic (bárd'ik), a. Pertaining to bards or to their poetry. 'The bardic profession.' *T. Warton.*

Bardin, **Bardynge** (bárd'in, bárd'ing), n. [See **BARBE**.] *Mist*, a complete set of trappings for a horse.

Bardish (bárd'ish), a. Pertaining to bards, written by a bard. 'Bardish impostures.' *Sciden.*

Bardism (bárd'izm), n. The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

Barding (bárd'ing), n. [Dim. of *bard*.] An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.

Bardship (bárd'ship), n. The state or quality of being a bard, a poet or bard. *Byron.*

Bar (bár), a. [A. Sax. *bar*, *bar*, Icel. *bar*, Sw. *dan*, *bar*, G. *bar*, *baar*, Goth. (hypothetical) *baraw*, Slav. *baa*, Lith. *baras*; probably from a root meaning shining seen

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Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mû, met, bér; pise, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buil,

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; ý, Sc. fry.

in *Skr. bāda*, to shine. | 1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is *bare*; the trees are *bare*.

Then went naked and *bare*. *Shak.* vi. 7.

2. With the head uncovered, from respect.

When once thy foot covers the church, be *bare*. *Herbert.*

3. Plain; simple, unadorned; without polish.

Yet was their manner then but *bare* and plain. *Spenser.*

4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed.

Bare is thy guilt, how feel thou most appear! *Milton.*

5. Poor; destitute; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; unfurnished; unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable.

I have made *Ham* *bare*. *Jer. xlii. 20.*

Often followed by *of*; as, the country is *bare of money*.

Thy year violence should leave them *bare of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.* *Dryden.*

6. Alone; unaccompanied; mere.

It was a *bare* portion of a state. *Shak.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

It appears, by their *bare* shivers, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shak.*

8. Raw; excoriated.

How many flies Do seize upon a beast whose back is *bare*. *Spenser.*

9. Lean; spare.

Fal. For their barrens, I am sure they never learned that of me.

Unless you call three fingers in the ribs *bare*. *Shak.*

—The *bare*, (a) in art, the nude. (b) The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. [Rare.]

You have touched the very *bare* of truth. *Marmion.*

—Under *bare* poles (*naut.*), applied to a ship without any sail set whatever, in a gale of wind.

Bare (*bār*), v. t. pret. & pp. *bared*; pp. *baring*.

(A. Sax. *berian*, to bare. See *BARE*, a.)

To strip off the covering; to make naked; to bare the breast.

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*

Bare (*bār*), old pret. of *bear*, now *Bears*.

Bare-backed (*bār'bak*), a. 1. Having the back uncovered; unsaddled, as a horse.

Bare-backed steeds. *Dickens.* 2. Applied to an acrobat who performs his feats on a bare-backed horse; as, a *bare-backed* rider.

Barebones (*bār'bōn*), n. A very lean person. [Rare.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebones*. *Shak.*

Bareboned (*bār'bōnd*), a. Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh, so lean that the bones show their form.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old, Shows me a *bareboned* death by time outworn. *Shak.*

Barebones (*bār'bōn*), n. 1. A canting hypocrite; so named after *Protes-God Barebones*, a fanatic in Cromwell's time, from whom the *Barebones* Parliament derived its name.

2. A very lean person.

Barefaced (*bār'fāst*), a. 1. With the face uncovered, not masked. 'Then you will play *barefaced*.' *Shak.* — 2. Undisguised; unreserved, without concealment, open, in a good or indifferent sense.

It (Christianity) did not peep in dark corners, but with a *barefaced* confidence openly proclaimed itself. *Burton.*

2. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense; hence, shameless, impudent, audacious; as, a *barefaced* falsehood. '*Barefaced* treason.' *J. Keble.*

Barefacedly (*bār'fāst-lī*), adv. In a barefaced manner; without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly, impudently.

Some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*. *Leitch.*

Barefacedness (*bār'fāst-nēs*), n. 1. Openness.

2. Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.

Barefoot (*bār'fūt*), a. 1. With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings. 'Going to find a *barefoot* brother out.' *Shak.* — 2. Travelled or passed over without shoes.

He tumbled in my *barefoot* way, and mount Their prints at my footfall. *Shak.*

Barefoot (*bār'fūt*), adv. With the feet bare. 'I must dance *barefoot*.' *Shak.*

Barefooted (*bār'fūt-ed*), a. Having the feet bare, applied to certain monks and nuns of various orders, who assume a higher grade of asceticism by either wearing no shoes, or merely soles.

Barely (*bā-rāb*), n. [From *Bareges*, a village of the Pyrenees.] A thin gauze-like

fabric for ladies' dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but in the inferior sorts, with cotton instead of silk. In reality *bareges* were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Bagneres de Bigorre.

Baregin (*bā-rāb'in*), n. [From *Bareges*, a watering-place in the Pyrenees.] A transparent, gelatinous, mucus-like substance, the product of certain algae growing in sulphuric mineral springs, to which they impart the flavour and odour of fish-broth.

Baregin is composed of 40 parts of carbon, 7 hydrogen, 6 nitrogen, and from 80 to 40 of ash, chiefly silica.

Baregnawn (*bār'nān*), a. Gnawn or eaten bare. *Shak.*

Bareheaded (*bār'hēd-ed*), a. Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

On being first brought before the court, Ridley stood *bareheaded*. *Frederick.*

Bareheadedness (*bār'hēd-ed-nēs*), n. The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority. *Sp. Hall.*

Barely (*bār'lī*), adv. 1. Nakedly; poorly; indigently, without decoration; as, a man *barely* clad, a room *barely* furnished. — 2. Scarcely; hardly, scantly; as, she is *barely* sixteen.

3. Merely; only; without anything more.

His son is duke . . . *barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*

Bareness (*bār'nēs*), n. The state of being bare; as, (a) want or deficiency of clothing or covering; nakedness. 'And mock us with our *bareness*.' *Shak.* (b) Deficiency of appropriate covering, equipment, furniture, ornament, and the like. 'Old December's *bareness*.' *Shak.*

To make old *bareness* picturesque, And tuff with it as a feudal tower. *Tennyson.*

(c) Leanness. [Rare.]

For their *bareness*, I am sure they never learned that of me. *Shak.*

(d) Poverty; indigence. 'The *bareness* of the poverty church.' *South.*

Bare-picked (*bār'pikt*), a. Picked bare; stripped of all flesh, as a bone. 'The *bare-picked* bone of majesty.' *Shak.*

Bare-pump (*bār'pūmp*), n. A pump for drawing liquor out of a cask.

Bare-ribbed (*bār'ribd*), a. With bare ribs like a skeleton. '*Bare-ribbed* death.' *Shak.*

Barework (*bār'wōrk*), n. A barrow or barrower (which see).

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his band of *Bareworks*, was either wounded or slain. *Edin. Rev.*

Baret (*bār'et*), n. [Fr. *berette*.] A priest, bishop, or cardinal's cap; a *beretta* (which see).

Bare-worn (*bār'wōrn*), a. Worn bare; naked of turf. 'The *bare-worn* common.' *Goldsmith.*

Bar-fee (*bār'fē*), n. In law, a fee of twenty pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the jailer.

Barful (*bār'fūl*), a. Full of obstructions or impediments. 'A *barful* strife.' *Shak.*

[Rare.]

Bargain (*bār'gin*), n. [O. Fr. *baragains*, *baragans*, Fr. *baragane*, *barpanas*, It. *baragano*, L.L. *barcanis*, a bargain, traffic; O. Fr. *baragainer*, *barginer*, &c. Mod. Fr. *baraginer*, It. *baragnare*, L.L. *barcanis*, to traffic—believed by Dies and others to be from L.L. *baras*, a boat or bark.] 1. A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done, specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration. 'To clasp this royal *bargain* up of peace.' *Shak.*

2. But if you do refuse to marry me, You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd? *Pho. So in the bargain.* *Shak.*

3. A stipulation, terms of agreement. 'Upon what *bargain* do you give it me?' *Shak.* — 4. The thing purchased or stipulated for; what is obtained by an agreement, as, look at my *bargain* here.

She was too fond of her most sly *bargain*. *Shak.*

5. Something bought or sold at a low price; as, he got these horses a *bargain*; they were sold to him a *bargain*. — To sell a *bargain* formerly meant to make a smart and unexpected rejoinder. 'The boy hath sold him

a *bargain*.' *Shak.* To sell *bargains* also meant to make indelicate repartees.

No maid at court is less ashamed, None so for selling *bargains* baw'd. *Swift.*

—To strike a *bargain*, to complete or ratify a bargain, or an agreement, originally by striking or shaking hands. — To make the best of a bad *bargain*, to do the best one can in untoward circumstances.

I am sorry for thy misfortune, however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *Arbuthnot.*

—Into the *bargain*, moreover; besides. 'She lost a thousand pounds and her bridegroom into the *bargain*.' *Addison.* — *Bargain and sale*, in law, a species of conveyance by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by each contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. — *BYN.* Contract, compact, agreement, paction, covenant.

Bargain (*bār'gin*), v. t. 1. To make a contract or agreement; to make stipulations; often to make an agreement about the transfer of property.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

Often with for before the thing purchased.

So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives. *Shak.*

Bargain (*bār'gin*), v. t. To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, a *bargained* away his farm: a popular use of the word.

Bargainee (*bār'gin-ē*), n. In law, the party to whom a bargain and sale is made. *Wharton.*

Bargainer (*bār'gin-ēr*), n. One who bargains or stipulates; specifically, in law, the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale.

Bargainer (*bār'gin-ēr*), n. Same as *Bargainer*, in law.

Bargaret, t. n. [Fr. *bergette*, a little pastoral song.] A sort of song. *Chaucer.*

Barge (*bār*), n. [O. Fr. *barge*, L.L. *bargis*, *barge*, *baros*, *bark*. See *BARQUE*, which (as well as *bark*) is simply a different form of this word.] 1. A pleasure-boat, a vessel or

State Barge.

boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies, and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers, used by sovereigns, officers, and magistrates.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne, Bore'd on the water. *Shak.*

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden for loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another.

By the margin, willow-veild'd, Sheds the heavy *barger* trail'd By slow horses. *Tennyson.*

3. A boat of long, slight, and spacious construction, generally carved-built, double-banked, for the use of admirals and captains of ships of war. *Swift.* 4. A boat for passengers and freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat. [American.]

Barge-board (*bār'jōrd*), n. [Probably a corruption of *serge-board*, which is also used.] In arch. a board generally used on gables where the roof extends over the wall, usually projecting from the wall, and either covering the rafters that would otherwise be visible.

for cold climates than any other grain, and some of the coarser varieties are cultivated where no other cereal can be grown. *Pot* or *Scotch barley* is the grain deprived of the husk in a mill. *Pearl barley* is the grain polished and rounded and deprived of husk and pellicle. *Patent barley* is the farina obtained by grinding pearl barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

Barley (bär'lī). [*E. parley*, from *Fr. parley*, to speak, hence to cease from contest with the view of treating or of holding a conference.] A cry among children at certain games when they wish for a truce or temporary stop. [*Scotch.*]

Barley-aveler, **Barley-awner** (bär'lī-av-ē-lēr, bär'lī-an-ēr), *n.* A machine consisting of parallel iron plates fixed to a frame, for removing the awels or awns of barley, and leaving the kernels clean. Called also *Barley-awnmiller*.

Barley-bird (bär'lī-bērd), *n.* 1. A name of the skakin (*Pringilla spinus*).—2. A name given also sometimes to the wryneck (*Yuncz torquilla*).

Barley-brake, **Barley-break** (bär'lī-brāk), *n.* An ancient rural game played round stacks of barley or other grain, in which some of the party attempt to catch others.

She went abroad thereby
At barley-brake her sweet swift feet to try.
Sir P. Sidney.

Barley-bree, **Barley-broo** (bär'lī-brē, bär'lī-brō), *n.* [*Barley* and *bree*, *broo* (which see).] Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation; ale or whisky. [*Scotch.*]

Barley-broth (bär'lī-brōth), *n.* 1. Broth made by boiling barley and meat along with vegetables. [*Scotch.*].—2. Beer: used in contempt. Comp. *Scotch barley-bree*.

Can sodden water
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak.

Barleycorn (bär'lī-kōrn), *n.* [*See CORN.*] 1. A grain of barley.—2. A measure equal to the third part of an inch.—*John*, or *Sir John Barleycorn*, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor: a usage of considerable antiquity.

Barley-fever (bär'lī-fē-vēr), *n.* Illness caused by intemperance. [*North of England.*]

Barley-huller (bär'lī-hul-ēr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk or husk and pellicle from the grain of barley to make pot or pearl barley. See under *BARLEY*.

Barley-hummeller (bär'lī-hum-el-ēr), *n.* Same as *Barley-aveler*.

Barley-meal (bär'lī-mēl), *n.* Meal or flour made from barley.

Barley-mill (bär'lī-mill), *n.* Same as *Barley-huller*.

Barley-sick (bär'lī-sik), *a.* Sick after intoxication. [*Scotch.*]

Barley-sugar (bär'lī-shū-gēr), *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.

Barley-water (bär'lī-wā-tēr), *n.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as an emollient.

Barm (bārm), *n.* [*A. Sax. beorma*, *bearma*, *Fris. berne*, *barm*, *Sw. bärma*, *Dan. bärme*, *L. G. borma*, *barme*, *barm*, *G. bärme*, *barm*, *yeast*, perhaps from the verb to bear, as *G. hefe*, *barm*, from *heben*, to heave, and *Fr. levain*, leaven, from *lever*, to lift, or more probably from root of *brew*.] Yeast; the scum or foam rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is really a fungus, *Torula Cerevisia*. See *YEAST*, *FERMENTATION*.

Barm (bārm), *n.* Same as *Berm* (which see). **Barmald** (bārm-ald), *n.* A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

Bar-master (bār'mas-tēr), *n.* [*G. berg-meister*, a surveyor of mines; comp. *barmote*.] A comptroller of mines.

Barm, *t. n.* [*A. Sax. bearm*, *barm*, *O. Sax. Dan. and Sw. barm*, *Goth. barme*, the bosom; *loel. barmr*, the lap of a garment, a brim, and later the bosom; from root of verb to bear.] The bosom; the lap.

Barmecide, **Barmecide** (bār'me-sid, bār'ma-sid), *a.* [*From Barmecide*, the name of a powerful Persian family. See story of the barber's sixth brother in the *Arabian Nights*, to whom Barmecide pretended to give a sumptuous feast, which Schachabac

professed to eat and enjoy, although there were no viands brought forward at all.] A term applied to what is tantalizing and unsatisfying; mock; sham; without substance. '*A Barmecide feast.*' *Thackeray*.

Barme-cloth, *t. n.* [*See BARME.*] An apron. *Chaucer*.

Barmilian (bār-mil'yan), *n.* An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England.

Barmkyn, **Barmkin** (bārm'kin), *n.* [*From berm* (which see).] The rampart, or outer fortification of a castle.

And broad and bloody rose the sun,
And on the barmkyn shone. *Old ballad.*
Battlements and barmkyns and all the other appurtenances of a Strength, as such places were called. *Lever.*

Barmote, **Barghmote** (bār'mōt, bārg'mōt), *n.* [*A. Sax. berg*, a hill, and *mote*, an assembly.] The name of two courts having jurisdiction over those parts of the hundred of High Peak in Derbyshire which belong to the duchy of Lancaster, and are therefore crown possessions, the crown having here the right to the mineral duties. The *great barmote* is held twice a year for swearing in the grand-jury, &c.; the *little barmote* is held as occasion may require for the trial of actions. Both are presided over by a judge called the *steward*.

Barmy (bārm'ī), *a.* Containing harm or yeast. '*Of windy cider and of barmy beer.*' *Dryden*.

Barn (bārn), *n.* [*A. Sax. berenn—bers*, *barley*, and *arn*, or *ern*, a house, a repository; comp. *A. Sax. horsenn*, a stable; *slapern*, a sleeping place.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, or other farm produce: in America it may be for stabling horses or cattle.

Barn (bārn), *v. t.* To store up in a barn. *Shak.*

Men . . . often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain. *Fuller.*

Barn, *t. n.* A child. See *BAIRN*.

Mercy on's, a *barn*; a very pretty *barnet*! A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*

Barnabee (bār'na-bē), *n.* The lady-bird. [*Provincial.*]

Barnabite (bār'na-bit), *a.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Barnabas; as, a *Barnabite monk*; a *Barnabite friar*.

Barnaby (bār'na-bī), *n.* An old dance to a quick movement.

Bounce! cries the porthole—out they fly,
And make the world dance *Barnaby*. *Cotton.*

Barnacle (bār'na-kl), *n.* [*Fr. bernacle*, *bernacle*, *L. L. bernacula*, for *pernacula*, dim. of *L. perna*, a ham, and also from its shape a kind of shell-fish, a limpet. This is the origin according to Max Müller, who derives the word in the meaning of goose from *Hibernia*, Ireland, supposing that the barnacle geese were originally called *hiberniculus*, or Irish geese, and that the similarity in the names gave rise to the extraordinary belief regarding the origin of these birds. (See below.) As the name of a kind of shell-fish, however, the word may be from the Celtic rather than the Latin; comp. *Fr. branaiche*, *brénache*, *barnache*, *Gael. bairneach*, *barnacles*, limpets; *W. brenig*, limpets; *Manx barnagh*, a limpet.] 1. A stalked cirriped, genus *Lepas*, family *Lepadidae*, often found on the bottoms of ships, on pieces of timber floating in or fixed below the surface of the sea; the goose-mussel. The name has also been loosely applied to other cirripeds, as the species of the closely allied genus *Balanus*. See *LEPADIDÆ*.—2. A species of goose (*Anser Bernicula*), found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, the upper part of the body and neck is black. Formerly a strange notion prevailed that these birds grew out of the barnacles attached to pieces of timber fixed or floating in the sea, and believed also to grow on trees overhanging the sea. This belief may have arisen from some fancied resemblance of the cirripeds of the same name to birds; somewhat in the same way as the plant columbine has received its name. The barnacle goose is rather smaller than the common wild goose; it weighs about 5 lbs., and is rather more than 2 feet long. Written also *Bernacle*.



Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*).

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Barnacles (bār'na-klz), *n. pl.* [Probably a corruption of *binoculi*. See *BINOCLE*.] 1. An instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing: in this sense formerly used in the singular.—2. A cant name for a pair of spectacles.

Barn-door (bār'n-dōr), *n.* The door of a barn.—*Barn-door fowl*, a name given to the common domestic fowl.

Barn-owl (bār'n-oul), *n.* The common white or church owl (*Strix flammea*), so called from being often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice. See *OWL*.

Barns-breaking (bār'ns-brāk-ing), *n.* Any mischievous or injurious action; an idle frolic. [*Scotch.*]

There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting. *Sir W. Scott.*

Barn-yard (bār'n-yārd), *n.* A yard adjacent to a barn.—*Barn-yard fowl*, one of our common domestic fowls.

Barograph (bār'ō-graf), *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight, and *graphō*, to write.] A self-registering instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is made by attaching to the lever of a counterpoised barometer an arm with a pencil in contact with a sheet of paper, and moved uniformly by clock-work. The result is a continuous trace, whose form corresponds to the variations of pressure.

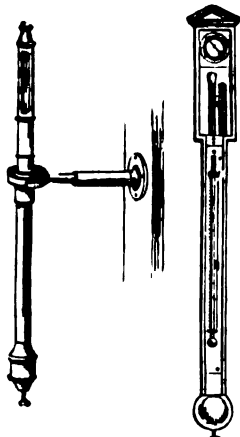
Baroko, **Barocco** (bā-rō'kō), *n.* [*A mnemonic word.*] In *logic*, a syllogistic mood in the second figure, of which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two are particular negatives.

Barolite (bār'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight, and *lithos*, a stone.] Carbonate of baryta. See *WITHERITE*.

Barology (bār'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.

Baromacrometer (bā-rom'a-krom'et-ēr), *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight, *makros*, long, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for determining the weight and the length of new-born infants.

Barometer (bā-rom'et-ēr), *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. The simplest instrument of this kind consists of a glass tube, about 33 inches long, hermetically sealed at one end, and then filled up with pure mercury, after which it is placed perpendicularly with the open end dipping into a cup or cistern containing pure mercury. On the tube being inverted the column of mercury sinks a little, leaving a vacuum at



Mariotte Barometer.

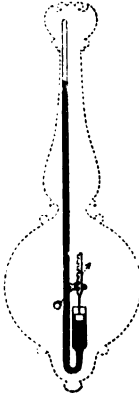
Common Upright Barometer.

the top till the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the mercury in the cup equals the weight of the column in the tube and supports it. When the atmosphere is denser its pressure is greater and the mercury is forced higher, whereas when it is rarer and consequently lighter, the mercury falls, thus indicating by its risings and fallings the varying pressure of the air. The mean height of

the barometer at sea-level is 30 inches. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. A water-barometer might be constructed exactly in the same manner, only in this case the column would be about 34 feet in height, water being so much lighter than mercury. The most common applications of the barometer are to indicate changes of weather and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury (the mercury falling the higher the barometer is carried, and consequently the less the pressure of the air). In order to show the exact extent of these variations the tube is connected with a graduated scale, so that small movements in the column are observable. There are several varieties of the barometer, of which the two kinds most in use as a weather-glass are the common upright barometer and the wheel barometer. The upright barometer (described above in its simplest form) is, when properly constructed, the most accurate of all barometers. The wheel barometer belongs to the class of



Siphon Barometer.



Wheel Barometer.

siphon barometers, one of which is shown in the adjoining cut. The siphon barometer consists of a bent tube, generally of uniform bore, having two unequal legs. The longer leg, which must be more than 30 inches long, is closed, while the shorter leg is open. A sufficient quantity of mercury having been introduced to fill the longer leg, the instrument is set upright, and the mercury takes such a position that the difference of the levels in the two legs represents the pressure of the atmosphere. In the best siphon barometers there are two scales, one for each leg, the divisions on one being reckoned upwards, and on the other downwards from an intermediate zero point, so that the sum of the two readings is the difference of levels of the mercury in the two branches. The wheel barometer is far from being accurate, but it is often preferred for ordinary use on account of the greater range of its scale, by which small differences in the height of the column of mercury are more easily observed. It usually consists of a siphon barometer, having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight as a counterpoise to the float at its extremity. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. A rack and pinion may be substituted for the thread as in the cut. The marine barometer is suspended in gimbals, and is usually constructed at the bottom to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury. The mountain barometer is a portable mercurial barometer with a tripod support and a long scale for measuring the altitude of mountains. To prevent breakage, through the oscillations of such a heavy liquid as mercury, it is usually carried inverted, or it is furnished with a movable basin and a screw, by means of which the mercury may be forced up to the top of the column.—*Aneroid Barometer.* See under ANEROID. *Barometer-gauge,* an apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine or other chamber in which a more or less perfect vacuum is liable to be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. A common form is a bent tube with one end plunged in a basin of

mercury, and the other end connected with the vacuum chamber.

Barometric, Barometrical (bar-ô-met'rik, bar-ô-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as, *barometric changes; barometrical experiments; barometrical measurements.*

Barometrically (bar-ô-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Barometrograph (bar-ô-met'rô-graf), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure, and *graphô*, to write.] An instrument contrived for inscribing of itself upon paper the variations of atmospheric pressure.

Barometrography (ba-rom'et-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [See BAROMETROGRAPH.] The science of the barometer; also, the art of making barometric observations.

Baromets (bar-ô-mets), *n.* The decumbent caudex of the fern *Cibotium barometz*, also called the *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian or Tartarian lamb. See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

Baron (bar'on), *n.* [Fr. *baron*, O.Fr. *ber, bers* (baron in the acc.). Pr. *bar* (baron in acc.). It. *barone*, Sp. *varon*. The origin of the word is doubtful. Its earliest meanings are such as strong man, bold man, warrior, husband, nobleman, and the derivation from O.H.G. *bar*, a man, from *beran*, Goth. *bairan*, E. to *bear*, seems as probable as any, whether the notion originally attaching to the word was that of one who could *bear*, as being strong and robust, or one who was *born*, a human being; comp. A. Sax. *beorn*, a prince, which appears certainly to be from *beran*, to bear, to produce. These German etymologies Littré remarks, without being completely certain, are probable, though it is probable also that the Celt. (O.Cym.) *bar*, a hero, and perhaps (Gael.) *feair*, a man, have united in confirming and giving precision to the sense of the Germanic word in the Romance languages.] 1. In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; as, *Baron* (or Lord) Auckland; *Baron* Arundell of Wardour. The children of barons have the title of 'Honourable.' Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honourable service. Hence in ancient records the word barons comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had in early times a right to sit in parliament. Anciently barons were *greater*, or such as held their lands of the king in *capite*; or *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service in *capite*. The present barons are—(1) *By Prescription*; for that they and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Barons by patent*, having obtained a patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male, or otherwise. (3) *Barons by tenure*, holding the title as annexed to land. Wharton. Formerly, when all barons were not summoned to sit in parliament, the name of *barons by writ* was given to those who actually were so. The word baron was not known in the British Isles till introduced from the Continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circle, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, cap, &c., as in a viscount's.—2. A title of certain judges or officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*, who are the judges that try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue; *barons of the Cinque Ports*, members of the House of Commons, formerly elected by the five (afterwards seven) Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.—3. In law, a husband; as, *baron and femme*, husband and wife.—*Baron of beef*, in cookery, two sirloins not cut asunder.

Baronage (bar'on-aj), *n.* 1. The whole body of barons or peers.

In England, under the Normans, the church and the *baronage* were convoked, together with the estate of the community, a term which then probably described the inferior holders of land, whose tenure was not immediate of the crown. *Diraceli.*

2. The dignity of a baron.—3. The land which gives title to a baron.

Baron-court (bar'on-kört), *n.* See COURT-BARON.

Baroness (bar'on-es), *n.* A baron's wife or lady.



Coronet of a Baron.

Baronet (bar'on-et), *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] 1. † A lesser or inferior baron: in this usage the word had not the specific sense that it received in the time of James I.

Dukes, earls, barons, and *baronets* might use livery of our lord the king, or his collar. *Stat. temp. Hen. IV.*

2. One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage; one entitled to the designation of Sir So-and-so, Bart. (Christian name and surname being given), and having precedence before all knights except those of the Garter. At investiture there is no ceremony, the title being given by patent. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, with the professed object of promoting the colonization of Ulster with Scotch and English immigrants, each baronet being bound to maintain thirty soldiers for three years. The number originally created was 200.—*Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia*, an order of baronets founded by Charles I., with the professed object of colonizing Nova Scotia. Along with the title grants of land in Nova Scotia were given, to be held of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, then governor of that colony. There have been no additions to this order since the union of England and Scotland, but in every other respect the remaining baronets of Nova Scotia are on an equality with other baronets.

Baronetage (bar'on-et-aj), *n.* 1. The baronets as a body.—2. The dignity of a baronet.

Baronetcy (bar'on-et-si), *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet; as, a *baronetcy* was conferred upon him in recognition of his distinguished services.

Baronial (ba-rô-ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony. '*Baronial possessions.*' Lord Lytton.

Barony (bar'on-i), *n.* 1. The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron.—2. The body of barons and other peers. Wharton.—3. In Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 262 baronies in Ireland.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every barony in the island. *Macaulay.*

Baroque (bâ-rôk'), *n.* [Fr.] In the *fine arts*, a name given to ornamental designs of a florid and incongruous character, indicative of a taste for display rather than for true and appropriate decoration. *Fairholt.*

Baroscope (bar'ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *skôpos*, to view.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere, superseded by the barometer.

Baroscopic, Baroscopical (bar'ô-skôp'ik, bar'ô-skôp'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

Baroselenite (bar'ô-sel'en-it), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, or *barus*, heavy, and E. *selenite* (which see).] A mineral, sulphate of baryta, or heavy-spar. See BARYTES.

Baroams (ba-rô-ma), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ. The leaves of *B. crenata* constitute the article of *matéria medica* called *ducks*, which is used in various chronic affections of the bladder. The leaves have a heavy powerful odour and an aromatic taste, and are stimulant, antispasmodic, and diuretic. The species are small evergreen shrubs, with dotted leathery leaves, and small white or red flowers in their axils. They are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hottentots perfume themselves with the leaves, which have a smell like rue. Sometimes called *Baryama*.

Barouche (ba-rôsh'), *n.* [From G. *barutche*, which is from It. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, L.L. *barrotium*, a kind of carriage, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel. *Barouche* is not a French word, though its appearance might lead one to think so.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, with seats, as in a coach.

Barouchet (bâ-rô-shâ'), *n.* [Dim. of *barouche*.] A small kind of barouche, or a four-wheeled open carriage with a head.

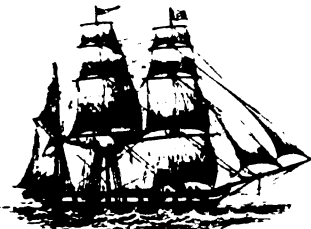
Bar-post (bâr-pôst), *n.* One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field gate.

Bar-pump (bâr-pump), *n.* Same as *Bar-pump*.

Barquantine (bârk'an-tîn), *n.* [From *barque*, on type of brigantine.] A name applied on the great lakes of North America

to a three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizzen masts. Barquinates differ from three-masted schooners in having a regular brigantine's foremast, and are long in proportion to their other dimensions to suit the canals connecting some of these lakes. Spelled also *Barquentine*.

Barque (bark), n. [Fr. *barque*, Sp. Pg. It. and L.L. *barca*, a barque, perhaps through a dim. form *barica*, from Gr. *baria*, a skiff, though Littré derives it from the Celtic; Gael. *barc*, Armor. *barc*, a boat, a skiff. The D. *bark*, G. *bark*, are probably borrowed from the French. See **BAROK**.] 1. *Naut.* a three-masted vessel with only



Barque.

fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged. 2. A sailing vessel of any kind, especially one of small size. 'An armed barque.' *Goldsmith*.

Barra-boat (bar'-a-bōt), n. [Island of Barra.] A vessel of the Western Isles of Scotland, carrying ten or twelve men, extremely sharp fore and aft, having no floor, but with sides rising straight from the keel, so that a cross section would represent the letter V. These vessels are swift and safe, being light and buoyant.

Barra-can (bar'-kan), n. [It. *baracane*, Sp. *barraquin*, from Ar. *barrakān*, said by Sousa to be from Per. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick strong stuff made in Persia and Armenia of camel's hair. The name has also been applied to fabrics made of other materials, as wool, flax, and cotton. Called also *Barraquin*.

Barrack (bar'-ak), n. [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, Sp. *baraca*, a soldier's hut, from L.L. *barra*, a bar; comp. Gael. *barrack*, branches of trees; O. Gael. and Ir. *barrackad*, a hut or house, which are from same root.] 1. A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison; the permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He (Bishop Hall) lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack* and his palace into an alehouse.

2. A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged.

Most of the quartermen are Bretons, and live in wooden *baracks*.

[In both senses generally in the plural.] **Barrack-master** (bar'-ak-mas'-ter), n. The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. — *Barrack-master general*, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks, and adapts the accommodation to the requirements.

Barraciade (bar'-a-kiād), n. [D. *baar*, bare, and *kleed*, cloth.] A home-made woollen blanket without nap. [New York.]

Barracoön (bar'-a-kōn'), n. [From Sp. Pg. *barraça*, a soldier's hut. See **BARRACK**.] A negro-barrack; a slave depot; a bazaar where men of the African races are sold. Barracoons used to exist at various points of the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, &c. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, in which the human article was stored. Some had defensive works, to resist the attacks of the British forces engaged in the slave-trade preventive service.

Barracuda (bar'-a-kū'da), n. [Native name.] A species of percid fish (*Sphyrana Barracuda*), averaging 10 feet in length, found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies. The colour is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable, and sometimes poisonous.

Barrad, **Barrad** (bar'-rad, bar'-rād), n. [Celtic form of *barret*. See **BIRETTA**.] A con-

ical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish down till as late as the seventeenth century.

Barrage (bā'-rizh), n. [Fr.] In *engin*, an artificial obstruction placed in a water-course in order to obtain increased depth for navigation, irrigation, or other purposes; a dam; an embankment.

Barragon (bar'-a-gon'), n. Same as *Barra-can*.

Formerly in the dead months they availed themselves greatly by spinning wool for making *barragons*, a genteel corded stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear. *Gilbert White*.

Barranca (bā'-ran'-ka), n. The Spanish name for a deep gully or ravine with vertical sides, such as are made by heavy rains or floods: commonly used in America.

Barras (bā'-ras), n. [Fr.] The resin obtained from *Pinus maritima*; galipot.

Barrator (bar'-a-tor), n. [O.Fr. *barateur*, a cheater, *barat*, *barate*, deceit. See **BAR-TER**.] 1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours. *Arcturion*.

2. The master or one of the crew of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured. See **BARRATRY**. 2.—3. In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe.—4. In *old Scots law*, a clergyman who went abroad to purchase a benefice from the see of Rome. Written also *Barretor*.

Barratrous (bar'-a-trus), a. Characterized by or tainted with *barratry*.

Barratrouly (bar'-a-trus-ly), adv. In a *barratrous* manner.

Barratry (bar'-a-tri), n. [See **BARRATOR**.] 1. In *law*, the practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.

'Tis arrant *barratry* that base, Point-blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras*.

2. In *com.* any species of cheating or fraud in a shipmaster or mariner, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured; as, by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by wilful deviation, or by embezzling the cargo.—3. In *Scots law*, the crime of a judge who is induced by a bribe to pronounce a judgment.—4. In *old Scots eccles. law*, the offence of exporting money out of Scotland to purchase benefices at Rome. Written also *Barretry*.

Barrel (bar'-el), n. [O.Fr. *barrel*, Fr. *baril*, from Celt.: W. *baril*, Gael. *barail*, a barrel. The root is seen in W. *bar*, the branch of a tree, a bar. (See **BAR**.) Comp. Fr. *barrique*, a wooden vessel made of *bars* or staves.] 1. A wooden vessel of more length than breadth, round and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops; a cask.—2. The quantity which a barrel contains.—3. Anything hollow and long; a tube; a cylinder; as, the *barrel* of a gun.—4. The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.—5. The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel-organ opens the key-valves, and in the musical box sets in vibration the teeth of the steel comb by which the sound is produced.—6. The trunk of a quadruped as contradistinguished from the extremities: generally applied to the trunk of a horse. 'A close ribbed-up *barrel*.' O. W. Holmes.—*Barrel of the ear*, in anat. a cavity of the ear, 4 or 5 lines deep and 5 or 6 wide, situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the external passage or *meatus*. More commonly called the *Cavity of the Tympanum*.—*Barrel of a boiler*, the cylindrical part of a boiler containing the fires.

Barrel (bar'-el), v.t. pret. & pp. *barrelled*; ppr. *barrelling*. To put in a barrel; as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

Barrel-bellied (bar'-el-bel'-id), a. [See **BELLY**.] Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

Barrel-bulk (bar'-el-bulk), n. *Naut.* a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulk, or 40 cubic feet, equal 1 ton measurement.

Barrel-curb (bar'-el-kurb), n. An open cylinder, 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed round horizontal ribs of elm, used as a mould in well-sinking to keep the well cylindrical.

Barrel-filler (bar'-el-flī-er), n. An apparatus for filling barrels provided with an automa-

tic arrangement, generally in the nature of a float, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

Barrelled (bar'-eld), a. Having a barrel: used generally in composition; as, a double-barrelled gun.

Barrel-loom (bar'-el-lōm), n. A Jacquard loom. See **JACQUARD**.

Barrel-organ (bar'-el-or-gan), n. An organ in which a wooden cylinder or barrel furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, producing a tune either in melody or harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Barrel-organs are generally portable, and mostly used by street-musicians.

Barrel-pen (bar'-el-pen), n. A pen with a split cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

Barrel-screw (bar'-el-akrō), n. A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets, or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of plank, with a female screw at each end; of great use in starting a launch. Called also *Bed-screw*.

Barren (bar'-en), a. [O.E. *barrein*, *barain*, *barraigne*, &c.; from O.Fr. *barraigne*, *brahaine*, *brahaigne*, sterile, possibly from Armor. *breckan*, sterile. *Dix* refers the O.Fr. to *bar*, a man (see **BARON**), and cites as illustrative and confirmatory Sp. *machorra*, a barren woman, from *macho*, a male.] 1. Incapable of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals and vegetables. 'The barren fig-tree.' *Hooker*.

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you. Deut. vii. 14.

2. Unproductive; unfruitful; sterile. 'Barren mountain tracks.' *Macaulay*.—3. *Fig.* not producing or leading to anything; unsuggestive; unconstructive; as, a barren treatise.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift*.

4.† Not affected; dull; stupid. 'Barren spectators.' *Shak*.—*Barren flowers*, in bot. flowers which either bear stamens without a pistil, or which have neither stamens nor pistil.

Barren (bar'-en), n. 1. In the Western States of America, a tract of slightly elevated land, partly prairie and partly covered by small trees, not necessarily barren as the name imports.—2. Any unproductive tract of land; as, the pine *barrens* of South Carolina.

Barrenly (bar'-en-ly), adv. Unfruitfully.

Barrenness (bar'-en-nes), n. The state or quality of being barren: (a) incapability of producing its kind; want of the power of conception. I prayed for children, and thought *barrenness* in wedlock a reproach. *Milton*. (b) Want of fertility; total or partial sterility; infertility; as, the *barrenness* of the land. (c) Want of the power of producing anything; want of instructiveness, suggestiveness, interest, or the like; want of matter. 'Barrenness of invention.' *Dryden*.

The *barrenness* of his fellow students forced him generally into other company at his hours of entertainment. *Johnson*.

(d) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Jer. Taylor*.

Barren-spirited (bar'-en-spi'-rit-ed), a. Of a poor or mean spirit. *Shak*.

Barrenwort (bar'-en-wért), n. The common name for *Epimedium*, a genus of low herbaceous plants, nat. order Berberidaceæ, having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which have three flowers. The only European species is *E. alpinum*. Species occur also in Central Asia, Japan, and America.

Barret, **Barret-cap** (bar'-et, bar'-et-kap), n. [Fr. *barrette*. See **BIRETTA**.] 1. In R. Cath. Ch. the cap of a church dignitary. See **BIRETTA**.—2. A sort of ancient military cap or head-piece. *Sir W. Scott*.

Barretor (bar'-et-or), n. See **BARRATOR**.

Barretty (bar'-et-ri), n. See **BARRATRY**.

Barricade (ba'-ri-kād'), n. [Fr. *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar. See **BAR**.] 1. A fortification made in haste of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, waggons, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot. 2. A strong wooden fence erected around or along any space to be kept clear, as along the sides of a street on the occasion of a pro-

bottom of the shaft; when there is no pedestal the part between the bottom of the column and the pavement. See *cut COLUMN*. (b) The lower projecting part of the wall of a room, consisting of a plinth and its mouldings. —3. In *bot. and conch.* the opposite extremity to the apex; the point of attachment; the part nearest the trunk or stem; as, the *base* of a leaf; the *base* of a shell. —4. In *chem.* a term applied to those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts. —5. In *dentistry*, the setting for artificial teeth. —6. In *dyeing*, a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the colouring matter; a mordant. —7. In *fort.* the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next. —8. In *geom.* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The *base* of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the *base* of the cone. —9. In *her.* the lower part of the shield, the charges on which are said to be *in base*. —10. *Milit.* (a) a tract of country protected by fortifications, or strong by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed.

Base, in military operations, is simply a secure starting-point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for the force are situated. *Sat. Rev.*

(b) The rounded hinder portion of a gun. (c) The smallest kind of ordnance. —11. In *music*, same as *Base*. —12. In *surv.* a base-line (which see). —13. In *zool.* that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or signification. *Dana*. —14. The place from which racers or tilers start; a starting-post. 'To their appointed *base* they went.' *Dryden*. 15. An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out beyond which any player is liable to be touched with the hand, or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side. Forms of this game are known under the names of *Prisoners' Base*, *Rounders*, and *Base-ball*, under which last name it has become the national game of America. —16. One of the spaces marked off in the game of *base* or *prisoners' base*. See previous definition. —'To bid a *base*, to challenge to a game of *base*, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, strength, and the like, or to a trial of any kind; to challenge generally. 'To bid the wind a *base* he now prepares.' *Shak.*

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to bid the English king a *base*. *Marlton*.

Base† (bās), *n.* [From the adjective; comp. *Fr.* *bas*, a stocking, from *bas*, low, the stockings forming the lower part of the hose. See *BASE*, *a.*] 1. A covering for the leg, as a stocking or piece of armour. 'With gauntlets blue and *bases* white.' *Hudibras*. —2. *pl.* A platted skirt, usually of rich material, often brocaded, appended to the doublet and reaching to the knee; worn by knights on horseback in the first half of the sixteenth century, and often imitated in the armour of the period.

Or to describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds,
Bases and busel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton*.

Hence—3. A skirt of any kind; a petticoat; an apron. 'Bakers in their linen *bases*.' *Marston*. —4. The part of a horse's housings which hung down, partly over the legs, and was generally richly ornamented.

The *bases* and bardes of their horse were grene sattyne. *Hall*.

Base (bās), in *music*, same as *Base*. **Base†** (bās), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 directly from *Fr.* *baisser*, to lower; in the others from the adjective.] 1. To let down; to abase; to lower. 'The great warrior . . . *based* his arms and ensigns of state.' *Holland*. —2. To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; to debase. 'Metals which we cannot *base*.' *Bacon*. [Rare.] —3. In *music*, to sing or play the *base* part of; to accompany with the *base*. [Rare.] **Base** (bās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *based*; ppr. *bas-ing*. To lay the *base* or foundation of; to place on a *base*; to found. 'A Latin-Eng-

lish dictionary, *based* on the works of Forcellini and Freund.' *Dr. W. Smith*. 'Demands *based* on the foundation of right.' *Edin. Rev.* 'Accurate definitions . . . *based* upon etymology.' *Quart. Rev.*

Base-ball (bās'bal), *n.* 1. A game in which the players on one side stand within certain marked-off spaces, usually four in number, at the corners of the playing-field, while those on the other side occupy the rest of the field. One of the latter plays a ball to one of the players on the other side, who strikes it back with a bat into the field and then tries to reach the next station before being struck with the ball, all the other players on the same side trying to reach the next station at the same time before being struck. This game has become the national game in the United States, and is now played in accordance with a somewhat elaborate code of rules and regulations. —2. The ball with which this game is played.

Base-born (bās'born), *a.* Of *base* or low birth; born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; spurious. 'Thy *base-born* child, thy *base* of shame.' *Gay*. 'A *base-born* shepherd.' *Panshawe*.

It is justly expected that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity. *Milton*.

Base-bred (bās'bred), *a.* Of low or *base* breeding; mean; of discreditable origin. 'As little souls their *base-bred* fancies feed.' *J. Baillie*.

Base-broom (bās'bröm), *n.* A name given to *Genista tinctoria*, because it is employed as a *base* to prepare woollen cloths for receiving scarlet and other dyes.

Base-burning (bās'bern-ing), *a.* Burning at the *base*. —*Base-burning furnace* or *stove*, one in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

Base-court (bās'kört), *n.* [*Base*, low, inferior, and *court*.] 1. The court or yard at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm-yard. —2. In *law*, an inferior court, not of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, &c.

Based† (bāst), *a.* Wearing, or clothed in, a *base* or mantle. 'Based in lawny velvet.' *Sp. Hall*.

Baselard (bas'e-lārd), *n.* An ornamental dagger worn in the fifteenth century. See *BASLARD*.

Baseless (bās'les), *a.* Without a *base*; having no foundation or support. 'The *baseless* fabric of a vision.' *Shak.*

Base-line (bās'lin), *n.* 1. A line adopted as a *base* or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest; as, (a) in *persp.* the line which limits a sketch on the side of the sketcher, and is taken as the bottom line of the picture. (b) In *surv.* a principal line measured with the greatest precision, on which a triangle or series of triangles may be constructed to determine other positions. (c) *Milit.* a line, as of frontier, sea-coast, or forts, taken as the *base* of operations of an army, that is, from which operations advance, supplies of food, ammunition, and men are sent to the front, and to which the army may retreat in case of disaster. —2. A line traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent.

Basella (ba-sel'la), *n.* [Native name.] Climbing nightshade from Malabar; a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Basellaceae. Some of the species are used for spinach in Paris and in the East. The berries of *B. rubra* yield a purple dye used in staining Indian calicoes.

Basellaceae (bas-el-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monochlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs. They are climbing plants with fleshy leaves and small flowers. The stamens are perigynous, and the perianth double and coloured; in other respects they agree with Chenopodiaceae.

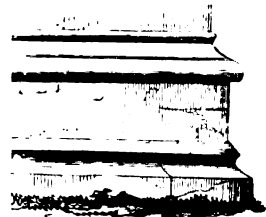
Basely (bās'li), *adv.* 1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably. 'Conquest *basely* bought.' *Dryden*. —2. In a *base* or mean condition; illegitimately; in *bastardy*. 'Two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born.' *Knolles*.

Basement (bās'ment), *n.* In *arch.* the lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground. *Gurif*. —*Basement membrane*, in *anat.* a delicate membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium on all the free surfaces of the body, both external and internal. It is also called the *Primary Membrane*.

Basement-story (bās'ment-stō-ri), *n.* Same as *Basement*.

Base-minded (bās'mind-ed), *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

Base-moulding (bās'möld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* one of the projecting mouldings placed above the plinth of a building or column.



Base-mouldings, Hampton, Worcestershire.

Basen† (bāzn), *p.* and *a.* [Allied to *D. ver-baazen*, to astonish; *Sc.* *bazed*, stupefied with astonishment.] Extended as with astonishment. 'With big looks *basen* wide.' *Spenser*.

Baseness (bās'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being *base*; as, (a)† low social rank; lowliness; humility.

Reflect not I on thy *baseness* court-contempt! *Shak.*

(b) The state or quality of being morally mean or vile; meanness; villainess; worthlessness. 'Equal *baseness* lived in sleeker times.' *Tennyson*. (c) As applied to metals, inferiority in value; worthlessness; specifically, liability to rust; opposed to *nobleness*. (d) State of being fraudulently debased by being alloyed with an inferior metal; spuriousness: said of coins or of metal to be coined.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift*. (e) Illegitimacy of birth; *bastardy*. Why brand they us with *baseness*† *bastardy*? *Shak.*

(f) Deepness of sound. 'The *baseness* or trebleness of tones.' *Bacon*. —2. In a concrete sense, a property, characteristic, or instance of *baseness*. 'I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair.' *Shak.*

Basenet (bas'e-net), *n.* A helmet. See *BASINET*.

Base-plate (bās'plāt), *n.* The foundation plate of metal on which a heavy piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, stands; the bed-plate.

Base-ring (bās'ring), *n.* The flat moulding round the breech of guns of cast metal at the junction of the barrel with the cascabel.

Base-spirited (bās'spi-rit-ed), *a.* Having a *base* or mean spirit; mean; cowardly.

Base-string (bās'string), *n.* Same as *Base-string*.

Base-viol (bās'vi-ol), *n.* Same as *Base-viol*. **Basht†** (bash), *v.t.* [A shorter form of *abash*, the meaning as well as the form being influenced by *Fr.* *baiser*, to lower, as in *baiser la tête*, to hang one's head. See *ABASH*.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *basht* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him
shot. *Spenser*.

Bash (bash), *v.t.* [Scand.: *Dan.* *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap. See *BOX*, to fight, which seems to have the same origin.] To beat violently; to strike; to knock out of shape. [Colloq. and provincial.]

A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,
The more you *bash* 'em the better they be. *Proverbial saying*.

[The above proverb refers to the practice of beating walnut-trees, when in bud, with poles, or beating off the fruit, a proceeding which was thought to increase their productivity.]

Bash (bash), *n.* A blow; a knock; a dent. [Colloq. and provincial.]

Bashaw† (ba-shā'), *n.* [Per. *bāshā*, *pāshāh*. See *PASHA*.] 1. Same as *Pasha*. —2. *Fig.* a proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

Bashful (bash'ful), *a.* [For *abashful*. See *BASH* and *ABASH*.] 1. Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy; sheepish. 'You *bashful* fool.' *Shak.* Formerly used also in the sense of modest, unassuming, as a term of commendation.

Add to these a countenance in which, though she was extremely *bashful*, a sensibility appeared almost incredible. *Fielding*.

2. Indicative of, accompanied with, or proceeding from bashfulness. 'Bashful mo-

deasy 'Shak — 3. Excring bashfulness or shame.

A woman yet must blush when bashful in the case.

Mr. for Meigs

Bashfully (bash'ful-ly), *adv.* In a bashful manner, very modestly.

Bashfulness (bash'ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being bashful; excessive or extreme modesty; timorous shyness; want of confidence.

Formerly, like *bashful*, a term of commendation, equivalent to modesty. "He full of bashfulness and truth." *Fairfax*.

— Bashful-ness. Modesty. Diffidence. Bashfulness, lit. readiness to be ashamed, properly designates timidity and a disturbed state of feeling at meeting with company or being brought into a position of less or more prominence.

Modesty, a proper and becoming distrust of one's self and one's own powers, and evidenced by the absence of all assumption. Diffidence, undue distrust in one's self, tending to unduly one for duty. Modesty and diffidence are mental habits; bashfulness may be merely a transient state of feeling.

Bashi-basouk (bash'ba-souk'), *n.* (Turk.) The name given to one of the irregular soldiery in the Turkish army, consisting of men hastily collected in times of emergency. They have had to be disbanded several times by the regular troops on account of the barbarities by which they have rendered themselves infamous.

Bashless (bash'less), *a.* Shameless, unblushing. *Spenser*

Basal (bā'sal), *a.* [L. *basium*, a base.] Relating to or consisting of a base. [Rare.]

The innocent giving of his sister-in-law expressed itself in the 'fanny answers' and the basal solution.

Quart. Rev.

Basibranchial (bā-si-bran'ch-i-al), *a.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *branchia*, gills.] In zool. supporting the branchial arches; applied to certain bones in fishes.

Basio (bā'si-o), *a.* 1. Relating to a base. — 2. In chess, (a) performing the office of a base in a salt. (b) Having the base in excess, having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid. — *Basio water*, water which appears in some cases to act the part of a base.

Basidity (bā-si-ti-ti), *n.* In chem. (a) the state of being a base or of playing the part of a base in combination. (b) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of base.

Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their basidity. They may be divided into monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.

West. Eng. of Chem.

Basioranial (bā-si-rā-ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *ranion*, or *ranion*, a skull.] Pertaining to the base of the skull.

Basidiomycetes (bā-si-d'i-o-mi-sē'tēs), *n. pl.* [Basidium (which see), and Gr. *mykes*, mushrooms.] In bot. the group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, consisting of the Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, and Tremellina.

Basidiomycetous (bā-si-d'i-o-mi-sē'tus), *a.* Belonging to the group of fungi called Basidiomycetes.

Basidiospore (bā-si-d'i-o-spōr), *n.* [Basidium (which see), and Gr. *spora*, seed.] In bot. a spore borne on a basidium, generally produced in groups of four on the hymenium of many fungi.

Basidium (bā-si-d'i-um), *n. pl.* Basidia (bā-si-d'i-a). [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *eidōs*, likeness.] In bot. the cell to which the spores of some fungi are attached.

Basification (bā-si-f'i-kā'shon), *n.* In chem. the act of basifying.

Basifier (bā-si-f'i-er), *n.* In chem. that which basifies or converts into a salifiable base.

Basifugal (bā-si-fū-gal), *a.* [L. *basia*, a base, and *fugis*, to flee.] Withdrawing from a base; specifically, in bot. belonging to the apex or point farthest from the base.

Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although closely connected by intermediate forms; the predominantly basifugal or apical, and the predominantly basal growth.

Sachs.

Basify (bā-si-f'i), *v. t.* In chem. to convert into a salifiable base.

Basigynium (bā-si-jī-ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *gynē*, a female.] In bot. a stalk rising above the origin of the calyx, and bearing an ovary at its apex, as in Capparis. Sometimes called *Podogyneum*.

Basil (bāzil), *n.* [Fr. *basin*, O. Fr. *basil*, Sp. *basil*, cutting edge, bevel, also a bezel in jewellers' work, origin doubtful, perhaps L. *bas*, denoting doubleness.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane; it is sometimes single, sometimes double.

Basil (bāzil), *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

Basil (bāzil), *n.* [O. Fr. *basile*, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king. Comp. G. name *königstrost*, lit. king's herb, and Fr. *la plante royale*, the royal plant.] A labiate plant, *Ocimum Basilicum*, a native of India, much used in cookery, especially in France, and known more particularly as sweet or common basil. Rush or lesser basil is *O. minimum*; wild basil belongs to a different genus, being the *Calamintha Clinopodium*. See also BASIL-THYME.

The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant basil (*O. Basilicum*), viz. that there is a property in basil to propagate scorpions, and that by the smell thereof they are bred in the brains of men.

Notes and Queries.

Basil (bāzil), *n.* [A corruption of O. E. *basen*, Fr. *basene*.] The skin of a sheep tanned. See BASAN.

Basilar, Basiliary (bāzil-er, bāzil-er-i), *a.* [Fr. *basilaire*, from Gr. *basis*, the base.] 1. Relating to or situated at the base. — 2. In anat. applied to several parts which seem to serve as bases for others, as the sacrum and sphenoid bones, also to an artery on the under surface of the brain.

Basilian (bā-zil-i-an), *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Basil, an order of monks founded in the fourth century in Cappadocia by a saint of that name.

Basilian (bā-zil-i-an), *n.* A member of the monastic order of St. Basil.

Basilio (bā-zil-i-o), *a.* Same as *Basilia*.

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Basilio (bā-zil-i-o), *a.* Same as *Basilia*.

arms and the interior branch of the axillary vein, from their being supported by the anastomosis to have specially important functions in the animal economy.

Basilican (bā-sil'ik-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a basilica, basilical.

Basilicoid (bā-sil'ik-oid), *a.* A basilic. *Chaucer.*

Basilicon (bā-sil'ik-on), *n.* [L. *basilicon*, an ointment, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king.] An ointment, so called from its supposed royal virtues. It consists of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive-oil four parts.

Basilica (bā-sil'ik-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Basilica*, a code of laws.

Basilidian (bā-sil'id-i-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics, followers of Basilides, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the second century, whose system appears to have been a fantastic commixture of the doctrines of Zoroaster and some points of Indian philosophy with Christianity.

Basiliensis (bā-sil'i-ens), *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles, same as *Basiliak*, 2 (which see).

Basiliak (bā-sil'ik), *n.* [Gr. *basilikos*, lit. little king, from *basileus*, king, so named from some prominence on the head resembling a crown.] 1. A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, and variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look was fatal.

There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the basilisk. A white spot or star is on the head and serveth it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss as other serpents dare come near.

Holland.

2. A genus of saurian reptiles (*Basiliensis*), belonging to the family Iguanidae, distinguished by an elevated crest or row of scales, erectile at pleasure, which, like the dorsal fins of some fishes, runs along the whole length of the back and tail. The mitted or hooded basilisk (*B. mitratus*) is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head, of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to the air-bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a less size. To this organ they owe their name, which recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are exceedingly harmless and lively creatures. The *B. ambioensis* is a native of the Indian Archipelago, where it is much used for food. It frequents trees overhanging water, into which it drops when alarmed.

3. *Mit* (a) a large piece of ordnance, now disused, so called after the fabled basilisk, from its destructive powers. Some of them carried an iron ball of the weight of 200 lbs.

(b) In modern times, a cannon of smaller size, from 10 to 15 feet long, carrying a 48-lb. ball; so called from the figure of a snake with which it was ornamented.

Close your port-cullises, charge your basilisks.

Marlowe.

Basilosaurus (bā-sil'ō-sō-rus), *n.* [Gr. *basileus*, a king, and *saurus*, a lizard.] Lit. king-lizard. A name given, from the belief that it was a lizard, to a large fossil mammal, nearly 80 feet in length, related to the whale, found in the eocene beds of Alabama; now termed *Zeuglodon* (which see).

Basil-thyme (bā-sil'tim), *n.* A British plant, the *Calamintha Acanth* of botanists. It has bluish-purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell, 'so excellent,' Parkinson says, 'that it is fit for a king's house.'

Basil-weed (bā-sil-wēd), *n.* Wild basil, or field basil, the common name for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, a labiate plant common in woods and copses.

Basin (bā'sin), *n.* [Fr. *basin*, O. Fr. *basin*, basin, lit. basin, a basin, a dim. of Fr. *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as E. *back*, a brewer's vat. See BACK in this sense.] 1. A vessel or dish of some size, usually circular, rather broad and not very deep, used to hold water for washing, and for various other purposes; a pan. 'A silver basin' full of rose-water. *Shak*. — 2. Any reservoir for water, natural or artificial, as a pond, a bay, a dock for ships. — 3. In the *arte and manu*. (a) A concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (b) An iron shell on which hatters mould the hat into form. (c) The scale of a balance when hollow. — 4. In *phys. geog.* the whole tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries. The line dividing one river basin from another is the water-shed,

ch, chain; ch, the lock. g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. tom; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wlg; wh, whlg; zh, azure. — See KEY.

Basset (bas'set or bas-set'), *n.* [Fr. *bassette*; *It. bassetta*, the game basset, from *bassetto*, somewhat low, from *basso*, low. See **BASS**, *a.*] A game at cards, resembling modern faro.

*Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear basset.* *Rom.*

Basset (bas'set), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *bassette*, a little boss, or from O.Fr. *bassett*, somewhat low, *a dim.* of *bas*, low.] A miner's term for the outcrop or surface edge of any inclined stratum. Called also *Basset Edge*.

Basset (bas'set), *v. t.* In *mining*, to incline upward, so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *basset*.

Basset (bas'set), *s.* In *geol.* and *mining*, appearing edgewise at the surface; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

Basset-horn (bas'set-horn), *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low, and *h. horn*.] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass, ranging from F below the bass-staff to C on the second ledger line above the treble.

Bassetting (bas'set-ing), *s.* In *geol.* and *mining*, having a slanting direction upward; cropping out.

Bassetto, *Bassette* (bas-set'tō, bas-set'), *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low.] A tenor violin.

Bass-horn (bas'horn), *n.* A musical instrument, a modification of the bassoon, but much lower and deeper in its tones.

Bass (bas'a), *n.* [It. honour of Ferd. Bassi, an Italian physician and writer on botany.] A genus of tropical trees found in the East Indies and Africa, nat. order Sapotaceae. One species, *B. Parkii*, is supposed to be the shea tree of Park, the fruit of which yields a kind of butter that is highly valued, and forms an important article of commerce in the interior of Africa.

There are several other species, of which *B. longifolia*, or Indian oil-tree, and *B. butyrosa*, or Indian butter-tree, are well known examples, yielding a large quantity of oleaginous or butyrous matter. The wood is as hard and incorruptible as teak.

Bassie (bas'i), *n.* [Probably of same origin as *basin*.] A basin-shaped wooden vessel for holding meat. *Hogg*. [Scotch.]

Bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* [Probably a *dim.* from Fr. *berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed by way of cradle.

Basso (bā'sō), *n.* 1. In *music*, the Italian word for bass or base.—2. One who sings bass.

Basso (bas'sō), *n.* A bashaw or pasha. *Marlowe*.

Bassok (bas'ok), *n.* A diminutive of *bass*, a mat. See **BASS**.

Basso-concertante (bā'sō-kon'cher-tān'-tā), *n.* [It.] In *music*, the bass which accompanies the solos and recitatives.

Basso-continuo (bā'sō-kon-tē'nū-ō), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, and *continuo*, continued.] Figured bass (which see under **BASS**).

Basso-di-caméra (bā'sō-dē-kā'mā-rā), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, *dī*, of, and *caméra*, a chamber.] A double-bass, or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms.

Bassoon (bas-sōn), *n.* [Fr. *basson*; *It. bassone*, aug. of *basso*, low.] A musical wind-instrument of the reed order blown with a bent metal mouth-piece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet. Its compass comprehends three octaves rising from B flat below the bass-staff. Its diameter at bottom is 9 inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two or more parts; whence its Italian name *fagotto*, a bundle. It serves for the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, &c.—2. A reed-pipe stop in an organ whose quality of tone resembles that of the bassoon.

Bassoonist (bas-sōn'ist), *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

Basso-profondo (bā'sō-prō-fōn-dō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, (a) the lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from

D below the bass-staff. (b) One possessing a voice of this compass.

Basso-rilievo. See **BAS-RELIEF**.

Bassorine (bas'sō-rin), *n.* A substance extracted from gum tragacanth and gum of *Bassora* (which is almost entirely composed of it), by treating these gums successively with water, alcohol, and ether. In properties it is intermediate between woody fibre and vegetable gluten.

Basso-ripieno (bā'sō-rē-pē-ā-nō), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, and *ripieno*, replete, full.] In *music*, the bass of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally or in particular parts.

Basso-relief (bas'rē-léf), *n.* Same as **BAS-RELIEF** (which see).

Basso-staff (bas'staf), *n.* In *music*, the staff on which are written the lowest notes of a harmonised composition. See **BASS-CLAR**.

Basso-string (bas'string), *n.* The name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments.

Bass-viol (bā's-vi-ol), *n.* 1. The violoncello. 2. An old form of bass fiddle, with five or sometimes six strings, and a fretted finger-board.

Bass-wood (bas'wud), *n.* A name for the American lime or linden tree.

Bas (bas), *n.* [A. Sax. *bas*; Icel. *Sw. D. Dan.* and *G. bas*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind*.] 1. The inner bark, liber, or endophloem of exogenous trees, especially of the lime or linden, consisting of several layers of fibres. Hemp, flax, jute, are *bas* fibres.—2. A rope or cord made of the bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats.—3. A thick mat or hassock. See **BASS**.

Basta (bas'tā), *interj.* [It.] Enough! stop! a term not uncommon in our old dramatists.

Basta! content thee, for I have it full. *Shak.*

Bastard (bas'terd), *n.* [O.Fr. *bastard*, *bastard* (Mod. Fr. *bâtard*), Sp. Pg. *It. bastardo*; L.L. *bastardus*, G. *bastard*, Icel. *bastardr*—a word of doubtful etymology. Its first known application was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the Conquest, and, indeed, calls himself so.—Ego Wilhelmus cognomine *bastardus*. Mann and Little derive it from O.Fr. *bas* (Fr. *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *ils de bas*, son of a pack-saddle, the muleteers being accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inn. (Comp. G. *bänkert*, a bastard, from *bänk*, a bench.) The O.Fr. *bas* may have been so called because made of *bas*. Vigfusson (*Islandic-English Dict.*), in speaking of the Icel. *bastardr*, suggests another origin:—'This word is, we believe, derived from *bás*, a 'boose', stall, Goth. *banets*; its original sense would then be, one born in a stall or crib; hence, as a law term, a *bastard*; *hornungr*, from *horn* (a corner), is an analogous term, comp. Ger. *winkel-kind* (corner-child), for in ancient Teutonic laws the bastard or outcast was considered as being born in an out-of-the-way place. . . . Literally *bastardr* means 'boose-hard', the hardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy.' 1. A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, and by the law of Scotland, a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage; it does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time, the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir, or next of kin, to any one save his own issue. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child in preference to the father.—*Bastard signé*, or *bastard elder*, in law, the bastard son of a man who afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier pueri*, or younger.—2. In *sugar refining*, (a) a kind of impure soft brown sugar obtained from the concentration of the inferior syrups. (b) A large size of mould in which sugar is drained.—3. † A kind of sweet, heady Spanish wine, somewhat of the flavour of muscadell,

of which there were two sorts, white and brown.

We shall have all the world drink brown and white *bastard*. *Shak.*

I was drunk with *bastard*. *Shak.*
Whose nature is to form things like itself,
Heady and monstrous. *Beau. & Ft.*

Bastard (bas'terd), *s.* 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; as, a *bastard* child.—2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. [In this sense it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine.] 'Bastard hope.' *Shak.* 'Bastard honour.' *Temple.*

That *bastard* self-love, which is so vicious in itself and productive of so many vices. *Barrow.*

3. † In *gun*, of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter: said of pieces of artillery.—4. In *geol.* applied to rocks and minerals that are impure or contain such admixture of impurity as to render them economically worthless; as, *bastard* limestone, an impure siliceous limestone incapable of being converted into quicklime when burned. *Page*.—5. In *printing*, abbreviated, as the half-title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.—*Bastard indigo*. See **AMORPHA**.—*Bastard stucco*, in plastering. See **STUCCO**.—*Bastard sugar*. Same as *Bastard*, *n.* 2.—*Bastard type*, in *printing*, type with a face larger or smaller than that usual to a body of given size, as bourgeois on a brier body.—*Bastard wheel*, in *mach.* a flat bevel wheel, or one which is a near approach to a spur wheel.

Bastard (bas'terd), *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard; to bastardize. 'To bastard our children.' *Burnet*. [Rare.]

Bastard-alkanet (bas'terd-alka-net), *n.* A plant, the *Lithospermum arvense*, yielding a deep-red dye.

Bastard-cedar (bas'terd-sē-dēr), *n.* A name given to various trees which are known in the West Indies by the name of cedar, but have no connection with the coniferous tree to which this name belongs. They are species of *Cedrela*, and *Guazuma ulmifolia*. The wood is used for making sugar-casks.

Bastard-dittany (bas'terd-dit'a-ni), *n.* A name given to the plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, also to a species of *Marrubium*.

Bastardice (bas'terd-is), *n.* Same as *Bastardy*. *Chapman*.

Bastardism (bas'terd-izm), *n.* The state of a bastard.

Bastardize (bas'terd-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *bastardized*; ppr. *bastardizing*. 1. To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To begot out of wedlock. *Shak.*

Bastardly (bas'terd-li), *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Bastardy (bas'terd-i), *s.* Bastard; spurious.—'Thou *bastardy* rogue.' *Shak.* 'A furtive simulation, and a *bastardy* kind of adoption.' *Jer. Taylor*

Bastard-wing (bas'terd-wing), *n.* In *ornith.* a group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of the wing that represents the thumb.

Bastardy (bas'terd-i), *n.* The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock. 'Born in *bastardy*.' *Shak.*

They blot my name with hateful *bastardy*. *Dryden.*

—*Gift of bastardy*, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in *liege-potestate*.—*Declarator of bastardy*, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for having it declared that the lands, or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard, belong to the donatory, in virtue of the gift from the crown.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *basted*; ppr. *basting*. [Allied to Icel. *beyta*, to strike, to beat, Dan. *baste*, Sw. *basta*, dial. *basta*, to beat, the stem being perhaps the same as in O.Fr. *baston*, Fr. *bâton*, a stick, a baton. In meanings 2 and 3 the word may be of different origin. In 2 it may be from O.Fr. Sp. *basir*, to prepare, to make ready, Fr. *bâtir*, to build. See **BASTILE**.] 1. To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to give a beating to.

One man was *basted* by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back. *Pepys.*



Bassoon.

2 To drip butter or fat upon meat as it turns upon the spit in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them. *Swiss.*

3 To mark sheep, as with tar. [Provincial.] **Baste** (bâst), *v. t.* [O Fr *bastir*, Fr *bâstir*, to baste, Sp. It. *bastis*, basting, from O H G. *bastian*, to patch, to baste, Fr. *bastier*, to sew, to stitch, from *bast*, inner bark, as of the lime-tree, hemp, &c., because such fibres were used as thread. See **BAST**] To sew with long stitches, to sew slightly.

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded (trimmed) with fragments, and the guards (trimmings) are but slightly *basted* on neither. *Shaks.*

Baster (bâst'ér), *n.* A blow with a stick or other weapon. (Colloq.)

Bastille (bas-tél'), *n.* [Fr. *Bastille*, a fortress, latterly the name of a particular fortress, the Bastille, from O Fr. *bastir*, Fr. *bâstir*, to build, the origin of which is supposed by Dlex to be the Gr. *bastazō*, to raise, to support, *baston*, *béton*, being referred to the same origin.] Originally, a temporary wooden tower used in warfare; hence, any tower or fortification.

To fight along the high *bastilles* which overtopped the walls. *Holland.*

—The Bastille, an old castle in Paris built between 1369 and 1383, latterly used as a state prison. It was especially employed for confining men for life who had happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs, and was demolished by the enraged population in 1793.

In Paris in *bastille* is, as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom. *Calverley.*

Bastiment (bas-ti'ment), *n.* [O Fr. *bastiment*, Mod. Fr. *bâstiment*, Sp. *bastimento*, a building, structure, ship. See **BASTILE**] 1 A rampart.—2 A ship-of-war.

Then the *bastiments* never
Made our foul diabolous seas,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been. *Clayton.*

Bastinado (bas-ti-ná'dó), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bastinado*.

Bastinado (bas-ti-ná'dó), *n.* [Fr. *bastonada*, Sp. *bastonada*, It. *bastonata*, from O Fr. and Sp. *baston*, It. *bastone*, a stick or staff. See **BASTON**] 1 A sound basting with a stick or cudgel.

He brags he will give me the *bastinado*, as I hear—How? he the *bastinado*? How came he by that word, *transl.* Nay, indeed, he said cudgel him. I termed it so for my more grace. *B. Jonson.*

Specifically—2 A mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Turkey, Persia, and China, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.

Bastinado (bas-ti-ná'dó), *v. t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel, specifically to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis. *Arbuthnot.*

Basting (bâst'ing), *n.* The act of sewing together with long stitches; long stitches by which pieces of garments are attached to each other.

Bastion (bas-ti-on), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, from O Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâstir*, to build. See **BASTILE**] In fort. a huge mass of earth, faced with soda, brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part: formerly called a *Bui* mark. A bastion consists of two flanks, each commanding and defending the adjacent curtain, or that portion of the wall extending from one bastion to another, and two faces making with each other an acute angle called the *saliest angle*, and commanding

in the gorge, or entrance into the bastion. The use of the bastion is to bring every point at the foot of the rampart as much as possible under the guns of the place.

Bastioned (bas-ti-on'd), *a.* Provided with bastions. The bastions of the *Temple*.—*Bastioned fort*, a fort having two or more bastions connected by curtains: a term commonly restricted to field-works.

Basto (bas'tó), *n.* [It. and Sp. *basto*, ace of clubs.] In card-playing, the ace of clubs at quadrille.

Baston (bas'ton), *n.* [O Fr. *baston*, a stick. See **BASTON**] 1 A staff or baton; a truncheon or small club, used in the tournament instead of the maces in the regular fight. To fight with blunt bastons. *Holland.*—2 In arch. a round moulding in the base of a column. Called also a *Torus*. 3 In *her* a staff or cudgel, generally borne as a mark of *bastardy*, and which properly should contain one eighth in breadth of the bend sinister, of which it is a diminutive. Called also *Bastard Bar* and *Baston* or *Baton Sinister*.

4 Formerly, a servant of the Warden of the Fleet, who attended the king's courts as an officer, carrying a red truncheon.

Bast-tree (bas'trē), *n.* The lime-tree, so called from its inner bark supplying *bast*.

Basty (bâst'ē), *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *Agē*, substance.] In chem. Graham's name for the electro-positive constituent of a salt.

Bastions (bâst'ē-ns), *n.* In chem. of the nature of or relating to a *basty*, or electro-positive constituent of a salt.

Bat (bat), *n.* [A Sax. *bat*, a club, a stick, probably connected with the verb to *bate*: or from the Celt: Ir. and Armor *bat*, a stick; Fr. *bâton*, a runner, a harlequin's wand.] 1 A heavy stick or club; a walking-stick.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in old. *Spenser.*

2 A piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games.—3 A batsman or batter. 'W is the best *bat* left.' *T. Hughes.*

4 A piece of a brick less than one-half its length, less restrictedly, any portion of a brick, a brickbat.—5 A slight blow, as, I gave him a *bat* in the face. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—6 In mining, shale, or bituminous shale. *Keweenaw*.—7 A mass of cotton prepared for filling quilts, &c.

Bat (bat), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *batted*; ppr. *bating*. To manage a bat or play with one at cricket, as, he *bates* well.

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bearing a fancied resemblance to a horse-shoe. Its use is uncertain: some believe it merely serves for closing the nostrils. *Bats* may be conveniently divided into two sections, the insectivorous or carnivorous, comprising the vampire and all European, African, and American species, and the fruit-eating (the *Pteropina*), belonging to tropical Asia and Australia. See **PTEROPUS**.

Bat (bat or ba), *n.* [Fr. *bât*, O Fr. *bato*, L. L. *bastum*, a saddle. See **BASTARD**] 1 A pack-saddle, hence *bat-horse*, *batman* (which see).

Batable, *†* **Batable** (bâ'ta-bl), *a.* Abbreviation of *Debatable*, as in the term *batable ground*, *batable land*. 'As we crossed the *Batable* land.' *Border Ballads*. See under **DEBATABLE**.

Batardeau (bat-ard-ô), *n.* [Fr.] 1 A coffer-dam; a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to exclude the water from the side of the pier or other work while it is constructing.—2 In fort. a strong gate to separate the wet from the dry part of a ditch, provided with a sluice-gate.

Batatas (ba-tá'tas), *n.* [Malayan name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceae, containing about twenty species of tropical creeping or twining herbs or shrubs; the sweet-potato. The tuberous root of *B. edulis* was much eaten in the south of Europe before the cultivation of the potato, which both became a substitute for it and appropriated its name. It is an universally distributed over the tropical and subtropical regions of the world that it is impossible to say to what country it is indigenous. It has a sweetish taste, is more nutritious than the potato, and is largely cultivated for food. It is said to attain a weight of 50 lbs. *Java*, though ordinarily it is from 2 to 12 lbs. in weight.

Batavian (ba-tá-vi-an), *n.* 1 A native of Batavia, the latinized form of the name of a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine. 2 Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants. 'Batavian grace.' *Dierckx*.

3 Pertaining to Batavia in Java.

Batavian (ba-tá-vi-an), *n.* 1 A native of Holland.—2 A native of Batavia, the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the East.

Bat-bolt (bat'bólt), *n.* A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

Batch (bach), *n.* [From the verb to *bake*, like Dan. *bægt*, G. *gebäck*, a batch. For a similar change of *k* into *c* compare *make* (an equal) and *match*, *make* and *match*, Sc. *bach*, *c* *batch*. See **BAKE**] 1 The quantity of bread baked at one time, a baking of bread.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batches* of 40,000 at a time. *Times newspaper.*

Large *batches* of which were from time to time carried into the private room by another clerk for the judge's signature. *Dickens.*

2 Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities; any number of individuals or articles similar to each other.

The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in *batches* of 40,000 at a time. *Times newspaper.*

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A. Bastion.

a, curtain angle; b, shoulder angle; c, salient angle; d, flank; e, face; f, gorge; g, part of curtain.

the outworks and ground before the fortification. The distance between the two flanks



Bastion.

6. To take away, to remove.

About noon the north wind about the coast of silver, and lay them bare. *Holland.*

7. To rob or deprive of.

When business is visited, do not stir. The place its honour for the person's sake. *Montaigne.*

Bate (bat), *v. t.* To grow or become less, to remit or retreat a part, sometimes with of. 'Do I not bate do I not dwindle?' *Shak.*

Alone they speed and I will bide of mine. *Dryden.*

Bate (bat), *v. i.* (Fr. *battre*, to beat.) In *batting*, to flutter with the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey.

I am like a hawk that bates but cannot fly because I am tied to another's bat. *Bacon.*

Bate (bat), *v. t.* To balt, to molest, to harass. Barking and biting all that him do balt. *Spenser.*

Bate (bat), *pret. of bathe*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Yet there the great staid out, but baly bair. Deep in the bath, and again a while a cool hand-grown. *Spenser.*

Bate (bat), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *abate*.] To steep in an alkaline solution, to remove or neutralize the lime which has been used to take the hair from hides.

Bate (bat), *n.* The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed to remove or neutralize the lime.

Bate (bat-to-a), *n.* [Sp.] In gold mining, a conical-shaped dish used for washing gold and pulverized samples of gold quartz.

Bathos (ba-tho), *n.* (Fr. *bathos*, O Fr. *bate*, a boat, a dim from L.L. *bathos*, a boat, from the Germanic. See *boat*.) 1. A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends. 2. A portion of a floating bridge.

Bathos-bridge (ba-tho-bridj), *n.* *Musk* a floating bridge supported by bathos or boats.

Bate-breeding (bat-toe-bridj), *n.* Breeding strife. This bate breeding spy. *Shak.*

Bateful (bat-ful), *n.* Contentions, given to strife, exciting contention. 'It did bat-ful question frame.' *Shak.*

Bateless (bat-less), *n.* Not to be abated, not to be dulled or blunted. [Rare.]

Happy that some of Chame's unhappily on. This bateless edge on his own opposite. *Shak.*

Bathment (bat-ment), *n.* 1. Abatement, deduction, diminution. Specifically: 2. That part of wood cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose.

Bat-fowler (bat-foul-er), *n.* One who practices or takes pleasure in bat-fowling.

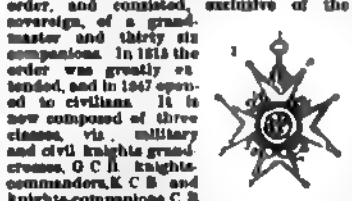
Bat-fowling (bat-foul-ing), *n.* A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise.

Batful (bat-ful), *n.* [O E. bat, increase, allied probably to *bat*, to grow better. A bat bat better. Comp. also *bat*, to pasture, to grow, to graze. E. bat.] Rich, fertile, so land. 'Batful pasture.' *Dryden.*

Bath (bath), *n.* [A Sax. bath, a bath. Common to all the Teutonic tongues save Gothic. O Sax. *bat* bath. Dan. *D. G.* bath, a bath.] 1. A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash or bathe the body. 2. More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body or a part of it may be surrounded by any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium. There are so many varieties of baths that it would be endless to endeavour to enumerate all. They have been divided into four classes: (a) According to the substance in which the body is immersed, as, water, oil, compressed air, medicated, mineral, &c. (b) According to manner of application, as, plunge, shower, vapour, douche, spray, &c. (c) According to the parts bathed, as, feet, side, eye, &c. (d) According to temperature, as, hot, tepid, warm, cold. A compressed air bath is taken by remaining for a longer or shorter period in a chamber filled with compressed air. Such baths have been recommended as useful in certain diseases, in which an increased expansive force is required for the air to inflate the more delicate air passages of the lungs. A medicated bath is a liquid or vapour bath designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it.

A natural mineral bath consists of spring water naturally impregnated with some mineral, as iron, sulphur, carbonic acids, &c. Such baths are resorted to by invalids in great numbers, and several towns derive their names from them, as Bath, Baden, Baden, Wiesbaden, &c. Turkish bath, a

bath introduced from the East, in which the patient having undergone copious perspiration in an apartment filled with heated air, is afterwards subjected to various processes, as scraping, washing, kneading (shampooing), &c. and, ultimately proceeding to an outer apartment is placed on a couch to cool, meantime sipping coffee, sherbet, &c. Turkish baths or modifications of them are to be found in all our hydropathic establishments, and in most towns of considerable size. The vapour bath, when simply of the steam of water, is the most efficient of all as a detergent. 3. An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing, a bath-house. 4. The act of bathing or of exposing the body to some agent, as water, steam, heat, for cleanliness or health. 5. In *aromatics* and the arts any vessel containing a liquid in which anything is immersed, as in *phating* the vessel in which solutions are contained. 6. In *aromatics*, an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher temperature than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed, in which the boiling-point is higher than that of water. Metal bath, a chemical bath for higher temperatures than can be produced by liquid baths. Mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead are employed for this purpose. 7. *Regalia of the Bath*, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV in 1200. It received this name from the circumstance of the candidate for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from their former misdeeds, and that they were now to commence a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I in 1725. It was a military order, and consisted, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand-master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz. military and civil knights grand-croixes, O.C.B. knights-commanders, K.C.B. and knights-companions, K.C.B. The badge (fig. 1) is a golden cross of eight points, with the lion of England between the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock, between three imperial crowns, motto, *Trio junctis in uno*. Stars are also worn by the two first classes. That of the knights grand-croixes (fig. 2) is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath is a scroll inscribed *Qui pro Rege*. The star of the commander differs chiefly in wanting the wavy rays.



Bath (bath), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, corresponding to the ephah for dry measure, being like it the tenth part of a homer. See *Erua*. **Bath-brick** (bath-brick), *n.* [From the town of Bath, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives. It is found in the River Parret, Somersetshire, and is supposed to consist of the siliceous cases of infusoria. **Bath-bun** (bath-bun), *n.* [From the town of Bath.] A sort of light sweet roll or bun, generally mixed with currants, &c. **Bath-chair** (bath-chair), *n.* [From the town of Bath.] A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant used by invalids. **Bathos** (bat-tho), *v. t.* *pret. & pp. bathed*, *pro bathing*. [A Sax. *bathian*, *bat* bath, Dan. *bade*, D. and G. *baden*. See *BATH*.] 1. To immerse in water, as in the sea, a river, pond, or artificial bath, whether for pleasure, health, or cleanliness.

Chancing to bathe himself in the river Cydnus he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *Boeth.* Others, on silver lakes and rivers bathed. These downy brooks. *Milton.*

2. To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes, as, let the wound be bathed twice a day. [In this use bathing differs from washing in being much longer continued.] 3. To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid. 'Her bosom bathed in blood.' *Dryden*.—4. To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water, as, bathed in sunlight. 'Thy rosy shadows bathe me.' *Tennyson*.

One cup of this. *Milton.* I watched it lying bathed to the green gleam of dew lashed leaves. *Tennyson*.

Bathe (bathe), *v. t.* 1. To be or lie in a bath, to be in water or in other liquid, to go into water to bathe one's self.

They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. *Mallet* 2. To be immersed or surrounded as if with water.

Bathe (bathe), *n.* Act of bathing, the immersion of the body in water, as, to take once a usual bath. *Milton*. *bathe*. [This noun seems to be confined to Scotland, where a distinction is made between a bath and a bath, the former being applied to an immersion in a sea, river, or lake, and the latter to a bath for which artificial apparatus is used.]

Bather (bathe-er), *n.* 1. One who bathes, one who immerses himself in water. 2. One who bathes another.

Bathetic (ba-thet-ic), *n.* [From *bathos*, on type of pathetic from pathos.] Relating to bathos, sinking. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Bathing-box (bathe-ing-box), *n.* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.

Bathing-machine (bathe-ing-ma-shin), *n.* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.

Bathing-tub (bathe-ing-tub), *n.* A vessel for bathing, made of wood, lined iron, or zinc, a portable bath.

Bath-kol (bathe-kol), *n.* A sort of divination practised among the ancient Jews, according to which the first words uttered after an appeal was made to Bath-kol were considered oracular. *Beza*.

Bath-metal (bathe-met-al), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions.

Bathometer (ba-tho-met-er), *n.* [O Fr. *bathos*, depth and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.

Bath-oolite (bathe-ool-ite), *n.* Same as *Bath stone*.

Bat-horse (bat-horse or bat-horse), *n.* [O Fr. *bat* O Fr. *bat*, a pack-saddle.] 1. A horse allowed to a batman in the British army for conveying the stores in his charge. 2. A horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage train.

Bathos (bat-thos), *n.* [O Fr. *bathos* from *bathos*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech, a sinking; anti-climax.

Bath-room (bathe-room), *n.* A room for bathing in.

Bath-stone (bathe-stone), *n.* [From being largely used for building in Bath and neighbourhood.] A species of limestone, called also *Bath-stone* and *Blue-stone* from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the roe of a fish. This member of the oolite formation has been called the great oolite, it is of considerable thickness, and yields an abundant supply of freestone for building, and is extensively worked near Bath. When first quarried it is soft, but it soon becomes hard by exposure to the atmosphere.

Bathytis (ba-thyt-is), *n.* [O Fr. *bathys*, deep, and *tytis* life.] Huxley's name for masses of animal matter said to be found covering the sea bottom at great depths, and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits of upwards of 50 feet in thickness. It is described as consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, and exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular nucleifigous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism, and corresponding in all respects to protoplasm (which see). Embedded in it are calcareous bodies with an organic structure, called *discoidea*, *conosites*, and *comospheres*, which seem to belong to bathytis as such. Some men of science, however,

doubt the existence of such a substance, maintaining that the apparent signs of an organic life in the matter which Huxley examined were due to the alcohol in which the matter was preserved. Recently, however, the North-polar navigator Beemels has reported the discovery in Smith Sound, at the depth of 92 fathoms, of a free, undifferentiated, homogeneous protoplasm, to which he has given the name of *Protobathysius*.

Bathyergus (bat'i-ér-gus), *n.* [*Gr. bathys*, deep, and *ergon*, a work.] The genus of mammals to which the sandmole or sandmole of the Dutch boers of South Africa (*B. suillus*) belongs; called also the *Coast-rat*. It is a burrowing animal found in large numbers around the Cape of Good Hope, where it drives such multitudes of shallow tunnels that the ground is rendered dangerous for horsemen. The fur is grayish-brown, and might be a valuable article of commerce. It is of the size of a wild rabbit, and belongs to the family Spalacidae.

Bathymetrical (bat'i-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to bathymetry, or to depth under water.

Bathymetry (ba-thim-et'ri), *n.* [*Gr. bathys*, deep, and *metron*, measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

Batidæm (ba-tid'ê-ê), *n. pl.* A nat. order instituted by Martius for the *Batis maritima*, a succulent shrub growing in salt marshes in the West Indies, sometimes used in West India pickles. It has the habit of *Salicornia*, but its ovary has four cells, with one erect ovule in each cell, and is consequently placed in a separate but closely allied nat. order to *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Bating (bat'ing), Originally a *part*, but now used chiefly as a *prep.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.

Lodge.

Batis (bat'is), *n.* A genus of saline plants, containing a single species. See **BATIDÆM**.

Batist, **Batiste** (bat'ist), *n.* [*Fr. batiste*, *O. Fr. baptiste*. From the name of its inventor *Baptiste*, a linen weaver of Cambrai, in French Flanders. His statue still stands there.] 1. A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses; cambric. — 2. An East India goods of similar quality.

Batler (bat'ler), *n.* See **BATLER**.

Batlet (bat'let), *n.* [*Dim. of bat*.] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck. Called also *Batler*, *Batril*.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shak.*

Batman (bat'man), *n.* An oriental weight. In Bokhara it is equal to 291 lbs.; in Turkey the great batman is about 157½ lbs., the lesser only a fourth of the greater; at Aleppo and Smyrna the batman weighs but 17 lbs.; in Persia 13½ lbs.

Batman (bat'man), *n.* [*Fr. bat*, a pack-saddle. See **BAT**, a pack-saddle.] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bat-horse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place.

Bat-money, **Raw-money** (bat'mun-ni, bat'mun-ni), *n.* Money paid to a batman.

Batolite (bat'ô-lit), *n.* [*Fr. baton*, a staff, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A genus of straight, cylindrical, bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps.

Baton (bat'on), *n.* [*Fr. baton*, *O. Fr. baston*. See **BASTE**, **BASTLE**.] 1. A staff or club; a truncheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; thus we have the *baton* of a field-marshal, of a constable or policeman, and of a conductor of music. 'He held the *baton* of command.' *Prescott*.

When I went home I made myself a *baton*, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens*.

2. In music, a rest of four semibreves. — 3. In her. same as *Baston*, 3.

Batoon (ba-tôn'), *n.* A club or truncheon. Although his shoulders with *batoons* Be claw'd and cudgel'd to some tune. *Hudibras*.

Bat-printing (bat'print-ing), *n.* The mode of printing pottery adopted when the printing is done on the glazed ware. For this mode of printing a fine-lined engraving is executed on copper, after which the lines of the engraving are filled with pure linseed-oil, which is taken off by a sheet of a flexible

preparation of glue, by means of which it is applied to the surface of the ware. Finely-ground colour is dusted on, and the vessel is then ready to be fired in the enamel kiln. See **PRESS-PRINTING**.

Batrachia (ba-trá'ki-a), *n. pl.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog.] The fourth order in Cuvier's arrangement of the class Reptilia. It comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and sirens, and is equivalent to the class Amphibia (which see). It is now usually restricted to the order Anura, or amphibians which lose the tail when they reach maturity. The *Batrachia* when young undergo metamorphosis and breathe only by gills. When adults they breathe by lungs, or, as in the case of the axolotl, siren, and proteus, by both lungs and gills. They are oviparous, and deposit eggs covered only by a soft membrane.

Batrachian (ba-trá'ki-an), *a.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog.] 1. In zool. pertaining to the order *Batrachia*. — 2. In bot. applied to the aquatic species of the genus *Ranunculus*, which have been placed in a special genus (*Batrachium*) by some authors.

Batrachian (ba-trá'ki-an), *n.* An animal of the order *Batrachia*.

Batrachite (bat-ra-kít), *n.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog.] 1. A fossil or stone in colour resembling a frog; toadstone. — 2. A variety of the mineral chrysolite, composed of silicates of lime and magnesia, in colour resembling the frog, and found in the mountains of Southern Tyrol. See **OLIVIN**.

Batrachoid (bat-ra-koid), *a.* Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the *Batrachia*.

Batracholite (ba-trá'k'ô-lit), *n.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog, and *lithos*, a stone.] The name given to fossil remains of animals of the frog kind, found in the tertiary formations. In the newer tertiary strata near Oeningen, on the Rhine, several species of frogs, toads, and newts have been discovered.

Batrachomyomachy (bat-ra-kom'í-om'á-ki), *n.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog, *mys*, a mouse, and *machê*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and mice, the name of a kind of parody on the *Iliad*.

Batrachophagous (bat-ra-kof'a-gus), *a.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog, and *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on frogs.

Batrachospermæe (ba-trá'k'ô-spér'mê-ê), *n. pl.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog, and *sperma*, seed.] A family of fresh-water coniferoid algae, that have articulated stems, with whorls of necklace-like branches, and the spores in chains.

Batrachus (bat-ra-kus), *n.* [*Gr. batrachos*, a frog.] The frog-fish genus. See **FROG-FISH**.

Bat-shell (bat'shel), *n.* A species of *Voluta* of a dusky brown colour.

Batsman (bat'sman), *n.* The man who wields the bat in the game of cricket; the batter.

Batster (bat'ster), *n.* Same as *Batsman*.

Bat's-wing Burner, *n.* A form of gas-burner from which there issues a jet supposed to resemble a bat's wing.

Batt (bat), *n.* In *hat-making*, the material for a felt hat obtained by the operation of bowing, and forming the basis of the skin.

Batta (bat'ta), *n.* [*Hind. battak*.] 1. Deficiency; discount; allowance. — 2. An allowance, in addition to their pay, made to troops serving in the East Indies, when in the field. While in garrison troops are allowed half *batta*.

Battable (bat'a-bl), *a.* [See **BATFUL**, **BATTEN**.] Fattening; serviceable as pasture.

Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia in Africa (before his time, incult and horrid) fruitful and *battable* by this means. *Burton*.

Battailant (bat'tál-ant), *n.* [*Fr. bataillant*, from *batailler*, to combat. See **BATTLE**.] A combatant. *Skellon*.

Battailous (bat'tál-us), *a.* [*O. Fr. bataillous*, *bataillous*. See **BATTLE**.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle; marshalled, as for an attack.

The French came foremost *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax*.

Battalia (bat-tál'i-a), *n.* [*It. battaglia*, battle. See **BATTALION**, **BATTLE**.] 1. A host; an army; a military force.

Why, our *battalia* troubles that account. *Shak., Rich. III. v. 3. 11.*

[This is the reading of the folios; the quarto editions read *battalion*.] — 2. A division of an army in order of battle.

In three *battalias* does the king dispose His strength, which all in ready order stand, And to each other's rescue near at hand. *May*.

Battalion (ba-tál'yon), *n. pl.* **Battalions** (ba-tál'yons) or **Battalia** (ba-tál'ya). [*Fr. bataillon*, *It. battaglia* (aug. of *battaglia*, a battle), a main battle, a great squadron. See **BATTLE**.] 1.† An army in battle array.

He through the armed files Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse The whole *battalion* views. *Milton*.

2.† A division of an army in order of battle. Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon*.

Specifically—3. A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment. Sometimes, however, a single battalion composes a regiment.

Battalioned (bat-tál'yond), *a.* Formed into battalions.

Battel (bat'tel), *n.* [See **BATTLE**.] Battle. — *Wager of battel*, in law, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity among the rude military peoples of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and used in three cases only: in the court-martial, or court of chivalry or honour; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was held before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest. The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long. Women, priests, men above sixty, and lame and blind persons might appear by champions. Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then abolished in consequence of the defendant in a suit having demanded this mode of arbitrament, and its being found that it could not legally be denied him.

Battel (bat'tel), *n.* [*O. E. bat*, increase, and *del*, portion.] 1. An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford. — 2. *pl.* Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery; and also the charges thereon. — 2. In Eton College, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collectors receive from their dames. *Richardson*.

Battel (bat'tel), *v. t.* [In third meaning perhaps a form of *batten* (which see).] 1. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery. 2. To reside at the university; to keep terms. 3.† To grow fat. *Spenser*.

Battel (bat'tel), *v. t.* To render fertile; to batten.

Battel (bat'tel), *a.* [Perhaps for *batful*; in any case connected with *batten*.] Fertile; fruitful. 'A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good.' *Fairfax*.

Batteller, **Battler** (bat'tel-ér, bat'l-ér), *n.* 1. A student at Oxford indebted in the college books for provisions and drink at the buttery. — 2. One who keeps terms or resides at the university.

Battement (bat'tement), *n.* [*Fr.*] A beating; striking; impulse.

Batten (bat'n), *v. t.* [*Icel. batna*, to grow better, Goth. *gabatan*, to avail, to profit, from root *bat*, *bet* in *better* (which see), *O. E. bot*, increase, *bete*, to make better.] 1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plentiful feeding. 'Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night.' *Milton*. — 2. To fertilize or enrich land.

Batten (bat'n), *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. 'To feed and *batten* on this moor.' *Shak.*

Her savage birds O'er human carcasses do scream and *batten*. *Battle*.

Thou *battest* by the greasy gleam In haunts of hungry sinners. *Tennyson*.

Batten (bat'n), *n.* [*Fr. baton*, a stick.] 1. A piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ½ in. to 2½ in. thick. The battens of commerce are 7 in. broad and 2½ in. thick; split into two boards each 1½ in. thick; they are used for flooring, and split into three, for putting on roofs below slates, wainscot, and as uprights for lathing. The best battens come from Norway. — 2. *Naut.* One of several thin pieces of oak or fir, nailed to the mast-head, and to the midship post of the yard. — *Battens of the hatch*, scantlings of wood or straitened hoops of casks, applied to confine the edges of the tarpaulings close down to the sides of the hatchways, to prevent the entrance of water in a storm. — *Tracing battens*, pieces of wood

about 3 inches thick, nailed to the beams of the ship, instead of cleats, to allow the seamen's hammocks to.—3. In weaving, the beam for striking the weft home; a *lath*. **Batten** (bat'n), *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens.—To *batten down*, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm.

He had the port-holes of his cabin *battered down*. *Thackeray*.

Battering (bat'n-ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing battens to walls for nailing laths to.—2. Battens fixed to a wall, to which the laths for plaster are fixed.

Batter (bat'tér), *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, to beat, to strike, to batter, from L. *battere*, a form of L. *battere*, to beat, whence also *battle*.] 1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent; to attack as by a battering-ram or heavy ordnance, with the view of shattering or demolishing; to cannonade.

Now were the walls beaten with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and *battered*. *Holland*.

2. To wear or impair, as by beating, long service, or the like; as, a *battered pavement*; a *battered jade*.

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism unhappily too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old *battered* cronies of office. *Disraeli*.

3. In *foraging*, to spread material outwardly by hammering on the end. *E. H. Knight*.—

4. [From noun *batter*.] To paste together with batter or other adhesive matter. [Scotch.]

Batter (bat'tér), *v. i.* 1. To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance.

Bombards break ground at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *batter*. *Abp. Whately*.

—To *batter at*, to make attacks upon; to try to overthrow or destroy.

The tyrant has not *battered* at their peace. *Shak*.

2. To incline from the perpendicular: said of a wall whose face recedes as it rises: opposed to *overhang*.

Retaining and breast walls *batter* towards the bank. *E. H. Knight*.

Batter (bat'tér), *n.* [See **BATTER**, *v. t.*] 1. A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.—2. The leaning back of the upper part of the face of a wall, as in wharf walls and retaining walls to support embankments.—3. A glutinous substance used for producing adhesion; paste. [Scotch.]

Batter (bat'tér), *n.* In *cricket*, the man who wields the bat; the batsman.

[The bowler] bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing. *T. Hughes*.

Batterer (bat'tér-ér), *n.* One who batters or beats. 'Batterers or demolishers of stately and elegant buildings.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Battering-gun (bat'tér-ing-gun), *n.* *Milit.* A cannon of heavy calibre adapted for demolishing defensive works.

Battering-ram (bat'tér-ing-ram), *n.* 1. In *milit. engin.* an engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also

Batter-rule, Battering-rule (bat'tér-röl, bat'tér-ing-röl), *n.* A plumb-line so contrived that while the plummet hangs vertically, the wall to which it is applied may be sloping or battered. It consists of a plumb-line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line.

Battery (bat'tér-i), *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, from *battre*, to beat. See **BATTER**.] 1.† The act of battering; attack or assault, with the view of beating down, as by battering-ram or ordnance.

At one place above the rest, by continual *batterie* there was such a breach as the towns lay open and naked to the enemy. *Holland*.

2. The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking; as, a *battery of guns*; a *battery of abuse*. Specifically.—3. *Milit.* A body of cannon for field operations consisting generally of from four to eight guns (in the British service usually six), with complement of waggons, artillerymen, &c.

4. The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to such a *battery*.—5. In *fort.* a parapet thrown up to cover the guns, and others employed about them from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed.

—*Cross batteries*, two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.—*En-échappe batteries*, a battery which plays obliquely on the enemy's lines.—*Enfilade battery*, a battery which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.—*En-revers battery*, one which plays upon the enemy's back.—*Floating batteries*, batteries erected either on simple rafts or on the hulls of ships, for the defence of the coast, or for the bombardment of the enemy's ports.—6. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching of another in anger, constitutes a *battery*.—7. In *elect.* a number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—*Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action. See under **GALVANIC**.

Battery-gun (bat'tér-i-gun), *n.* *Milit.* A gun which can fire a number of shots consecutively or simultaneously without stopping to reload; a gun with several barrels, or with one barrel and several chambers like a revolver pistol, such as the Gatling gun or the mitrailleuse.

Battil; Battill (bat'tíl), *v. t.* [See **BATTLE**, *v.* and *v. t.*] To make fat; to render fertile; to batten.

Ashes are marvellous improvements to *battil* barren land. *Ray*.

Battil, Battill (bat'tíl), *v. i.* To become fat.

Sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better. *Spenser*.

Batting (bat'ing), *n.* 1. The management of a bat at play; as, the *batting* of the Eleven was excellent.—2. Cotton or wool in masses prepared for quilts or bed-covers.

Battish (bat'tish), *a.* [From *bat*, the animal.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling a bat.

She clasp'd his limbs, by impious labour tired, With *battish* limbs. *Vernon*.

Battle (bat'tl), *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, a battle, and formerly also, a division of an army, from L. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators; from *battuere*, to beat, to strike, to fence.] 1. A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement: usually applied to armies or large bodies of men, but applicable also to a combat between individuals, whether men or inferior animals.—2.† A body of forces, or division of an army; a battalion.

The king divided his army into three *battles*, whereof the vanguard only with wings came to fight. *Bacon*.

3.† More specifically, (a) the main or middle body of the army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Sir J. Hayward*.

The centre, or *battle* as it was called, consisting of sixty-three galleys, was led by John of Austria. *Prescott*.

(b) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, regarded as of main importance.

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action. *Robertson*.

4.† An army prepared for or engaged in fight. 'Heralds' twixt two dreadful *battles*

set.' *Shak*.—5.† A formidable array similar to an army in battle order.

On his bow-back he hath a *battle* set Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes. *Shak*.

—To *give battle*, to attack an enemy; to *join battle*, properly to meet the attack, but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

—A *pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—A *drawn battle*, one in which neither party gains the victory.—A *battle royal*, (a) a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a *mêlée*. (b) A fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged. [Provincial].—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict*. *Battle* embraces all the movements and manœuvres in face of the enemy, as well as the actual contact of the soldiery, and implies premeditation. It is the appropriate word for great engagements; as, the *battle* of Waterloo, Trafalgar. *Fight* has reference to actual conflict; a man may take part in a *battle*, and have no share in the *fighting*. A *battle* may be made up of many subordinate *fight*s; as, the *battle* of the Alma, but the *fight* at the flag-staff, &c. *Combat* is a word of greater dignity than *fight*, but agrees with it in denoting close encounter. *Engagement* supposes distinctly organized bodies engaged in contact with the enemy. *Conflict*, lit. a clashing together, implies fierce physical encounter.

Battle (bat'tl), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *battled*; ppr. *battling*. To join in battle; to contend in fight, or any kind of struggle; to struggle; to strive or exert one's self. 'To meet in arms and *battle* in the plain.' *Prior*. 'Who *battled* for the True, the Just.' *Tennyson*.

Battle (bat'tl), *v. t.* 1.† To cover with armed force. *Fairfax*.—2. To strengthen with battlements; to embattle.

Battle-axe (bat'tl-aks), *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war. It was purely offensive.

Battle-bolt (bat'tl-bölt), *n.* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle. 'The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker.' *Tennyson*.

Battle-club (bat'tl-klub), *n.* A club used in battle. 'Battle-clubs from the isles of palm.' *Tennyson*.

Battled, Battelled (bat'tld), *a.* 1. Furnished or strengthened with battlements. 'The *battled* towers.' *Tennyson*.—2. In *her.* a term employed when the chief, chevron, fesse, &c., is (on one side only) borne in the form of the battlements of a castle or fortification. Called also *Embattled*.

Battledore, Battledoor (bat'tl-dör), *n.* [O. E. *batylidore*, a beetle or wooden bat used in washing clothes; comp. Sp. *batalador*, a fencer, *batalador*, to fight, to fence.] 1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.—2.† A child's horn-book: so called from its shape.

Battlefield (bat'tl-feld), *n.* The scene of a battle. 'Be shot for sixpence on a *battle-field*.' *Tennyson*.

Battle-flag (bat'tl-flag), *n.* A military flag. 'And the *battle-flags* were furred.' *Tennyson*.

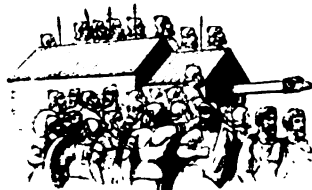
Battlement (bat'tl-ment), *n.* [Probably from *battle*, and term. *-ment*, meaning literally a structure for battle or fighting; comp. O. E. *batailing*, *bataylinge*, a battlement (Halliwell), and the verbs *battle*, *embattle*, that is, to furnish with battlements. It is doubtful, however, whether there has not been a mixing up of two words here, the other being the O. Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify, to embattle.] A notched or indented parapet, formed by a series of rising



Battlemented Parapet.

a, a, Merlons. b, b, Embrasures.

parts called crenels or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure. Battlements were originally military, but were afterwards used freely in ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of ornament, both on parapets and on cornices, tabernacle-work, transoms of windows, &c. On ecclesiastical buildings the battlements



Battering-ram.

often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a kind of shed.—2. A heavy blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

Battering-train (bat'tér-ing-trân), *n.* *Milit.* A train of heavy ordnance for siege operations.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

signal. 'That beacons the darkness of heaven.' *Chambers.*

Beacon (bē'kn), *v. t.* To serve as a beacon.
Not in vain the distance beacons. *Tennyson.*

Beaconage (bē'kn-āj), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

Beacon-blaze (bē'kn-blāz), *n.* A signal light or fire. *Tennyson.*

Beaconed (bē'knd), *a.* Having a beacon.
'The fess that skirts the beaconed hill.' *T. Warton.*

Beacon-fire (bē'kn-fir), *n.* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal; a signal fire.

Beacon-tower (bē'kn-tou-ēr), *n.* A tower on which a beacon is raised. 'A beacon-tower above the waves.' *Tennyson.*

Bead (bēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *bed*, *bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of their rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count them. So in Sp. and Pg. *cuanta*, *conta*, a bead, is from *contar*, to count. The old phrase to *bid one's beads* means to say one's prayers. See *BID*.] 1. A prayer. 'Saying over a number of beads, not understood or minded on.' *Inflections to the Clergy*, 1541.—2. A little perforated ball of gold, pearl, amber, glass, or the like, to be strung on a thread, the string thus formed being either worn round the neck as an ornament, and called a necklace, or used, under the name of a rosary, by Roman Catholics in numbering their prayers, one bead being passed at the end of each ejaculation or short prayer; hence the phrase to *tell one's beads*, literally to number one's prayers, but used simply in the sense of to say one's prayers.

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,

And number'd bead, and shrift,

Bluff Harry broke into the spence,

And turn'd the cow's adrift. *Tennyson.*

3 Any small globular body, as a small piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take aim by, a drop of liquid, and the like.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shak.*

4 In *chem.* a glass globe for trying the strength of spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Beads, in determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer.

5 In *arch.* and *joinery*, a small round moulding sometimes cut into short embossments, like pearls in a necklace; an astragal.

The bead is of frequent occurrence in architecture, particularly in the classical styles, and is used in picture-frames and other objects carved in wood. Among joiners beads are variously modified, as (a) *Bead and butt*, framed work, where the panel is flush with the framing, and has a bead run



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain (fig. 1). (b) *Bead and flush*, framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the framing (fig. 2). (c) *Bead and quirk*, a bead formed or stuck, as it is called, on the edge of a piece of stuff flush with its surface (fig. 3). (d) *Bead and double quirk*, or *return bead*, a bead

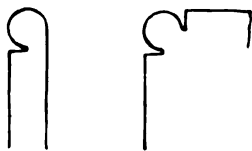


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

stuck on a piece of stuff, and quirked or relieved on both surfaces (fig. 4). (e) *Bead butt and square work*, when the panel has beads on two of its edges on one side only, and the other side is plain. (f) *Bead flush and square*, when the framing is beaded on one side only.

Bead (bēd), *v. t.* To distinguish or ornament

with beads; to raise beads upon. 'Tis beaded with bubbles.' *H. Smith.*

Beaded (bēd'ed), *a.* Like a bead. 'With woolly breasts and beaded eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Bead-house (bēd'hous), *n.* Same as *Bede-house*.

Beadling (bēd'ing), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding in imitation of a bead.

Beadle (bēd'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *býdel* or *bædel*, from the A. Sax. *bēddan*, to bid, order, or command. See *BID*.] 1. A messenger or

crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. Called also an *Apparitor* or *Summoner*.—2. An officer in a university whose chief business is to walk with a mace in public processions; a *bedell*.

3. A parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a church officer with various subordinate duties, as waiting on the clergyman, keeping order in church, attending meetings of vestry or session, &c.

And I, ferooth in love I, that have been love's whip;

A very beadle to a humorous sigh.

A critic, nay, a night-watch constable. *Shak.*

Beadleism (bēd'l-izm), *n.* The acts, habits, language, &c., of beadles. *Dickens.*

Beadlery (bēd'l-ri), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

Beadship (bēd'l-ship), *n.* The office of a beadle.

Bead-mould (bēd'möld), *n.* A species of fungus which attacks fruit-preserves. Its stems consist of single cells, loosely jointed together, so as to present the appearance of strings of beads.

Bead-moulding (bēd'möld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Bead*.

Bead-plane (bēd'plān), *n.* In *carp.* a plane for forming a bead.

Bead-proof (bēd'prōf), *a.* 1. A term applied to spirituous liquors on whose surface, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand for some time.—2. A term applied to spirit which comes up to a certain standard of strength, as ascertained by beads. See *BEAD*.

Bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a list or catalogue of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet rosary; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list or catalogue. 'The bead-roll of her vicious tricks.' *Prior.*

Den Chaucer, well of English undefiled

On Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed.

Spenser.

Beads-man (bēd'sman), *n.* 1. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. In this sense the word was used in former times at the conclusion of petitions or letters to great men as we now use 'servant' or 'humble servant.'

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor beads-man for ever unto almighty God. *Fuller.*

2. One who resides in a beds-house, or is supported from its funds.—3. A privileged beggar. [Scotch.] In this last use spelled more frequently *Bedeaman* (which see).

Bead-snake (bēd'snāk), *n.* The popular name of the *Elops fulvius*, a beautiful snake of North America, inhabiting cultivated grounds, especially plantations of the sweet-potato, and burrowing in the ground. It is finely marked with yellow, carmine, and black. Though it possesses poison-fangs it never seems to use them.

Beads-woman (bēd'swu-man), *n.* 1. A praying woman: sometimes used as equivalent to 'humble servant.' (See *BRADSMAN*). 'Honour done to your poor beads-woman.' *B. Jonson*.—2. A woman who resides in an alms-house.

Bead-tool (bēd'tōl), *n.* A turning tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex moulding when applied to the work.

Bead-tree (bēd'trē), *n.* The *Melia Azedarach*, nat. order *Meliaceae*. Its nuts are used for beads in necklaces by Roman Catholics, especially in Spain and Portugal; hence the name. See *MELIA*.

Beady (bēd'i), *a.* Bead-like.

Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr. But's beady eyes eagerly fixed on her. *Thackeray.*

Beagle (bē'gl), *n.* [Origin unknown. By some conjectured to be of Celtic origin; Ir. and Gael. *beag*, little.] 1. A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which sometimes is called by its name. The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth-haired, and with pendulous ears. The smallest of them are little larger than the lap-dog.

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

2. A local name for several species of the smaller sharks.—3. A catch-poll; a bum-bailiff. [Scotch.]

There *beagles* flew

To hound the souter lads in order. *J. Mayne.*

Beak (bēk), *n.* [O. E. *beak*, *bek*, *bec*, &c., from Fr. *bec*, It. *becco*, L. *beccus*, a beak, from the Celtic—Armor. *bek*, *beg*, Ir. and Gael. *bec*, a beak. Formerly *bec* in French was applied to several weapons of the pike or halberd kind, hence possibly meaning 3.] 1. In *zool.* (a) the bill or neb of a bird. (b) The prolongation of the mouth or mandibles of some fishes, reptiles, and insects, in form analogous to the beak of a bird. (c) The upper or projecting part of the shell near the hinge of a bivalve, as in the clam. (d) The narrow prolongation of a univalve shell beyond the aperture in the axial line, containing what is usually called the *cardinal*.—2. Anything ending in a point like a beak; as, (a) *naut.* a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; a similar, but infinitely more powerful appendage of iron or steel affixed immediately under the water-line to the prow of modern ram-ships. (See *RAM*.) Also, that part of a ship before the foremast which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee.

(b) The horn of an anvil. (c) In *farriery*, a little shoe at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. (d) In *arch.* a little fillet left on the edge of a larder, which forms a channel behind for preventing the water from running down the lower bed of the cornice. (e) In *bot.* a process, terminating the fruit of certain plants, as of saxifrage and geraniums.—3. A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

Beak (bēk), *v. t.* Among *cock-fighters*, to take hold with the beak.

Beaked (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped; as, (a) ending in a point, like a beak. 'Each beaked promontory.' *Milton*. (b) Having a long beak-like mouth, as some insects. (c) In *bot.* terminated by a process in the shape of a bird's beak; rostrate.

Beaker (bēk'ar), *n.* [Sc. *bicker*, Icel. *bikarr*, Dan. *bæger*, D. *beker*, G. *becher*, a beaker, a drinking vessel, from L. *L. bicarium*, a cup, from Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.] A large drinking cup or glass.

O for a *beaker* full of the warm south,

Full of the true, the blushing Hippocrene! *Keats.*

Beakiron (bēk'i-ern), *n.* 1. A bickern; an anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware, used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppermiths, and workers in sheet-metal.

Béal (bēl), *n.* [See *BOIL*.] A small inflammatory tumour; a pustule.

Béal (bēl), *v. t.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple; to fester; to suppurate. [Old English and Scotch.]

Béal, Bial (bēl), *n.* [Gael.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills; a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the different paces, pre-cipices, corries, and *béals*, through which he said the road lay to Iverary. *Sir W. Scott.*

Be-all (bē'āl), *n.* All that is to be.

Might be the *be-all* and end-all here. *Shak.*

Beam (bēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *bedm*, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light; D. *boom*, G. *baum*, Goth. *bagme*, a tree. The secondary sense of ray is evidently from the resemblance of sunbeams to straight shafts; comp. L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, and G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] 1. A long straight and strong piece of wood, iron, or steel, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation; a long piece fixed or movable in a machine or tool: often equivalent to *girder*. It is used in a number of more or less specific senses; as, (a) any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness, prepared for use. (b) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters; a timber serving to strengthen any piece of wooden framework. (c) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended. 'The doubtful beam long nods from side to side.' *Pope*.—To kick the beam, to rise as

the lighter scale of a balance does so as to strike against the beam when it becomes oblique; hence, to be very light.

In these he put two weights,
The sequel each of puring and of fight;
The latter quick upbore and kicked the beam.
Milton.

(d) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses. (e) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam.
Sam. xxii. 7.

(f) The straight part or shank of an anchor. (g) One of the strong transverse pieces of timber stretching across a ship from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance. From the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest, the term is often used to express the width of a ship; thus, a wide vessel is said to have more beam than a narrow one.—On the beam, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. *Aboard the beam, before the beam*, are similar phrases.—On the weather beam, on the weather side of the ship.—On the beam ends, a phrase indicating the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position; hence, *fig. to be on one's beam ends*, to be thrown or lying on the ground; to be in bad circumstances; to be at one's last shift. (h) The main piece of a plough, in which the plough-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn. (i) The oscillating lever of a steam-engine turning upon a centre, and forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft. Called also *Working* or *Walking Beam*.—*Beam centre*, the fulcrum or pin on which the working-beam vibrates. Called also *Beam Gudgeon*.—2. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the beam antler. 3. A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis.

Yon silver beams,
Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

Hence—4. *Fig.* a ray or emanation of splendour.—*Beams of majesty.* *Tillotson.*

Beam (bém), *v. t.* 1. To shoot forth or emit, as beams or rays.

God beams this light into men's understandings.
South.

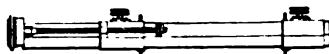
2. In weaving, to put on the beam, as a chain or web.

Beam (bém), *v. i.* To emit rays of light or beams; to give out radiance; to shine.

A mighty light flew beaming every way. *Chapman.*
More bounteous aspects on me beam,
Me mightier transports move and fill. *Tennyson.*

Beam-bird (bém'bér'd), *n.* 1. A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa griseola*) because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building.—2. A provincial name for the petty-chap or garden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

Beam-compass (bém'kum-pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass



Beam-compass.

beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points: used for describing large circles.

Beamed (bém'd), *a.* Having beams or horns; having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag. 'There were many great beamed deer in it.' *J. F. Campbell.*

Beam-engine (bém'en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams, below the level of the piston cross-head.

Beamer (bém'er), *n.* In weaving, a person whose business it is to put webs on the beam.

Beam-feather (bém'feth-ér), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's, particularly a hawk's, wing.

Beam-filling (bém'filing), *n.* 1. In arch, the filling in of masonry or brickwork between beams or joists, its height being equal to the depth of the timbers filled in.—2. *Naut.* that portion of the cargo which is stowed betwixt the beams.

Beamful (bém'ful), *a.* Emitting beams; beaming; bright. 'Beamful lamps.' *Drayton.*

Beaming-machine (bém'ing-ma-shén), *n.* A machine by which chains or webs are put on the beam. It is a kind of roller-mill.

Beamless (bém'les), *a.* Emitting no rays of light; rayless. 'The beamless eye no more with ardour bright.' *Thomson.*

Beamlet (bém'let), *n.* [Dim. of beam.] A little beam, as of light.

Beam-tree (bém'tré), *n.* *Pyrus Aria*, also called white-beam. Its wood is hard, compact, and tough, and is used for axle-trees, navies of wheels, and cogs of machinery.

Beamy (bém'i), *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. 'Beamy gold.' *Tickell.* 2. *Fig.* radiant; joyous; gladsome. 'Read my pardon in one beamy smile.' *J. Baillie.* 3. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. 'His . . . beamy spear.' *Dryden.* 4. Having horns or antlers. 'Beamy stags.' *Dryden.*

Bean (bén), *n.* [A. Sax. *bean*, Icel. *baun*, Sw. *böna*, Dan. *bønne*, D. *boon*, G. *bohne*.] A name given to several kinds of leguminous seeds and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly to *Faba*, garden and field bean; *Phaseolus*, French or kidney-bean; and *Dolichos*, tropical bean. The common bean (*F. vulgaris*) is cultivated both in fields and gardens as food for man and beast. There are many varieties, as the mazarin, the Windsor, the long-pod, &c., in gardens, and the horse or tick bean in fields. The seed of the Windsor is fully an inch in diameter; the horse-bean is much less, often not much more than half an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Beans are very nutritious, containing 36 per cent. of starch and 23 per cent. of nitrogenous matter called legumin, analogous to the caseine in cheese. The bean is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high. The flowers are fragrant. For kidney-bean or French-bean, scarlet-runner bean, tropical bean, see these entries and *PHASEOLUS*, *DOLICHOS*.—*Bean ore*, brown iron ore occurring in ellipsoidal concretions. *Ure.*

Bean (bén), *a.* Same as *Bein*.

Bean-caper (bén'kă-pér), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a small tree growing in warm climates. The flower-buds are used as capers.

Bean-cod (bén'kod), *n.* 1. A bean-pod.—2. A small fishing vessel or pilot boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve and plated with iron.

Bean-feast (bén'fêst), *n.* A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer.*

Bean-fly (bén'fli), *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *snida*.

Bean-goose (bén'gôs), *n.* A species of wild-goose, the *Anser segetum*, a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn and retires to the north in the end of April. It is so named from the likeness of the upper nail of the bill to a horse-bean.

Bean-king (bén'king), *n.* The person who presided as king over the twelfth-night festivities: so called because the honour fell to him who, when the twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it.

Bean-mill (bén'mil), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

Bean-sheller (bén'shel-ér), *n.* A machine for removing the hulls from beans.

Bean-shot (bén'shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used flakes are formed, called *feather-shot*.

Bean-stalk (bén'stak), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant; as, Jack and the bean-stalk.

Bean-trefoil (bén'tré-foll), *n.* A small leguminous tree, the *Anagyris foetida*, having trifoliate leaves, and bearing a pod curving inward at the extremity.

Bea (bär), *v. t.* pret. *bore* (formerly and still in the archaic style *bare*): pp. *born*, *borne*; ppr. *bearing*. [A. Sax. *beran*, pret. *bær*, pp. *boren*, found in similar forms throughout

the Teutonic languages; O. Sax. *beran*, Goth. *bairan*, Icel. *bæra*, Sw. *bära*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to bring forth; D. *baren*, G. *gebären*, to bring forth. In the allied families of languages it is represented by L. *ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear, to support. From this stem come *birth*, *burden*, *bairn*, *barrow*.] 1. To support; to hold up; to sustain; as, a pillar or girder bears the superincumbent weight.—2. To suffer; to endure; to undergo; as, to bear punishment, blame, &c.—3. To endure the effects of; to be answerable for; hence, to give satisfaction for.

He shall bear their iniquities. *Is. liii. 11.*

4. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury. 'A wounded spirit who can bear?' *Prov. xviii. 14*.—5. To admit or be capable of, that is, to support or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly bear. *Swift.*

6. To suffer without resentment or interference to prevent; to endure patiently.

It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it. *Ps. lv. 12.*

7. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying. 'Somewhat that will bear your charges.' *Dryden*.—8. To support and remove from place to place; to carry; to convey. 'They bear him upon the shoulders.' *Is. xlv. 7.*

And down a rocky pathway from the place
There came a fair-haired youth that in his hand
Bore victual for the mowers. *Tennyson.*

9. To wear; to carry as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to bear a badge, a name; to bear arms in a coat. Hence—10. To carry, as in show; to exhibit; to show. 'Bear welcome in your eyes.' *Shak.*—11. To render; to bring forward; to give; to afford; as, to bear testimony; to bear a person company. 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.' *Ex. xx. 16*.—12. To entertain; to have in the mind; to cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, and the like. 'The ancient grudge I bear him.' *Shak.* 'The reverent care I bear unto my lord.' *Shak.* 'The great and guilty love he bore the queen.' *Tennyson*.—13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic; to have in or on; to contain; as, to bear signs or traces; to bear an inscription; the contents which the letter bears. 'The wounds his body bears.' *Shak.* 'And bear the name and port of gentlemen.' *Shak.*—14. To possess and use, as power; to exercise; to be charged with; to administer; as, to bear sway. 'She bears the purse.' *Shak.*

Russia soon showed that she was resolved to bear a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours. *Brougham.*

15.† To deal with; to carry on.

This conference was sadly borne. *Shak.*

Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee. *Shak.*

16. To manage; to direct; to use (what is under the immediate control of one's will). 'Bear your body more seeming.' *Shak.* Hence, with the reflexive pronoun, to behave; to act in any character; as, he bore himself nobly.—17. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals; as, to bear apples; to bear children. 'Life that bears immortal fruit.' *Tennyson.*

And she conceived, and bore Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord. *Gen. iv. 1.*

18. *Fig.* to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samsos bore. *Dryden.*

19.† To conduct; to guide; to take. 'Bear me unto his creditor.' *Shak.*—20. To drive; to urge; with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven; as, to bear down; to bear back.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justly and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Confidence hath borne thee on. *Milton.*

21. To gain or win: now commonly with *away* or *off*; sometimes, formerly, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.* [Bear, signifying to bring forth, has the past participle when used passively spelled *born*, but when used after the verb to have, *borne*. Thus, a child was born; but, she has borne a child. In all the other senses both participles are spelled *borne*; as, I have borne

the expenses; the expenses must be borne.]
-To bear down, to force down, *fig.* to overcome; to vanquish; as, to bear down all opposition. -To bear one hard, to cherish a grudge towards a person.

Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

To bear off, (a)† to restrain; to keep from approach.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot bear off a greater blow than that?

Sir J. Hayward.

(b) *Naut.* to remove to a distance, to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, to bear off a boat. (c) To gain and carry off; as, he bore off the prize. -To bear out, (a) to give support or countenance to.

Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*

(b)† To procure countenance for.

If I cannot once or twice in a quarter bear out a haire against an honest man, I have but a very little credit with your worship. *Shak.*

(c) To defend; to support; to uphold; to second: with a personal object; as, to bear a person out in his statement. (d) To confirm; to corroborate; to establish; to justify, with a thing for the object. 'A simile that bore out Meg's eulogium on his style of conversation.' *Buckner.* (e)† With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object (1) to last through, to endure.

Love alters not with his (Time's) brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom. *Shak.*

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not shelter'd and embay'd, they are drownded;
It is impossible they bear it out. *Shak.*

(2) To enable to endure; to render supportable. 'For turning away, let summer bear it out.' *Shak.* To bear through, to conduct or manage. 'B. Jonson. To bear up, (a) to support, to keep from sinking.

Religious hope bears up the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*

(b)† To arrange, contrive, devise.

I have made him know
I have a servant comes with me along.
That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
I come about my brother - 'Tis well borne up. *Shak.*
-To bear a body, in painting, to be capable of being ground so fine and mixed so entirely with the oil as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour: said of a colour. -To bear date, to have the mark of time when written or executed, as, the latter bears date Sept. 30, 1700. -To bear a hand, (a) (naut.) to make haste, to be quick. (b) *Colloq.* to aid; to assist; to lend a hand. To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive. *Shak.* -To bear in mind, to remember. -To bear the bell, to be foremost in any trial of skill or deed of glory; to carry off first honours.

Bear (bár), *v.t.* 1. To suffer, as with pain.

They bear as heroes but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient; to endure. [*Rare.*]

I can not, can not bear. *Dryden.*

3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness, as, the tree still continues to bear. -4. To take effect, to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear. *Garrison.*

5.† To act in any character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar. *Shak.*

6. To lean; to weigh; to rest burdensomely, as, the sides of two inclining objects bear upon or against one another.

In the important matter of taxation, the point in which the pressure of every government bears the most constantly upon the whole people. *Brougham.*

7. To tend, to be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence; as, to bear away; to bear back; ('Bearing back from the blows of their sable antagonist.' *Sir W. Scott*), to bear in; to bear out to sea; to bear upon; to bear down upon (the fleet bore down upon the enemy).

Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Down upon him bear the bandit three. *Templeton.*

Hence - 8. To relate; to refer; to testify; as, it is difficult to see how this objection bears upon the subject under consideration. 9. To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else; as, the land bore E.N.E. from the ship. -10. To purport, to imply; to import. to

state, as, the dead bore to be dated ten years ago. 'The letters bore that succour was at hand.' *Sir W. Scott.* -To bear against. See above, 6. -To bear away (naut.), to change the course of a ship when close hauled or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. -To bear in with, to run or tend toward; as, a ship bears in with the land; opposed to bear off or keeping at a greater distance. -To bear on or upon. See above, 6, 7, and 8. -To bear up, (a) (naut.) to change the course of a ship when close hauled or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. (b) To be supported, to have fortitude, to be firm; not to sink, as, to bear up under afflictions. 'So long as nature will bear up with this exercise.' *Shak.* -To bear with, to endure what is unpleasant, to be indulgent, to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would that I should bear with you. *Acts xviii.*

Bear (bár), *n.* [*A. Sax. bers, a bear; D. beer, G. bär, Icel. bera, a she-bear, the common word in Icel. Sw. and Dan. being the lengthened form björn.*] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Ursus*, family *Uridæ*. The teeth are forty-two in number, as in the dog, but there is no carnassial or sectorial tooth, and the molars have a more tubercular character than in other carnivores. The eyes have a nictitating membrane, the nose is prominent and mobile, and the tail very short. The brown or black bear of Europe is the *Ursus arctos*. It is a native of almost all the northern parts of Europe and

Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*).

Asia, and was at one time common in the British Islands. It feeds on fruits, roots, honey, ants, and, in case of need, on mammals. It is 4 feet long and 2½ high, and lives solitary. The fat is in great request, under the name of bear's grease, as an unguent for the hair. The American black bear is the *Ursus americanus*, with black shining hair, and rarely above 5 feet in length. The grizzly bear (*Ursus ferocis* or *horribilis*) is an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains; it is a ferocious animal, and has a bulky and unwieldy form, sometimes exceeding 9 feet in length, but is nevertheless capable of great rapidity of motion. The Siberian bear (*Ursus collaris*) is perhaps a variety of the brown bear. The polar or white bear (*Ursus maritimus*) is an animal possessed of great strength and ferocity.

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

It lives in the polar regions, chiefly on the ice, and feeds on fish, seals, &c., and usually is 7 to 8 feet in length. It is said to be seen frequently in Greenland in great droves, and will sometimes surround the habitations of the natives and attempt to break in. The native bear of New South Wales is the koala, of the marsupial genus *Phascogale*. -2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole-star. -3. *Naut.* a square piece of wood on which are fastened some pigs of iron ballast, used to clean a ship's deck when a holystone cannot be had. -4. In *metal-working*, a portable punching-machine for iron plates.

E H Knight. -5. A term sometimes applied to a rude, unpolished, or uncouth man. -6. In stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock (as a bear pulls down with its paws), in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a bull, who tries to raise the price (as a bull tosses with his horns) that he may sell dear. **Bear** (bár), *v.t.* In the stock-exchange, to attempt to lower the price of; as, to bear railway stock. See the noun.

Bear, Bere (bár), *n.* [*A. Sax. bers, Icel. berr, barley.*] This word forms the first syllable of *barley*. The *Hordeum hexastichon*, a species of barley having six rows in the ear, cultivated in Scotland and north of England; called also *Bugg*.

Bearable (bár-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bearably (bár-a-bl), *adv.* In a bearable manner.

Bear-animalcule (bár-an-i-mal-kül), *n.* See *MACROSTOTIDA*.

Bear-baiting (bár-bát-ing), *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

Bear-baiting, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination of the austere sectaries. The Puritans hated it, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Mercutio.*

Bearberry (bár-be-ri), *n.* *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, nat. order *Ericaceæ*, an evergreen shrub growing on the barren moors of Scotland. The leaves, under the name of *uva-ursi*, are used in medicine as an astringent and tonic.

Bear-bine, **Bear-bind** (bár-bin, bár-bind), *n.* The common name of *Calystegia sepium* and *C. Soldanella*. 'The bear-bine with the lilac interlaced.' *Hood.*

Bear-cloth (bár-kloth), *n.* A bearing-cloth (which see).

Beard (bêrd), *n.* [*A. Sax. beard, a beard; Fris. berd, D. baard, G. bart, a beard, and probably Icel. bard, an edge, a brim (the Icel. for beard is skegg); allied to Rus. boroda, Pol. broda, Lith. barada; L. barba, W. and Armor. barf-beard.*] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. 2. In *zool.* (a) the long hairs about the lower part of the face or head of some animals. (b) The cluster of fine feathers at the base of the beak of some birds. (c) The appendages to the jaw of some cetacea. *Dana.* (d) The silky filaments by which certain mollusca, as the common mussel, attach themselves to foreign bodies. (e) The gills or breathing organs of the oyster and other bivalves, consisting of long threadlike or hairlike processes. (f) In insects, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths, and butterflies. -3. In bot. (a) the awn or sharp prickles on the ears of grain. (b) Parallel hairs or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants, a species of pubescence. (c) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla. 4. A barb or sharp process of an arrow or other instrument bent backward from the point, to prevent its being easily drawn out. -5. The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine. -6. A spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides. 7. The part of a horse which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. 8. The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. -9. In printing, that part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. -To one's beard, to one's face; in defiance of him.

Ralf'd at their comess, and Jee'd
Their revrend persons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

Beard (bêrd), *v.t.* 1. To take by the beard. to seize, pluck, or pull the beard in contempt or anger. Hence - 2. *Fig.* to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

I have been beard'd by boys. *Mere.*

To furnish the lion in his den. *Sir H. Scott.*

3. To furnish with a beard. -4. In *carp.* to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve, as, to beard clamps, plank-sheers, &c., in ship-building, to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as to adapt it to the shape of the vessel.

Beard-case (bêrd-kâs), *n.* An ornamental covering or case for the beard worn by the

ancient Egyptians, and frequently seen in their statues.

Bearded (bêrd'ed), *a.* Having a beard in any of the senses of that word. '*Bearded men.*' *Dryden.* '*Bearded like a pard.*' *Shak.* '*Torn out the bearded steel (an arrow) to give me rest.*' *Dryden.* '*Bearded barley.*' *Tennyson.*

Beard-grass (bêrd'gras), *n.* 1. The common name of two well-known British grasses of the genus *Polygonum*, given to them from the bearded appearance of the panicle.—2. The common name of plants of the genus *Andropogon*.

Bearding-line (bêrd'ing-lîn), *n.* In ship-building, a curved line formed by reducing the surface of the dead-wood to the shape of the vessel's body.

Beardless (bêrd'les), *a.* Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, young; not having arrived at manhood.

Beardlessness (bêrd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

Beardleted (bêrd'let-ed), *a.* In bot. having little awns. *Peaton.*

Beard-moss (bêrd'mos), *n.* A lichen, *Usnea barbata*, which clothes our older forest trees with the shaggy gray fleece of its flaccid threadlike fronds. It is the 'idle moss' of Shakespeare.

Beardy (bêrd'i), *n.* 1. The local name of the whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), one of our most lively and loquacious little birds.—2. A Scotch name of the loach (*Cobitis barbatula*), a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family Cyprinidae, so called from the six barbules which hang from the mouth. Written also *Beardie*.

Beare† (bêr), *n.* A bier. *Spenser.*

Bearer (bêr'ér), *n.* 1. One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier. '*Bearers of burdens.*' 2 Chr. ii. 18. '*The bearer of unhappy news.*' *Dryden.* Specifically.—2. One who carries a body to the grave; a pall-bearer. '*The king's body being by the bearers set down near the place of burial.*' *Sir T. Herbert.*—3. One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer. '*Thou (the crown) hast eat thy bearer up.*' *Shak.*—4. Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part.—5. A tree or plant that yields fruit.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Boyle.*

6. In printing, (a) type or furniture letter-high, to protect the face of the type in printing or stereotyping. (b) Same as *Friske†*.—7. In *her.* a supporter.—8. In *old law*, one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them; a maintainer.

Bear-fly (bêr'flî), *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

Bear-garden (bêr'gâr-dn), *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for diversion, and formerly for fighting. Formerly called also *Paris-garden* and *Bear's-college*.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or disorder.

Bearherd (bêr'hêrd), *n.* A man that tends bears.

Virtue is of so little regard in these costerwonger times, that true valour is turned *bearherd*. *Shak.*

Bear-hound (bêr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear.

Few years more and the Wolf-hounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bear-hounds*, the Falconry. *Caryll.*

Bearing (bêr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining; endurance.

The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of *bearing* and forbearing. *Trans. of Epictetus.*

2. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself; carriage; mien; behaviour. '*I know him by his bearing.*' *Shak.* '*A man of good repute, carriage, bearing, and estimation.*' *Shak.*—3. The mutual relation of parts of a whole; mode of connection.

But of this frame the *bearings* and the ties, The strong connections, nice dependencies, Gradations just, has thy pervading soul Look'd through? *Pope.*

4. Import; effect; force. '*To change the bearing of a word.*' *Tennyson.*—5. The act or capability of producing or bringing forth; as, a tree past *bearing*.

In travail of his *bearing*, his mother was first dead. *R. of Gloucester.*

6. In *arch.* the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter; that is, its

unsupported span.—7. In *nach.* the part in contact with which a journal moves; that part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with its supports.—8. In *ship-building* (*pl.*), the widest part of a vessel below the plank sheer.—9. In *her.* the name applied to any single charge on a shield.—10. In *geog.* and *naut. language*, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the situation of one object in regard to another, with reference to the points of the compass. Thus, if from a certain situation an object is seen in the direction of north-east, the *bearing* of the object is said to be N. E. from the situation.—10. *To take bearings*, to ascertain on what point of the compass objects lie. The term is also applied to ascertaining the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship, as on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, &c. Hence, to make one's self acquainted with the locality in which one is; to discover how matters stand; to get rid of bewilderment or misunderstanding.—*To lose one's bearings*, to lose all knowledge where one is, or how one is situated; to become bewildered or puzzled.

Bearing† (bêr'ing), *a.* Solid; substantial. '*A good bearing dinner.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bearing-cloth (bêr'ing-kloth), *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Called also *Bear-cloth*.

Thy scarlet cloth, as a child's *bearing-cloth*, I'll use to carry thee out of this place. *Shak.*

Bearing-rein (bêr'ing-rân), *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

Bearish (bêr'ish), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*, &c. *Harris.*

Bear-leader (bêr'led-ér), *n.* A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition; hence, applied to the tutor or governor appointed to a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or to one in a similar relation.

Young gentlemen, I am the *bear-leader*, being appointed your tutor. *Crimm the Younger.*

Bearlike (bêr'lik), *a.* Resembling a bear.

Bearnt (bârn), *n.* [*A. Sax. bearn*, from *bear*. See *BAIRN*.] A child; a bairn. '*They say bearns are blessings.*' *Shak.*

Bear-pit (bêr'pît), *n.* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears in zoological gardens. In the centre a stout pole, with cross-bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in climbing, of which it is fond. The pole must be at a distance sufficiently far from the edge to prevent the bear leaping from the pit.

Bear's-breech (bêr'brêch), *n.* Same as *Brankursins*.

Bear's-college† (bêr'kol-ej), *n.* Same as *Bear-garden*. '*The students in bear's-college.*' *B. Jonson.*

Bear's-ear (bêr'êr), *n.* The common name of *Primula auricula*, given to it from the shape of the leaf.

Bear's-foot (bêr'fût), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, *H. foetidus*. See *HELLEBORUS*.

Bear's-grease (bêr'grês), *n.* The fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly coloured.

Bear-skin (bêr'âkin), *n.* 1. The skin of a bear.—2. A coarse shaggy woollen cloth for over-coats.—3. A cap made of the skin of the bear, especially that worn by soldiers.

The *bearskins* of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill. *Yonge.*

Bear's-whortleberry (bêr-whort'l-be-ri), *n.* Same as *Beaerry*.

Bear-ward (bêr'ward), *n.* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death.

And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains. *Shak.*

Bear-whelp (bêr'whelp), *n.* The whelp of a bear. '*An unlucky bear-whelp.*' *Shak.*

Beast (bêst), *n.* [*O. E. beest, beste*, from *O. Fr. beste* (Mod. Fr. *bête*); from *L. bestia*, a beast, whence also *D. L. G. Dan. beest*.] 1. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes, and man; as, *beasts of burden*; *beasts of the chase*; *beasts of the forest*. It is usually applied to large animals. '*The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls.*' *Shak.* '*One deep cry of great wild beasts.*' *Tennyson.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and coney. *Cowill.*

2. As opposed to man, any irrational animal, as in the phrase 'man and *beast*.' '*A beast that wants discourse of reason.*' *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

Beast† (bêst), *v. i.* To hunt; as, '*Dian beasts with Cupid's darts.*' *Spenser.*

Beast (bêst), *n.* A game of cards resembling loo.

Beastee (bêst'ê), *n.* Same as *Beestie*.

Beastings (bêst'ingz), *n. pl.* See *BEESTINGS*.

Beastish (bêst'ish), *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastish* meeting. *Milton.*

Beastlihead† (bêst'li-hed), *n.* [*Beastly*, and suffix *-head*=*hood*.] The character or quality of a beast; beastliness: used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead, But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*. *The Shepherd's Calendar.*

Beastlike (bêst'lik), *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

Beastliness (bêst'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*. *Martens.*

2.† Absence of reason; stupidity. '*Beastliness and lack of consideration.*' *North.*

Beastly (bêst'li), *a.* 1. Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. '*Lewd, profane, and beastly phrase.*' *B. Jonson.*—2. Pertaining to, or having the form and nature of a beast; animal. '*Beastly divinities and droves of gods.*' *Prior.*—3.† The opposite of spiritual; natural.

It is sown a *beastly* body; it shal ryse a spiritual body. *Wickliff.*

Syn. Brutal, bestial, brutish, coarse, filthy.

Beastly† (bêst'li), *adv.* In the manner of a beast; filthy; abominably. '*How beastly she doth court him.*' *Shak.*

Beat (bêt), *v. t.* pret. *bate*; pp. *beat*, *beaten*; ppr. *beating*. [*A. Sax. beatan*; pret. *beot*, pp. *bedten*; *Icel. bauta* and *bjota*, *O. H. G. pōzan*, to beat. Some of the meanings have no doubt been influenced by if not directly borrowed from Fr. *battre*, to beat.] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon. '*He beat his breast.*' *Dryden.*—2. To strike in order to produce a sound; to sound by percussion; hence, to give notice of by beat of drum; as, *to beat a drum* or *a tambourine*; *to beat a tattoo*; *to beat a charge*; *to beat a retreat*. [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat.]—3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small. *Ex. xxx. 36.*

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; to forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. *Ex. xxxix. 3.*

5. To force out from the husk by blows; to thresh. *Ruth* ii. 17.—6. To mix or agitate by beating; as, *to beat an egg*.—7. To dash, strike, or bruise, as water or wind. '*Beat with perpetual storms.*' *Milton.*—8. To tread, as a path. '*Pass awful gulfs and beat my painful way.*' *Blackmore.*—9. To scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game; to drive game in. '*To beat the woods and rouse the bounding prey.*' *Prior.*—10. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, *one beats another at play*.

Pyrrhus beat the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot.*

11. To surpass; to excel; to go beyond; as, *he beats them all at swimming*. [*Colloq.*]

There is something out of common here that *beats* anything that ever came in my way. *Dickens.*

12. To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; to baffle; as, *it beats me to make it out*. '*The violin beat me.*' *W. H. Russell.* [*Colloq.*]—13. To harass; to exercise severely; to cudgel (one's brains).

So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains 'T advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Loche.*

14. To fatigue utterly; to prostrate; as, *the long and toilsome journey quite beat him*. [*Colloq.*]—15. To flutter; to flap; as, *to beat the wings*: said of a bird.—*To beat away*,

in mining, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat down*, (a) to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall. (b) To press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c. (c) To cause to lower a price by importunity or argument; to sink or lessen the price or value of; to make lower, as price or value.

Usury beats down the price of land. Bacon.

(d) To depress or crush; as, to beat down opposition.—*To beat into*, to teach or instill by repetition of instruction.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat out*, (a) to extend by hammering; hence, *fig.* to work out fully; to amplify; to expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to beat out his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers. Cornhill Mag.

(b) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by, or as by, *beats* with the hands or feet. 'The child's feet were busy beating out the tune.' Cornhill Mag.

Perplex in faith, yet pure in deed.

At last he beat his music out. Tennyson.

—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to beat up an enemy's quarters. Hence, to come upon a visit unexpectedly.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making occasional visits to the Continent and beating up his old quarters, but rarely coming to England. Lawrence.

—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.

—*To beat the dust*, in the manege, (a) to take in too little ground with the fore-legs, as a horse. (b) To perform his curvets too precipitately or too low.—*SYN.* To strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thrack, thrash, pommel, break, bruise, bray, conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome, surpass.

Beat (bét), *v. t.* 1. To strike repeatedly; to knock, as at a door. 'The men of the city . . . beat at the door.' Judg. xix. 22.—2. To move with pulsation; to throb; as, the pulse beats. 'A thousand hearts beat happily.' Byron.—3. To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest beats against the house. 'Rolling tempests vainly beat below.' Dryden.

And the sun beat upon the head of Jonah that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. Josh. iv. 8.

4. To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently. 'Floating corals lie beating on the shore.' Addison.—5. To give notice by beating a drum; as, the drummers beat for the soldiers to advance; also to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

But Linda saw another sight
When the drum beat at dead of night. Campbell.

6. To ponder; to be incessantly engaged; to be anxiously directed to something; to be in agitation or doubt. 'To still my beating mind.' Shak.

Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart. Shak.

7. *Naut.* to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—*To beat about*, to search by various means or ways; to try to find. 'To find an honest man, I beat about.' Pope.—*To beat about the bush*, to employ much verbiage before coming to the main point of a question; to equivocate; to dilly-dally.—*To beat upon*, to enforce by repetition; to reiterate. 'How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture beat upon this cause.' Haksar.—*To beat up for recruits or soldiers*, to go about to enlist men into the army; a phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party is often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—*To beat up and down*, in hunting, to run first one way and then another: said of a stag.

Beat (bét), *n.* 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon.

He with a careless beat
Struck out the mate creation with a beat. Dryden.

2. A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb; as, the beat of the pulse; the heart makes from sixty to seventy beats a minute.—3. The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall. 'The beat of her unseen feet, which only the angels hear.' Shelley. 4. A round or course which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's beat; a milkman's beat. Hence.—5. A place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—6. In

music, (a) the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison. (b) The rise or fall of the hand or foot in regulating the division of time. (c) A short shake or transient grace-note struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.



—*Beat or tuck of drum* (*milit.*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, &c.—*Beat of a watch or clock*, the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be in beat or out of beat according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.

Beat (bét), *p.* and *a.* Synonymous so far with *Beaten*, but more of a participle and less of an adjective, not being used before nouns, thus we never say *beat gold*, a *beat army*. Specifically, exhausted by exertion, mental or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil. 'Quite beat and very much vexed and disappointed.' Dickens. [Colloq.]—*Dead beat*, thoroughly exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion, thoroughly baffled by the difficulty of a task; thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle. **Beaten** (bét'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. 'Beaten gold.' Shak. 'A broad and beaten way.' Milton.—2. Conquered; vanquished.

I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conqueror and I the beaten man. S. Tyler.

3. Exhausted; worn out.—4. Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.—5. Rendered trite by frequent discussion; as, a well beaten subject.—6. † Tried; practised. Beau. & F.

Beater (bét'ér), *n.* One who or that which beats; applied specifically to an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances; also to parts of various machines, as the striking part of a threshing or other machine.

Beater-up (bét'ér-up), *n.* One who beats for game. A most potent and victorious stealer of deer and beater-up of parks. Sam. Butler.

Bath (béth), *v. t.* To plunge; to bathe. 'A tall young oak . . . bathed in fire for steel to be in steel.' Spenser.

Beatific, **Beatifical** (bè-a-tif'ik, bè-a-tif'ik-ál), *a.* [See BEATIFY.] Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss. 'The greatness and strangeness of the beatific vision.' South.

Beatifically (bè-a-tif'ik-ál-ly), *adv.* In a beatific manner.

Beatification (bè-a-ti-f'ik-á'shon), *n.* 1. The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy; the state of being blessed; blessedness. 'The end of a Christian . . . the rest of a Christian, and the beatification of his spirit.' Jer. Taylor.—2. In the R. Cath. Ch. an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. This is the first step toward canonization or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till fifty years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years, after which his holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians.—*Beatification, Canonization.* See CANONIZATION.

Beatify (bè-a-ti-f'í), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *beatified*; pp. *beatifying*. [Fr. *beatifier*, L. *beatificare*, to make blessed—*beatus*, blessed, and *faceré*, to make.] 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. 'Beatified spirits.' Dryden.—2. To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. 'The common conceits and phrases that beatify wealth.' Barrow. [Rare.] Specifically.—3. In the R. Cath. Ch. to declare by a decree or public act that a person is received into heaven and is to be revered as blessed though not canonized.

Beating (bét'ing), *n.* 1. The act of striking

or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; a flogging.—2. Regular pulsation or throbbing. 'The beatings of my heart.' Wordsworth.—3. In music, the regular pulsative swellings of sound produced by the pipes of an organ or the strings of a piano, &c., when sounding together in all but perfect unison.—4. *Naut.* the operation of making progress at sea against the direction of the wind in a zigzag line; or, more commonly, turning to windward in a storm or fresh wind.

Beatitude (bè-a-ti-túd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, blessed.] 1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance. Milton.

2. One of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.

Christ, on the mountain, taught the perfecting of the law when he pronounced those strange beatitudes never afore heard of. Udall.

3. In the R. Cath. Ch. beatification. *Mûman*. *SYN.* Blessedness, bliss, felicity, happiness.

Beau (bò), *n.* pl. **Beaux** (bò). [Fr. *beau*, O. Fr. *bel*, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] 1. One whose great care is to deck his person according to the fashion of the times; a fop; a dandy.—2. A man who attends or is suitor to a lady.

Her love was sought, I do aver,
By twenty beaux and more;
The king himself has followed her
When she has walked before. Goldsmith.

Beaufet (bò'fèt), *n.* [See BUFFET.] A cupboard or side-board; a buffet. 'A spacious beaufet . . . filled with gold and silver vessels.' Prescott.

Beaufin (bò'fín), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, beautiful, and *fin*, fine.] A variety of apple; a blfin. **Beau idéal** (bò i-dé'al or i-dé-ál), *n.* [Fr. *beau idéal*.] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

Beauish (bò'ish), *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine. 'A beauish young spark.' Byron.

Beau monde (bò mónd), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gentry.

Beaumontite (bò'mont-ít), *n.* [After Prof. Élie de Beaumont.] In mineral a hydrosilicate of calcium. Called also *Heulandite*. **Beau-peer**, **Beaupère** (bò'pér), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fair, good, and *père*, an equal, a companion.] A good companion or friend. 'Leading him into a secret shade from his *beaupère*.' Spenser. Written also *Beauphere*, in which case the spelling is modified by the influence of O. E. *fere*, a companion.

Beau-sémiant, **Beau-sémiant**, *n.* [Fr. *beau*, and *semi-blant*, appearance.] Fair appearance. Chaucer.

Beauship (bò'ship), *n.* The character and quality of a beau; with possessive pronouns used by way of title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his beauship says, but what he means. Dryden.

Beau-sir, **Beau-sir**, *n.* [Fr.] Fair sir: an ancient and formal mode of address.

Beauteous (bò'té-us), *a.* Possessing beauty; beautiful.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and beauteous. Shak.

Beauteously (bò'té-us-ly), *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is
next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*. Jer. Taylor.

Beauteousness (bò'té-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

Beautification (bò'ti-f'ik-á'shon), *n.* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment. 'This thing and that necessary to the beautification of the room.' Mrs. Craik.

Beautified (bò'ti-f'í-d), *pp.* Adorned; made beautiful: in *her*, applied to the ornamental part of a charge or bearing, as crowns, caps, &c., when decorated with jewels, feathers, gold, &c.

Beautifier (bò'ti-f'í-ér), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo: but the enlarger only and beautifier of it, according to Herodotus. Costard.

Beautiful (bò'ti-f'ul), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty; pleasing to the

ear, the eye, or the mind. *beauteous*. 'Idyllic Apollonides beautiful.' *Tennyson*.

If God hath made this world to fair,
Where sin and death abound,
How beautiful beyond compare
Will Paradise be found! *John Milton*.

Shine, beautiful voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice. *Tennyson*.

It is a beautiful necessity of our nature to love something.

—The beautiful, that which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract, as, the beautiful in nature or art.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion in the worship of the beautiful?

toom, elegant, still.

1. In a beautiful and beautiful.

2. The qualities of form;

pp. beautiful; 1. and 2. *beauty*, to be beautiful, to be decorated, to beautify and

beauty beautiful;

1. beauty beautiful;

2. beauty beautiful;

3. beauty beautiful;

4. beauty beautiful;

5. beauty beautiful;

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40. beauty beautiful;

41. beauty beautiful;

42. beauty beautiful;

43. beauty beautiful;

44. beauty beautiful;

of both hemispheres, but now found in considerable numbers only in North America, living in colonies, but occurring solitary in Central Europe and Asia. It has short ears; a blunt nose, small fore-foot, large webbed hind-foot, with a flat ovate tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for

its fur, which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted, and for an odoriferous secretion named castor (which see). Its food consists of the bark of trees, leaves, roots, and berries. The favorite haunts of the beaver are rivers and lakes which are bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for their purpose they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones, and mud. In winter they live in houses, which are 3 to 4 feet high, are built on the water's edge, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. There are several varieties, as *C. negro*, or black beaver, *C. albus*, or white beaver, and *C. varius*, or spotted beaver. — 2. The fur of the beaver. — 3. A hat made of beaver-fur. — 4. A brown beaver steepled over his eyes. — 5. A kind of strong folded cloth used for making overcoats.

Beaver (*bé-vér*), n. Made of beaver or of the fur of beaver; as, a beaver hat.

Beaver (*bé-vér*), n. [O.E. *beaver*, *beaver*, from O.Fr. *beavers*, a child's bib, a beaver, Fr. *beaver*, to slobber, *beaver*, it sobs, *slaver*.] The movable face-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that

it can be raised or lowered at will.

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Bebeuru, *Bebeuru* (*bé-bé-ru*), n. [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana (*Nectandra Radice*), not order Lauraceae, the timber of which is known to wood merchants by the name of *grove-heart*, and is largely imported for the building of ships and submarine structures.

Behold (*bé-bé-ld*), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *hold*.] To make bloody. *Chaucer*.

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Bedaub (bē-dāb), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *daub*.] To daub over, to besmear with viscous, slimy matter, to soil with anything thick and dirty. 'Bedaubed fair designs with a foul varnish.' *Barrow*

Bedazzle (bē-dāz'z), v. t. pret. & pp. *bedazzled*; ppr. *bedazzling*. [Prefix *be*, and *dazzle*.] To dazzle by too strong a light, to blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light.

My mistakes eyes,
That have been so bedazzled with the sun,
That every thing I look on seems to grow. *Shak.*

Bedazzlingly (bē-dāz'z-ing-lē), adv. So as to bedazzle.

Bed-bolt (bēd-bōlt), n. *Head*, a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool bed runs.

Bed-bug (bēd-bug), n. The *Cimex lectularius*, infesting beds. See *Bug*.

Bed-chair (bēd-chā), n. A chair chiefly for the sick, with a movable back, which rises to sustain the occupant while sitting up, or falls back so as to constitute a bed. Called also *Chair-bed*.

Bed-chamber (bēd-chām-bōr), n. An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed or for sleep and repose. — *Lords of the bed-chamber*, officers of the royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends his majesty on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bed-chamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by ladies, called *Ladies of the Bed-chamber*.

Bed-clothes (bēd-clōths), n. pl. Blankets or coverlets, &c., for beds.

Bedded (bēd'ed), p. and a. Laid in a bed; imbedded, occurring as a bed or layer; as, a bedded rock.

Don't sit and bark
The dreary melody of bedded rocks
In desolate places. *Went.*

Bedder, Bedditer (bēd'ēr, bēd'it'ēr), n. [From *bed*.] The nether stone of an oil-mill. *Johnson*.

Bedding (bēd'ing), n. 1. The act of placing in a bed. — 2. A bed and its furniture, a bed, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. — 3. In geol. the stratification or position of beds and layers. — 4. In building, a foundation or bottom layer of some kind.

Bedding-moulding (bēd'ing mōld'ing), n. Same as *Bed-moulding* (which see).

Bedding-stone (bēd'ing stōn), n. In brick-laying, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface be straight.

Beds (bēd), n. In mining, a peculiar kind of pick are *Ura*.

Bedead (bēd'ed), v. t. To deaden. 'Others that are bedeadened and stupefied as to their morals.' *Hilwell*.

Bedeck (bēd'ek), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *deck*.] To deck, to adorn, to grace. 'Bedeking ornaments.' *Shak.* 'Bedeked, ornate, and gay.' *Milton*.

Bedegar, Bedeguar (bēd'ē-gar), n. [Fr. *bedegar*, *bedeguar*, from *Per*, *bedegar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle.] A spongy excrescence or gall, sometimes termed *swart*.

a. a. *Bedger* on the *Renn*.

brist sponge, found on various species of roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by several insects as receptacles for their eggs, as the *Cynips rosea* once supposed to have medicinal properties.

Bedehouse (bēd'hōus), n. [O.K. *bede*, A. Sax. *beod*, a prayer, an *alms-house*.] Formerly a hospital or *alms-house*, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

Bedell, Bedel (bēd'el), n. [L. *bedellus*. See *BEADLE*.] The usual spellings of the word *beddle* is low and at the universities. See *BEADLE*.

Bedelry (bēd'el-rē), n. The extent of a bedel's office. *Mount*.

Bedeman, Bedemman (bēd'mān, bēd'mān), n. Same as *Bedew-man* (which see). *Bedemen* or *Bedemmen* is the common spelling of the word when it designates the ancient Scotch privileged beggar.

A long blue gown, with a pretier badge on the right arm, two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of food, which he received in charity, all these at once worked a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the king's *bedemen*, or, vulgarly, blue-groves. *See W. Scott*

Bedevil (bēd'ēv'il), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *devil*.] 1. To throw into confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits, to abuse. 'Bedevilled and used worse than St. Bartholomew.' *Stearns*. — 2. To corrupt, to destroy, to spoil.

Bedevilmont (bēd'ēv'il mōnt), n. The act of throwing into disorder, or the state of being in disorder, confusion.

The lawyers had twisted it into such a state of *bedevilmont* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared. *Duchess*

Bedew (bēd'ē), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dew*.] To moisten, as with dew, to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid. 'Falling tears his face bedew.' *Dryden*.

Bedewer (bēd'ē-er), n. That which bedews. **Bedewy** (bēd'ē-ē), a. Moist with dew. 'Night with her bedewy wings.' *Ant. Brewer*

Bedfast (bēd'fāst), p. and a. Confined to bed, bedridden.

I were loathed to B's wife were this morning. She a bedfast, but she were raving and raging to know, &c. *W. Scott*

Bed-fellow (bēd'fēl'ō), n. One who lies in the same bed.

Library acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows. *Shak.*

Bed-fere (bēd'fēr), n. [Bed, and O.E. *fere*, A. Sax. *fere*, a companion.] A bed-fellow. *Chapman*.

Bed-frame (bēd'frām), n. The frame of a bed, a bedstead.

Bediamonded (bēd'frām-mōd'ed), a. Orna-mented with diamonds. 'Astarte's bediamonded crescent.' *Pope*

Bedight (bēd'it), v. t. generally or always in pret. & pp. *bedighted* or *bedighted*. [Prefix *be*, and *dight*.] To array, to equip, to dress, to trick out, to invest or cover with. 'His locks with clouds of blood and dust bedight.' *Purifas*. 'A troops of men the most in armor bedight.' *Mur for Mags*. 'Injured and ill bedighted.' *Milton*

His hand and beard with snow were ill bedight. *Spenser*

I am an unknown knight,
Thou madest enemies have me bedight. *Longfellow*

Bedim (bēd'im), v. t. pret. & pp. *bedimmed*; ppr. *bedimming*. [Prefix *be*, and *dim*.] To make dim, to obscure or darken. 'I have bedimmed the south-side sun.' *Shak.*

Bedinner (bēd'in'nēr), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dinner*.] To give dinner to. [Rare.]

Can he do nothing for his name but dinner him, bedinner him for a while? *Carryle*

Bedirt (bēd'ēr't), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dirt*.] To cover with dirt. *See Taylor*.

Bedimial (bēd'ir'miāl), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dime*.] To make dismal.

Bedizen (bēd'iz'n or bēd'iz'n), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dizen*.] To adorn, to deck; especially, to adorn in a tawdry manner or with false taste.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his towers. *See W. Scott*

Bed-kay (bēd'kē), n. An instrument for stitching the parts of a bedstead tightly together.

Bedlam (bēd'lām), n. [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London afterward converted into an hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad house, a place appropriated for lunatics. — 2. A madman, a lunatic, one who lives in Bedlam. 'Let us get the bedlams to lead him.' *Shak.* 3. Any scene of wild uproar and madness.

A general division of persons would make the country a scene of prodigious consequence for one year and of universal distraction the next—a *bedlam* for one short season and a *charnel-house* ever after. *Brougham*

Bedlam (bēd'lām), a. Belonging to a mad-house. fit for a mad-house. 'The bedlam, brainiack duchess.' *Shak.* — *Bedlam beggar*, a name anciently given to a patient of the

hospital of Bedlam who, being partially cured, was allowed to go at large or a-begging.

Bedlamer (bēd'lām-er), n. The name given by seal hunters to the hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*), when a year old, from its frantic cries and actions when it cannot escape its pursuers.

Bedlamite (bēd'lām-it), n. A madman.

Bed-linen (bēd'lin-en), n. Linen for beds, as sheets, pillow-covers.

Bed-maker (bēd'māk-er), n. 1. One who manufactures beds. — 2. One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.

Bed-mate (bēd'māt), n. A bed-fellow. **Bed-moulding** (bēd'mōld-ing), n. In arch. the mouldings of a cornice which are placed below the cornices, consisting of an *ogee* a list, a large *boattail*, and another list under the cornices.

Bedote (bēd'ōt'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *dote*.] To make to dote. 'To bedote this quene was their intent.' *Chaucer*

Bedouin (bēd'ō-in), n. [Fr. *Bedouin*, Ar. *bedawī*, dwellers in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs, who live in tents and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

Bedouin (bēd'ō-in), a. Relating to the Bedouins.

Bed-pan (bēd'pān), n. 1. A pan for warming beds, a warming-pan. — 2. A necessary utensil for a person bedridden.

Bed-phoe, Bed-phere (bēd'fēr), n. Same as *Bed fere* (which see).

Bed-plate, Bed-plate (bēd'plāt, bēd'pāt), n. In mach. the sole plate or foundation-plate of an engine, &c.

Bed-post (bēd'pōst), n. 1. In old bedsteads a post fixed at the side to keep the clothes from falling off. One was placed on each side. — 2. In the turning of a bed-post, with the utmost rapidity, a phrase derived from the common practice of resorting to bed-posts as weapons of attack or defence. *Brewer*

It's do it instantly, on the turning of a bed-post. *Shak.*

2. A post at the corner of a bedstead supporting the canopy.

Bed-presser (bēd'prēs-er), n. A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*

Bedraggle (bēd'rāg'gl), v. t. To bedraggle.

Bedraggle (bēd'rāg'gl), v. t. pret. & pp. *bedraggled*, ppr. *bedraggling*. [Prefix *be*, and *draggle*.] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by dragging along on mud.

Bedral (bēd'rāl), n. A beddle. [Scotch.]

I'll see how better prophetic and speed; I'll half a minister myself, now that I'm bedral in an inhabited parish. *See W. Scott*

Bedral (bēd'rāl), n. A person who is bedrid.

John Knox. [Scotch.]

Bedrunk (bēd'rūnk), p. and a. Thoroughly wetted. *Chaucer*

Bedrench (bēd'rēnch'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *drench*.] To drench, to soak, to saturate with moisture. 'Such crimsons tempt should bedrench the green lap of King Richard's hand.' *Shak.*

Bedrid, Bedridden (bēd'rid, bēd'rid-n), a. [Bed and ride, A. Sax. *beden*, one confined to bed the noun has been transformed into a participial adjective.] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. 'Lies he not bedrid?' *Shak.* 'Old bedridden palsy.' *Pennycuik*.

Bed-right (bēd'rit), n. [Bed and rule or right.] The privilege of the marriage bed. 'No bed-right shall be paid till Hymen's torch be lighted.' *Shak.*

Bed-room (bēd'rōm), n. 1. A room or apartment intended or used for a bed, a lodging room. 2. A room in a bed.

Then by your side no bed-room me damp. *Shak.*

Bedrop (bēd'rōp'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *drop*.] To sprinkle, as with drops, to variegate with spots, to speckle. 'Scales bedropped with gold.' *Pope*

Bed-screw (bēd'skrō), n. A powerful machine for lifting or moving large bodies, a barrel-screw (which see).

Bedstater (bēd'stāt-er), n. A constabulary.

It is not much to be wondered at that we last bedstater for ourselves. *Palmerston Hall*

Bed-site (bēd'sīt), n. A room in a room for a bed.

Bed-sore (bēd'sōr), n. A very troublesome kind of sore liable to appear on patients long confined to bed, and either unable or not allowed to change their position. Bed-sores occur at the parts pressed by the weight

the hives and close up the cells. Called also *Propolis*.

Bee-hawk (bē'hawk), *n.* The honey-bumard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*), so called from preying on hymenopterous insects, such as wasps, etc. Lepidopterous insects of the genus *Beta* are also often called bee-hawks or bee-hawk moths.

Bee-hive (bē'hiv), *n.* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees. See *HIVE*.

Beehive-house (bē'hiv-hous), *n.* The popular name of certain very ancient conical buildings in Ireland, of no great size, formed by long stones, the upper layer always overlapping the one beneath it. No consent is

earliest centuries of our era from L. inf. *bēra*, to drink (*bēra*, *bēra* gradually giving *bier*, *bier*); comp. It. *bera*, *bevere*, drink, from L. *bēra*.] 1 An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness are added, and it is then boiled for some time both to concentrate it and to extract the useful matters from the hops. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats, the time allowed for fermentation depending upon the quality and kind of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England and France, and for the most part those of Germany, become gradually sour by contact of air. This defect does not belong to the beers of Bavaria, which may be preserved at pleasure in half-full casks as well as full ones without deterioration. 2 A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce-sap, meadowsweet, etc.

Beer-chiller (bē'r-chill-er), *n.* A vessel set near or over the fire to take the chill off beer. *Dielman*.

Beer-engine (bē'r-en-jin), *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising

beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar.

Beer-house (bē'r-hous), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

Beeriness (bē'r-ness), *n.* The state of being beery or intoxicated; drunkenness. [Low]

Beer-measure (bē'r-meas-ur), *n.* An old English measure by which ale and beer were sold.

Beer-money (bē'r-mun-ē), *n.* An allowance of 1d. per day granted to the British soldier in 1800 in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits, also, an allowance given to domestic servants in England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

Beer-process (bē'r-prō-ess), *n.* In photog. a collodion process wherein the plate, after having been sensitized and washed in the usual manner, is dipped in or washed over with an infusion of malt or beer: the process has little to recommend it except its simplicity.

Beer-pull (bē'r-pul), *n.* The handle of a beer-pump, and the pump itself.

Beer-pump (bē'r-pump), *n.* A pump for beer, especially for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer-shop.

Beer-shop (bē'r-shop), *n.* A shop where malt liquors are sold, an ale-house.

Beer-stone (bē'r-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous and siliceous freestone dug from quarries at Beer, 10 miles west of Lyme Regis, at the passing of the chalk into the greensand.

Beer-swilling (bē'r-swilling), *n.* Drinking beer in large measure.

In *beer-swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Dear-mas blood. *Thos. Martin*.

Berry (bē'rē), *s.* 1 Pertaining to or resembling beer; stained or soiled with beer. 'The sloppy, berry tables.' *Theatrical*. — 2 Addicted to beer, affected by beer; intoxicated, pertaining to intoxication, mania.

There was a fair proportion of kindness in Ravenna, but it was of a berry and bungling sort. *George Eliot*.

Beertie, Rheertie (bē'r-tē), *n.* (Hind. *būhāt*.) An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir by means of a sheep-skin bucket or bag.

In particular there is a queer creature, like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a 'beertie' or 'rheertie,' whose special calling is to fill the becks in that refreshing apartment of health and luxury attached to every Indian bedroom. *N. Macdonald*.

Also written *Bheertie*.

Beestings (bē'stings), *n. pl.* (A. Sax. *byst* or *bysting*, Sc. *beestmilk*, D. *biezt*, *beestmilk*, G. *buehmilch*.) The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bee-wax (bē'waks), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed. See *WAX*.

Bee-wing (bē'wing), *n.* A gauzy film in port wines, indicative of age, much esteemed by connoisseurs.

Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, oiled at the apparition of a bee-wing! *Thackeray*.

Beet (bēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *bēta*, *bēte*, D. *biet*, G. *bette*, Fr. *bette*—borrowed from L. *beta*.] A plant of the genus *Beta*, nat. order Chenopodiaceae. The common or red beet (*Beta vulgaris*) is a native of the south of Europe, and was introduced into Britain in 1663. There are many varieties in cultivation—some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which is manufactured in France, Germany, &c. on a great scale. Beet has been used, in place of malt, in the manufacture of beer. The white or Sicilian beet is *Beta Cists*.

Beet-fly (bē't-flī), *n.* A two-winged insect (*Aethomyia betae*) infesting crops of mangold-wurzel and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, the larvae afterwards devouring the soft parts. It is less than the house-fly.

Beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *betyl*, *betal*, *bested*, a mallet, from *bētan*, to beat; L. G. *bēst*, *bēst*.] 1 A heavy wooden mallet, used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, &c.

If I do, I'll use with a three-man beetle. *Shak.*

2 A machine for producing figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated or indented rollers.

Beetle (bē'tl), *s.* 1 To use a beetle on, to beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangle. — 2 To produce figures on cloth by passing it through a beetle. See *BETTL*, *n.* 2.

Beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bēta*, from *bētan*, to bite.] Any insect belonging to the order Coleoptera (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent to Scarabæidae, a tribe of this order embracing more than 2000 species, characterized by clavated antennae, beetle longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to the bulk of a man's fist, the largest being the elephant beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The 'black-beetles' of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order Orthoptera.

Beetle (bē'tl), *s.* [From *bēta* in O. E. *biter*, *browed*, also written *bitterbrowed*, *bietel*, *biter* being from A. Sax. *bētan*, to bite, and meaning originally sharp, hence prominent.] To be prominent; to hang or extend out; to overhang, to jut. 'The cliff that beetles o'er his base.' *Shak.*

Beetle-brow (bē'tl-brou), *n.* A prominent brow. 'Shaggy beetle-browed.' *Carlyle*.

Beetle-browed (bē'tl-brou-d), *a.* [See *BETTL*, *s.*] Having prominent brows. 'A beetle-browed sullen face.' *Hensell*.

Beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed), *n.* A beetle-headed or stupid fellow. [Rare.]

Beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed-d), *a.* Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull, stupid. 'Beetle-headed, flap-eared knave.' *Shak.*

Beetle-stick (bē'tl-stok), *n.* The handle of a beetle.

Beetle-stone (bē'tl-stōn), *n.* A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the inclosed coprolite to the body and limb of a beetle.

Beetling (bē'tl-ing), *a.* Being prominent; standing out from the main body; jutting; overhanging.

Each beetling rampart and each tower's summit. *H. and W. Scott*.

Beet-master (bē't-mas-tēr), *n.* [O. E. and Sc. *bēt*, to make better, to supply, and *master*, a want. See *MASTER*.] Lit. something that supplies a want, but often applied to an article made to serve the purpose of, and save a better, a substitute. [Scottish.]

Next the enlarged on the advantage of having old clothes to be what the called *beet-masters* in the new Sir H. Scott.

Beet-radish (bē't-rad-ish), *n.* The name sometimes given to red beet (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See *BETT*.

Beet-rave (bē't-rāv), *n.* (Fr. *bette-rave*, beet-root, from L. *bēta*, beet, and *rava*, a turnip. Same as *Bett-radish*.)

Beet-root (bē't-rot), *n.* The root of the beet plant. The plant itself. See *BETT*.

Beetroot-sugar (bē't-rot-sug-er), *n.* Sugar made from the root of the beet.

Beuve (bēv), *n.* (See *BUFF*.) An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox. [In the singular rare, and a corruption due to the influence of *beuve* the plural of *beef*.] They would hauch down the first *beuve* they met with. *Irving*.

Beehive-houses at Colonsay, Argyll, co. Kerry.

used, and the stones are very much in their natural state. These houses occur single or clustered, the former often beside crutries, and so believed to have been the dwellings of priests, the latter sometimes encircled by a stone wall for defence. Sometimes they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland, and the 'Picts' houses' of the east coast, though differing in being underground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to the period from the seventh to the twelfth century.

Bee-house (bē'hous), *n.* A house or repository for bees, an apiary. *Goldsmit*.

Beuld (bēld), *n.* A place of refuge; shelter; protection. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.] See *BEILD*.

This becom not shall be thy baid. *Faerie*.

Beule (bēl), *n.* [Probably a form of *bēll*, a mallet; comp. D. *bēll*, G. *bēll*, a hatchet.] A kind of pickaxe used by miners for separating the ore from the rocks in which it

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See *BALL*.

Bee-master (bē'mas-tēr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

Bee-molt (bē'mol), *n.* In music, a semitone or half note. *Bacon*.

Bee-moth (bē'moth), *n.* A moth from whose eggs are produced caterpillars which infest bee-hives. It is the *Galleria cernua* (*motillonella*) of naturalists.

Beem (bēm), *pp.* of *bē* (which see).

Beem, *i.* *Beem* (bēm, beem), *pl.* of *prea* ind. of *bē* [Contr. for *bē-em*.] Are. 'Alle our lords, which that ben yalawe.' *Chaucer*. 'Assembled beem a senate grave and stout.' *Fairfax*.

Beem (bēm), *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having sixteen frets. used in India.

Beem, *n. pl.* *Beem*.

They murmured as doth a swarm of *beem*. *Chaucer*.

Bee-orchid (bē'or-ēd), *n.* A British plant, *Ophrys apifera*, an orchid with a bee-like flower. See *OPHRYS*.

Beer (bēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *bera*, *beer*, *beer*, also drink in general. O. Fris. *bier*, *bier*, O. H. G. *bir*, *bier*, *beer*, *bier* (borrowed from the Germanic, also being the Scandinavian word), D. and G. *bier*, *ir* and Gael. *beow* (probably borrowed)—*beer*. Grimm is inclined to regard this word as a moan formed in the

Fits, fir, fē, fū, mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; sōte, not, mōve, thibe, tab, bull;

oil, pound; ū, ū, abone; y, ū, tog.

Beavor, *n.* See **BEAVER**, part of a helmet.
Be-worm (bē-worm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee.
Be-fall (bē-fal'), *v. t.* pret. *be-fell*; pp. *be-fallen*; ppr. *be-falling*. [A. Sax. *be-fellan*—prefix *be*, and *feallan*, to fall.] To happen to; to occur to.

But I beseech your grace that I may know
 The worst that may *be-fall* me. *Shak.*

Be-fall, **Be-fal** (bē-fal'), *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

I have reveal'd this discord which *be-fell*. *Milton.*
 —To *be-fall* of, *t.* to be the fate of; to become of.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
 What hath *be-fall* n of them, and thee, till now. *Shak.*

Be-fana (bē-fā-nā), *n.* [It. from *be-fana*, epiphany.] 1. In Italy, a sort of witch or fairy who is pretended to bring presents to children on the eve of epiphany.—2. A rag-doll exhibited by children or in shops where children's things are sold in Italy on the eve and day of epiphany, and supposed to represent the be-fana.

Be-faria (bē-fā-ri-ā), *n.* A genus of plants, same as *Be-faria*. See **BEJARIA**.

Be-fell (bē-fel'), pret. of *be-fall*.
Be-frold (bē-frol'), *n.* An ancient military tower. Called also *Be-fry* (which see).

Be-fle, *v. t.* Same as *Be-fyle*.

Be-ft (bē-ft'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *be-ftitted*; ppr. *be-ftitting*. [Prefix *be*, and *ft*.] 1. To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

That name best *be-ft* thee. *Milton.*

2. To fit; to furnish with something fit. [Rare.]

(He) had seriously *be-ft* him with just such a bridle and such a saddle. *Sterne.*

Be-fting (bē-ft-ing), *p.* and *a.* Sulting; becoming. —*Robt.* *be-fting* his degree. *Drayton.* —*STN.* Fit, becoming, suitable, meet, proper, decent, appropriate.

Be-fatter (bē-fat-ter), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *fatter*.] To flatter; to cajole.

Be-flower (bē-flou-er), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *flower*.] To besprinkle or scatter over with eruptions or pustules. *Hobbes.*

Be-fum (bē-fum'), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *be-fum*—prefix *be*, and *fum*; or prefix *be*, and *fum* as in *fumery*, or local *fum*, a scoff.] To befool by cajoling language; to flatter. [Scott.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Be-foam (bē-fōm'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *foam*.] To cover with foam. *Dryden.*

Be-fog (bē-fog'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *be-fogged*; ppr. *be-fogging*. [Prefix *be*, and *fog*.] To involve in fog; hence, *fig.* to confuse.

Be-fool (bē-fōl'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *fool*.] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error.

The story of Ursula was contrived to *be-fool* credulous men. *Fuller.*

Before (bē-fōr'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *before*, *be-foran*—prefix *be*, and *foran*, *fora*.] 1. In front of; at the fore part of; preceding in space; as, *before* the house; *before* the fire. 'Who shall go *before* them?' *Milton.*—2. In presence of; in sight of.

Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people of the land. *Gen. xxiii. 12.*

3. Under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of.

The cause of both parties shall come *before* the judges. *Ex. xiii. 9.*

4. Preceding in time; as, I will return *before* six o'clock. [Like *after*, this word often precedes a clause, as a governing preposition, and thus has the function of a conjunction.]

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. *Ps. cxix. 67.*

Before this treatise can become of use two points are necessary. *Swift.*

Formerly the clause thus governed by *before* was often introduced by the conjunction *that*.

Jesus answered and said unto him, *Before* that Philip called thee, . . . I saw thee. *Jn. i. 48.*

5. In preference to; prior to; having precedence of in rank, dignity, or the like.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me: for he was *before* me. *Jn. i. 15.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Jer. Taylor.*

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession. *Johnson.*

—*Before* the mast, in or into the condition of a common sailor; as, to be or to go *before* the mast; the portion of a ship behind the main-mast being reserved for the officers, and never trodden by the common sailors except on duty.—*Before* the wind, (*a*) (naut.) in the direction of the wind by its impulse.

(b) *Fig. and colloq.* in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.

Before (bē-fōr'), *adv.* 1. Further onward in place; in front; in the fore part.

Reaching forth unto those things which are *before*. *Phil. iii. 13.*

The battle was *before* and behind. *a Chr. xii. 14.*

2. In time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

You tell me what I knew *before*. *Dryden.*

[This word is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, such as *before-cited*, *before-going*, *before-mentioned*.]

Before-hand (bē-fōr-hand'), *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over.

'Rich and much *before-hand*.' *Bacon.* See **FOREHAND**.

Before-hand (bē-fōr-hand'), *adv.* 1. In anticipation; in advance: (*a*) followed by *with*, and forming or completing the predicate of a sentence.

Agricola . . . resolves to be *before-hand* with the danger. *Milton.*

The last-cited author has been *before-hand* with me. *Addison.*

(b) Not followed by *with*.

So that they . . . may be taught *before-hand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

2. *t.* Before there is time for anything to be done; before anything is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *before-hand* to return upon him again. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Before-n, **Before-ne**, *adv. or prep.* *Before*. *Chaucer.*

Before-time (bē-fōr-tim'), *adv.* Formerly; of old time. [Obsolete.]

Before-time in Israel, when a man went to inquire of God, thus he spake. *1 Sam. ix. 9.*

Be-fortune (bē-fōr-tūn'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *fortune*.] To happen; to betide. 'I wish all good *be-fortunes* you.' *Shak.*

Be-foul (bē-foul'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *foul*. Comp. *be-fyle*.] To make foul; to soil.

Be-freckle (bē-frek-'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *freckle*.] To freckle; to spot; to colour with various spots; to variegate. 'Her star-be-freckled face.' *Dryden.*

Be-friend (bē-frend'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *friend*.] To act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit; to assist; as, fortune *be-friended* me.

That you were once unkind, *be-friends* me now. *Shak.*

Be-friendment (bē-frend-ment'), *n.* Act of befriending. *Foster.* [Rare.]

Be-fringe (bē-frin'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *fringe*.] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

Let my dirty leaves *be-fringe* the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

Be-fur (bē-fēr'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *be-furred*; ppr. *be-furring*. [Prefix *be*, and *fur*.] To cover or supply with fur.

Be-fyle, **Be-fle** (bē-fyl'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *be-fylan*—*be*, and *fylan*, to make filthy, from *fil*, foul.] To make filthy; to befoul; to soil. [Scott.]

Beg, **Bay** (beg, bā), *n.* [Turk. *begh*, pron. bā.] In Turkey, a governor; more particularly, the lord of a sanjak or banner. The title, however, is used with no great regard to accuracy, and is frequently given to superior officers and persons of rank. In Tunis the beg or bey is the prince or king.

Beg (beg), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *begged*; ppr. *begging*. [Perhaps from the noun *beggar* (which see).] More probably, however, a shortened form of an old *bedegian*, *bedecian*, to beg (the latter found in King Alfred's translation of Pope Gregory's *Pastoral Care*), from root *bid* in A. Sax. *bidan*, to beg, to ask; comp. Goth. *bidagan*, a beggar, from same root. 1. To ask or supplicate in charity. 'Nor his seed *begging* bread.' *Ps. xxxvii. 26.*—2. To ask for earnestly.

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus. *Mat. xxvii. 58.*

3. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility; as, I *begged* him to use his influence in favour of my friend.—4. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions for the proof of this. *T. Burnet.*

[The phrase *I beg* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication; as, *I beg* to inquire, *I beg* to state. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to*.]—To *beg* a person for a fool, *t.* to be appointed his guardian.

In the old common law was a writ . . . under which if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profit of his lands . . . might be granted by the king to any subject. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said to be *begged* for a fool. *Nares.*

—*Ask*, *Demand*, *Claim*, *Require*, *Beg*, *Beseech*. See under **ASK**.—*STN.* To entreat, solicit, implore, supplicate, beseech, petition, crave, request, ask.

Beg (beg), *v. t.* To ask alms or charity; to practise begging; to live by asking alms.

And thus gate I *begged*.

Without bagge other botel

But my wombe one. *Piers Plowman.*

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke xvi. 3.*

Bega, **Bigga** (bē-ga, big-ga), *n.* [Hind. *bighā*.] A Bengal land-measure, about one-third of an English acre.

Begad (bē-gad'), *interj.* [A corruption of *by God*.] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement.

Begad, madam, . . . 'tis the very same I met. *Fielding.*

Begall (bē-gal'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *gall*.] To gall; to fret; to chafe; to rub sore. *By. Hall.*

Began (bē-gan'), pret. of *begin*.

Begawd (bē-gad'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *gawd*.] To bedeck with gaudy things. *North.*

Begem (bē-jem'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *begemmed*; ppr. *begemming*. [Prefix *be*, and *gem*.] To adorn with gems, or as with gems.

The lawn *begemmed* with dew-drops. *Scott.*

Begot (bē-got'), *v. t.* pret. *begot*, *begat*; pp. *begot*, *begotten*; ppr. *begetting*. [A. Sax. *begitan*, *begitan*—prefix *be*, and *gitan*, to get.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to *begot* a son. 'Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *begot*.' *Milton.*

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begots* vice. 'Love is *begot* by fancy.' *Granville.*

Beggetter (bē-get-ter), *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

Beggable (bē-ga-bil'), *a.* Capable of being begged. 'Things disposed of or not *beggable*.' *Bulwer.*

Beggar (beg-gēr), *n.* [Etymology doubtful. The old derivation was from *bag*, in which case a beggar meant originally one who carried a bag or wallet. *Bagger* would be converted into *waggar* by a slight change of vowel sounds, but the spelling *bagger* does not seem to occur anywhere. The bag was certainly in former times regarded as the distinguishing badge of the beggar. 'It must be borne in mind that the bag was a universal characteristic of the beggar at a time when all his alms were given in kind, and a beggar is hardly ever introduced in our older writers without mention being made of his bag.' *Wedgwood.* See the quotation below, and one under **BEG**, *v. t.* Probably the name is from the verb, a recently proposed etymology of which is given above.] 1. One that lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg for charity.

Biddes and *beggers*

Fast about yede,

With hire belien and here *beggers*

Of brede full yccrammed. *Piers Plowman.*

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner: in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?

A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. 'These shameful *beggers* of principles.' *Tillotson.*—To go or go home by *beggar's* bush, to go to ruin. *Brewer.*

Beggar (beg-gēr), *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; *fig.* to exhaust the resources of; to exhaust. 'It *beggared* all description.' *Shak.* With *of*. 'Beggared of blood.' *Shak.*

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,

And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shak.*

Beggarliness (beg-gēr-li-ness), *n.* The state of being beggary; meanness; extreme poverty.

Beggarly (beg-gēr-ly), *a.* In the condition of or becoming a beggar; extremely indigent; poor; mean; contemptible: used of persons and things. 'A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.' *Shak.*

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beggarly (beg-gēr-ly), *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

It is his delight to dwell *beggarly*. *Hooker.*

Beggar-my-neighbour (beg-gēr-mī-nā-ber'), *n.* A child's game at cards. In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upwards, and lay down one alternately

have or hold.] 1.† To restrain; to govern; to subdue.

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent.

Shak. Tim. of Ath. iii. 5. 22.

[Perhaps a solitary example. The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]—2. With the reflexive pronoun, to conduct one's self; to demean one's self. 'Those that *behaved themselves* manfully.' 2 Maccab. ii. 21.

We *behaved* not ourselves deservingly among you.

2 Thea. iii. 7.

3.† To employ or occupy.

Where ease abounds y'ts cath to doe amiss: But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd *Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Spenser.*

—To be *behaved*, to conduct or behave one's self; to be of a certain behaviour, generally in the compound adjectives *ill-behaved* and *well-behaved*.

Gather by him, as he is *behaved*, If't be the affliction of his love, or no, That thus he suffers for. *Shak.*

Behave (bê-hâv'), v.t. To act; to conduct one's self: generally used with regard to manners or to conduct in any particular business, and in a good or bad sense; as, he *behaves* well or ill: sometimes applied to inanimate objects; as, the ship *behaved* well in the gale.

Behaviour (bê-hâv'yér), n. [From *behave*, with a rather peculiar termination.] 1. Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; mode of acting; manners; deportment: sometimes equivalent to good breeding or proper deportment. 'A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*.' *Steele.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Watson.*

2. The manner in which anything acts, especially under extraordinary conditions or in critical circumstances, as a ship in a storm.

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric currents. *H. Spencer.*

3.† The act of representing another person; the manner in which one personates the character of another; representative character. [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting himself.]

King John. Now, say, Chatillon, what would France with us?

Chas. Thos. after greeting, speaks the king of France, in my *behaviour*, to the majesty, The borrow'd majesty of England here. *Shak.*

—*Behaviour* as *heir*, or *gestio pro herede*, in *Scots law*, a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations. — *During good behaviour*, as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties; as, an office held *during good behaviour*. — *On one's good behaviour*, behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. [Colloq.] — *Upon one's behaviour*, in a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superior power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Behave (bê-hâv'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *head*.] To cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of, with a cutting instrument.

Russell and Sidney were *beheaded* in defiance of law and justice. *Macaulay.*

Beheld (bê-hêld'), pret. & pp. of *behold*.

Behemoth (bê-hê-moth), n. [Heb. *b'hemoth*, plural of excellence of *behemah*, a beast—hence, signifying a beast of the larger kind.] An animal described in Job xl. 15–24. Authorities are divided in opinion as to the animal intended, some supposing it to be an ox, others an elephant, hippopotamus, crocodile, mastodon, &c., while many regard it simply as a type or representation of the largest land animals generally.

Behold in platted mail

Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

Behen, **Ben** (bê-hen, ben), n. [Per. and Ar. *behen*, the name of a flower.] A plant, the bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*). The white *behen* of the shops is the root of *Serratula beken*, a native of the Levant; red *behen* is the root of *Stictis Limonium* or sea-lavender. Called also *Beken*.

Behest (bê-hêst'), n. [Prefix *be*, and *hest*, A. Sax. *behest*, a promise, *hest*, a command; comp. G. *geheiss*, command, from *heissen*,

to call, tell, or command.] 1. Command; precept; mandate. 'Opposition to you and your *behests*.' *Shak.* [Poetical.]

He did not pause to parley or protest.

But hastened to obey his lord's *behest*. *Longfellow.*

2.† A vow; a promise. *Chaucer; Gower; Holland.*

Behest (bê-hêst'), v.t. To promise.

Behete, † v.t. [A. Sax. *behatan*. See **BEHIGHT**.] As a present or infinitive this is the proper form.] To promise. *Chaucer.*

Behewa, † pp. Coloured. *Chaucer.*

Behight, † **Behitet** (bê-hîf'), v.t. pret. *behot*; pp. *behight*; ppr. *behighting*. [O. E. *behete*, A. Sax. *behatan*, to promise—prefix *be*, and *hatan*, to call, to command. In form this word is properly a preterite. See **HIGHT**. 'So little was this form understood in the sixteenth century that we actually find *behighteth*—promise, used by Backville as if from a present *behight*.' *Dr. R. Morris.*]

1. To call; to name.

That Geantessie Arganté is *behight*. *Spenser.*

2. To address. 'Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.' *Spenser*.—3. To pronounce; to declare to be.

Why of late

Didst thou *behight* me born of English blood? *Spenser.*

4. To mean; to intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart *behitheth*. *Mir. for Mag.*

5. To promise.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerva. *Surrey.*

6. To commit; to intrust. 'The keys are to thy hand *behight*.' *Spenser*.—7. To adjudge.

There it was judged by those worthy wights, That Satyrane the first day best had done; The second was to Triamond *behight*. *Spenser.*

8. To ordain; to command. 'It fortunéd as heaven had *behight*.' *Spenser.*

Behight (bê-hîf'), v.t. [See previous art.] To address one's self.

(He) lowly to her lowing thus *behight* *Spenser*

Behight (bê-hîf'), n. Vow; pledge. *Surrey.*

Behind (bê-hînd'), prep. [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind—prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind. See **HIND**.] 1. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side of; at the back of; towards the back or back part of; opposed to *before*. 'A tall Brabantier behind whom I stood.' *Bp. Hall.*

The lion walked along

Behind some hedge. *Shak.*

2. Remaining after the departure of, whether this be by removing to a distance or by death. What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

3. In a position below or inferior to; as, one student is *behind* another in mathematics.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. *2 Cor. xi. 5.*

—*Behind the back*, *behind one's back*. See under **BACK**.

Behind (bê-hînd'), adv. 1. At the back of another; in the rear: opposed to *before*.

For even the king has walked *behind*

When she has gone before. *Goldsmith.*

2. Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; remaining; awaiting; future.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. *Col. i. 24.*

3. Towards the back part; backward; as, to look *behind*.—4. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. *Phil. iii. 13.*

5. Remaining after one's departure; as, he departed and left us *behind*.

Thou shalt live in this fair world *behind*. *Shak.*

Behindhand (bê-hînd'hând'), adv. or a. 1. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income; in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrears; as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances; you are *behindhand* with your payments.—2. In a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with some other person or thing; as, *behindhand* in studies or work.

In this (dress) also the country are very much *behindhand*. *Addison.*

3. Too late.

Government expeditions are generally *behindhand*. *Cornhill Mag.*

[Rarely used before a noun. Shakspere's '*behindhand* slackness' is a poetical and exceptional use.]

Behold (bê-hôld'), v.t. pret. & pp. *beheld*; ppr. *beholding*. [A. Sax. *behealdan*, to behold, to hold in sight, to possess, to guard—prefix *be*, and *healdan*, to hold. As to the peculiar meaning of the pp. *beholden*, bound, obliged, comp. D. *gehouden*, held bound, as also E. *bound*, obliged, and the phrase to *hold* one to his promise.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention; to observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived.

Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. *John i. 29.*

Behold (bê-hôld'), v.i. 1. To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to view; to see: in a physical sense.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain. *Rev. v. 6.*

2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind: in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention or expressive of wonder, admiration, and the like.

Friethce, see there! *behold*, look, lo! *Shak.*

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. *Rev. iii. 20.*

Beholden (bê-hôld'n'), p. and a. [The participle of *behold*. See **BEHOLD**, v.t.] Obligated; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

Beholdenness (bê-hôld'n-ness), n. The state of being beholden; indebtedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Beholder (bê-hôld'ér), n. One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

Was this the face

That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shak.*

Beholding (bê-hôld'ing), a. [Corrupt form of *beholden*.] Under obligation; obliged.

The stage is more *beholding* to love than the life of man. *Bacon.*

So much hath Oxford been *beholding* to her nephews, or sister's children. *Fuller.*

Beholding (bê-hôld'ing), n. 1. Act of seeing.

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your *beholding*. *Shak.*

2.† Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this testimony. *Rich. Carw.*

Beholdingness (bê-hôld'ing-ness), n. [Corrupt form for *beholdenness*.] The state of being beholden or obliged.

Their presence still

Upbraids our fortunes with *beholdingness*. *Marston.*

Behoney (bê-hun'î), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *honey*.] To sweeten with honey; to cover or smear with honey. *Sherrwood.*

Behoof (bê-hôf'), n. [A. Sax. *behôf*, O. Fris. *bihoof*, L. G. *behoaf*, D. *behoef*, G. *behuf*, *behoof*; Dan. *behov*, need, necessity. Perhaps connected with *have*, or with *heave*, the *be* being certainly the prefix; comp. Icel. *hafa*, *hafa*, to hit, to aim at, also to *behave*, to be meek. See **BEHOVE**.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit.

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof*.

Milton.

[This word is probably never used as a nominative, being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *in*, *on*, *for*, or *to*, and accompanied with possessive pronouns or names of persons in the possessive. *Behalf* is used similarly.]

Behoovable (bê-hôv'a-bl), a. Same as *Behovable*.

Behoove. See **BEHOVE**.

Behoove (bê-hôv'), n. Advantage; behoof.

It shall not be to his *behoove*. *Gower.*

Behooveful, † **Behooveful** (bê-hôv'fûl), a. Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

Madam, we have culled such necessities

As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly. *Clarendon.*

Behoovefully, † (bê-hôv'fûl-î), adv. Usefully; profitably.

Behorn (bê-hôrn'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *horn*.] To put horns on; to cuckold.

Marcus Aurelius did faire Faustine wed, And she with whoring did *behorn* his head. *John Taylor.*

Behot (bê-hot'), pret. of *beight* or rather *behele*.

Behovable, **Behoveable** (bê-hôv'a-bl), a. Profitable; needful. 'All spiritual graces *behaveable* for our soul.' Homily ii. [Rare.]

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Behove, Behove: (bē-hōv'), v. t. *pret. & pp. behoven, behoven; ger. behoving, behoving.* [A. Sax. *behōvan*, to be fit, to need, to be necessary. D. *behooven*, Dan. *behove*, G. *behoefen*, from corresponding nouns. See *BEHOOD*.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience, to be necessary for, to become: now used only in the third person singular with it as a nominative.

Thou art behoven Christ to suffer. *Luke xiv. 27.*

2. To relate to the advantage of; to concern the well being of: used with a regular nominative.

If you know ought which does behove my knowledge thereof to be informed, I beseech you to let me know. *Shak.*

Behove! **Behove!** (bē-hōv'), v. t. To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

Sometimes behove it to be commended. *Chaucer.*

Behoveful! See *BEHOOFERFUL*.

Behowl (bē-hōw'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *howl*.] To howl at. 'The wolf behowls the moon.' *Shak.*

Behung (bē-hung'), n. or a. Draped; ornamented with something hanging; as, a horse behung with trappings.

Behold (bē-hōld'), n. [A. *beid*, of *beid* - a plant used in Africa as a remedy for fever and the bite of serpents. It is supposed to be the *Acacia senegal*. The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as *linseed*.] **Behold, hold** (bēld), n. [O. E. *beald*, protection, allied to *beald*.] Old English and Scotch. 1. Shelter, refuge; protection. 'The random beid of eld or stane.' *Burns*. 2. Place of shelter. 3. Support, stay; means of subsistence.

For laid thus gentle were other beid. *Shak.* *But set the burden upon the beid.* *Shak.*

Behold (bēld), v. t. To protect; to shelter. [Scotch.]

Scare not the bush that beideth you. *Shak.*

Behold (bēld'), n. Sheltered from the blast; hence, affording shelter. [Scotch.]

His brow being under beid, he a' day, and what a night, in the cave in the durn he. *Shak.*

Beid (bēid), n. [Teut. *beiden*, hospitable, bring to prosper.] [Scotch.] 1. Wealthy; well to do, as, a beid farmer, a beid body. 2. Well-provided, comfortable, easy.

This is a gay beid place, and it's a comfort to see the corner in it in a bad day. *Shak.*

Being (bē'ing), n. 1. Existence, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in the mind.

In Him we live and move and have our being. *Acts xviii. 2.*

Consider everything as not yet in being; then consider if it most needs have been at all. *Bentley*.

We conclude, therefore, that being, intelligent, conscious being, is implied and postulated in thinking. *J. D. Millar.*

2. Lifeline; mortal existence.

Went follower of his fortunes in his being. *Shak.*

3. That which has life, a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life, a creature, as, a human being; a spiritual being.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any being besides the Supreme, because no other being can make a right judgment of us. *Addison.*

4. A non-living entity; a thing.

What a sweet being is on honest mind! *Shak.*

Being (bē'ing), a quasi adv. or conj. It being so, since, inasmuch as.

Declined his means, you have increased his malice. *Shak.*

Being-place (bē'ing-plā), n. A place to exist in, a state of existence.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things are now contain'd, stand my being-place. *Shak.*

Beism (bē'ism), n. A place to exist in, a state of existence.

Beism, a good galleon.

Beism (bē'ism), n. A place to exist in, a state of existence.

Beism (bē'ism), n. A place to exist in, a state of existence.

Bejaria (bē-jā'ri-a), n. [From *M. Bejar*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of South American alpine plants, nat. order Ericaceae. They are small, generally glutinous shrubs, and from their beauty many of them have been introduced into our gardens. Called also *Bejaria*.

Bejaundice (bē-jā'ndis), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *jaundice*.] To infect with the jaundice.

Bejewel (bē-jē'wēl), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *jewel*.] To provide or adorn with jewels.

Her agitated hands lay spreading in her amber robe lap. *Thackeray.*

Bejumble (bē-jū'mbl), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *jumble*.] To throw into confusion; to jumble.

Behak (bēhak), n. [Heb.] A half-shakel.

Beham (bēham), n. Same as *Beham*.

Behike (bē'ike), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *hike*.] To kiss or salute.

She's sick of the young shepherd that beiketh her. *Shak.*

Behave (bē-nā'v), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To call have. 'The lawyer behaves the divine.' *Guy.*

Behnight (bē-nit'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *night*.] 1. To make a knight of. 'The last behnighted booby.' *T. Hook.* 2. To address by the title of 'sir' or 'knight.'

Behnit (bē-nit'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *nit*.] To knit, to girdle or encircle. 'Her filthy arms behnit with snakes about.' *Golding.*

Behnow (bē-nō'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *know*.] To make known, to acknowledge, to own.

For I dare not behnow mine own name. *Chaucer.*

Behnour (bē-nō'r), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *nour*.] To nourish, to feed, to sustain, to work. 1. To work hard upon, to ply diligently.

If the earth is behnoured with culture, it yieldeth corn. *Barrow.*

2. To beat soundly; to thump.

Alex behnoured them a hammer on. *Dryden.*

Beh-accouly! (bē-ak-kōl'), n. [Fr. *bel*, beautiful, and *accouly*, reception.] Kind salutation and reception.

Behave (bē-lā'v), v. t. *pret. & pp. behaved; ppr. behaving.* [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] 1. To listen, as with a lace or cord. 2. To adorn with lace.

When thou art thy bravest And must behave terriblest dost stand. *Shak.*

3. To beat; to whip. *Wright.*—4. Same as *Behave*.

Behadle (bē-lā'dl), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *ladle*.] To pour out with a ladle; to ladle out. 'The hottest masters of the roast behadling the dripping.' *Thackeray.*

Behady (bē-lā'dl), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *ladle*.] To address by the phrase 'my lady' in speaking to.

Behamours (bē-hā-mō'r), n. [Fr. *bel*, and *amour*.] 1. A gallant, a comort.

How brave she decks her bounteous hairs, Thro' to shew her sumptuous behamours. *Shak.*

2. An old name for a flower now unknown. 'Her snowy brows like budded behamours.' *Shak.*

Behamy (bē-lā'm), n. [Fr. *bel*, and *ami*.] A good friend, an intimate. 'His dearest behamy.' *Shak.*

Behate (bē-lā't), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *late*.] To retard, to make too late, to belight generally used only in *pp. belated*, with the meaning of having lingered or remained till late, being out late, hence, overtaken by darkness, belighted.

The more is young, youth he, A little time to old remembrance given. *Shak.*

Behatedness (bē-lā'ted-ness), n. The state of being belated, the state of being too late; alowness, backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes conscious of myself and do take notice of a certain belatedness in me I am the bolder to send you some of my night ward thoughts. *Shak.*

Behand (bē-lā'nd), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *hand*.] To hand, to praise highly. *Shak.*

Behave (bē-lā'v), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To wash.

Behavivert (bē-lā'viv), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *live*.] To give a law to.

The Holy One of Israel hath behavivert his own people with this very allowance. *Addison.*

Belay (bē-lā'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *lay*.] 1. To lie in wait for in order to attack; hence, to block up or obstruct.

The speedy harm all passages belay. *Dryden.*

2. To besiege; to invest, to surround. 'So when Arabian thieves belayed us round.' *Spenser.*—3. To overlay, to adorn.

All in a woodland a jacker he was clad Of Lincoln green, belayed with silver lace. *Spenser.*

4. *Naut.* to fasten, or make fast, by winding round a cleat, kevil or belaying-pin chiefly applied to the running rigging.

Belaying-pin (bē-lā'ing pin), n. *Naut.* A wooden or iron pin fixed in different parts of a vessel for belaying running ropes to.

Belch (bēlch), v. t. [O. E. *belchen*, *belche* (also O. E. and Sc. to belch, belch). A Sax. *belchen*, to belch.] 1. To throw or eject from the stomach with violence. 'Belching raw goblets from his maw.' *Addison.*—2. To eject violently from a deep hollow place, to cast.

The gates, that now stood open wide, belching outrageous flames. *Addison.*

Belch (bēlch), v. t. 1. To eject wind from the stomach.

All rattles breed wind, and provoke a man that smelt them to belch. *Holmes.*

2. To issue out, as with eruption. 'Belching flames.' *Dryden.*

Belch (bēlch), n. 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach or from a hollow place; eruption.—2. A cant name for malt liquor, from its causing belching.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people, porters would no longer be drunk with belch. *Shak.*

Belcher (bēlch'ér), n. A neckerchief with darkish blue ground, large white spots, with a dark blue spot in the centre of each, named after a pugilist of this name. [Slang.]

Beldam, Beldame (bēldam, bēldām), n. [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady. It was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females, but afterwards came to be a term of opprobrium.] 1. Fair dame or lady. *Spenser.*—2. Grandmother corresponding to *believe*, grandfather. 'To show the beldams daughters of her daughter.' *Shak.*—3. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman, a hag.

Around the beldam all erect they hang. *Addison.*

Belaguer (bē-lā'g'er), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *laguer*.] G. *belagern*—be, by, near, and *lagern*, to encamp, D. *belagern*, to besiege, to invest.] To besiege, to surround with an army so as to preclude escape, to blockade.

The Trojan camp, then belaguered by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*—Syll. To block up, besiege, environ, invest, blockade, encompass.

Belaguerer (bē-lā'g'er-ér), n. One who besieges.

Belave (bē-lā'v), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *leave*.] To leave. 'There was nothing belaf.' *Gower.*

Belation moulding (bē-lā'k'shon mōld'ing), n. Same as *Belation moulding* (which see).

Belature (bē-lā'tūr), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *lature*.] To vex with lectures; to lecture.

Belce (bē-lē'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *lece*.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavourable to the wind.

I must be belied and calmed by debire and credence. *Shak.*

Belemnite (bē-lēm-nit), n. [Gr. *belemnōn*, a dart or arrow, from *beles*, a dart, from the root of *beles* to throw.] 1. A straight, solid, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of a molluscan animal of the extinct family Belemnitidae, common in the chalk and Jurassic limestone. Belemnites are popularly known as arrow-heads or finger-stones, from their shape, also as thunder-bolts and thunder-stones, from a belief as to their origin. For details of structure see *BELEMNITIDAE*.—2. The animal to which such a bone belonged.

Belemnitella (bē-lēm-nit'el-lā), n. A genus of the family Belemnitidae, characterized by having a straight suture at the upper end of the guard, on the ventral side of the alveolus. The species are all cretaceous.

Belemnites (bē-lēm-nit'ez), n. [See *BELEMNITIDAE*.] One of the typical genera of cephalopodous molluscs of the family Belemnitidae.

Bellins (bē-līm'), v.t. (Prefix *bē*, and *lime*.) To beam with lime. *Sp. Hall.*

Bellittle (bē-lit'), v.t. (Prefix *bē*, and *little*.) To make smaller; to lower in character. 'The squire was wont to bellittle (other people).' *Cornhill Mag.*

Bellive (bē-liv'), adv. Same as *Belyve* (which see).

Bell (bēl), v.t. To vomit, to belch. *Marston.*

Bell (bēl), n. [A. Sax. *bellas*, *belle*, I. G. *belle*, D. *bel*, a bell; allied to A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow, E. to *bell*, as a deer, G. *bellen*, to bark, also perhaps to E. *bawl*.] 1. A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped, having a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at the mouth, the expanded and thickest portion being called the sound-bow, an ear or cannon by which it is suspended, and a tongue or clapper on the inside, or it may be struck by a detached clapper. It is made of a composition of metals, called bell-metal (which see). The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, cast in 1053, computed to weigh 193 tons, the largest in England is 'Big Ben' of Westminster, weighing 15 tons 8½ cwt. See *CHIME*. 2. Anything in form of a bell. Specifically, (a) a bell-shaped corolla of a flower

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip bell I lie. *Shak.*

—In the bell, in flower [Scotch] (b) In arch. the body of a Corinthian or composite capital, round which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Called also *Drum*. (c) The mouth of a funnel or of a trumpet or other wind instrument. 3. pl. A set of hollow metallic rattles attached to a toy for keeping an infant amused. 4. pl. *Naut.* the phrase employed on shipboard, as 'o'clock' is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by bells, which are struck every time the half-hour and glass runs down. The day is divided into five full watches of four hours each, and two dog or half watches of two hours each. A full watch thus consists of eight bells, and the progress of each watch is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. —To bear the bell, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar. —To bear away (or gain, &c.) the bell, to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

Here lie the man whose horse did gain
The bell in race at Salisbury plain. *Camden.*

—To curse by bell, book, and candle, a solemn mode of excommunication used in the Roman Catholic Church, in which the clergyman pronounces the formula of excommunication, the bell is tolled as for the dead, the book from which the formula was read is closed, and a lighted candle is cast upon the ground, the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful. To give one the bells and let one fly, a phrase sometimes used with the same sense as not to throw good money after bad. It is derived from hawking. 'When a hawk was worthless the bells were taken off, and the bird was suffered to escape.' *Brewer*. —To lose the bell, to be worsted in contest. 'In single fight he lost the bell.' *Fairfax*. —Passing bell, a bell which used to be rung when a person was on the point of death, in order, it is said, to scare away evil spirits which might be hovering around to pounce on the soul as it escaped from the body, or more probably in order that all within the sound of the bell might pray for the dying person. —To ring the bells backwards, to ring a muffled peal. *Brewer*. —To ring the hallooed bell, to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, which was formerly done in the belief that to do so would disperse storms, drive away a pestilence or devils, and even extinguish fire. —To shake the bells, to move, give notice, or alarm, in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells. *Shak.*

Bell (bēl), s.d. To flower; to blossom especially used of plants the flower of which is more or less bell-shaped. 'Hops in the beginning of August bell.' *Martimer*

Bell (bēl), v.t. 1 To put a bell on. —To bell the cat, to grapple or cope with an adversary of a greatly superior power a phrase derived from a well-known fable, according

to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach, but when the operation fell to be executed none was found daring enough to fasten the bell. —2 To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell. 'Devices for bellowing out dresses.' *Mrs. Riddell*.

Bell (bēl), v.i. [A. Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *beija*, to bellow. See *BELL*, n., *BELLOW*.] To roar; to bellow, specifically, to bellow like a deer in rutting-time. 'As loud as bellish wind in hell.' *Chaucer*

The wild bull bellis from ferny brake. *Sir W. Scott.*
The bellings of scattered deer, as they go bounding and mincing daintily across the openings here and there—the old ones hoarse and deep, the young shrill and plaintive. *Hawitt.*

Bellacuity (bē-las'-tē), n. [L. *bellum*, war.] Tendency to war; warlike. [Rare.]

Belladonna (bē-lā-dōn'-nā), n. [It. beautiful lady.] A plant, *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, nat. order Solanaceae. It is found in Europe, and is native in Britain. All parts of the plant are poisonous; the incautious eating of the berries has often produced death. Its leaves are used medicinally. The impregnated juice is commonly known by the name of extract of belladonna. It is narcotic and poisonous, and has the property of causing the pupil of the eye to dilate. The fruit of the plant is a dark brownish-black shining berry — *Belladonna Lily*, a species of *Amaryllis* (*A. Belladonna*), so called on account of its beauty and delicate blushing flowers.

Belladonna Lily (Amaryllis Belladonna)

Bell-animalcule (bē-lān-i-mā'kūl), n. One of the popular names of the species of the genus *Vorticella* (which see).

Bellatrix (bē-lī-trī-kā), n. [L., from *bellum*, war.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion, so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

Bell-bird (bēl'-bērd), n. 1. The *Arrepana alba*, a South American passerine bird, so named from its sonorous bell-like notes. See *ARAPUNGA*. —2. The *Myzanthra melanophrys* of Australia, a bird of the family Alcedinidae, whose notes also resemble the sound of a bell.

Bell-buoy (bēl'-boi), n. A large kind of can-buoy on which is placed a structure of wicker-work, containing a bell with several tongues, which sound by the heaving of the sea.

Bell-cote (bēl'-kōt), n. A small open turret for a single bell. *F. G. Lea*

Bell-crank (bēl'-krāng), n. In mach. a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity, ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from its being the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the bell-wires of house bells. *r* is the fixed centre of motion about which the arms oscillate.

Belle (bēl), n. [Fr. from L. *bellus*, It. *bello*, handsome, fine.] A young lady, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
Where none are aware, 'tis vain to be a belle. *Lord Lyttelton.*

Bella, a [Fr.] Fair. *Chaucer*

Belled (bēl'), a. Hung with bells. In her an epithet in blazoning for a hawk, to whose feet bells are affixed. 'A hawk rising, jessed and belled.' *Todd*.

Bellaris (bē-lēr'-ik), n. The natrixgent

(fruit of *Terminalia Bellieria*, one of the fruits imported from India under the name of myrobalsam for the use of calico-printers. **Bellarophon** (bē-lēr'-ō-fon), n. [Name of a hero of Greek mythology.] A large genus of fossil nautiloid shells, allied to the *Heteropoda*, consisting of only one chamber, like the living *Argonauta* and *Carinaria*. They occur in the Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous strata.

Belles-lettres (bēl'-lēt'-tr), n. pl. [Fr. See *BELLE* and *LETTER*.] Polite or elegant literature; a word of somewhat vague significance. Rhetoric, poetry, history, philology, criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in these departments are written, are generally understood to come under the head of *belles-lettres*.

Bell-flower (bēl'-flō-er), n. A common name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell.

Bell-founder (bēl'-found-er), n. A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

Bell-foundry, **Bell-foundry** (bēl'-found-ē-ri, bēl'-found-ri), n. A place where bells are founded or cast.

Bell-gable (bēl'-gā-bl), n. A term applied to

Bell-gable, Little Casterton, Rutlandshire.

the gable of a religious edifice having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of one or more bells. Such turrets are of frequent occurrence in the early English style.

Bell-glass (bēl'-glās), n. In hort. a covering for plants shaped like a bell. It is formed of common bottle-glass when intended for sheltering cauliflowers, &c., in the open border, but of white or very pale-green glass when used for preserving moisture to cuttings, or to cover ornamental plants in a room.

Bell-hanger (bēl'-hang-er), n. One who hangs and fixes bells.

Bellibonnet (bēl'-bōn), n. [Fr. *belle et bonne*, belle, beautiful, et, and, and bonne, good.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser*

Bellie, **Bellique** (bēl'-lik), n. [L. *bellicus*.] Pertaining to war; warlike. 'Bellique Caesar.' *Feltham*.

Bellical (bēl'-lik-al), a. Same as *Bellie*.

Bellicos (bēl'-li-kōs), n. [L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike, pugnacious, as, *bellicos* sentiments. 'Arnold was in a bellicos vein.' *Irving*.

Bellicoast (bēl'-kūst), n. *Bellicos*. 'Bellicoast nations.' *Sir T. Smith*

Bellied (bēl'-id), n. or a 1 Having a belly; used generally in composition; as, *big-bellied*, *pot-bellied*. — 2 In bot. ventricose; swelling out in the middle.

Belligerat (bēl'-ij'-er-āt), v.i. [L. *belligero*, *belligeratus*, to wage or carry on war. See *BELLIGERENT*.] To make war. *Cockran*.

Belligerence (bēl'-ij'-er-ens), n. The state of being belligerent, act of carrying on war; warfare. [Rare.]

Belligerent (bēl'-ij'-er-ent), n. [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, carrying on.] 1. Waging war; carrying on war. 'Belligerent powers.' *Everett*. — 2. Tending to war; as, a belligerent tone of debate. 3. Pertaining to war, as, *belligerent* rights, &c.

Belligerant (bēl'-ij'-er-ent), n. A nation, power, or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.

The position of neutrals in relation to belligerents is exactly ascertained. *Times newspaper*

Belligerous (bēl'-ij'-er-ūs), n. Same as *Belligerent*. *Bailey*.

Bellipotent (bēl'-ip-ō-tent), n. [L. *bellipotens* — *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount*. [Rare.]

Bellique! See **BELLIC**.

Bellis (bel'is), n. [*L. bellus*, beautiful, from its pretty appearance.] The daisy, a small genus of annual or perennial herbs, indigenous to the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, nat. order Compositae. One species, *B. perennis*, is abundant in pastures and meadows all over Britain. See **Daisy**.

Bellitudo (bel'i-tu-dū), n. [*L. bellitudo*, from *bellus*, beautiful.] Beauty of person, loveliness, elegance, refinement. *Confer* *bellitudo*.

Bellium (bel'i-um), n. (See **BELLIE**.) A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, nearly related to the common daisy.

Bell-jar (bel'jar), n. A kind of bell-shaped jar, used by chemists.

Bell-less (bel'les), a. Having no bell. *See* **W. Scott**.

Bell-man (bel'man), n. A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of anything in the streets, formerly a night watchman, part of whose duty was to blow the alarum whose door he passed.

The bell-man's drowsy charm
To bloom the doors from nightly harm. *Alfred*.

Bell-metal (bel'met-əl), n. An alloy of 80 parts of copper and 20 of tin, used for making bells. The Indian gong-metal is a similar alloy. For small bells the proportions vary, thus an English bell-metal analysed by Dr. Thomson was found to consist of 800 parts copper, 191 tin, 16 zinc, and 45 lead. Small shrill bells generally contain zinc. — *Bell-metal* ore, a name by which the sulphuret of tin found in Cornwall is frequently known, owing to the aspect of brassy, or of bell-metal, which it possesses, in consequence of containing copper-pyrites. It is now rare.

Bell-mouthed (bel'mouthd), n. Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.

His bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish
Or Dutch with that. *Byron*.

Bellon (bel'lon), n. (Fr. *bellon*.) That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system, painters' colic.

Bellona (bel'lon-ə), n. (From *L. bellum*, war.) 1. In *Rom. myth.* the goddess of war. 2. In *astron.* an asteroid discovered by K. T. L. Lather in 1864.

Bellow (bel'lo), v. & n. (A Sax. *bylgan*, *belgian*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, *loal* *belja*, to bellow, perhaps an imitative word, comp. *bell*, *L. bala*, to blast, *W. bellaw*, to shout.) 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar.

Become a bull, and bellow'd. *Shak.*

2. To make any violent outcry; to vociferate; to clamour. [*Contemptuous*.]

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud that he frightens us. *Taylor*.

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent, to make a loud, hollow, continued sound. 'Ever overhead bellow'd the tempest.' *Tempest*.

Bellow (bel'lo), n. A loud outcry, roar.

Bellow (bel'lo-er), n. One who bellows.

Bellows (bel'loz), n. *a sing and pl.* [This word is really the same as *belly*, *A. Sax. bely*, *belg*, *belg*, a bag, a belly, *bellows*, in the latter sense generally in the comp. *blast-bell*, *blast-bell*, comp. *D. blaasbely*, *Dan. blaasbely*, *Sw. blåsbely*, *G. blaasbely*, *belg*, a skin or skin bag, *bellows*. See **BELLIE**.] An instrument or machine for producing a strong current of air and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c. It is so formed as, by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire. The forms are various. Bellows of very great power are called blowing machines, and are wrought by machinery driven by steam. — *Hydrostatic bellows*. See under **HYDROSTATIC**.

Bellows-camera (bel'loz-kam-er-ə), n. In photography a form of expanding camera in which the front and outer bodies are connected by an expansible portion, like the sides of a pair of bellows. *K. H. Knight*.

Bellows-fish (bel'loz-fish), n. An anemone-like fish of the family Pterasteridae, genus *Centracanthus* (C. *Scolopax*). Called also the Trumpet-fish or Sea-scorpion. It is a very remarkable-looking fish, not uncommon in the Mediterranean, but rare in the British seas. It is 4 or 5 inches long, and has an

oblong oval body and a tubular elongated snout, which is adapted for drawing from among sea-weed and mud the minute crust-

Bellows-fish (Centracanthus Scolopax).

acean on which it feeds. In Italy the bellows-fish is reckoned a delicacy.

Bellows-pump (bel'loz-pump), n. A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower leaf of a pair of bellows, while the upper leaf plays the part of the piston. *K. H. Knight*.

Bellows-sound (bel'loz-sound), n. In med. an unnatural sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.

Bell-pepper (bel'po-pi-er), n. Guinea-pepper, the fruit of *Capiscum granatum*; much used for pickling.

Bell-polype (bel'po-li-pe), n. A species of polype of the genus *Vorticella*, somewhat resembling a bell. See **VORTICELLA**.

Bell-pull (bel'pul), n. A bell-rope, that by which a bell is made to ring.

Bell-ringer (bel'ring-er), n. One whose business is to ring or bring music from a church or other bell.

Bell-roof (bel'roo), n. A roof shaped like a bell, or having somewhat the shape of an ordi-



Bell-roof.

pendage to
a priest.

Moving the
a bell cam-

a. A tele-

differently

a vibrating

stry

stanch-trap,

pe of a sink

foal air in

prevented from rising by an inverted cap or

bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber

filled with water surrounding the top of the

pipe.

Bell-turret (bel'tur-et), n. In small Gothic churches and chapels, a kind of turret placed on the point of a gable at the west end, for the reception of one or more bells. See **BELL-GABLE**.

Belluina (bel'li-nə), n. [*L. belluinus*, from *bellus*, beast.] Beastly, pertaining to or like a beast, brutal. 'Animal and belluina life.' *Atterbury*.

Bell-weather (bel'we-ther), n. A weather or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

As a bell-weather (will) turn the flock's connection
By making sounds, when they go forth to victual;
Such is the story of our great men as a little. *Byron*.

Bell-wort (bel'wört), n. In bot. (a) a trivial name for a plant of the family Campanulaceae (which see). (b) A plant of the American genus *Utricularia*, nat. order Melanthaceae.

Belly (bel'i), n. [*A. Sax. bely*, *belg*, *belg*, *belg*, *belg*, all meaning an entire skin stripped off, a leathern bag, the belly; probably from the stem of *belg*, *A. Sax. belgan*, to swell out. Similar forms are seen in the Celtic dialects, Gael. and Ir. *bely*, *belg*, the belly, a bag, pouch, blister, bellows, Gael. *belgan*, a water-bubble, *W. bely*, the belly, below, to belly, to gorge. *Armor. beles*, bowels. *Bellows* is another form of this word.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels, the abdomen. — 2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly. 'Underneath the belly of their steeds.' *Shak.* — 3. Any hollow inclosed place. 'Out of the belly of hell cried I.' *Jon. 1.2-4*. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp, bottle, foot, muscle, nail filled by the wind,

a blast-furnace, &c. — 4. In anatomy it has various significations, as (a) In *enep* the lower edge of a graver. (b) In *loans*, the lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays. (c) In *masonry*, the batter of a wall. (d) In *saddlery*, a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind-pommel of a saddle to serve as a point of attachment for valise-strap. (e) In *ship-carp*, the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the back. (f) In the language of wheelwrights, the wooden covering of an iron axle. *K. H. Knight*.

Belly (bel'i), v. t. *pret. & pp. belled*; *ppr. bellying*. To fill, to swell out.

Your breath, with full content, belled his gale. *Shak.*

Belly (bel'i), v. i. To swell and become protuberant like the belly.

The bellying canvas strained with the gale. *Dryden*.

Belly-ache (bel'i-ak), n. Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar*.]

The belly-ache,
Caused by an inundation of peace-porridge. *Beau & Fl.*

Belly-band (bel'i-band), n. 1. A band that goes round the belly of a horse and fastens the saddle, a girth, also a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing through below the belly of the animal drawing it. — 2. *Naut.* a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

Belly-bound (bel'i-bound), n. Constipated; constive. [*Vulgar*.]

Belly-brace (bel'i-brās), n. A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive, stayed to the boiler.

Belly-chest (bel'i-chet), n. [*Belly*, and *chest*, a thing, from *A. Sax. east*, a thing.] An apron or covering for the front of the person. *Beau & Fl.* [*Old slang*.]

Belly-cheer (bel'i-chēr), n. Good cheer; meat and drink; food. 'Bald-pate frays, whose summum bonum is in belly-cheer.' *Milton*. 'Loaves and belly-cheer.' *Milman*.

Belly-cheer (bel'i-chēr), v. i. To indulge in belly-cheer, to feast, to revel.

Let them assemble in conspiracy, . . . and eat by themselves to belly-cheer or to promote designs to abuse and gull the simple belly. *Alfred*.

Belly-cheering (bel'i-chēr-ing), n. Feasting, revelry. 'Riotous banqueting and belly-cheering.' *Udall*.

Belly-charit (bel'i-chē-rit), n. A rustic giutton. *Dryden*.

Belly-doublet (bel'i-dub-let), n. A doublet which covered the belly. 'Your arms crossed on your thin belly-doublet.' *Shak.*

Belly-fretting (bel'i-fret-ing), n. 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-grith. 2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

Bellyful (bel'i-fūl), n. As much as fills the belly or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance, more than enough.

I every Jack-dave hath his belly-ful of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can catch. *Shak.*

Belly-god (bel'i-god), n. One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure. 'Aptimus, a famous belly-god.' *Hakewill*.

Belly-guy (bel'i-gi), n. *Naut.* a tackle applied half-way up sheers or masts that require support in the middle.

Belly-pinched (bel'i-pinshd), n. Pinched with hunger; starved. 'The belly-pinched wolv.' *Shak.*

Belly-roll (bel'i-rōl), n. A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

Belly-slave (bel'i-slāv), n. A slave to his appetite.

Bounty belly-slaves, which . . . not once, but constantly, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *Horace*.

Belly-stay (bel'i-stē), n. *Naut.* a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the *belly-guy* is from below. See **BELLY-GUY**.

Belly-timber (bel'i-tim-bēr), n. Food, that which supports the belly.

Thorough doverts wait
And regions decedate they post'd,
Where belly-timber, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Southey*.

Belly-worm (bel'i-wōrm), n. A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Ray*.

Bellock (bē-lok), v. t. [*Prefix* *be*, and *lock*; *A. Sax. bellocan*, to lock or fasten, as with a lock.

This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was fast bellock'd in thine. *Shak.*

Belomancy (be'lō-man-ſi), *n.* [Or *belos*, an arrow, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination practised by the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Arabs, and other nations. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen. See *Book* 251.

Belone (be'lō-nē), *n.* [Or *belos*, a needle.] The gar, garfish, sea needle, or greenhous. See *GARFISH*.

Belong (be-lōng), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *O.E.* *lang*, to belong, from the adjective *lang*, comp. *D.* *belangra*, to concern, *G.* *belangen*, to concern, to touch, prefix *be-*, and *D.* and *G.* *langen*, to reach, to extend in. The primary meaning is thus to extend to in length, to touch, hence to concern and to belong.] 1. To be the property of, to be in the power or at the disposal of, to be the prerogative or attribute of, to appertain to, to be in, as in all the other senses, followed by *in*, or in other English words.

Her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto him. *Rich. II. 3.*
To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness. *Psalm 134.*

2. To be the concern or proper business of, to appertain to, it belongs to John Doe to prove his title. 3. To be appendant to, to be connected with, to have a special relation to, as, a beam or rafter belongs to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

We went into a desert place belonging to Samaria. *Luke 11. 1.*
And David said unto him, To whom do you belong? *1 Sam. 23. 17.*

4. To be suitable for; to be due to.
Strong must belong to them of full age. *Heb. 5. 14.*

Hearing thy heavenly command
Yet can I deeply as to thee belong. *Shaks.*

[In the following passage we have the word used in this sense with the *to* understood.]
We should find more evils belong to thee than happen to us. *R. Johnson.*

5. To have a settled residence, to be domiciled, specifically, to have a legal residence, settlement, or habitation, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bartholomew was settled in the parish to which the workmen belong. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be a native of a place; to have original residence.

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could belong. *H. Rogers.*

Belonging (be-lōng-ing), *n.* That which belongs to one, used generally, if not always, in the plural, as (a) qualities, endowments, faculties.

Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own as property, or to waste
Thyself upon the stream, down on that. *Shaks.*

(b) Property, possessions, as, I carry all my belongings with me. *Troilus & Cressida.* (c) Relations, kinsmen. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

I have been unable enough to my belongings in my day. *Dumas.*

(d) Appendages. 'The belongings to this Indian looking robe.' *Corradini & Co.*

Beloochee, **Belooches** (be-lō-ſhē), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan. 2. A member of a particular race in Beloochistan.

Belopteron (be-lōp'te-rōn), *n.* [Or *beles*, a dart, and *pteron*, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a winglike projection on each side.

Belord (be-lōrd), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *lord*.] 1. To address by the title 'my lord.' 2. To domineer over. [Rare.]

Belover (be-lōv-er), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *love*.] To love.

If beauty were a string of office, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I loved it much. *St. Augustine.*

Beloved (be-lōv'ed), *p.* and *n.* [Prefix *be-*, and *love*, from *love*.] *Belove*, as a verb, is not now used. Loved, greatly loved, dear to the heart. 'This is my beloved man.' *Matt. 13. 17.*

Below (be-lō), *prep.* [Prefix *be-*, and *low*.] 1. Under, in place, beneath, not so high as, as, below the knee. 'The dust below thy feet.' *Shaks.* 2. Below crisp heaven. *Shaks.* 3. Later in time than. [Rare.]

The more ancient scholars which England produced before and even below the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses. *T. Martin.*

2. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity. 'One degree below kings.' *Addison.* 3. Unworthy of, unbefitting.

They beheld, with a just looking and disdain,
How below all history the persons and their names were. *Shaks.*

Below (be-lō), *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object, beneath.

Hear the roaring thunder below. *Woodworth.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. 'The fairest child of Jove below.' *Prior.*

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead. 'The realms below.' *Dryden.* 4. Is a court of inferior jurisdiction, as, at the trial below.

Belowy (be-lō-ſi), *v. t.* [See *LOVE*, *v. t.*] To apply the term 'lost' to, to treat with contemptuous language.

There I looked, when he heard a gentleman report that at twelve they had not only good cheer but also so many operators and so many, returning home, seated and escorted by coach as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed his others of opulence or extravagance. *Comden.*

Belshazzar (bel'shāz-er), *n.* [O. Fr. *bel*, fine, and *shazz*, extra. Comp. *belshazzar*.] A grandfather; hence, an ancestor. *Dryden.*

Belshazzar's (bel'shāz-er), *n.* [Perhaps for *belly-swapper*, a form given by Ash, from *belly*, and *swap*, to swap.] 1. A lord man, a whoremaster. 2. A bully.

Belt (belt), *n.* [A Sax. *belt*, Dan. *bælt*, *loel*, *belt*, a belt, a girdle, from *L.* *balteus*, a belt. Comp. *Ir.* and *Gael.* *belt*, a border, a welt.] 1. A girdle, a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung. 'The shining belt with gold inlaid.' *Dryden.* 2. Anything resembling a belt in being long and narrow, and often in passing round something, a strip, a stripe, a band.

You see green ivy running above the belt of wood. *W. H. Russell.*
Fishes were swimming in every direction through the channels and belts of the plantation. *Lansdowne.*

Specifically—(a) In astron. one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter. (b) In her a badge or mark of the knightly order given to a person when he was raised to knighthood. (c) In such a band, usually of leather, passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other. (d) In masonry, a range or course of stones or bricks projecting from the rest, which may either be plain or fluted. (e) In navy a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes. 3. That which restrains or confines like a girdle. 'The belt of rule.' *Shaks.* 4. A dress among sheep.

Belt (belt), *v. t.* To encircle; to surround.

Belted with young children. *De Quincey.*

Beltane (bel'tān), *n.* [Ir. and *Gael.* from *beil*, or *bel*, the sun, the sun-god, and *tan*, fire. *Beil* has sometimes been identified with *Beal*, but this is doubtful. Grimm identifies it with the *beil* or *beil* in the Slavonic *Beil*, *Beil*, *Beil*, (lit. white god).] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed in Ireland and Scotland, and still kept up in a fashion in some remote parts. It is celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (or 2), sometimes by kindling fires on the hills and eminences, and in early times it was compulsory on all to have their domestic fires extinguished before the Beltane fires were lighted, and it was customary to kindle the former from the embers of the latter. This custom no doubt derives its origin from the worship of the sun or fire in general which was formerly practiced among the Celts as well as among various other heathen nations. The Beltane of the Irish is celebrated on the 21st of June. Written also *Bel-tan* and *Beilan*.

Belt-cutter (bel'tut-er), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting tanned hides into strips for belting.

Belted (bel'ted), *v. t.* 1. Wearing a belt. 'With puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew.' *Tennyson.* 2. Marked or adorned with a band or circle as, a belted stalk. 3. Worn in the belt. 'Three men with belted brands.' *Sir W. Scott.* 4. Belted plaid the species of plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in full military dress, so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt. 'W' belted plaids and glittering blades.' *Alar. Laing.*

Beltin, **Beltin** (bel'tin, bel'tin), *n.* See *BEITAN*.

Belting (bel'ting), *n.* Belts taken generally, the material of which belts are made.

Belt-lacing (bel'tis-lāng), *n.* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine belt to make it continuous.

Belt-pipe (bel't'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder.

Belt-panch (bel't'panch), *n.* A panch for making holes in a belt or strap.

Beltway (bel't'gā), *n.* Same as *Beltway*.

Belt-shifter (bel't'shif-er), *n.* A contrivance for shifting a machine belt from one pulley to another, to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion. *E. E. Knight.*

Belt-sprocket (bel't'spōd-er), *n.* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting by means of a belt varying rates of motion much used in spinning machines to vary the rate of rotation of the spool as the cop increases in size.

Beluga (be-lō'gā), *n.* [Rus. *beluga*, from *bel*, white.] 1. A genus of *Osman*, of the family *Delphinidae* or *delphinidae*. The only species found in northern seas is the *B. beluga*, *beluga*, or *beluga*, which from its colour is commonly called white whale or white-fish. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally and there is no dorsal fin. It swims the animal bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. 2. A name applied by the Russians to the white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*).

Belus, **Bel** (be'lus, bel), *n.* [See *BAAL*.] The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians.

Belts (be-lō-ſi), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *belt*, from *L.* *balteus*, and *und*.] To cover or bespatter with mud. 'Never was a Dr. Blop so belted.' *Surrey.* [Rare.]

Belvedere (be-lō-vē-dēr), *n.* [It. *bel*, a beautiful view—*bell*, *bell*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] In Italian arch. the uppermost story of a building, open to the air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country, and for enjoying the cool evening breeze. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or clock erected on the roof. 2. In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden. [The word is improperly written *Belvedere*.]

A. A. Belvedere of the Vatican, Rome.

Belvedere (be-lō-vē-dēr), *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *vedere*, to see.] A plant, *Enkima caryophylla* (becom-caryophylla). It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and much esteemed in China as a salad and for other uses.

Belvisium (bel'vī-ſi), *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *visium*, to see.] A plant, *Enkima caryophylla* (becom-caryophylla). It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and much esteemed in China as a salad and for other uses.

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Belyet (be-lē-ſi), *v. t.* To belie.

Belyet (be-lē-ſi), *adv.* Presently; at once; by-and-by. [Old English and Scotch.] Written also *belies*.

Below the other hairs come dropping in. *Surrey.*

Belobub (bel'ob-bub), *n.* See *BELOBUB*.

Bema (be'mā), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In Greek arch. a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. 2. In the Greek church, and the early Christian church generally, part of a church raised above the rest, set off by railings or screens, and reserved for the higher clergy.

Bemad (be-mad), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *mad*.] To make mad. *Palmer.*

Bemangle (be-man-gel), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *mangle*, *ppe bemangling*.] [Prefix *be-*, and *mangle*.] To mangle, to tear asunder.

Bemoment (be-mō-mēt), *v. t.* To put to death as a martyr. *Palmer.*

Bemask (be-mask), *v. t.* [Prefix *be-*, and *mask*.] To mask, to conceal. *Shakspeare.*

It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. It is sometimes indented, fimbriated, &c. The bend sinister is every way of a similar size to the bend, differing only by crossing in the opposite direction diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base. It indicates illegitimacy.—*3* A inclination, disposition, bent.

Forwell, good-will, these art not for my bend,
I must have quicker ends. *J. Fletcher.*

—Gravies bend, a mode of walking, with a slight stoop forwards, at one time affected by some ladies.

Bend! (*bend*), *n.* [*A. Sax. bend, a band.*]
1. A band.

And as her legs she panted buskies were,
Bowed with bands of gold on every side. *Spenser.*

2. A ribbon or bandage for the head used in ancient times by ladies in imitation of the circle of gold among the Normans.

Bendable (*bend'a-bil*), *a.* Capable of being bent or incurved. *Sherwood.*

Bender (*bend'er*), *n.* 1. One who or that which bends.—2. In slang, a sixpence, from its liability to bend.—3. A spree, a frolic. [*Valgar American.*—4. A leg. [*An American euphemism.*]

Young ladies are not allowed
to cross their benders in school.

Longfellow.

Bend-leather (*bend'-leath-er*), *n.* The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. [*Provincial English and Scotch.*]

Bendlet (*bend'-let*), *n.* [*Dim. of bend, a band.*]
1. *Pr. benedicta.* In her a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield, as, a bend between two bendlets.

Bend-ways (*bend'-ways*), *adv.* In her, occupying the position on a shield which a bend occupies.

Bendy (*bend'y*), *a.* In her, applied to a field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

Bene (*ben'*), *n.* [*See BENNE.*] The popular A word bend-ways, name of the Sesumum orientale, called also Tilseed, and in the West Indies Pungles. *See BENNE.*

Beneaped (*ben'-eapt*), *a.* [*Prefix be, and neap.*] Neut same as Neaped.

Beneath (*ben'-eth*), *prep.* [*A Sax. beneath, beneath, beneath prefix be, and neath, below, under. See NEATH.*] 1. Under, lower in place, with something directly over or on, as, to place a cushion beneath one: often with the sense of pressure or oppression, as, to sink beneath a burden, in a literal sense.—2. *Fig.* under, as from the effect of pressure.

Our country stinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence, as, brutes are beneath man, man is beneath angels, in the scale of beings.—4. Unworthy of, unbecoming, not equal to, below the level of, as, beneath contempt.

He will do nothing that is beneath his high station.

Albany.

Beneath (*ben'-eth*), *adv.* 1. In a lower place; as, the earth from beneath will be barren.—2. Below, as opposed to heaven or to any superior region, as, in heaven above, or in earth beneath.

Benedicite (*ben-e-dik'-it*), *n.* [*L. Ht. blen ye.*] A canticle or hymn used in the Anglican Church at morning prayer after the first lesson. It is called the hymn of the Three Children in the fiery furnace, and is as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedick, **Benedict** (*ben'-dik, ben'-e-dikt*), *n.* 1. A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who was in the habit of ridiculing marriage from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakespeare's play of *Much Ado about Nothing*.

Having abandoned all his old singings, and his professions of single independence, coverts has become a *benedick*. *G. P. R. Young.*

2. A sportive name for a bachelor.

He is no longer a *bachelor*, but a quiet married man. *Croftford's, or Life in the West.*

Benedict (*ben'-e-dikt*), *a.* [*L. benedictus, pp. of benedico, to speak well of any one, to bless—bene, well, and dico, to say.*] Having mild and salutary qualities. 'Medicines that are benedict' *Bacon.*

Benedictine (*ben-e-dik'-tin*), *a.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict or St. Bennet.

Benedictine (*ben-e-dik'-tin*), *n.* A member

Benedictine or Blackfrier.

of the most famous and widely spread of all the orders of monks, founded at Monte Casino, about half-way between Rome and Naples, about the year 530, by St. Benedict, whose rules the members profess to follow. Called also *Blackfriers*, from the colour of their habit. The order was probably introduced into England about 600 by St. Augustine of Canterbury, and all the cathedral priories of England, save Carlisle, belonged to it. Their dress consists of a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point.

Benediction (*ben-e-dik'-shun*), *n.* [*L. benedictio—bene, well, and dictio, speaking.*]
1. The act of invoking a blessing, a giving praise to God or rendering thanks for his favours.

Hold your hands in benediction o'er me. *Shak.*

God, in caring, gives us better gifts
Than man in benediction. *J. B. Browning.*

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing, a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks, expression of gratitude, as, to pronounce a benediction, to shower benedictions on one's head.—3. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prophecy is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater bread-chose, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

4. In the R. Cath. Ch. (a) any blessing pronounced by a superior over an inferior, especially by a priest over one of the faithful. *See BLESSING.* (b) The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. (c) The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony called, specifically, the *Nuptial Benediction*. (d) A ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.

Benedictionary (*ben-e-dik'-shun-er-i*), *n.* A collection of benedictions.

The benedictionary of Bishop Athelwood. *Sp. Still.*

Benedictive (*ben-e-dik'-tiv*), *a.* Tending to bless, giving a blessing. 'His paternal prayers, and benedictive computations.' *Sp. Gauden.*

Benedictory (*ben-e-dik'-to-ri*), *a.* Blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good. 'A benedictory prayer' *Theobald.*

Benedictus (*ben-e-dik'-tus*), *n.* In music, a portion of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church, introduced, with English words, into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benefaction (*ben-e-fak'-shun*), *n.* [*L. benefactio, from benefacio, to do good to one. See BENEFICE.*] 1. The act of conferring a benefit.—2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his benefaction most advantageous. *Melmoth.*

Benefactor (*ben-e-fak'-ter*), *n.* One who confers a benefit. 'Great benefactors of mankind' *Milton.*

Benefactress (*ben-e-fak'-tres*), *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

Benefice (*ben'-is*), *n.* (*Pr. benefice, a benefice, from L. beneficium, a kindness, in Med. L. an estate granted for life—bene, well, and facio, to do.*) 1. In feudal law, a fee or an

estate in lands granted at first for life only, and held as *mere benefice* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. The estate afterward becoming hereditary took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.—2. An ecclesiastical living, a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.

For threeshare was his overcast courtesy,
For he hadde gotten him yet no *benefice*. *Chaucer.*

Beneficed (*ben'-e-fist*), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. 'All manner persons of holy church' *beneficed* in the realm of France.' *Hall.*

Beneficence (*ben'-e-fis-ten*), *a.* Having no

benefice. 'Beneficence' *precisians.* *Sheldon.*

Beneficence (*be-nef'-is-ten*), *n.* [*L. beneficentia, from benefacio.*]

See BENEFICE. The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—*See*

Beneficence, Beneficent, Benefactor, Beneficent, lit. well-willington, expressive of the will or desire to do good, beneficence, lit. well-doing, is the outcome and visible expression of beneficence. Beneficence may exist without beneficence, but beneficence always presupposes beneficence. Beneficence is beneficence on a large scale, not restricting itself to bare necessary things, but giving lavishly. Beneficence may proceed from an ostentatious and self-seeking as well as from a benevolent spirit.

Beneficent (*be-nef'-is-ent*), *a.* Doing good, performing acts of kindness and charity.

The beneficent truths of Christianity. 'Prescott—*STW.* Bountiful, bounteous, liberal, magnificent, generous, charitable.

Beneficently (*be-nef'-is-ent-ly*), *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

Beneficial (*ben-e-fish'-al*), *a.* [*L. beneficius, from beneficio, a benefit. See BENEFICE.*]

1. Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit, advantageous; useful; profitable, helpful followed by *to*, as, industry is beneficial to the body as well as to the property. 'The war which would have been most beneficial to us' *Swift.*

2. Receiving or entitled to use or receive advantage, use, or benefit, as, the beneficial owner of an estate, specifically, applied to clergymen enjoying a benefice.

An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and beneficial clergy. *Notman.*

3. Kind; generous. 'Beneficial' *col.* *R. Johnson.*

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hair to abstain from accepting the inheritance.

Benefit (ben'-it), *n.* [O E *beofit*, *beofet*, O Fr *benefit* (Fr. *benefic*), from L. *beneficium*, a benefit. See *benefactor*.] 1. An act of kindness; a favour conferred; good done to a person.

Bliss the Lord, O my soul! and sing not all his benefits. Ps. cxi. 4.

2. Whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing; advantage; profit.

Man have no right to what is not for their benefit. *Swift.*

3. Restoration, as of property or a title, out of good-will, grace, or favour; liberality; generosity.

Either accept the title thou usurp'st, Or benefit proceeding from the king. *Shak.*

Or we will plague thee with innocent wrong. *Shak.*

4. A performance at a theatre or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like. — 5. A natural advantage, endowment, accomplishment. [Rare.]

Look you up, and wear strange suits, dainties (benefits) all the benefit of your own country. *Shak.*

When these so noble benefits shall prove Not well disposed, the wind blowing once corrupt, They turn to vicious forms. *Shak.*

— **Benefit of clergy**, in law. See under *CLERGY*.

— **Benefit play**, a play acted for some one's benefit or advantage. — **Benefit society**, a friendly society. See under *FRIENDLY*.

Benefit (ben'-it), *v. t.* To do good to; to be of service to; to advantage; to exercise benefits; to benefit; to benefit a nation.

What course I mean to hold shall nothing benefit your knowledge. *Shak.*

Benefit (ben'-it), *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has benefited by good advice. 'To tell you what I have benefited hereto.' *Milton.*

Benefit (ben'-it), *v. t.* (Prefix be, and negr.) 1. To render dark, to blacken.

The sun shall be *benefited* in darkness. *Heugl.*

2. To people with negroes. *Sir F. Browne.*

Benign, *Benignus*, *v. t.* [A Sax *benignus*, to engage or promise—prefix be, and *gnan*, to call.] 1. To invite, to pronounce. 'He that is so oft *benignant*.' *Spenser.*

2. To promise; to give. *Spenser.*

Benignity (ben'-i-ni-ti), *n.* Same as *Benignity*. *Sir F. Browne.*

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Bengal (ben-gal'), *n.* 1. A thin stuff made of silk and hair for women's apparel: so called from Bengal in the East Indies. — 2. An imitation of striped muslin.

Bengalee, **Bengali** (ben-gal'-ee), *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

Bengalese (ben-gal'-ee), *n.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.

Bengalese (ben-gal'-ee), *n. sing. and pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.

Bengal-light (ben-gal'-light), *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured fire.

Bengal-quince (ben-gal'-kwin), *n.* A plant, the *Apple Malva*. See *Apple*.

Bengal-root (ben-gal'-root), *n.* The root of a ginger, *Zingiber Cassiniana*.

Bengal-stripe (ben-gal'-strip), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes; gingham.

Bent (bent'), *v. t.* (Prefix be, and night.)

1. To involve in darkness or gloom, to shroud with the shades of night; to shroud in gloom, to overshadow; to eclipse. 'And let ourselves *bent* our happiest day.'

Deans.

The clouds *bent* the sky. *Crash.*

But oh! what sudden cloud is spread Above this glorious king's eclipsed head? *Crash.*

2. To overtake with night, hence, *fig.* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance; said of persons. 'Some virgins, sure, *bent* in these woods.' *Milton.*

Shall we to men *bent* The lamp of life dim? *Sp. Alce.*

[Rare in this sense, except in past participle.]

Benign (ben'-in), *n.* [L. *benignus*, for *benignus*, kind-hearted—*benus*, for *bonus*, good, and *gnus*, kind, from.] 1. Of a kind disposition, gracious, kind, benignant, favourable.

Then hast fulfilled Thy words, Creator benignant and benign. *Milton.*

2. Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity. 'To whom thus Michael, with benign regard.' *Milton.*

3. Mild, not severe, not violent, not malignant; used especially in med., as, a benign medicine, a benign disease. — *SYN* Kind, propitious, favourable, salutary, gracious, wholesome, liberal, generous.

Benignant (ben'-i-nant), *n.* 1. Kind; gracious, favourable. 'Benignant sovereign.' *Shak.*

2. In med. not malignant, not dangerous; said of diseases. — *Benignant*, *Kind*, *Good-natured*. *Benignant* is generally applied to persons, and implies more especially a certain manner, character, or tendency, kind and good natured, when applied to persons, both characterize the natural disposition, and both are applicable to manners as well as actions. *Kindness* generally implies some superiority of circumstances on the part of the person conferring it. Thus we do not speak of a servant being kind to his master, unless the latter is sick or in some way reduced to the inferior position, so as to be dependent on his servant for aid; a good-natured person is one who is not only willing to oblige, but will also put up with a good deal of annoyance. *Kindness* strictly implies discrimination in the exercise of benevolence, good-nature does not.

Benignantly (ben'-i-nant-ly), *adv.* In a benignant manner.

Benignity (ben'-i-ni-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being benign, goodness of disposition or heart, kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the diversity of him that does it. *South.*

2. Mildness; want of severity. 'The benignity or leniency of the season.' *Spenser.*

Benignly (ben'-i-ni-ly), *adv.* In a benign manner; favourably; kindly; graciously.

Benignity (ben'-i-ni-ti), *n.* [A Sax *benignus* prefix be, and *gnan*, to take.] To take away. *Chaucer.*

Benison (ben'-i-zon), *n.* [O Fr *benison*, *benison*, a blessing, from L. *benedictio*, a benediction, from *benedixi*, to bless—*benus*, well, and *dico*, to say. *Benediction* is thus the same word.] Blessing; benediction. 'More precious than the benison of friends.' *Talford.* [Chiefly in poetry.]

God's benison go with you. *Shak.*

Benitier (ben'-i-tee), *n.* [Fr. from *benit*, pp. of *benir*, to bless, from L. *benedixi*—

benus, well, and *dico*, to say.] A stone font or vase for containing holy water, usually placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Ca.

Benitier (ben'-i-tee), *n.* The church, or in one of the pill to the door, in the members of

gregation on the fingers of the hand, blessing th by making the sign of the

cross. Called also *Aspergillum* and *Stoup* (which see).

Benjamin (ben'-ja-min), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr *ben-jamin*, Pg *ben-jamin*, *benjamin* (which see)]

1. A shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, a native of North America. Called also *Spice-bush*. It grows from 8 to 15 feet high, and has clusters of honey-yellow flowers which appear before the leaves. — 2. A gum, or rather a balsam. See *BENZOIN*.

Benjamin-tree (ben'-ja-min-tree), *n.* A popular name given to several trees. (a) *Strychnos Benzoata* of Sumatra, which yields the resin called benzoin. (b) *Flora benjamin*. (c) *Lindera Benzoin* of North America.

Benji (ben'-ji), *n.* A low-crowned straw-hat having a very broad brim.

Benmost (ben'-most), *n.* Innermost, superior, of bra. [Scotch.]

Benne (ben'-ee), *n.* [Malay.] The *Benarium orientale* of the East Indies, nat. order Pedaliaceae, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed. This is quite distinct from *ben*, the *Moringa pterygosperma*. See *SHANUM*.

Benne-oil (ben'-ee-oil), *n.* A bland fixed oil expressed from the sweet seeds of the *Benarium orientale* and *B. indicum*, used, like olive-oil, as an article of diet and for medicinal purposes, and by the women of Egypt as a cosmetic. The oil-cake, mixed with honey and preserved citron, is an oriental luxury. For the sake of this oil the plant is much cultivated in many tropical and subtropical countries. Its seeds yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable, 1 cwt. producing 90 lbs. of oil.

Ben-net (ben'-net), *n.* The herb-bunnet, or common arvens (*Gerum arvensum*).

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Ben-net (ben'-net), *n.* Same as *Ben-net*.

BEND

It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. The bend sinister is every way of a similar size to the bend, differing only by crossing in the opposite direction diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base. It indicates illegitimacy & inclination, the position, bent.

Forwell, poor swain, thou art not for my head,
I must have quicker souls. *By Fitcher*

Direct bend, a mode of walking, with a slight stoop forwards, at one time affected by some ladies.

Bend (bend), *n*. [A. Max. bend, a band.] 1 A band.

And on her legs she painted buskins were,
Bordered with *bends* of gold on every side. *Spenser*

2 A ribbon or bandage for the head used in ancient times by ladies in imitation of the circlet of gold among the Normans.

Bendable (bend'a-bil), *a*. Capable of being bent or incurved. *Sherwood*.

Bender (bend'er), *n*. 1 One who or that which bends. 2 In slang, a shapence, from its liability to bend. 3 A spree, a frolic [Vulgar American.] 4 A leg. [An American euphemism.]

Young ladies are not allowed
to cross their *bends* in this bend.

Bend-leather (bend'-leath'er), *n*. The strongest kind of sole leather for shoes. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Bendlet (bend'let), *n*. [Dim. of bend, a band.] A bandlet.

In her a little band, which occupies a sixth part of a shield, as a band between two quarters.

Bend ways (bend'weys), *n*. In her own way, the position on a shield which a bend occupies.

Bendy (bend'i), *a*. In her applied to a field divided into four, six, or more parts diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

Bendy (bend'i), *n*. [See BENDY.] The popular American name of the *Somerset* we call called also *Bend*, and in Wales Indian Longbow. See BENDY.

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Benedictine
to the me
Benedictin.



Bend between two bendlets.



dyers as a mordant. The root yields a yellow dye. The species introduced into our gardens which have pinnated leaves have



Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with the fruit, the flower, and an anther (a) in the act of dehiscence.

been unnecessarily separated into a subgenus under the name Mahonia.

Barberry (bér-bér-i), *n.* See **BERBERIS**.

Berdash (bér-dash'), *n.* A kind of neckcloth formerly worn in England. 'A treatise against the cravat and berdash.' *Steele*.

Berde, *t. n.* Beard. *Chaucer*.

Bere, *v. t.* [A. Sax. *berian*, Icel. *berja*, to strike.] To pierce; to strike. 'That Arcite me thurgh the herte bere.' *Chaucer*.

Bere, *n.* A species of barley. See **BEAR**.

Berean (be-ré-an), *n.* One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who take their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii. 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority.

Bereave (bè-rév'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bereaved*, *bereft*; ppr. *bereaving*. [Prefix *be*, and *reave*; A. Sax. *bereafan*—prefix *be*, and *reafan*, to deprive. See **REAVE**.] 1. To deprive; to make destitute; to rob; to strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye bereaved of my children. Gen. xlii. 36. It is sometimes used without *of*, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away.

And 'tis your fault I am bereft him so. *Shak.*
All your interest in those territories
Is utterly bereft you. *Shak.*

2. To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling. 'Shall move you to bereave my life.' *Marlowe*.

The sun bereaves our sight. *Shak.*
I think his understanding is bereft. *Shak.*

Bereave (bè-rév'), *v. t.* To destroy life; to cut off. [Rare.]

Abroad the sword bereaveth, at home there is as death. *Lam. i. 30.*

Bereavement (bè-rév'ment), *n.* The act of bereaving, or state of being bereaved; deprivation, particularly the loss of a friend by death.

He bore his bereavement with stoical fortitude. *H. Smith.*

Bereaver (bè-rév'ér), *n.* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued.

Bereft (bè-reft'), pp. of *bereave*.

Berege (bè-ráh'), *n.* See **BARREGE**.

Berengarian (ber-en-gá'-ri-an), *n.* One of a sect which followed Berengarius or Berenger, archdeacon of St. Mary's at Anjou in the eleventh century, who denied the presence of the real body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

Berengarianism (ber-en-gá'-ri-an-izm), *n.* The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius and his followers.

Berenice's Hair (ber-è-ní-sés hár), *n.* See **COMA BERENICES**.

Bareotte (ber-è-sit), *n.* A fine-grained granite from near Bareoq, in the Ural.

Baretta, *n.* See **BIRETTA**.

Berg (bérj), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice; an iceberg. 'Like glittering bergs of ice.' *Tennyson*.

Bergamo, **Bergamot** (bér-ga-mó, bér-ga-mot), *n.* A coarse tapestry manufactured from flecks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox's or goat's hair, said to have been originally made at Bergamo in Italy.

Bergamot (bér-ga-mot), *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, from the town of Bergamo, in Italy.] 1. A variety of pear.—2. The lime

(*Citrus Limetta*). Its fruit has a fine taste and smell, and the essential oil from the yellow rind of the fruit is in high esteem as a perfume; 100 bergamots of Nice yield 2½ oz. of oil by expression. Hence.—3. An essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime.—4. The popular name of *Monarda fistulosa*, a common labiate plant in gardens. 5. A species of snuff perfumed with Bergamot. 'Gives the nose its bergamot.' *Cowper*.

Bergander (bér-gan-dér), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg*, *berg*, a burrow, and E. *gander*, a male goose.] A species of duck (*Anas tadorna*), the *Sheldrake* or *Burrow-duck*.

Bergeret, *t. n.* [Fr. *berger*, a shepherd.] A pastoral song. *Chaucer*.

Bergh, *t. n.* [A. Sax. *beorg*, *beorh*, D. and G. *berg*, a hill.] A hill. 'Thanne shallow blenche at a bergh.' *Piers Plowman*. [Old and provincial English.]

Bergmannite (bér-man-it), *n.* [From *Bergmann*, the mineralogist.] A mineral classed with analcime, in the family of zeolites. It occurs massive, with gray and red quartz, in Norway. Its colours are greenish and grayish-white.

Bergmaster (bér-mas-tér), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg*, *berg*, a hill, and E. *master*.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

Bergmehl (bér-g'mál), *n.* [G. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the siliceous frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

Bergmote (bér-g'mót), *n.* Same as *Barnote*.

Bergmask (bér-gó-mask), *a.* and *n.* [It. *bergamasco*, adjective derived from *Bergamo* in N. Italy.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of Bergamo, who are ridiculed as being more clownish than any other people in Italy. 'A bergmask dance.' *Shak.*

Bergylt (bér-gilt), *n.* The Norwegian haddock (*Sebastes norvegicus*), a marine percid fish found on the north coast.

Berhyme (bè-rim'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *berhymed*; ppr. *berhyming*. [Prefix *be*, and *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme or verse. 'She had a better love to berhyme her.' *Shak.*

Beribari (be-ri-be-ri), *n.* A disease accompanied with severe palpitations, anxiety, fainting, and spasms, and often proving fatal. It is almost exclusively confined to India.

Berlin (bér-lín or bér-lín'), *n.* 1. A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin, Prussia.—2. Berlin wool.—3. A knitted glove. 'A fat man in black tights, and cloudy *Berline*.' *Dickens*.

Berlin-blue (bér-lín-blú), *n.* Prussian-blue.

Berlin-ware (bér-lín-wár), *n.* A kind of pottery marked with a blue stamp, and of such quality as to resist the action of almost all chemical reagents.

Berlin-warehouse (bér-lín-wár-hous), *n.* A repository for ladies' fancy wares, more especially for Berlin wools, patterns, knitting-needles, &c.

Berlin-wool (bér-lín-wúl), *n.* A kind of fine dyed wool used for tapestry, knitting, &c.

Berlin Work, *n.* Fancy work in Berlin wools or worsted.

Berm, **Berne** (bérn), *n.* [Fr.: O. Fr. *barne*, from G. *brame*, *bráme* = E. *brim*, border.] 1. In fort. a space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart and prevent the earth from filling the fosse. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in Holland it is generally planted with a quick-set hedge.—2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path. Called also *Berne Bank*.

Berne, *t. n.* Yeast; barm. *Chaucer*.

Bernacle (bér-na-kl), See **BARNACLE**.

Bernardine (bér-nárd-in), *n.* The name given in France to the members of the Cistercian order of monks, after St. Bernard, by whom they were reformed. See **CISTERCIANS**.

Bernardine (bér-nárd-in), *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard and the monks of the order.

Berne, *t. n.* A barn. *Chaucer*.

Bernese (ber'néz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizeness of *Berne*.

Bernese (ber'néz), *a.* Pertaining to *Berne* or its inhabitants.

Bernicle-goose (bér-ní-kl-gús), *n.* The barnacle or barnacle-goose. See **BARNACLE**.

Bernouse (bér-nóe'), *n.* See **BURNOUSE**.

Berob (bè-rub'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *rob*.] To rob; to plunder.

What evil star on you hath frown'd.

That of yourself you thus berobbed are? *Spenser*.

Beroe (ber-ò-è), *n.* [Gr. *Beroe*, one of the ocean nymphs.] A genus of small marine animals belonging to the class *Coelenterata*, order *Ctenophora*. The species, which are transparent and gelatinous, are either oval or globular, and float in the ocean, where they are widely diffused. They are phosphoric, and shine at night like lamps suspended in the sea. Two or three species, as *B. pileus*, shaped like a globe of jelly, about 1 inch in diameter, which forms part of the food of the whale, occur in the British seas. See **Ctenophora**.

Berried (be-rid'), *a.* 1. Furnished with berries. 'The berried holly.' *Keats*.—2. Having eggs or spawn, as a female lobster (*a berried hen*).

Berry (ber-i), *n.* [A. Sax. *berie*, *berige*, a berry; Icel. *ber*, Sw. and Dan. *bär*, O. H. G. *berri*, G. *beere*, a berry. The *r* was originally *as*, as in Goth. *bair*, D. *bes*, *besje*, and Bopp connects the word with Skr. *bhákshya*, food, from *bhaktá*, to eat, with which also *L. bacca*, a berry, is connected.] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds; or, in more technical language, an inferior pulpy fruit, the flesh of which contains several seeds, and is inclosed by a thin skin. Thus



1, Fruit of Currant. 2, Section of do.

limited, the berry is always crowned with the withered teeth of the calyx, as in the gooseberry and currant. The name is sometimes extended to superior fruits, like the grape or the potato berry, which are technically called *anacaulium*. But in popular language berry extends only to smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seed or granules.—2. Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of a lobster.

Berry (ber-i), *v. t.* To bear or produce berries.

Berry (ber-i), *v. t.* [Icel. *berja*, to beat.] To beat; to thresh. [Scotch.]

I'll berry your crap by the light of the moon.

Wm. Nicholson.

Berry (ber-i), *n.* [Corruption of *barrow*.] A mound. See **BARROW**.

This little berry some ycleep
An hillock. *W. Browne*.

Berrya (ber-i-a), *n.* [After Dr. A. Berry, a Madras botanist.] A genus of plants, natural order *Tiliaceae*. Only one species (*B. amomilla*), the halmallie or Trincomalee-wood tree, is known. See **HALMALLIE**.

Bersaglieri (bér-sál'yè-à-ré), *n. pl.* [It. *bersaglio*, a butt, a mark.] The name for riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

Berserk (bér'sérk), *n.* A berserker (which see). *Longfellow*.

Berserker (bér'sér-kér), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*, lit. 'bear-sark,' or bear-shirt. 'In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer.' *Vigfusson*.] 1. A kind of wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia. In battle the berserkers are said to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, &c., on which occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel.

He reminds us of a Berserker champion whose fits of inward fury grow irresistible after a time, and only gather force by repression. *Edin. Rev.*

Hence.—2. A person of extreme violence and fury.

Berth (bérth), *n.* [From the root of *bear*.]

1. *Naut.* (a) a station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (b) A room or apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (c) The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c. The term is also applied to a box or place for sleeping in a railway carriage. Hence.—2. A post or appointment; situation; employment; as, he has got a good berth at last.—To give a wide berth to, to keep at a proper distance from.—Berth and space, in ship-building, the distance between the moulding edge of one timber and the moulding edge of the one next to it.

Berth (bérth), *v. t.* *Naut.* (a) to give anchoring ground to; to give space to lie in, as a

Beslaver (bē-slav'ēr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *slaver*.] To defile with slaver.

Beslime (bē-slim'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *slime*.] To daub with slime; to soil.

Our try of writers may *beslime* his fame.

Beslobber, **Beslobber** (bē-slob'ēr, bē-slob'ēr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *slobber*, *slobber*.] To soil or smear, as with spittle or anything running from the mouth or nose; to beslaver; to daub; to besmeer. 'Beslobber our garments with it (blood).' *Shak.*

Beslurry (bē-slur'ī), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *slurry*, to soil. See *SLUR*.] To soil. *Drayton*. [Rare.]

Besmeer (bē-smēr'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *smear*.] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres: hence, to foul; to soil.

Her rushing blood the pavement all *besmeer'd*.

My honour would not let ingratitude.

So much *besmeer* it. *Shak.*

Besmeerch (bē-smēr'ēr), n. One that besmeers.

Besmirch (bē-smir'ch), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *smirch*.] To soil; to foul; to discolour.

Our gayness and our gill are all *besmirch'd*.

With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

Besmoke (bē-smōk'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *smoke*.] 1. To foul with smoke.—2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Besmooth (bē-smūth'), v.t. To make smooth. *Chapman*.

Besmutred, pp. from *besmut*. Smutted; blackened with smut. 'A gipon alle *besmutred*.' *Chaucer*.

Besmut (bē-smut'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *smut*.] To blacken with smut; to foul with smut.

Besnow (bē-snō'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *snow*.] 1. To scatter like snow. *Gower*. [Rare.]—2. To cover with, or as with, snow; to whiten.

'A third thy white and small hand shall *besnow*.'

Carver.

Besnuff (bē-snuf'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *snuff*.] To befoul with snuff. [Rare.]

Unwashed her hands, and much *besnuffed* her face.

Young.

Besogniot (bē-zōn'yō), n. [It. *biogno*, need, want.] A beggar. *Beau. & Fl.*

Besoll (bē-soll'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *soil*.] To soil; to stain.

Besom (bē-sum), n. [A. Sax. *besem*, *besm*, *besma*, a besom, twigs; D. *bezem*, G. *besem*, *besen*, a broom or besom: root-meaning unknown.] A broom; a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts.

Is. xiv. 33.

Besom (bē-sum), v.t. To sweep, as with a besom. *Cowper*. [Rare.]

Besomer (bē-zum-ēr), n. One who uses a besom.

Besoothment (bē-sūth'ment), n. That which yields consolation; solace; comfort. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Besort (bē-sōrt'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become. 'Such men as may *besort* your age.' *Shak.*

Besort (bē-sōrt'), n. Something fitting or appropriate; suitable provision.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, . . .

With such accommodation and *besort*.

As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*

Besot (bē-sōt'), v.t. pret. & pp. *besotted*; ppr. *besotting*. [Prefix *be*, and *sot*.] To make sottish by drink; hence, to intoxicate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. 'Permitted to *besot* themselves in the company of their favourite revellers.' *Macaulay*.

'Fools *besotted* with their crimes.' *Hudibras*.

Besotment (bē-sōt'ment), n. The act of making one's self sottish by drink; the state of being besotted.

The debasing habit of unsocial *besotment* is not brought under the eyes of his superiors. *Lord Lytton*.

Besotted (bē-sōt'ed), p. and a. Made sottish by drink; hence, characterized by or indicative of stupidity, such as is caused by drink; stupid; intoxicated. 'Besotted, base ingratitude.' *Milton*.

Historical painting had sunk . . . on the north into the patient devotion of *besotted* lives, to delineations of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water.

Besottedly (bē-sōt'ed-lī), adv. In a besotted or foolish manner.

Besottedness (bē-sōt'ed-ness), n. The state of being besotted; stupidity; arrant folly; intoxication.

Besottlingly (bē-sōt'ing-lī), adv. In a besottling manner.

Besought (bē-sāt'), pret. & pp. of *beseech*.

Besour (bē-sour'), v.t. To make sour. *Hammond*.

Bespangle (bē-spang'gl), v.t. pret. & pp. *bespangled*; ppr. *bespangling*. [Prefix *be*, and *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright.

The heavens *bespangling* with diavell'd light.

Bespatter (bē-spat'tēr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spatter*.] 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befouls.—2. *Fig.* To asperse with calumny or reproach. 'Whom never faction could *bespatter*.' *Swift*.

Bespattle (bē-spat'tl), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spittle*.] To spit on. *Bale*.

Bespawl (bē-spawl'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spawl*.] To soil or make foul with, or as with, spittle.

This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum in the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his brethren.

Milton.

Bespeak (bē-spēk'), v.t. pret. *bespoke*; pp. *bespoke*, *bespoken*; ppr. *bespeaking*. [Prefix *be*, and *speak*.] 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; used especially where there is only a limited supply of the thing wanted; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.

Concluding naturally that to gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favour.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To forebode; to foretell.

They started fears, and *bespoke* dangers, to scare the allies.

Swift.

3. To speak to; to address: this sense is mostly poetical.

He thus the queen *bespoke*.

Dryden.

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate, as external marks or appearances.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster.

Locke.

A gracious self-possession that *bespoke* the development of womanhood.

W. Black.

Bespeak (bē-spēk'), n. Among actors, a benefit. See *BENEFIT*.

Bespeaking (bē-spēk'ing), n. A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology or to engage favour.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him.

Dryden.

Bespeckle (bē-spēk'l), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches. 'Bespeckled her with gaudy allurements.' *Milton*.

Bespend (bē-spend'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spend*.] To expend; to bestow; to employ.

'All his craft *bespent* about the bed.' *Chapman*.

Bespet, v.t. To bespit.

Bespew (bē-spū'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spew*.] To spew or vomit on.

Bespic (bē-spl's), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spice*.] To season with spices or drugs; hence, to drug; to poison.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup

To give nine emys a lasting wink. *Shak.*

Bespirt, **Bespurt** (bē-spērt'), v.t. To spurt out or over; to throw out in a stream or streams. 'Well *bespirted* with his own holy water.' *Milton*.

Bespit (bē-spit'), v.t. pret. *bespit*, *bespat*; pp. *bespit*, *bespitten*, *bespitted*; ppr. *bespitting*. [Prefix *be*, and *spit*.] To spit upon; to soil with spittle.

Bespoke (bē-spōk'), pret. of *bespeak*.

Bespot (bē-spōt'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spot*.] To make spots on; to mark with spots; to cover with foul blot or blemishes. 'Bespotted so with sin.' *Drayton*.

Bespread (bē-sprēd'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,

With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*.

Dryden.

Besprent (bē-sprent'), pp. [O. E. *bespreint*, pp. of *bespreng*, *besprengan*, A. Sax. *besprengan*, to sprinkle—*pre* *be*, and *sprengan*, to sprinkle.] 1. Sprinkled over. 'Besprent with tears.' *Mir for Mags*. 'With learned dust *besprent*.' *Pope*. 'The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*.' *Longfellow*.—2. Spread; scattered. 'His silver tresses thin *besprent*.' *T. Warton*. [This word is obsolete except in poetry.]

Besprinkle (bē-spring'kl), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust. 'Besprinkled with Cimberian dew.' *Pope*.

Herodotus . . . hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulistics.

Sir T. Browne.

Bespurt, v.t. See *BESPIRT*.

Besputter (bē-sput'tēr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *sputter*.] To sputter over.

Bessemer's Process (bes'e-mēr's prō'sēs), n. A process for decarbonizing common cast or pig iron, which contains 8 to 8 per cent. of carbon, so as to convert it into steel, which contains $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or into malleable iron, which is nearly pure.

This is done by passing currents of air through the cast iron in a molten state, when the carbon of the metal, combining with the oxygen of the air, is carried off as carbonic acid gas; other impurities—sulphur, phosphorus, silicon—being also oxidized and removed as gas or slag.

With the view of getting entirely rid of these impurities, which injure the steel, the process has to be continued till all the carbon also is removed, when a proper proportion of it is re-introduced by re-melting the pure metal with spiegeleisen, or some other variety of iron, rich in carbon and containing no admixture besides.

If malleable iron is wanted no carbon is re-introduced.

Bessogne. See *BISOGNO*.

Best (best), a. *superl.* [A. Sax. *betest*, *betst*, best, serving as the *superl.* of *gōd*, good. This adjective has the same *superl.* in the other Teutonic languages, D. and G. *best*, Dan. *beste*, Icel. *bestr*, Sw. *bästa*. The root is *bat*, *bat*, seen also in *better*, Goth. *battista*, *best* (see *BETTER*).] Most good; having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree; possessing the highest advantages; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities; the *best* scholar; the *best* view of a landscape or a subject.

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.

Shak.

What she wills to do or say

Seems wisest, virtuous, discreet, *best*. *Milton*.

Best, like most and many other attributes, is often used without its noun when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fall in the performance of duty.

Through, their rage and they.

The basest far into that council-hall

Where sit the *best* and stateliest of the land.

Tennyson.

—*Best man*, the bridegroom at a wedding.

I acted in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom.

Dickens.

Best (best), adv. In the highest degree; beyond all other persons or things in the possession or exhibition of some good or desirable quality, in being the object of some desirable action, or in having the capacity for, or capability of being applied to, something good; as, which instrument can you *best* use? money is *best* employed in manufacture; medicine will answer *best* in the present case; what is expedient in *best* known to himself. 'Old fashions please me *best*.' *Shak.* 'Tell whom thou lovest *best*.' *Shak.* 'Speak ye, who *best* can.' *Milton*.

Much solicitous how *best*

He may compensate for a day of sloth. *Cowper*.

In one or two phrases this adverb is joined, in the sense of 'most thoroughly,' to a word expressive of a disagreeable action, as in the phrase, *best abused*; as, the chancellor of the exchequer is the *best abused* man in the country: so *best hated*.

Best (best), n. 1. Highest possible state of excellence; the best quality or property of a person or thing.

But you, O, you

So perfect and so peerless, are created

Of every creature's *best*. *Shak.*

2. All that one can do, or show in one's self: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *their*, &c.; as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests; she is bent on looking *her best*; he did all he could to appear as *his best* in that performance. 'Win I shall not, but do *my best* to win.' *Tennyson*.—At *best*, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; as, life is at *best* very short.—*For best*, finally, for good and all. 'Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended.' *Milton*.—To make the *best* of, to carry to the utmost perfection; to use to the best advantage; to get all that one can out of. 'Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can make the *best* of them.' *Bacon*. Often used in speaking of things or events that are not so good or favourable as was expected or was to be wished; as, to make the *best* of ill fortune or a bad bargain.—To make the *best* of one's

way, to travel or proceed with all possible speed.

Bestadde, † **Bestad**, † pret. & pp. of **bestead**.
Bestain (bê-stân), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *stain*.] To mark with stains; to discolour either the whole surface of a thing or in spots. 'All with blood *bestain* his cheeks.' *Shak.*

Bestead (bê-stêd), v.t. pret. *bestad*; pp. *bestead*, *bestedded*. [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] 1. To place, or dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; to situate. 'Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves.' *Barrow.*

She smith, that she shall not be glad,
Till that she se hym so *bestad*. *Gower.*

2. † To dispose mentally; to affect. 'Sorrowfully *bestadde*.' *Chaucer.*—3. † To provide; to furnish. 'The ladie, ill of friends *bestedded*.' *Spenser.*—4. † To treat; to behave towards. *Spenser.*—5. † To treat; to attack.

But both atonce on both sides him *bestad*. *Spenser.*

6. † To profit; to benefit; to serve; to assist. In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, . . . the same being so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead* us in the whole course of our voyage. *Sir F. Drake.*

In the following example there may perhaps be seen the influence of the adjective *steadily*.

Hence, vain deluding joys,
The brood of Folly without father bred!
How little you *bested*!
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

[This word is scarcely, if at all, used now except in such phrases as *ill, well, sore bestead*, in which the word is the pp.]

Bestial (bêst'î-âl), a. [L. *bestialis*.] 1. Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal. 'Of shape part human, part *bestial*.' *Tatler.*—2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as, a *bestial* appetite.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shak.*

Syn. Brutish, beastly, brutal, carnal, vile, low, depraved, sensual.

Bestial (bêst'î-âl), n. 1. In *Scott's law*, the cattle on a farm taken collectively.—2. † A work on zoology. *Brewer.*

Bestiality (bêst'î-âl'î-tî), n. 1. The quality of a beast; conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature; beastliness.

What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Martinius Scribnerus.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.
Bestialize (bêst'î-âl-î-z), v.t. pret. & pp. *bestialized*; ppr. *bestializing*. To make like a beast; to bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast. 'The process of *bestializing* humanity.' *Hare.*

Bestially (bêst'î-âl'î), adv. In a bestial manner; brutally; in a manner below humanity.

Bestiary (bêst'î-â-ri), n. [L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts, from *bestia*, a beast.] A name given to old books treating of beasts, often in verse.

Bestiate (bêst'î-ât), v.t. To make like a beast. 'Drunkennes *bestiates* the heart.' *Junius.* [Rare.]

Bestick (bêst'îk), v.t. pret. and pp. *bestuck*. [Prefix *be*, and *stick*.] To pierce in various places; to pierce through and through.

Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts. *Milton.*

In these little visual interpretations (valentines) no emblem is so common as the heart . . . the *bestuck* and bleeding heart. *Lamb.*

[Perhaps this verb is used only in the pp.]

Bestill (bê-stîl'), v.t. To disavow (?).

They, *bestilled*
Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
Stand still and speak not to him. *Shak.* *Hamlet*, Act I., sc. 2, l. 304.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quartos and modern editions read *distilled*.]

Bestill (bê-stîl'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *still*.] To make quiet or still.

Commerce *bestilled* her many-nationed tongue. *T. Cunningham.*

Bestir (bêst'îr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *stir*.] To put into briak or vigorous action; to move with life and vigour; usually with the reciprocal pronoun. 'You have *bestirred* your valour.' *Shak.* 'Rouse and *bestir* themselves are well awake.' *Milton.*

Bestness (bêst'nes), n. The state of being best. 'The *bestness* of a thing.' *Bp. Morton.*

Bestorm (bê-storm'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *storm*.] To storm; to rage.

All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours. *Young.*

Bestorm (bê-storm'), v.t. To overtake with a storm; to storm. 'Boats *bestormed*.' *Sir W. Davenant.*

Bestow (bê-stô'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *stow*. See *Stow*.] 1. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place. I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. *Luke xii. 17.*

He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To give; to confer; to impart; with the sense of gratuity: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow* on you a blessing. *Ex. xxxii. 29.*

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. *1 Cor. xiii. 3.*

Sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to *bestow* censure.—3. To give in marriage; to dispose of.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

4. † To apply; to make use of; to use; to employ.

If thou ask me what his commandments are as touching the *bestowing* of thy goods, I answer, his commandments are that thou *bestow* them in works of mercy. *Fryth.*

Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

Bestowal (bê-stô'al), n. Bestowment.

The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity. *Milman.*

Bestower (bê-stô'er), n. One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

Bestowment (bê-stô'ment), n. 1. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.—2. That which is conferred or given; donation.

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowment*. *J. Taylor.*

Bestraddle (bê-strad'l), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *straddle*.] To bestride. See *STRADDLE*.

Bestraught (bê-strat'), a. Distracted; mad. 'I am not *bestraught*.' *Shak.*

Bestraughted (bê-strat'ed), a. Distracted. *Norden.* [Rare.]

Bestraw (bê-strâ'), v.t. Same as *Bestrew*.

Bestreak (bê-strêk'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *streak*.] To mark or cover with streaks.

Bestrew (bê-strô' or bê-strô'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *strew*.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew; the object of the verb is either that which is covered by strewing, or that which is strewed or scattered. 'Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums, that lie *bestrown*.' *Milton.*

The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
That you shall hate it both. *Shak.*

Bestride (bê-strîd'), v.t. pret. *bestrid* or *bestrode*; pp. *bestrid*, *bestrodden*, *bestrode* † (*Storne*); ppr. *bestriding*. [Prefix *be*, and *stride*.] 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to *bestride* a horse.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a colossus. *Shak.*

2. To step over; to cross. 'When I first my wedded mistress saw *bestride* my threshold.' *Shak.*

Bestrode (bê-strôd'), pret. of *bestride*.

Bestrow (bê-strô'), v.t. To bestrew. [Rare.]

Bestrut (bê-strut'), v.t. pret. & pp. *bestrut*; ppr. *bestrutting*. [Prefix *be*, and *strut*, to swell.] To distend. 'Her paps *bestrut* with milk.' *Holland.*

Bestuck (bê-stuk'), pret. & pp. of *bestick*.

Bestud (bê-stud'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *stud*.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.

The unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton.*

Best-work (bêst'wêrk), n. In mining, the richest class of ore.

Bestwaddle (bê-swad'l), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *swaddle*.] To envelop in swaddling-clothes. *W. Whitehead.*

Bestwike (bê-swîk'), v.t. [A Sax. *beswiccan*, to deceive, to allure—prefix *be*, and *swican*, to deceive.] To allure. *Gower.*

Bestwink, † v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *wink*.] To labour. *Gower.*

Besy, † a. Busy. *Chaucer.*

Bet (bet), v.t. pret. & pp. *bet* or *betted*; ppr. *betting*. [Probably a contraction of *abet*, in the sense of encourage, back up.] To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.

John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*

Bet (bet), n. 1. A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event, and which falls to be gained by the party to the wager who affirmed what turns

out actually to be the case; as, to lay a *bet* on the result of a horse-race. 'That's the French *bet* against the Danish.' *Shak.*—2. The terms on which a bet is laid.

Bet (bet), past participle of *beat*.

Bet, † **Better** (bêt). Better.

It had been *bet* for me still to have kept my quiet chair. *Gascoigne.*

Beta (bê'ta), n. A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceae, having large succulent roots, and a green calyx in which the hard rugged nut is embedded, and valuable both for culinary and agricultural purposes. *Beta vulgaris*, or common beet, is employed as an ingredient in salad after being boiled till it is tender. *Mangel-wurzel*, cultivated as food for cattle, is considered a variety of *B. vulgaris*. The sea-beet (*B. maritima*) grows wild on the shores of Britain; it is sometimes used as greens or spinach. See *BETTER*.

Betag (bê-tag'), v.t. To tag; to deck with tags. 'Betagged with verse.' *Churhill.*

Betail (bê-tâl'), v.t. 1. To furnish with a tail. 'Betailed and bepowdered.' *Goldsmith.* 2. To take the tail off: a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *behead*.

(The sportsman) puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both *beheads* and *betails* him. *Trotter.*

Betaine (bê'ta-in), n. [L. *beta*, beet.] A chemical base found in common beet and mangel-wurzel.

Betake, † **Beteche**, † v.t. pret. *betoke*, *betook*, *betauht*, *betauht*, pp. *betauht*, *betauht*. [A Sax. *betecan*, to show, to deliver, to instruct—prefix *be*, and *tecan*, to teach, to show. There has been a certain confusion between this and the other *betake*. *Betoke* or *betook* in form properly belongs to the latter.] 1. To give; to hand over; to deliver up.

Judas Iscariot wente forth to the princis of prestis, and said to hem, What wolen ye give to me and I schal *betake* him to you? *Wicliffe.*

2. To intrust; to commit; to recommend to the care of. 'His soule to God *betauht*.' *R. Bruns.*

And hem she yaf hire mebles and hire thing,
And to the pope Urban *betake* hem tho. *Chaucer.*

Dame Phoebe to a Nympe her babe *betake*. *Spenser.*

Betake (bê-tâk'), v.t. pret. *betook*, pp. *betaken*. [Prefix *be*, and *take*.] To seize; to take hold of; to take.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*. *Spenser.*

Now used only with the reflexive pronoun in the sense of to take one's self; to repair; to resort; to have recourse. 'Which made me *betake* myself for shelter to a house.' *Tatler.*

The rest in imitation, to like arms
Betook them. *Milton.*

They *betook* themselves to treaty and submission. *Burke.*

Betake (bê-tâk'), v.i. To betake one's self.

But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*. *Spenser.*

Betalk (bê-tâk'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *talk*.] To talk repeatedly. *Drayton.*

Betallow (bê-tal'ô'), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *tal-low*.] To cover with tallow. *Ford.*

Betaught (bê-tât'), pret. of *betake*, to instruct.

Bete, v.t. [A Sax. *betan*, to mend, to make better, from root of *better*.] To mend; to make better; to heal. 'To *bete* fress.' *Chaucer.* 'To *bete* sorwe.' *Chaucer.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Bete, † v.t. To beat. *Chaucer.*

Betear (bê-têr), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *tear*.] To wet with tears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Beteche, † v.t. Same as *Betake*. † *Chaucer.*

Beteemt (bê-tê'm), v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *teem*.] To bring forth; to produce; to shed.

Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Shak.*

Beteemt (bê-tê'm), v.t. [Allied to *G. ziemen*, *geriemen*, D. *tamen*, *betamen*, to deem suitable, to deign.] 1. To allow; to permit; to suffer.

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*

2. To bestow; to give. *Spenser.*

Betal, **Betle** (bê'tl), n. [Fr. *bétel*, Sp. *betel*, *belle*, from Malabar name.] A species of pepper, *Chavica Belle*, a creeping or climbing plant, a native of the East Indies, nat. order Piperaceae. The leaves are employed to inclose a piece of the betel-nut and a little lime into a pellet, which is extensively chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red, and stains the teeth.

Betelgeuse (bê'tel-jûz), *n.* [Fr. *bételgeuse*, from Arabic name.] A star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Orion.

Betel-nut (bê'tel-nut), *n.* The kernel of the fruit of *Areca catechu*, which is eaten



Leaf, flowers, and nut of *Areca catechu*.

both in its unripe and mature state. When ripe it is of the size of a cherry, conical in shape, brownish externally and mottled internally like a nutmeg.

Betel-nut Tree, *n.* A beautiful palm (*Areca catechu*) found in India and the East, attaining a height of 40 or 50 feet, and yielding an astringent seed called betel-nut (which see).

Betel-pepper (bê'tel-pep-er), *n.* Same as *Betel*.

Beth, *v.t. imper.* Be ye. *Chaucer.*

Bethankit (bê-thang'it), *n.* [*Be*, and *thankit*, thanked.] Grace after meat. *Burns* [Scotch.]

Bethel (bê'tel), *n.* [Heb. *bethel*, house of God—*beth*, a house, and *El*, God.] A name for places of worship in England, especially a dissenting chapel.

Bethink (bê-think'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *think*.] 1. To think; to imagine. 'Al that herte may *bethynke*.' *Chaucer.*—2. To call to mind; to recall or bring to the recollection, reflection, or consideration of; always used with the reflexive pronoun, and often followed by *of* before the subject of thought.

Bethink yourselves beforehand what mercies you want. *Sp. Beveridge.*

Bethink (bê-think'), *v.i.* To have in recollection; to consider. 'Bethink ere thou dismiss us.' *Byron.*

Bethlehem (bê'thê-lê-hem), *n.* [Heb. a town or village in Judea, about 6 miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity; from *beth*, a house, and *lehem*, food—the house of food.] A famous hospital for lunatics in London, so called because it was originally the priory of Bethlehem, or rather of St. Mary of Bethlehem; hence, any hospital for lunatics. Corrupted into *Bedlam*.

Bethlehemite, *Bethlemite* (bê'thê-lê-hem-î-t), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. *Eccles.* (a) one of an order of monks introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Saviour. (b) One of an order founded in the seventeenth century for the service of the hospitals in South America.

Bethrall (bê-thrâl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *thrall*.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection.

She it is that did my lord *bethrall*. *Spenser.*

Bethump (bê-thump'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *thump*.] To beat soundly.

I was never so *bethumped* with words
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak.*

Betide (bê-tîd'), *v.t. pret. betid or betided; pp. betid; ppr. betiding.* [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, from A. Sax. *tidan*, to happen. See *TIDE*.] To happen; to befall; to come to; used of good or evil.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

Betide (bê-tîd'), *v.i.* To come to pass; to happen.—To *betide of*, to become of. 'If he were dead, what would *betide* of me?' *Shak.*

Betight (bê-tît'), *pp. of betide*, an erroneous form. Happened. 'As if some evil were to her *betight*.' *Spenser.*

Betimes (bê-tîm'), *adv.* Same as *Betimes*.

Chaucer. 'All in the morning *betimes*.' *Shak.*

Betimes (bê-tîm'), *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, that is, by the time, with adverbial genitive termination.] 1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is too late.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*. *Milton.*

2. Early; at an early hour.

Not to be a bed after midnight is to be up *betimes*. *Shak.*

3. Soon; in a short time.

He tries *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shak.*

—Early, Soon, *Betimes*. See under *EARLY*.

Betjwan, *Bechuan* (bêch'w-an), *n. pl.* Same as *Bechuanas*.

Betle, *n.* See *BETEL*.

Betoke, *pret. & pp. of betake.*

Betoken (bê-tô'kn), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *token*.] 1. To be a token of; to be a visible sign of.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow.

Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.—*SYN.* To presage, portend, augur, indicate.

Beton (bê'ton or bê-ton), *n.* [Fr. *béton*, from O. Fr. *beter*, to coagulate, to harden, to become stone.] A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass, and is used to form an artificial foundation when the ground is insecure; concrete. It is much used as a hydraulic cement in submarine works.

Betongue (bê-tung'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tongue*.] To scold; to attack with the tongue; to rail at.

How Ben Jonson and Shakspeare *betongued* each other. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Betony (bê'tôn), *n.* [*L. betonica*.] The popular name of *Stachys betonica*, a British plant which grows in woods. It was formerly much employed in medicine, and is sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow colour.—*Water betony*, a name given to *Scrophularia aquatica*, from the resemblance of its leaf to that of betony.

Betook (bê-tûk'), *pret. of betake.*

Betorn (bê-tôr'n'), *p. and a.* [Prefix *be*, and *tear*.] 1. Torn. 'Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast.' *Sackville.*—2. Torn in pieces.

Betoss (bê-tos'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tear*.] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. 'The miserable *betossed* squire.' *Shelton.* 'My *betossed* soul.' *Shak.*

Betraine, *Betrash*, *v.t.* [An old form of *betray*. See under *ASTRONY*.] To betray. 'They have *betrained* thee.' *Chaucer.*

Betrapp (bê-trap'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *trap*.] To entrap; to insnare. *Gower.*

Betrapp (bê-trap'), *v.t.* To put trappings on; to clothe; to deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same. *Stow.*

Betray (bê-trî'), *v.t.* [O. E. *betraie*, *bitraye*, &c.—prefix *be*, and Fr. *trahir*, O. Fr. *trair*, to betray, from *L. tradere*, to give up or over, from *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Mat. xvi. 21.*

2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; to be unfaithful in keeping or observing; as, to *betray* a trust. 'Betray'd her cause and mine.' *Tennyson.*—3. To act treacherously, deceitfully, or in an underhand manner towards; to deceive; to beguile; to circumvent; to entrap or ensnare; to delude into some undesirable position; to mislead.

Do not *betray* me, sir; I fear you love Mistress Page. *Shak.*

She must die, else she'll *betray* more men. *Shak.*

Tawny fland' fishes; my bearded hook shall pierce
Their slinky jaws. *Shak.*

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Bernwell.*

4. To reveal or disclose, especially in violation of confidence; as, to *betray* one's secrets; to *betray* one's designs.—5. To show in true character; to let be seen; to cause to appear; to permit to appear what is intended to be kept secret or what prudence would conceal.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *H. Pitt.*

My own too-fearful guilt,
Simpler than any child, *betrays* itself. *Tennyson.*

6. To indicate; to give indication or evidence of; said of something not obvious at first view or that would otherwise be concealed.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

Betrayal (bê-trî'al), *n.* Act of betraying. 'Gained his freedom by the *betrayal* of his country's cause.' *S. Sharpe.*

Betrayer (bê-trî'er), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Betrayment (bê-trî'ment), *n.* Betrayal. 'Confessing him to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had sought.' *Udall.*

Betrim (bê-trîm'), *v.t. pret. & pp. betrimmed; ppr. betrimming.* [Prefix *be*, and *trim*.] To set in order; to deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pinned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy best *betrimms*. *Shak.*

Betroth (bê-trôth'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *troth*. See *TROTH*.] 1. To contract to any one in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge to be the future spouse of another; to affiancé; used of either sex. 'To her, my lord, was I *betrothed*.' *Shak.*

2. To engage to take in marriage; to pledge one's troth to.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her? *Deut. xx. 7.*

3. To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration. 'If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed*.' *Ayliffe.*

Betrothal (bê-trôth'al), *n.* The act of betrothing; betrothment. 'The feast of *betrothal*.' *Longfellow.*

Betrothment (bê-trôth'ment), *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; betrothal. 'How the strange *betrothment* was to end.' *Tennyson.*

Betrust (bê-trust'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *trust*.] To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. [Rare.]

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

Betrustment (bê-trust'ment), *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. [Rare.]

Betso (bê'tso), *n.* [It. *pezzo*, piece, piece of money.] The smallest Venetian coin. 'Thirty *livres*, I'll not bate you a *betso*.' *S. Marmon.*

Bett, *Bette*, *Bet* (bet). Better. *Spenser.* See *BET, BETTER*.

Better (bê'têr), *a.* serving as the compar. of good. [A. Sax. *betera*, *betra*, *battrra*, also *bet*, *bett*, *better*, from a root *bat* (in Goth. *bata*, good), whence also the superl. *best* (= *best*).] The corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages are D. *beter*, Icel. *betr*, *betr*, Dan. *bædre*, Sw. *bättre*, G. *besser*. See *BEST*.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another: applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities; more good; as, a *better* soil; a *better* man; a *better* physician; a *better* house; a *better* air; a *better* harvest. 'He hath a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's, a *better* bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine.' *Shak.*—2. Preferable in regard to value, use, rank, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. *Prov. xv. 17.*

3. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better*.—To be *better* of, to be in improved circumstances.—The *better*. See under *BETTER, n.*

Better (bê'têr), *adv.* 1. In a more excellent or superior manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; as, to perform work *better*; to plan a scheme *better*; land *better* cultivated; government *better* administered.—2. More correctly or fully. 'The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge.' *Locke.*—3. In a higher or greater degree; as, to love one *better* than another. 'Never was monarch *better* feared.' *Shak.*—4. With greater advantage. 'I could have *better* spared a *better* man.' *Shak.*—5. More, without any idea of superior excellence; as, How far is it to town? *Better* than a mile. [Colloq.]

Dorsete Mill has been in our family a hundred year and *better*. *George Eliot.*

Better (bê'têr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *beterian*, *beterian*, to improve. See the adjective.] 1. To improve; to ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *better* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He thought to *better* his circumstances. *Thackeray.*

ch, chain; dh, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

2. To surpass; to exceed. 'Bettered expectation.' *Shak.*

What you do
Still better what is done. *Shak.*

3. To advance the interest of; to support; to give advantage to.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us and worse our foes. *Milton.*

SYN. To improve, ameliorate, amend, correct, reform, rectify, advance, promote.

Better (bet'ter), *v. t.* To grow better; to become better; to improve.

Better (bet'ter), *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, merit, skill, or office; as, give place to your *bettors*: in this sense generally used in the plural, and with possessive pronouns. 'Their *bettors* would hardly be found.' *Hooker.*—*The better.* (a) Improvement; generally in adverbial phrase for the better—in the direction of improvement. 'If I have altered him anywhere for the better.' *Dryden.* (b) Advantage; superiority; victory.

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the better of Thucydides. *Sir T. Browne.*

In this sense used chiefly in the following phrases:—To have the better of, to have the advantage of; to gain superiority over. To get or gain the better of, to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory over.

Better (bet'ter), *n.* One who lays bets or wagers; a bettor.

Better-half (bet'ter-hâf), *n.* A colloquial term for wife.

Bettering-house (bet'ter-ing-hous), *n.* A reformatory. *Quoted by Latham.*

Betterment (bet'ter-ment), *n.* [E. *better*, with Romance suffix -ment.] 1. A making better; improvement.—2. In *American law*, an improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing: generally used in the plural.

Bettermost (bet'ter-môst), *a.* Superior in social rank.

It first became operative in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, at least among the *better*-most classes. *Brougham.*

Betterness (bet'ter-ness), *n.* The quality of being better; superiority. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Betlong (bet'tong), *n.* [Native name.] The kangaroo-rat, a genus of nocturnal kangaroos common over all Australia, about the size of a common hare, forming the genus *Hypsiprymnus*. The manner in which the betlong conveys materials to its nest is most remarkable. After selecting a proper supply of dried grass it makes it up into a sheaf, and twisting its prehensile tail round it hops off to its lair. The nest is a most ingenious specimen of architecture, and scarcely to be detected by a European eye. *H. cuniculus* is the Tasmanian rat.

Bettor (bet'tor), *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Betty (bet'ti), *n.* [A cant word from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*.] A short har used by thieves to wrench doors open. Called also a *Bees*, a *Jenny*, and a *Jenny*. [Thieves' slang.]

The powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.

Betula (bet'u-lâ), *n.* [L., the birch.] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions; the birches. Their flowers are unisexual, growing in catkins. The fruit is flat and winged or margined. Two species are native to Britain, namely *B. alba* (the common birch), frequent in woods in mountainous districts. Its bark is used in tanning, and yields a fragrant oil; its juice is sweet in spring, and a wine is in some places made from it. The weeping birch is a variety of this species. *B. nana* (the dwarf birch) is found on the mountains of Scotland, and extends into the arctic regions.

Betulaceæ (bet'u-lâ-sê-s), *n. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, of which *Betula* is the typical genus, and containing besides this only the genus *Alnus*, with sixty species belonging to both genera.

Betulin, Betuline (bet'u-lin), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₆O₅) A substance discovered in the bark of the common or white birch. It is of a white colour, crystallized in the form of long needles, fusible, volatile, and inflammable.

Betumble (bê-tum'bl), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tumble*.] To tumble; to throw into disorder or confusion. 'From her *betumbled* couch she starteth.' *Shak.*

Betutor (bê-tû'tor), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tutor*.] To instruct; to tutor. *Coleridge.*

Between (bê-twên), *prep.* [A Sax. *betwēn*,

num, *betwēnan*, *betwyrman*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl. of *tuōn*, double, twain, from *tud*, two; comp. *tuōn*, *twiōn*.] 1. In the space separating; in the space extending from one point to another, without regard to distance; as, Stirling is *between* Glasgow and Perth; the river Tweed runs *between* Scotland and England.—2. From one to another of; passing from one to another, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse. 'If things should go so *between* them.' *Bacon*.—3. Belonging to in common; in partnership among; as, twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them. *Locke.*

4. Mutually as regards; so as to affect both of; as, discords exist *between* the families.

Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least. *Smith.*

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume.*

5. Pertaining to, in the power of, or by the action of two together, or one or other of two; as, the blame of this lies *between* you; you must get that done *between* you; they had the watch *between* them.—6. With discrimination in regard to; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.—7. In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree; as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing; a baronet is *between* a knight and a baron.

Between (bê-twên), *n.* One of a grade of needles between 'sharps' and 'blunts.'

Betwix, Betwixen, Betwixt, *prep.* Betwixt. *Chaucer.*

Betwixt (bê-twixt), *prep.* [A Sax. *betwux*, *betwuxat*, *betwex*, *betwexa*—prefix *be*, and *twex*, from *tud*, *tweg*, two. The *t* is parasitic or excrement as in *amidst*, &c.] 1. Between; in the space that separates. 'Betwixt two aged oaks.' *Milton*.—2. Passing between; from one to another.

There was some speech of marriage *betwixt* myself and her. *Shak.*

Bendantite (bû'dan-tit), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Bendant*.] A mineral occurring in small closely aggregated crystals in the district of Naasau on the Rhine, and also near Cork.

Bevel (bev'el), *n.* [Fr. *beveau*, O.Fr. *bevel*, a bevel.] 1. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body.—2. An instrument used by artificers for drawing angles, consisting of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock and the other the blade, which is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault.—3. A kind of angle. See BEVEL-ANGLE.—4. In *her.* see BEVILE.

Bevel (bev'el), *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slant; out of the perpendicular; not upright: used figuratively in the following passage.

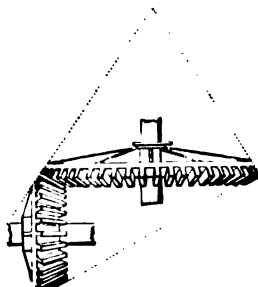
I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel*. *Shak.*

Bevel (bev'el), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *bevelled*; ppr. *beveling*. To cut to a bevel angle; as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

Bevel (bev'el), *v. t.* To incline towards a point or from a direct line; to slant or incline off to a bevel angle.

Bevel-angle (bev'el-ang'l), *n.* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse.

Bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n.* In *mach.* a spe-



Bevel-gear.

cies of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the

wheel driven. The wheels in this species of gearing are not unfrequently called conical wheels, as their form resembles that of the frustums of fluted cones.

Bevelled (bev'el'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—2. In *mineral.* replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.

Beveling (bev'el-ing), *a.* Inclining from a right line; slanting toward a bevel-angle.

Beveling (bev'el-ing), *n.* 1. Forming a bevel.—2. The slant or bevel of timber; the angle contained by the two adjacent sides of the timber. If this angle is acute it is called an *under beveling* or *bevel*; and if obtuse, a *standing bevel*.

Bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* In *mineral.* the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

Bevel-wheel (bev'el-whēl), *n.* See BEVEL-GEAR.

Bevert (bev'ér), *n.* [It. *bevere*, L. *bibere*, to drink.] A collation or small repast between meals.

What, at your *bevert*, gallants? Willt please your ladyship to drink? *B. Jonson.*

Bevert (bev'ér), *v. t.* To take a bevert or small repast between meals.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bevert* without me. *Ant. Brewer.*

Bever (bê'vēr), *n.* *Milit.* same as *Beaser*.

Beverage (bev'ér-aj), *n.* [From O.Fr. *beverage*, Fr. *beverage*, a drink, from O.Fr. *boivre*, *beure*, with suffix -age (=L. *atium*), from L. *bibere*, to drink.] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. 'Wholesome *beverage*.' *Shak.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepared before Of wine and honey mixed. *Dryden.*

2. Drink-money or a treat provided with drink-money, as a treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. Water-cider, a drink made by pressing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made.—4. In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar-cane juice and water.

Beville, Bevel (bev'el), *n.* [See BEVEL.] In *her.* a chief broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel. It is formed by the long line being cut off in its straightness by another, which makes an acute or sharp-cornered angle. Written also *Bevil*.

Bevilled (bev'el'd), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet applied to ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction.

Bevilways (bev'il-wâs), *adv.* In *her.* in the position or form of a bevile. See BEVILLE, BEVILLED.

Bevor (bê'vor), *n.* *Milit.* same as *Beaver*.

Bevy (bev'i), *n.* [O.E. *beave*, perhaps from O.Fr. *bevre*, *beivre*, *boivre* (Fr. *boire*), to drink, and originally a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place. It is given as the correct term for a company of ladies by Dame Juliana Barnes or Berners, 1496.] 1. A flock of birds; especially, a flock of quails or larks; the term was also applied to a company of roebucks. 2. A company of females.

A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat, Courtied of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser.*

Bewail (bê-wâl'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wail*.] To weep aloud for; to bemoan; to lament; to express deep sorrow for; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

Bewail (bê-wâl'), *v. t.* To express grief. 'Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly.' *Holland.*

Bewailable (bê-wâl'a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being bewailed.

Bewailer (bê-wâl'ér), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

Bewailing (bê-wâl'ing), *n.* Lamentation. *Bewailingly* (bê-wâl'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewailing manner.

Bewailment (bê-wâl'ment), *n.* The act of bewailing.

Bewake (bê-wâk'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wake*.] To keep awake. *Gower.*

Beware (bê-wâr'), *v. t.* [A compound of *be*, imperative of verb to be, and *wary*=wary; thus Wickliffe has, 'Be ye war of false pro-

pheta' Mat. vii. 15. See WARE, WARY.]
1. To be wary or cautious with regard to; to be suspicious of danger from; to restrain or guard one's self from; to avoid; to take care: followed by of before the noun expressing the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most beware of man. Pope.
Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Plato told to Dion that of all things he should *beware of* that folly by which men please themselves and despise a better judgment. *Jer. Taylor.*

2 † To have a special regard to.

Behold, I send an angel before thee. . . . *Angels of him, and obey his voice.* Ex. xxiii. 21.

[This verb is now never used except in the imperative and infinitive moods, including its use after such auxiliaries as *should*, *must*, *ought*, where it is really an infinitive. Ben Jonson, however, has used the word in the third person: 'He *beware*s to act'; and in Dryden we find *beware*d, as its past participle.]

Beware (bē-wā'r), v. t. To avoid; to take care of. 'To *beware* impetuous winds.' Milton. [Not strictly a transitive usage, of being simply omitted for brevity.]

Bewash (bē-wāsh'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wash*.] To drench with water. 'Let the maids *bewash* the men.' Herrick. [Rare.]

Beweepe (bē-wēp'), v. t. pret. & pp. *bewept*; ppr. *beweeping*. [Prefix *be*, and *weep*.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. 'Old fond eyes *beweep* this cause again.' Shak.

Beweept (bē-wēp'), v. t. To weep; to make lamentation. 'That I may a while *bewail* and *beweep*.' Chaucer.

Bewet (bē-wet'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wet*.] To wet; to moisten. 'His napkin with his true tears all *bewet*.' Shak.

Bewhisper (bē-whis'pēr), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *whisper*.] To whisper. *Fairfax*. [Rare.]

Bewhore (bē-hōr'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *whore*.] 1. To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To call or pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

Bewield (bē-wēld'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wield*.] To wield; to sway; to manage. *J. Harrison.*

Bewig (bē-wig'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wig*.] To put a wig on; to cover with a wig.

Bewilder (bē-wil'dēr), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wild*.] 1. To lead into perplexity or confusion; to perplex; to puzzle; to confuse. 'Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search.' Addison.

Bewilderness (bē-wil'dēr-nes), n. State of being bewildered.

Bewilderingly (bē-wil'dēr-ing-lī), adv. So as to bewilder.

Bewilderment (bē-wil'dēr-ment), n. State of being bewildered.

Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*. *George Eliot.*

Bewimple (bē-wim'pl), n. To cover with a wimple; to veil. *Gosset.*

Bewinter (bē-win'tēr), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *winter*.] To make like winter. 'Tears that *bewinter* all my year.' Cowley.

Bewitch (bē-wich'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *witch*.] 1. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery; to throw a charm or spell over, as a witch was believed capable of doing.

Look how I am *bewitched*; behold mine arm is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*

Bewitchedness (bē-wich't'nes), n. State of being bewitched.

Bewitcher (bē-wich'ēr), n. One that bewitches or fascinates.

Bewitchery (bē-wich'ēr-i), n. Resistless power of anything that pleases; fascination; charm.

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words. *South.*

Bewitchful (bē-wich'fūl), a. Alluring; fascinating. 'Ill, more *bewitchful* to entice away.' Milton. [Rare.]

Bewitching (bē-wich'ing), a. Having power to bewitch or fascinate; having power to control by the arts of pleasing. 'Bewitching tenderness.' Addison.

Bewitchingly (bē-wich'ing-lī), adv. In a bewitching manner.

Bewitchingness (bē-wich'ing-nes), n. Quality of bewitching.

Bewitchment (bē-wich'mēt), n. Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shak.*

Bewits (bē-wits), n. pl. In *falconry*, straps of leather for fastening bells to a hawk's legs.

Bewondered (bē-wun'dērd), a. [Prefix *be*, and *wonder*.] Amazed. 'Seeing his astonishment, how he *bewondered* was.' *Fairfax.*

Bework (bē-wērk'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *work*.] To work, as with thread; to embroider. See *BEWROUGHT*.

Bewrap (bē-rāp'), v. t. pret. & pp. *bewrapped*; ppr. *bewrapping*. [Prefix *be*, and *wrap*.] To wrap up. 'His sword, . . . *bewrapped* with flowers.' *Fairfax.*

Bewray (bē-rā'), v. t. [O.E. *beureye*, *bioreye*—prefix *be*, and A.Sax. *wreagan*, to disclose, accuse, which is cognate with Icel. *ragja*, older *wreigia*, to slander, Fris. *wrogiā*, D. *wroegen*, Goth. *wrothjan*, to accuse.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thou *bewriest* all secretnesse. *Chaucer.*

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. Mat. xxvi. 73.

Bewrayer (bē-rā'ēr), n. A divulger of secrets; a discoverer. 'A *bewrayer* of secrets.' Addison.

Bewravingly (bē-rā'ing-lī), adv. In a manner to bewray.

Bewrayment (bē-rā'mēt), n. Act of bewraying.

Bewreck (bē-rēk'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wreck*.] To ruin; to destroy. 'Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Bewreke (bē-rēk'), v. t. [Prefix *be*, and *wreck*.] To avenge; to revenge.

Bewrought (bē-rāt'), pp. of *bework*. Worked, as with thread; embroidered. 'Smocks all *bewrought*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bey (bē), n. [Turk. *beg*, pron. as *bey*.] A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince; a beg.

Buye, v. t. To buy. *Chaucer.*

Buyete, pp. Begotten.

Bylie (bē-lik'), n. The province of a bey.

Beyond (bē-yond'), prep. [A.Sax. *beygond*, *beygondan*—prefix *be*, and *geond*, yond, yonder. See *YON*.] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as, *beyond* a river, or the sea, either a mile *beyond* or a hundred miles *beyond* the river. 'Beyond that flaming hill.' *G. Fletcher.*—2. At a place or time not yet reached; before.

What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath;

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of anything else; past; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute. 'Beyond expectation.' *Barrow*.—4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. 'Beyond any of the great men of my country.' *Sir P. Sidney*.—To go *beyond*, to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

That no man go *beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thea. iv. 6.

Beyond (bē-yond'), adv. At a distance; yonder. 'Beyond he lieth, languishing.' *Spenser.*

Beran (bē-ran'), n. A cotton cloth, white or striped, from Bengal.

Bezan (bē-zan'), n. [A contr. of *Byzantium*.] 1. A gold coin of Byzantium. It seems to have been current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III.—2. In *her.* a circle in or of argent representing this coin, in which the stipends of the higher soldiers of the army in the holy wars are supposed to have been paid. Bezants are with us always emblazoned as round, flat pieces of gold without impress; but foreign heralds make them both gold and silver.

Bezantler (bē-zan'tlēr), n. [L. *bis*, twice, and *E. antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow antler. Also called *Bay-antler*. See *ANTLER*.

Bezel (bē-zel'), n. [Perhaps a form of *basil*, Fr. *bisau*, *beseau*, a slope or bevel. See *BASIL*.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove and flange or lip in which the glass of a watch is set.

Besetta (bē-zet'ta'), n. Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; the pigment itself. Red *besetta* is coloured with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue is prepared from the juice

of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and is used to colour the rind of Dutch cheese.

Besique (bē-zēk'), n. [Fr.] A simple game at cards which can be played by two, three, or four persons, but is most commonly played by only two.

Besoor (bē-zōr'), n. [O. Fr. *besoor*, Fr. *bzoard*, from Pg. *bezor*, from Ar. *bzakar*, *bzdzakar*, *Per. bzdzakar*, *pddzakar*, the besoor-stone—*bzd*, wind, and *zahr*, a poison, that is, what blows away or dispels poison, or from *pdd*, protecting, and *zahr*, poison.] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some countries. Such calculi are generally formed round some foreign substance, as a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the besoor from the East Indies and that from Peru.—*Fossil besoor*, formed like the animal besoor, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus.—*Besoor mineral*, an oxide of antimony, or antimonious acid, especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid.

Besoardic (bē-zō-r'dik'), a. [Fr. *besoardique*. See *BEZOAR*.] Pertaining to or compounded of besoor.—*Besoardic acid*, same as *Ellagic Acid*. See *ELLAGIC*.

Besoardic (bē-zō-r'dik'), n. A medicine compounded with besoor. *Dunglison.*

Besoor-goat (bē-zōr-gōt'), n. A name given to the gazelle (*Antelope Dorcas*), from its producing the besoor.

Besoartic, **Besoartical** (bē-zō-r'tik, bē-zō-r'tik-al), a. Having the quality of a besoor; healing; antidotal. 'The healing *besoartical* virtue of grace.' *Chillingworth*. [Rare.]

Besonian (bē-zō-ni-an), n. [From It. *bisognio*, Fr. *besson*, need.] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

Under which king, *besonian*? Speak or die. *Shak.*

Bexzel (bē'z), v. t. [Norm. Fr. *bestler*, *bestler*, *bestler*, to embezzle, perhaps from O. Fr. *beslot*, *beslei*, wrong, injustice, from Celtic *bes*, without, and Fr. *lot*, let, L. *lex*, law. Wedgwood regards the primary meaning as that of drinking, and thinks this word and *quizzle* imitative.] To waste in riot; to spend in drinking.

I have laid up a little for my younger son Michael, and thou think'st to *bexzel* that. *Benn. & Fl.*

Written also *Bizle*, *Bissel*, &c.

Bexzel (bē'z), v. i. To drink to excess; to tipple. *Dekker.*

Bexzel (bē'z), n. A debauchee; a sot. *Nash.*

Bhadoo (bā'dō'), n. [From Hind. *bhādoo*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September.] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of early rice, maize, &c. It is laid down during the rainfall in April and May, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one-fourth of the food supply in a normal year.

Bhang (bang), n. [Indian name.] 1. An Indian variety of the common hemp, the resin obtained from which is highly narcotic and intoxicant. In India the leaves and seed capsules are chewed or smoked as a means of intoxication, and sometimes an infusion of them is drunk.—2. A drug prepared from the resinous exudation of the plant—a highly popular oriental stimulant; otherwise called *Hashish*. It is also employed in medicine like opium for its anodyne, hypnotic, antispasmodic qualities. Various spellings *Bang*, *Beng*.

Bheesty (bē'sti), n. Same as *Beestie*.

Bhel (bēl), n. The native name of the Bengal quince. See *EGLE*.

Bhuchampac (bū'cham-pak'), n. [Hind. *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.] A beautiful plant of India, *Kampferia rotunda*, nat. order Zingiberaceae. The flowers rise from a short stem, and appear before the leaves.

Bi- A Latin prefix, from *bis*, twice, a form standing for *duis* or *duis*, from *duo*, two. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin or Greek origin, and has in composition the general meaning of two, twice, double, or twofold. In *chem.* it forms a prefix of certain compounds, into which two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient enter for one of the other.

Bia (b'fā), *n.* A name in some parts for a cowry.

Biacid (bi-as'ld), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *acid*] Applied to a base capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions.

Biacuminat (bi-a-kū'min-āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *acuminate*.] Having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some Malpighiaceae.

Biadetto (bi-ā-det'tō), *n.* [It.] The same as *Bice*.

Blanco secco (bā-āng'kō sek'kō), *n.* [It.] A white used in fresco painting, consisting of lime macerated in water until its causticity is removed, to which pulverized marble is added.

Biangular, Biangulate (bi-āng'gū-lér, bi-āng'gū-lāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *angular*.] Having two angles or corners. [Rare.]

Biangulated, Biangulous (bi-āng'gū-lāt, bi-āng'gū-lus), *a.* Same as *Biangular*.

Biantheriferous (bi-an'ther-if'ér-us), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *antheriferous*.] In bot. applied to a plant having two anthers.

Biarmian (bi-ār'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Biarmians, or Finns of Perm in Russia.

Biarticulate (bi-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *articulus*, a joint.] Having two joints, as the antennae of some insects.

Bias (b'fās), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *biais*, Catalan *bias*, from L.L. *bifas*, *bifacia*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line. — 2. A leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; that which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course; inclination; bent.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke*.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a monarchial *bias*. *Disraeli*.

3. A piece of cloth cut out of the waist of a dress to lessen its circumference. — *Bent, Bias, Inclination*. See under *BENT*. — *Syn.* Tendency, inclination, propensity, disposition, bent, prepossession, prejudice, warp.

Bias (b'fās), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *biased* or *biased*; ppr. *biasing* or *biasing*. [*Bias* is the more common form, but *biased* is the more analogical.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind; to pre-judge; to warp; to prepossess; as, the judgment is often *biased* by interest.

But it is vain to expect that men who are inflamed by anger, who are suffering distress, will reason as calmly as the historian who, biased neither by interest nor passion, reviews the events of a past age. *Macaulay*.

Bias't (b'fās), *a.* Loaded or swelled on one side, as a bowl is *biased*; oblique; inclined.

Blow, villain, till thy spher'd *bias* cheek Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon. *Shak.*

Bias (b'fās), *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. 'Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.' *Shak.*

Bias-drawing (b'fās-dra-ing), *n.* A turn away; hence partiality; prepossession. *Shak.*

Biasness (b'fās-nes), *n.* The state of being *biased*; inclination to some side; partiality. *Sherwood*.

Biarticulate (bi-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *articula*, an ear, an articule.] 1. In compar. anat. a term applied to a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve molluscs, and in all reptiles, birds, and mammals. — 2. In bot. having two ear-like projections, as a leaf.

Biaxial, Biaxial (bi-aks'al, bi-aks'al-al), *a.* Having two axes.

The phenomena of dipolarized light presented the properties of *biaxial* crystals in a vast variety of forms. *Hewell*.

Bib (bib), *n.* *Morhua lutea*, a fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. It is excellent eating. Called also *Pout* or *Whiting pout*, in Scotland *Brassy* and *Smeltie*.

Bib't (bib), *v. t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *bibbed*; ppr. *bibbing*. [L. *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. 'This miller hath so wisely *bibbed* ale.' *Chaucer*.

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke*.

Bib (bib), *n.* [From the verb *bib*, because a protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of your doublet. *Ben. & Fl.*

Bibacious (bi-bā'shus), *a.* [L. *bibax*, from *bibere*, to drink. See *BIB*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [Rare.]

Bibacity (bi-bas'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being *bibacious*, or drinking much. *Blount*. [Rare.]

Bibasic (bi-bās'ik), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *basic*, relating to a base.] In chem. a term applied to those acids which combine with two equivalents of a base. Those acids which combine with one equivalent of a base are termed *monobasic*, and those which neutralize three atoms of a base are termed *tribasic*. *Polybasic* acids are such as combine with two or more equivalents of a base.

Bibb (bib), *n.* *Naut.* a bracket made of elm plank and bolted to the hound of the mast for the purpose of supporting the trestle-trees.

Bibber (bib'ér), *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition; as, wine-bibber. 'Tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew.' *Keats*.

Bibble-babble (bib'bi-bab-bi), *n.* [A reduplication of *babble*.] Idle talk; prating to no purpose.

Thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. *Shak.*

Bib-cock (bib'kok), *n.* A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle. *E. H. Knight*.

Biberine (bi-bér'in), *n.* Same as *Bebeerine*.

Bibitory (bib'i-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to drinking or tipping. [Rare.]

Bible (bi'bi), *n.* [*Gr. biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim. from *biblos*, the inner bark of the papyrus, paper, a book. Comp. L. *liber*, a book, from *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, and *E. book*, from A. Sax. *bōc*, a book, a beech-tree.] 1.1 Any great book.

To tellen all wordd passen any *bible*. *Chaucer*.

2. THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek. The authorized English version of the Bible was commenced in the reign of James I. in the year 1604, and published in 1611, being based on several previously existing translations. — *Bible Christian*, one of a religious sect in America, who abstain from all animal food and spirituous liquors, and live on vegetables and fruits. They profess to follow the great doctrines of the Bible and reject all human authority in matters of religion. — *Bible Communist*, same as *Perfectionist* (which see). — *Bible Society*, an association for the purpose of diffusing the sacred Scriptures over the world. — *Breeches Bible*, an edition of the Bible issued from Geneva by several English divines who had fled there to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary, in which Gen. iii. 7 is translated, 'Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches.' — *Vinegar Bible*, an edition printed at the Clarendon press in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the 'Parable of the Vineyard,' instead of the 'Parable of the Vineyard.' — *Wicked Bible*, an edition published by Barker & Lucas, in which the word *not* is omitted in the seventh commandment.

Bible-oath (bi'bi-ōth), *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation. *Congreve*.

Bible-press (bi'bi-pres), *n.* *Naut.* a hand-rolling board for cartridges, rocket and port-fire cases.

Biblical (bib'lik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings; as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* criticism.

Biblically (bib'lik-al-li), *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.

Biblicism (bib'li-sizm), *n.* Biblical doctrine or literature; learning relating to the Bible. *Eccles. Rev.*

Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible. *Edin. Rev.*

Bibliographer (bib-li-ō-grā-fér), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] One versed in bibliography; one who composes or compiles the history of books.

Bibliographic, Bibliographical (bib'li-ō-grāf'ik, bi'bi-lī-ō-grāf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.

Bibliographically (bib'li-ō-grāf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

Bibliography (bib-li-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times

when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

Bibliolatrist (bib-li-ō-lā-trist), *n.* [See *BIBLIOLATRY*.] One who pays undue regard to books; a book-worshipper; more specifically, one who is supposed to regard the Bible with undue or extravagant respect; a worshipper of the Bible. *De Quincey*.

Bibliolatri (bib-li-ō-lā-trī), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book of authority on any subject; specifically applied by Roman Catholic divines to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the pope or the church.

It was on account of this exclusive reference to Scripture that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the Church of Rome; and that the Protestants were accused of *bibliolatri*. *Sir G. C. Lewis*.

Bibliolite (bib'li-ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name formerly sometimes applied to certain laminated schistous stones. Called also *Book-stone*.

Bibliological (bib'li-ō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to bibliography.

Bibliology (bib-li-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology. — 2. A treatise on books; bibliography.

Bibliomancy (bib'li-ō-man-sī), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *mantia*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by means of a book; specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

Another kind of *bibliomancy* consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures. *Ency. Metr.*

Bibliomania (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac*. *Dibdin*.

Bibliomaniacal (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books. *Dibdin*.

Bibliomanism (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* Book-madness; bibliomania. [Rare.]

Bibliomanist (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ist), *n.* A bibliomaniac. 'Not *bibliomanist* enough to like black-letter.' *Lamb*.

Bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* Bibliomania (which see).

Bibliopæic (bib'li-ō-pæ'ik), *a.* [From *Gr. biblion*, a book, and *pægnymi*, to make fast or firm.] Relating to the binding of books. [Rare.]

Bibliopæistic (bib'li-ō-pæ-jist'ik), *a.* Same as *Bibliopæic*. *Dibdin*.

Bibliopæy (bib-li-ō-pæ-jī), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, book, and *pægnymi*.] The art of binding books. [Rare.]

Bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fīl), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, book, and *phileō*, to love.] A lover of books.

Bibliophilism (bib-li-ō-fīl-izm), *n.* Love of bibliography or of books.

Bibliophilist (bib-li-ō-fīl-ist), *n.* A lover of bibliography or of books; a bibliophile.

Bibliophobia (bib'li-ō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, book, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread of books.

Bibliopole (bib-li-ō-pō-lér), *a.* Bibliopole (which see). [Rare.]

Bibliopole (bi'li-ō-pōl), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *poleō*, to sell.] A bookseller. *Eccles. Rev.*

Bibliopolic, Bibliopolical (bib'li-ō-pōl'ik, bi'li-ō-pōl'ik-al), *a.* Relating to book-selling or booksellers.

Bibliopolism (bib-li-ō-pōl-izm), *n.* The employment of a bibliopole. *Dibdin*. [Rare.]

Bibliopolest (bib-li-ō-pōl-ist), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, book, and *poleō*, to sell.] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a *bibliopolest*, the young Frere stands not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business. *Dibdin*.

Bibliopolestic (bib'li-ō-pōl-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to a bookseller or bookselling. [Rare.]

Bibliotaphist (bi'li-ō-tāf'ist), *n.* [*Gr. biblion*, a book, and *taphos*, a burial.] One who hides or buries books. *Crabbe*.

Bibliotheca (bib'li-ō-thē'ka), *n.* [L. from *Gr. biblion*, a book, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A library.

Bibliothecal (bib'lī-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*.] Belonging to a library. *Byron.*
Bibliothecary (bib'lī-ō-thē-ka-ri), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius*.] A librarian.
Bibliothèque (bib'lī-ō-thék), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHECA.] A library.

The king asked him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliothèque*. *Donne.*

Biblist (bi'b'l-ist), *n.* [From *Bible*.] 1. One who is conversant with the Bible.—2. A person who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith.

Biblus (bi'b'lus), *n.* [L. from Gr. *biblos*. See *BIBLE*.] The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant. See *PAPYRUS*.

Bibos (bi'bōs), *n.* A genus or sub-genus of ruminant mammals, family Bovidae, with the horns depressed at the base and directed outwards, and with the frontal bone often very prominent. It includes the gaur, gaur or gaur, and banteng.

Bibracteate (bi-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *bracteate*.] Doubly bracteate.

Bibulous (bi'bū-lus), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.] 1. Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous* paper.—2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; proceeding from or characterized by such tendency; as, *bibulous* propensities.

Bicalcarate (bi-kal'kar-āt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *calcar*, a spur.] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limb of an animal.

Bicallose, **Bicallous** (bi-kal'los, bi-kal'lus), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *callus*, a callosity.] Having two callosities or hard protuberances.

Bicameral (bi-kam'er-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *camera*, a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two chambers. 'The bicameral legislative system.' *Scottish newspaper.* [Rare.]

Bicapitated (bi-kap'i-tāt-ed), *pp.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *caput*, head.] In *her.* having two heads; as, lions *bicapitated*.

Bicapsular (bi-kap'sul-ar), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *capsule*.] In *bot.* having two capsules, or dry, many-seeded fruits, which open of themselves when ripe.

Bicarbonate (bi-kar'bon-āt), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *carbonate*.] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base; one of the supercarbonates.

Bicarburetted (bi-kar'bū-ret-ed), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *carburetted*.] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon; as, *bicarburetted* hydrogen (C₂H₂).

Bicarinate (bi-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *carina*, a keel.] In *bot.* two-keeled; having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

Bicaudal (bi-ka'dal), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *cauda*, a tail.] Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities.

Bicched-bones, *pl.* [A word apparently derived from the verbal stem to *pick* or *peck*, with the change of *p* into *b*; comp. *G. bickel*, O.G. *bickel*, D. *bickel*, an ankle-bone, a die, diminutive forms from D. *bikken*, *G. bicken*, *picken*, to pick, peck, or notch. Tyrrwhitt reads *bicched* apparently without authority. 'We may safely conclude (1) that the reading *bicched* is correct; (2) that the English term *bicched* boon is equivalent to the D. *bickel*, *G. bickel*, and means a die. Further, it seems to me a fair conclusion that *bicched* means pecked, or pitted, or notched, in allusion to the spots marked on it by making slight holes on the surface.' *Steele*.] Dice.

This fruit cometh of the *bicched-bones* two, Forswering, ire, falseness, and homicide. *Chaucer.*

Bice, Bise (bis), *n.* [O.Fr. *azure bis*, O.E. *azure bise*, that is, blue bice; the etymology of *bis* is unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain blue, the latter mountain green, malachite green, &c.

Bicephalous (bi-sefal-us), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kephalē*, head.] Having two heads.

Biceps (bi'seps), *a.* [L. *biceps*, double-headed.—*bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] Two-headed, or having two distinct origins; specifically, in *anat.* applied to muscles. See the noun.

Biceps (bi'seps), *n.* A muscle having two heads or origins; the name given to two muscles, one of the arm and the other of the thigh.

Biche, *n.* [Fr. *biche*, a hind or roe.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

Bichromate (bi-krō'māt), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *chromate*.] A compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of another ingredient.

Bichy (bi'chī), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Cola acuminata*, a tree, nat. order Sterculiaceae. See *COLA-NUT*.

Bicipital, **Bicipitous** (bi-sip'it-al, bi-sip'it-us), *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*, double-headed.—*bi*, two, twice, and *caput*, head.] 1. Having two heads; two-headed. 'Bicipitous serpents.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]—2. In *anat.* having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *BICEPS*.—3. In *bot.* dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Bicker (bi'kér), *v.t.* [From the Celtic; W. *bicra*, to fight, *bicre*, conflict, skirmish.] 1. To strike at frequently and reciprocally; to skirmish; to fight off and on.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together. *Holland.*

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. 'Those petty things about which men cark and bicker.' *Barrow.* 'Tho' men may bicker with the things they love.' *Tennyson.*—3. To run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as, the *bickering* flame. 'To bicker down a valley.' *Tennyson.* Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played. . . . That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade, Though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made. *Thomson.*

4. To make a confused noise; to clatter.

Bicker (bi'kér), *n.* [See the verb.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell.*

2. A short rapid run or race; a few steps taken unwittingly; a stagger.

Leeward whiles, against my will, I took a *bicker*. *Burns.*

Bicker (bi'kér), *n.* [A form of *beaker* (which see).] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly, one made of wood; in many parts, specifically a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Bickering (bi'kér-ing), *n.* One who bickers or engages in a petty quarrel.

Bickering (bi'kér-ing), *n.* Contention; skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickering*s. *Milton.*

Bickermant (bi'kér-ment), *n.* Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

Bickern (bi'kér), *n.* [Contr. from *beak-iron*.] An iron ending in a beak or point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Naevius.*

Bicolligate (bi-kol'lī-gāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *colligo*, to bind together.] In *ornith.* said of the anterior toes when they are united by a basal web.

Bicoloured (bi-kol'ul-ed), *a.* [L. *bicolor*—prefix *bi*, two, and *color*, a colour.] Of two colours.

Biconcave (bi-kon'kāv), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *concave*.] Hollow or concave on both sides.

Biconjugate (bi-kon'jū-gāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *conjugate*, to unite.] 1. In pairs; placed side by side.—2. In *bot.* twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice.

Bicorn, **Bicornous** (bi'korn, bi-kor'nus), *a.* [See *BICORNES*.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped. 'The letter Y or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Bicorned (bi'korn'd), *a.* Bicornute.

Bicornes (bi-kor'nés), *n. pl.* [L. *bicornis*—*bi*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn.] A name given by Linnaeus to the group of plants to which the heath belongs, because the anthers are furnished with two horns or awns.

Bicornute (bi-kor'nūt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *cornu*, a horn.] Two-horned; specifically, in *bot.* having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

Bicorporal (bi-kor'por-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *corpus*, a body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

Bicorporate, **Bicorporate** (bi-kor'po-rāt-ed, bi-kor'po-rāt), *pp.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body.] Double-bodied; a heraldic phrase.



Bicorporate.

Bicrenate (bi-krē'nāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and *crena*, a notch.] In *bot.* doubly crenate; a term applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

Bicrescentic (bi-kres-ent'ik), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *crescent*.] Having the form of a double crescent.

Bicrural (bi-krūr'al), *a.* [L. *bis*, two, twice, and *crus*, *cruris*, a leg.] Having two legs or two elongations resembling legs.

Bicuspid, **Bicuspidate** (bi-kus'pid, bi-kus'pid-āt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *cuspis*, a spike or prong.] Two-pointed; two-fanged; a term often applied to teeth having two fangs or tubercles, as the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bicycle (bi'si-kŭl), *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kuklos*, a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede; an apparatus or vehicle, consisting of two wheels, one before and one behind, connected by a curved metal bar,



Bicycle.

and furnished with a seat or saddle, used for exercise or travelling. It is propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers which move the large wheel, which may be turned at pleasure, so that the rider is able to give any direction to the machine. See *VELOCIPEDE*.

Bicyclist (bi'si-klis-t), *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid (bid), *v.t.* pret. *bid* or *bade*; *pp.* *bid*, *bidden*; *ppr.* *bidding*. [Under this form two verbs have been confounded together from very early times, so that it is now difficult to separate them. There is (1) A Sax. *bidan* (pret. *bæd*, *pp.* *bæden*), to pray, to ask, also to declare, to command, the collateral forms in the other Teutonic languages being Icel. *biðja*, *beida*, Dan. *bede*, *G. beten*, *bitten*, Goth. *bidjan*, *bidan*, to ask, to beg, to pray; (2) A Sax. *beddan* (pret. *bædd*, *pp.* *bæden*), to offer, to bid, to command; Icel. *bjóða*, Sw. *bjuda*, Dan. *byde*, Goth. *biudan*, *G. bieten*, to offer, to command, &c.] 1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find *bid* to the marriage. *Mat. xlii. q.*

Provide the feast, father, and *bid* the guests. *Shak.*

2. To pray; to wish; to say by way of greeting or benediction; as, to *bid* good-day, farewell, &c. 'Neither *bid* him God-speed.' 2 Jn. 10.—3. To command; to order or direct; to enjoin; commonly followed by an accusative and infinitive without *to*, though the *to* is sometimes found. 'I was *bid* to come for you.' *Shak.* Occasionally a simple infinitive follows; as, 'The lady *bade* take away the fool.' *Shak.*

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water. *Mat. xiv. 28.*

4. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

The king will *bid* you battle presently. *Shak.*

5. To proclaim; to make known by a public announcement. 'Our bans thrice *bid*.' *Gay.*—To *bid* defiance to, to defy; to brave.

He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

—To *bid* fair, to open or offer a good prospect; to seem likely.—To *bid* beads, to pray with beads; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. [The phrase meant originally to pray one's prayers. See *BEAD*.]

Bid, **Bidden** (bid, bid'n), *pp.* of *bid*.

Because God his Father had not *hidden* him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God. *Kingsley.*

Bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made at an auction.

Bidale (bi'dāl), *n.* [*Bid* and *ale*.] An invitation to neighbours and friends to meet on a fixed night to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute towards his relief.

Bidder (bi'dér), *n.* One who bids or offers a price. *Bidders* at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

Biddery-ware, *n.* See **BIDERY**.

Bidding (bîd'ing), *n.* 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second bidding darkness fled. *Milton.*

2. The raising of the price of a thing at a sale or auction; an offer.—*Bidding of beads*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* (a) a praying with beads (b) a charge given by a priest to his parishioners at some special time to come to prayers upon any festival or saint's day.

Bidding-prayer (bîd'ing-prâ-er), *n.* [Lit. praying prayer. See **BID** and **BEAD**.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon.—2. In the *Anglican Ch.* a form of exhortation, always concluding with the Lord's Prayer, enjoined by the fifty-fifth canon to be used before all sermons and homilies.

Biddy (bîd'di), *n.* [A corruption of *Bridget*.] 1. A domestic or servant girl.—2. Name applied to a domestic fowl; a chicken. 'Ay, Biddy, come with me.' *Shak.*

Bide (bîd), *v. t.* [A Sax. *bîdan*, to await, to remain; Icel. *bîða*, to remain, to abide, to undergo; Goth. *bîðan*; O.H.G. *bîtan*. See **ABIDE**.] 1. To dwell permanently; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow of them that bide
In heaven or earth, or, under earth, in hell.

2. To be or remain in a place or state. 'In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.' *Shak.*

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenches caught on his head. *Shak.*

Bide (bîd), *v. t.* 1. To endure; to suffer; to bear.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*

2. To wait for.

He had the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently bides his time. *Prescott.*

Bident (bî'dent), *n.* [L. *bidens*, *bidentis*. See **BIDENTATE**.] In *archæol.* an instrument or weapon with two prongs.

Bidental (bî-den'tal), *a.* Same as **Bidentate**.
Bidentate (bî-den'tât), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *dentate*, from *L. dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Written also *Bidentated*, and (rarely) *Bidented*.

Bidental (bî-den'shal), *a.* Bidental (which see).

Bidry (bîd'ér-î), *n.* [From *Bidar*, a town in India in the Nizam's Dominions, once the chief town of the Deccan.] An alloy, primarily composed of copper, lead, tin, to every 3 oz. of which 16 oz. of spelter (zinc) are added. Many articles of Indian manufacture, remarkable for elegance of form and gracefully-engraved patterns, are made of it. It is said not to rust, to yield little to the hammer, and to break only when violently beaten. Articles formed from it are generally inlaid with silver or gold and polished.

Bidet (bî-det' or bî-dâ), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.—2. An article of bedroom furniture used in washing the body.

Bid-hook (bîd'hôk), *n.* *Naut.* a small kind of boat-hook.

Bidigitato-pinnate (bî-dî'jî-tâ'tô-pîn'nât), *a.* In bot. a term applied to a leaf having two secondary petioles which are pinnate, as in *Mimosa purpurea*.

Biding (bîd'ing), *n.* Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Rome.*

Bie, † Bye, *v. t.* To aby; to suffer. *Chaucer.*

Bield, *n.* See **BEILD**.

Biennial (bî-en'ni-al), *a.* [From *L. biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Happening or taking place once in two years; as, a biennial election.—2. In bot. continuing for two years and then perishing; said of plants.

Biennial (bî-en'ni-al), *n.* A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit; growing one year and laying up a store of food, then flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.

Biennially (bî-en'ni-al-î), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier (bêr), *n.* [O.E. *beere*, *beer*, *bere*, A.Sax. *bær*, a bier; D. *baar*, Dan. *baare*, G. *bahre*, O.H.G. *bâra*; from the root of *bear* (which see). From the German the word passed into the Romance tongues, Fr. *bière*, Fr. *bière*, and perhaps the latter is the immediate progenitor of our word in its present form.] 1. A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.—2. A count

of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth.

Bier-balk (bêr'bâk), *n.* The church road for burials. 'A broad and sufficient bier-balk.' *Homilies.*

Biestings (bêst'ingz), *n. pl.* See **BEESTINGS**.

Bifacial (bî-fâ'shi-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *facies*, a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious (bî-fâ'ri-us), *a.* [L. *bifarius*, two-fold—prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *fa*, root of *fari*, to speak. Comp. Gr. *diphasis*, two-fold—*di*, and *phêmi*, to speak.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold; specifically, in bot. pointing two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch.

Bifariously (bî-fâ'ri-us-î), *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is *bifariously* hairy when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes on the right and left side.

Bifer (bî'fêr), *n.* [See **BIFEROUS**.] In bot. a plant bearing fruit twice a year. [Rare.]

Biferous (bî'fêr-us), *a.* [L. *bifer*, *biferus*—prefix *bi*, twice, and *fêro*, to bear.] In bot. bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants do in warm climates.

Biffin (bî'fin), *n.* [Sometimes written *bea-fin*, sometimes *beefing*, and probably from Fr. *beau*, beautiful, and *fin*, fine, delicate; or the name may be given it from the resemblance of its flesh to beef.] 1. An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk: often called *Norfolk Biffin*, *Bea-fin*, *Beefin*, or *Beefing*. They are often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—2. A baked apple crushed down into a flat round cake; a dried apple.

Bifid, **Bifidated** (bî'fid, bî'fid-ât-ed), *a.* [L. *bifidus*—prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *findo*, *fat*, to split or cleave.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked; as, the *bifid* tongue of snakes; in bot. divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins. Written also *Bifidate*.

Bifilar (bî-fî'lar or bî-fî-lar), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *filum*, a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads: applied to instruments or apparatus in which two threads are employed; as, a *bifilar* balance. The term is especially applied to a micrometer for measuring minute distances and angles, which it does by means of two exceedingly fine and minute threads. Sometimes in this use *bifilar* becomes a noun and the instrument is called a *bifilar*. See **FILAR**.

Biflorate, **Biflorous** (bî-fî'flôrât, bî-fî'flôr-us), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *flor*, *floris*, a flower.] In bot. bearing two flowers.

Bifold (bî'fôld), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c. 'Bifold authority.' *Shak.*

Bifoliate (bî-fî'fî-ât), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having two leaves.

Bifoliate (bî-fî'fî-lî-ât), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, and *foliolum*, a dim. of *L. folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having two folioles or leaflets.

Bifollicular (bî-fol-îk'û-lêr), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *folliculus*, a little bag.] In bot. having a double follicle.

Biforate (bî-fî'rât), *a.* [L. *bi*, doubly, and *foratus*, pierced, from *foro*, to pierce.] Having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron.

Biforine (bî-fî'rîn), *n.* [L. *biforis*, two-doored—*bi*, double, and *foris*, a door.] In bot. a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforked (bî-fôrkt'), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *forked*.] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked. 'A biforked beam.' *Southey.*

Biform, **Biformed** (bî'form, bî'formd), *a.* [L. *biformis*, double-formed—*bi*, twice, two, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

Biformity (bî-form'tî), *n.* The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

Bifronted (bî-frunt'ed), *a.* [L. *bifrons*—*bi*, double, and *frons*, forehead.] Having two fronts or foreheads or faces; as, *bifronted* Janus.

Bifurcate, **Bifurcated** (bî-fêr'kât, bî-fêr'kât-ed), *a.* [L. *bifurcus*—*bi*, twice, two, and *furo*, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

Bifurcation (bî-fêr'kâ'shon), *n.* A forking or division into two branches.

Bifurcous (bî-fêr'kus), *a.* [See **BIFURCATE**.] Forked.

Big (big), *a.* [Etymology or connections exceedingly doubtful. Probably connected with such words as *bulge*, *bulk*, *belly*, &c., or with Icel. *búa*, to prepare, from which come various inflections or derivatives with *g*, as *byggja*, to build—Sc. or North. E. to *big*, Dan. *bygge*, to build; comp. O.E. *bygg*, well furnished.] 1. Having size, whether large or small; as, how *big* is it? more especially, relatively great; large in bulk or magnitude.

He thinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shak.*
The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes *big* and little. *Black.*

2. Great with young; pregnant; ready to give birth; hence, fig. full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

The great, the important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

3. Distended; full, as with grief or passion. Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart and weep. *Shak.*

4. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful; as, *big* looks; *big* words; to look *big*.—5. Great as regards courage; brave.

Have not I a heart as *big* as thine? *Shak.*

Big (big), *n.* A kind of barley. See **BIOG**.

Big (big), *v. t.* [Icel. *byggja*, to build. See **BIG**, *a.*] To build. [Scotch.]

Biga (bî'ga), *n.* [L.] A chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

Bigam† (bî'gam), *n.* A bigamist.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest.

Bigamist (bî'ga-mîst), *n.* [See **BIGAMY**.] One who has committed bigamy or had two wives or husbands at once. 'Lamech the prime bigamist and corrupter of marriage.' *Dante.*

Bigamous (bî'ga-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; as, a *bigamous* marriage.

Bigamy (bî'ga-mî), *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, two, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] The fact or state of having two wives or husbands at once. But the term is ordinarily used as synonymous with *polygamy*, and may be more justly defined the fact of having a plurality of wives or husbands. By the law of England bigamy is a felony, punishable, principal and accessory, with penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years. In Scotland the punishment is less severe, being usually a short term of imprisonment. In the canon law bigamy was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the first, or once marrying to a widow. This disqualified a man for orders and holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakespeare uses the word in this latter sense in *Richard III.* ac. iii. sc. 7.

Bigaroon (bî'ga-rôn), *n.* [Fr. *bigarreau*, from *bigarrer*, to streak or variegate, from *L. bi*, double, and *varius*, variegated.] The large white heart cherry.

Big-bellied (bîg-bel'id), *a.* Having a large or protuberant belly; advanced in pregnancy.

He (William Rufus) was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*. *Swift.*

Big-boned (bîg'bônd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong. 'Big-boned, and large of limbs, with sinews strong.' *Dryden.*

Big-corned (bîg'kôrnd), *a.* Having large grains. 'The strength of *big-corned* powder.' *Dryden.*

Biginimate (bî-jem'in-ât), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *geminus*, double.] Twin-forked: in bot. said of a decomposed leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division.

Bigener (bî-gen'êr), *n.* [L. *bigener*, hybrid—*bi*, twice, two, and *genus*, *generis*, a race, kind.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

Bigental (bî-jen'shal), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *gens*, nation, tribe.] Comprising two tribes of people.

Bigg (big), *n.* [Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *bygg*, Sw. *bygg*, barley, from root of *byggja*, to inhabit, cultivate, build. See **BIG**, *a.*] A

metry which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power. *Carpenter.*

Bilaterality (bi-lat'er-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being bilateral.

Bilberry (bil'be-ri), *n.* (Equivalent to Dan. *bölbeer*, bilberry (*bölle*, of doubtful meaning, but *bær*, a berry, which resembles in form, but scarcely seems a corruption of *blaaber*; Sc. and North E. *blae-berry*, a bilberry, lit. blue or rather livid berry; G. *blau-beere*.) A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. In Scotland the bilberry is usually called blaeberry, from its *blae* or dark-blue colour. See *VACCINIUM*.

Bilbo (bil'bô), *n.* A rapier; a sword: so named, it is said, from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where the best were made. 'At Poitiers bathed their *bilboes* in French blood.' *Drayton*.

Bilboes (bil'bôz), *n. pl.* (From being made in *Bilboa*, long famous for its iron and steel.) Long bars or bolts of iron with shackles



Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ships.

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shak.*

Bilboquet (bil'bô-ket, bil'bô-kâ), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The toy called cup and ball.—2. A small 8-inch mortar for throwing shell.

Bildert (bild'êr), *n.* A builder. *Chaucer*.
Bildstein (bild'stên), *n.* (G. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.) Agalmatolite, figure-stone, or pegidite, the soft unctuous lard-stone of China, often cut into grotesque ornaments by the Chinese. See *AGALMATOLITE*.

Bile (bil), *n.* [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, gall, bile, anger.] 1. A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood by the primary cells of the liver, and collected by the biliary ducts which unite to form the hepatic duct, whence it passes into the duodenum, or by the cystic duct into the gall-bladder. The most obvious use of the bile in the animal economy is to separate the chyle from the chyme. It appears also to aid in exciting the peristaltic action of the intestines. The natural colour of the faeces seems to be owing to the presence of bile. The chemical composition varies with the animal which yields it, but every kind contains two essential constituents, a resinous matter and a colouring matter called choleochrome, associated with small quantities of cholesterol, fats, salts of fatty acids, and certain mineral salts, chiefly chloride of sodium and phosphates. The greater part of the bile returns into the blood, the resinoid and colouring matters and cholesterol being the principal excrementitious substances.—2. Ill-nature; bitterness of feeling, because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill-humour.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at Yuste as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott*.

Bile (bil), *n.* An inflamed tumour. See *BOIL*.
Bilection Moulding (bi-lek'shon môld'ing), *n.* See *BOLECTION MOULDING*.

Bileduct (bil'dukt), *n.* A duct or canal to convey bile.

Bilestone (bil'stôn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gall-stone.

Bilve, *v. i.* [A Sax. *bel*(*fan*), to remain—prefix *be*, and *lifa*, to remain.] To remain. *Chaucer*.

Bilge (bilj), *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest if aground.

Bilge (bilj), *v. i.* *Naut.* to suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge-oad bilj'ôd), *n.* Same as *Bilge-keel*.
Bilged (bilj'd), *p.* and *a.* *Naut.* having a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge-free (bilj'frê), *a.* *Naut.* applied to a cask so stowed as to rest entirely on its beds, keeping the lower part of the bilge, at least the thickness of the hand, clear of the bottom of the ship.

Bilge-keel, **Bilge-piece** (bilj'kêl, bilj'pês), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of timber fastened edgewise to the bottom of a ship, for the double

purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Called also *Bilge-coad*.

Bilge-plank (bilj'plangk), *n.* *Naut.* one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

Bilge-pump (bilj'pump), *n.* *Naut.* a burpump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

Bilge-water (bilj'wa-têr), *n.* *Naut.* water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. When not drawn off by the pump this water acquires an offensive penetrating smell.

Bilge-ways (bilj'wâz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* planks of timber placed under a vessel's bilge on the building-slip to support her while launching. They are also termed *Launching-ways*.

Bilgy (bilj'i), *a.* Having the properties (as the smell, &c.) of bilge-water.

Biliary (bil'i-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile; as, a *biliary* duct.—*Biliary calculus*, a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts; gall-stone. It is generally composed of a peculiar crystalline fatty matter which has been called *cholesterine*.

Biliation (bil-i-a'shon), *n.* The excretion of bile. *Dunlopson*.

Bilimbi, **Bilimbing** (bi-lim'bi, bi-lim'bing), *n.* The Malayan name of the fruit of *Acer-rhoa Bilimbi*; it is very acid, but much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled.

Bilingsgate, *n.* See *BILLINGSGATE*.

Bilingual (bi-ling'gwâl), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*, speaking two languages, *bilingual*—*bi*, two, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages; as, a *bilingual* dictionary; a *bilingual* inscription. *Gent. Mag.*

Bilingual (bi-ling'gwêr), *a.* Same as *Bilingual*.

Bilingualist (bi-ling'gwist), *n.* One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.

Bilinguals (bi-ling'gwus), *a.* [See *BILINGUAL*.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson*.

Bilious (bil'i-us), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.] 1. Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile. 'A *bilious* alkali.' *Arbutnot*.—2. A term applied to certain constitutions and diseases which are believed to be the effect of a superabundance of bile; affected by bile.

Biliousness (bil'i-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being bilious; the state of suffering from or being subject to too great a secretion of bile.

Dyspepsia (called *biliousness*) is among the predominant maladies in the island. *Anted.*

Biliphsain (bi-li-fê'in), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, and Gr. *phaios*, brown.] The ordinary brown pigment contained in bile and in the intestines, and the substance colouring the faeces, and the skin in jaundice. It often forms the chief part of gall-stones. Also termed *Cholophsain*, *Cholochrome*.

Bilateral (bi-li'têr-al), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *lateral*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters; as, a *bilateral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones*.

Bilve, **Bilvyet** (bi-liv'), *adv.* [A form of *belve*.] Presently. 'And down to Pluto's house are come *bilve*.' *Spenser*.

Bilverdine (bi-liv'êr-din), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, and *verdus*, green.] An ingredient in the bile. The green pigment found in the bile of the ox, fishes, amphibians, and birds. It arises from oxidation of the biliphsain, and is much prized by painters. It is found also in the excrements of children.

Bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Probably a different form of *balk*.] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; as, to *bilk* a creditor. 'Don't you *bilk* me.' *Spectator*. Sometimes the sum owing, or that for which it is due, is the object.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Fielding*.
He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score. Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Comper*.

Bilk (bilk), *n.* 1. A cheat; a trick. [Rare.]—2. Nothing; vain words.

Bilk! what's that?—Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing. *E. Johnson*.

Bill (bil), *n.* [A Sax. *bile*, a beak, also Ir. and Gael. *bil*, *bîr*, mouth, beak, originally the same as following word.] The beak of a fowl.

Bill (bil), *n.* [A Sax. *bil*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, &c.; Cog. D. and G. *bilc*, a pick to sharpen

millstones; Dan. *bill*, D. *bijl*, G. *beil*, a hatchet; Icel. *bîdr*, an axe; the root-meaning being seen in Skr. *bhûl*, to split.] 1. A cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or with a concave cutting edge; an instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, &c., made in various forms and fitted with a handle. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, &c., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *BILL-HOOK*.—2. An ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle, used by the English infantry especially in defending themselves against cavalry down to the fifteenth century, and by civic guards or watchmen down to the end of the seventeenth. Thus Shakespeare makes Dogberry caution the watch that their *bills* be not stolen'.—3. A pick-axe; a mattock.—4. *Naut.* the point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor; also, the ends of compass or knee timber.

Bill (bil), *n.* [Norm. *bill*, a label or note, from L. L. *bulia*, *bulia*, a seal, a stamp, a letter, a roll, from L. *bulia*, a boss, a stud. See *BULL* (papal edict).] 1. A writing of any kind; a billet.

His bill
In which that he yewritten had his will. *Chaucer*.

2. In law, a declaration in writing expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill*.—3. In com. an acknowledgment of debt given in writing by one person to another, the sum due and the time of payment, as well as the place and date of signing, being set down; a note or statement of debt; a note of hand.—4. A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description; as, a *bill of attainder*.—5. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard.—6. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered, or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.—7. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill of charges* or expenditures; a physician's *bill of prescriptions*; a *bill of fare* or provisions, &c.—8. In printing, a weight of a fount of types in certain fixed proportions.—*Bill of credit*, (a) an authority given in writing from one person to another, empowering the latter to receive or take up money from a third party. (b) In the United States, a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and credit of the state, and designed to circulate as money.—*Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.—*Bill of exceptions*. See under *EXCEPTION*. *Bill of exchange*, an order drawn on a person in a distant place requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum or value received by the drawer. *Bills of exchange* are either *foreign* or *inland*; *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another, *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid is called the *payee*.—*Bill of health*, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place, certifying the state of health at the time such ship sailed. A *clean bill* imports that the

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mê, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; û, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fey.

ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist. A suspected or touched bill imports that there were rumours of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared, a *fool bill*, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place was infected when the vessel left. *Bill of lading*, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods and promises to deliver them in good condition at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. They are usually drawn up on stamped paper in three sets, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. — *Bill of mortality*. See MORTALITY. *Bill of parcels*, an account given by the seller to the buyer containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices, an invoice. *Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or obligation otherwise incurred, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged. — *Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house by which goods, respecting which the importer has not the full particulars, may be provisionally landed for examination. — *Bill of stores*, a license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry stores and provisions for their voyages custom free.

Bill (bíl), *v. t.* To join bills or banks, as doves, to coo in fondness.

Doves, they say, will bill other things pecking.

Bill (bíl), *v. t.* [From *bill*, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice.

Billage (bíl'j), *n.* [A corruption of *bill*.] The breadth of a ship's floor when aground. **Billbergia** (bíl-bér'g-á), *n.* [Named after J. O. Billberg, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants, nat. order Bromeliaceae. They grow on trees in tropical America, and have been introduced into our hot-houses because of the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

Bill-board (bíl'bórd), *n.* *Naut.* (a) One of the pieces of timber fixed between the projecting planks of the bow of a vessel. (b) One of the pieces fixed to the bulwarks, serving to guide the bill of the anchor past those projecting planks. Called also *Anchor-lining*.

Bill-book (bíl'búk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c., payable and receivable.

Bill-broker (bíl'brók-ér), *n.* One who negotiates or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.

Bill-chamber (bíl'chám-bér), *n.* A department of the Court of Session in Scotland, in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies, or for protection against impending proceedings, commence in the bill chamber, such as interdicts. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

Billed (bíl'd), *a.* Furnished with a bill used mostly in composition, as, a short-billed bird.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Dim. of *bill*, Norm. *bill* a writing. — Fr. *bill* See *BILL*.] 1. A small paper or note in writing, a short letter. — 2. A ticket given by a bill-master or other officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge. Hence 3. The place where a soldier is lodged, lodging, accommodation.

Bill (bíl'et), *v. t.* To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge, hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private homes. 'Retire thee go where thou art billeted.' *Shak.*

Bill (bíl'et), *v. t.* To be quartered, to lodge especially applied to soldiers. 'He billetes in my lodgings.' *Dr. Prioleau.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *bill*, a log, from *bille*,

an oblong. — 2. In arch. an ornament much used in Norman work consisting of an imitation of wooden billets, or small pieces of



Bill-moulting

stick placed in a hollow moulding, at intervals apart usually equal to their own length. — *Bill* and *zig-zag*, a frequent moulding in mediæval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate chevrons.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* In arch. a moulting in Norman architecture. See *BILL*, 2.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr.] A love-note or short love-letter.

Day kept counting pretty May, who says next him, slipping answers to her's down under the table. Lamb.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* *Naut.* (a) A round piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned. (b) Same as *Sword-head*.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* One whose duty it is to issue billets to soldiers.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* In arch. an ornamental moulding. See *BILL*, 2.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A fish of considerable size found in the great lakes of North America, the *Brevoort truncatus*.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A small variety of hatchet curved inwards at the point of the cutting edge, used by gardeners for pruning trees, hedges, and the like.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* Pertaining to the game of billiards, as, a good billiard player.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A ball used in playing billiards.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A green woollen cloth, piece-dyed, and from 7½ to 8½ inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard tables.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* The rod or stick with which the billiard-balls are struck when playing.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard-cue, from *bille*, a piece of wood, a ball.] A game played on a rectangular table (see *BILLIARD-TABLE*) with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues or maces, cause to strike against each other and generally also to roll into pockets at the sides and corners of the table by impelling one ball against another according to certain rules.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, has a raised cushioned ledge all round, the sunken area consisting of a bed of slate, covered with the green cloth, there being generally six pockets (four at the corners and two at the sides), into which the balls may be driven. The general size of the table is 12 feet by 6.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A low-crowned felt hat. [Collog.]

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* Caring after the fashion of doves, fondling.

Bill amorous and fond and billing Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. Hudibras.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [From a high market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry. *Serve is nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate. Johnson.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *contr* from *L. big, twice, and million*.] A million of millions, as many millions as there are units in a million, but according to the French mode of computation a thousand millions.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked axe formerly applied to a soldier armed with a bill. 'In rank'd his billman.' *Mir for Magn.* 'A billman of the guard.' *Shak.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *copper coin* (same coin).] An alloy of copper and silver, in which the former predominates, used in some countries for coins of low

value, the object being to avoid the bulkiness of pure copper coin.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. a block, a lump.] Gold or silver bullion in the mass previous to being coined.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Scand. *ice* by *bill*, Dan. *isje*, Sw. *isje*, a swell, or rolling swell, from root of *isje*, *isje*, *isje*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind.

Strongly it bears on along, in swelling and limitless billows. Coleridge.

Bill (bíl'et), *v. t.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marcelline, as billows on towards the Tiber, where their strand is. Larpie.

Bill (bíl'et), *v. t.* To raise in waves or billows. *Fanning.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* Swelled like a billow.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* Swelling or swelled into large waves, full of billows or surges; belonging to billows, wavy. 'The billows ocean.' *Chapman.* 'The billowy foam.' *Thomson.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements, a bill sticker.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* One who posts up bills or advertisements in public places.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Probably a form of *bully*, in sense of dashing or jolly fellow.] A comrade, a companion, a brother in arms, trade, and the like, a fellow, a young man. [Rough.]

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A familiar name given to the blue titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*).

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* A flat-bottomed, blue-bowed barge, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries. See *going billy boys* are generally clincher-built and also-rigged, but some are canal-built and schooner-rigged. Many have a square topall and lee-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so

Billy-boy.—Drawn by Capt. May.

that it can be lowered when passing under bridges. Billy boys draw very little water.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *bille*, a bill, a piece of wood, a ball.] Divided into two lobes, as, a *bill* leaf. Written also *Bill*.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *loculus*, a cell, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally, as, a *bill* pericarp.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, doubly, and *macula*, a spot.] Having two spots; marked with two spots.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [See *BIMANOUS*.] In some animals having two hands a term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* Same as *BIMANOUS*.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands. 'Two-handed and two-footed, or bimanous and biped.' *Lawrence.*

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *margin*, a side.] In com. furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *bi*, twice, two, and *medial*, 1 in each if two medial lines, 2 and 3 c, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded the whole line AC will be irrational, and is called a first *bill* line. 2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

Bill (bíl'et), *n.* [Fr. *bi*, twice, and *number*.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs.*

—*Birch of Jamaica and the West Indies*, a species of the pistacia or turpentine-tree, *Bursera gummiifera*.—2. An instrument of punishment formerly much used by schoolmasters, so called because generally made of the tough, slender rods of the common birch. 'The threatening twigs of birch.' *Shak*.
Birch, *Birchen* (bérch, bérchen), *n.* Made of birch, consisting of birch, covered or adorned with birch-trees. 'Yarrow's birchen tower.' *Sir W. Scott*.
 His beavered brow a birchen garland bears. *Pope*.

Birch-water (bérch-wá-tér), *n.* The juice of the birch, obtained, often in considerable quantities, by boring the stems of birch-trees in early spring, when the sap is rising. It consists chiefly of sugar with nitrogenous substances. Fermented it forms an effervescent wine, drunk in the Harz, Courland, Livonia, &c.

Birch-wine (bérch-wín), *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch. See **BIRCH-WATER**.

Bird (bérđ), *n.* [O.E. *bridd*, *brīd*, *a. Sax. brīd*, a young bird, from the root of *brood*, *brēd*; connected with *D. broeden*, to hatch, *L.G. brēden*, a chicken, *G. brūt*, brood. See **BREED**. *Bird* originally meant only a young bird, and occurs in that sense in *Shakspeare* (see below), though long before his time (often in *Chaucer*) it had acquired the general sense in which it is now used. *Fowl* was the original English word for feathered biped, as in the other Teutonic languages, but it is now comparatively seldom used in this sense, having generally a more restricted application.] 1. The young of any fowl.
 Being fed by us you used to be.
 As that ungenteal cock the cuckoo's bird
 Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. A feathered animal, one of the feathered race. Birds may be defined to be feathered, winged, oviparous, warm-blooded animals, characterized by a double heart as in quadrupeds, and aerial or double respiration, the air not being confined to the lungs, but penetrating throughout the body, and even into the cavities of the bones. For systematic classification see **AVES**.—3. A term of endearment to a young child or young woman.
 And by my word, the bonnie bird
 In danger shall not tarry. *Campbell*.

—*Birds of a feather flock together*, a proverbial saying equivalent to like draws to like.—*The early bird catches the worm*, a proverb inculcating early rising and industry. *A little bird has told me—I have heard in a way I am not going to reveal.*

Birds of passage, birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer, or from a warmer to a colder climate, divided into *summer birds of passage* and *winter birds of passage*. Such birds always breed in the country to which they resort in summer, i.e. in the colder of their homes. Among other summer birds of passage are the cuckoo, swallow, &c., which leave us in autumn for a warmer climate; while in winter woodcocks, fieldfares, redwings, with many aquatic birds, as swans, geese, &c., regularly flock to Britain from the north.

Bird (bérđ), *v. t.* 1. To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll *birding* together. *Shak.*

Hence—2. To look for plunder; to thieve. *B. Jonson*.

Bird-bolt (bérđ-bólt), *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.

Bird-cage (bérđ-káj), *n.* A small inclosure of wicker or wire work for confining birds.

Bird-call (bérđ-kál), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole.

Bird-catcher (bérđ-kach-er), *n.* One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

Bird-catching (bérđ-kach-ing), *n.* The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food for pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

Bird-cherry (bérđ-che-ri), *n.* A species of cherry, *Prunus Padus*, having the flowers in racemes. The fruit is only fit for birds, and is eaten by them.

Birds, *i. a.* [By metathesis for *bride*.] A bride. 'Hire cheer was simple, as birds in hour' (i.e. as bride in chamber). *Chaucer*.

Birds (bérđ-er), *n.* A bird-catcher. 'As the byrder beguyleth the byrdes.' *Vices*.

Bird's-eye (bérđ's-í), *n.* See **BIRD'S-EYE**.

Bird-eyed (bérđ'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted, catching a glance as one goes.

Bird-fancier (bérđ'fan-sí-er), *n.* 1. One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

Bird-footed (bérđ'fút-ed), *a.* In bot applied to ternate leaves with their lateral leaflets compounded anteriorly, like a bird's foot; pedate.

Bird-gazer (bérđ'gáz-er), *n.* An augur or aruspex. 'Aulus Navius, the great bird-gazer of Rome.' *Trismessus of the Christian Religion*.

Birding-piece (bérđ'ing-pée), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*

Bird-like (bérđ'lík), *a.* Resembling a bird.

Bird-lime (bérđ'lí-m), *n.* A viscous substance used for entangling birds so as to make them easily caught, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort. It is prepared from holly-bark, being extracted by boiling, also from the viscid berries of the mistletoe. *Shak.*

Not bird-time or Ideas pitch produce
 A more treacherous mass of clammy juice. *Dryden*.

Bird-lime (bérđ'lí-m), *v. t.* To besmear with bird lime.

Bird-limed (bérđ'lí-m'd), *p. or a.* Besmeared with bird-lime: used figuratively in the following passage.

When the heart is thus bird-limed, then it cleaves
 to everything it meets with. *Goodwin*.

Bird-man (bérđ'mán), *n.* A bird-catcher; a fowler.

Bird of Paradise, *n.* One of a family of conirostral birds (*Paradisæidæ*), found in

King Bird of Paradise (*Paradisæidæ* region).

the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The family includes eleven or twelve genera and a number of species, some of them remarkably beautiful. The largest species is over 2 feet in length. The king bird of paradise (*Paradisæa regia*) is possibly the most beautiful species, but is rare. It has a magnificent plume of feathers, of a delicate yellow colour, coming up from under the wings, and falling over the back like a jet of water. The feathers of the *P. major* and *P. minor* are those chiefly worn in plumes. These splendid ornaments are confined to the male.

Bird-organ (bérđ'or-gán), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

Bird-pepper (bérđ'pép-er), *n.* A species of *Capicum*, or Cayenne-pepper (*C. baccatum*), a shrubby plant bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts.

Bird-seed (bérđ'síed), *n.* The small seeds used for feeding birds, as hemp, millet, &c.; more specifically applied to the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, or canary-grass.

Bird's-eye (bérđ's-í), *n.* 1. The popular name of a genus of plants, called also *Phaseolus*, known in botany by the generic term *Adonis*. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. Applied also to a species of primrose or wild germander.—2. A fine kind of tobacco partly manufactured from the leaf-stalks of the plant and forming when used a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—3. One of a kind of artificial glass eye.

Bird's-eye (bérđ's-í), *n.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird, embraced at a glance, hence, general, not minute or entering into details. *na.* A bird's-eye landscape; a bird's-eye view of a subject.—*Bird's-eye view*, a mode of perspective representation in which

portions of country, towns, &c., appear as they would do if viewed from a considerable elevation.—2. Resembling a bird's eye, having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes, as, a bird's-eye handkerchief.

He wore a white hat, a bird's-eye handkerchief, and a cut-away coat. *Dickens*.

Bird's-eye limestone, in pool. A North American lower Silurian rock with eye-like markings, now regarded as the filled-up burrows of marine worms.—*Bird's-eye maple*, curled maple, the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes, much used in cabinet-work.

Bird's-foot (bérđ's'fút), *n.* A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, their legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like a claw.

Bird's-foot Trefoil (bérđ's'fút tré-fól), *n.* The popular name for *Lotus corniculatus*, from its legumes spreading like a crow's foot. See **LOTUS**.

Bird's-mouth (bérđ's'múth), *n.* In carp. An interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece.

Bird's-nest (bérđ's'nést), *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. Among the most remarkable structures of this kind are the edible birds' nests of the Malayan Archipelago, the work of a species of swallow. They are of a gelatinous consistence, and are formed of a marine plant which is partially digested and then disgorged by the bird. In China they are much prized as an article of food, being mixed with soups. They are found mostly in caves on the sea-shore.—2. A name popularly given to several plants, as *Neottia nidus-avis*, a British orchid found in beech-woods, so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibres which form its roots. *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic Ericaceae plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks, and *Asplenium nidus*, from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the centre.—3. Same as *Crow's-nest*.

Bird-spider (bérđ'spí-der), *n.* A Brazilian species of spider (*Mygale aricularis*), which catches small birds—hence its name.

Bird's-tares, *Bird's-tongue* (bérđ's'tá-rs, bérđ's'túng), *n.* Names of the species of *Ornithoglossum*, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope.

Bird-witted (bérđ'wít-ed), *a.* Not having the faculty of attention; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty. *Sat. Rev.*

If a child be bird-witted, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereto. *Bacon*.

Bi-rectangular (bí-rek-táng-gú-lér), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *rectangular*.] Having two right angles; as, a bi-rectangular spherical triangle.

Bireme (bí-rém), *n.* [L. *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Biretta, *Baretta* (bí-rét-tá, bá-rét'tá), *n.* [It. *bervetta*, L.L. *biretrum*, *biretrum*, a dim. of *birrus*, in sense of hood. See **BIRBUS**.]



Biretta.

In the *R. Ord.* C.B. a square cap worn by persons in orders. In the case of priests its colour is black, in that of bishops purple, and in that of cardinals red. Shipley says, 'At first it was a pontifical cap.' Written also *Biretta*.

Birgander (bér-gán-dér), *n.* The bergander (which see).

Rhomboidal (bi-rom-boid'al), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *rhomboid*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.

Birk (bir'k), *a.* [See *BIRCH*.] Birch. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Shadows of the silver birch
Sweep the green that folds thy grave. *Tennyson.*

Birkton (bir'k-ton), *v.t.* To beat with a birch or twig.

They run up and down like furies, and birdswound
thence they met with. *Christian Religion's Appeal.*

Birken (bir'ken), *a.* Birchen. [Scotch.]

Birkie (bir'ki), *a.* [Perhaps for *birken*, from *Irish*, *bir*, a town, and *kin*, kin, and townman.] A fellow; a cove. [Scotch.]

Birl (ber'l), *v.t.* [A Sax. *byrhan*, *birhan*, to serve, *honor*, *byrde*, *bird*, a butler or steward, *Irish*, *byrde*, to pour out drink.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. To pour out, specifically, wine; to ply with drink.

Dams Eleanor entrust,
To birls them of the best. *Shelton.*

2. To expend freely for drink; as, 'I'll birl my bawbe.' *Scotch song.*

Birl (ber'l), *v.t.* To drink in company; to carouse. [Old English and Scotch.]

Birlaw, *a.* Same as *Byrlaw*.

Birlawman, *a.* Same as *Byrlawman*.

Birlman, *a.* Same as *Birlman*. [See *BIRLAW*.] 1. The petty officer of a burgh of barony. *Sir W. Scott*—2. An arbitrator, overman, or umpire. See *BYRLAWMAN*.

Birlin (bir'lin), *a.* [Gael *birlean*, a barge or pleasure boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with from four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

Birling (bir'ling), *a.* A drinking match.

'The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment
where there has been money a blithe birling.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Bisacrate, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *cratus*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

The capitate is bisacrate and biserrate. *Smyr.*

Birr (bir), *a.* [In first sense apparently imitative; in second same as *G. E. birr*, force, violence; perhaps the same word as *B. burr*, rage.] 1. A whirling noise—2. Force; vigor, animation. [Scotch.]

Birr (bir), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To make a whirling noise, to make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work.

Birretia (bir-ret'i-a), *a.* See *BIRRETIA*.

Birtus (bir'tus), *a.* [L. *birtus*, a kind of cloak originally of a red colour, from *Gr. byrrhos*, reddish.] 1. A name for an old kind of cloak or cape with a hood worn hanging down or over the head as a cowl—2. A coarse species of thick woollen cloth used by the poorer classes in the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

Birne (bir), *a.* A bristle, and collectively, bristles.

To set up one's birne, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion. [Scotch.]

Birle (bir'le), *v.t.* [A Sax. *byrhan*, to make a crackling noise in burning.] To burn brightly; to parch by means of fire, to broil, to scorch. *Ferguson*. [Scotch.]

Birt (bir't), *a.* A fish of the turbot family. See *BART*.

Birth (berth), *a.* [A Sax. *beorh*, *byrth*, a birth, from *beorn*, to bear; *Goth. geburtha*, *G. geburt*.] 1. The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life, as the birth of a son; his birth took place on a Sunday.

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had paid
Well with this lord there was not full a month
Between their births. *Shak.*

2. The act of bearing or bringing forth, parturition; as, this birth was a very severe

strain on her; her births were many. 3. The condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction, descent, as, Grecian birth. Sometimes when used absolutely it means descent from noble or honourable parents and ancestors, as, a man of birth. 'A fow by birth to Troy' *Dryden*.

He [James] had an obvious interest in indicating the superstitious notion that birth confers rights inferior to law and unalterable by law. *Morison.*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable.

Plants are far rarer births than kings. *B. Yonson.*

Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

5. Origin, beginning; as, the birth of an empire.

Birth, *a.* [Prefix *berth*, *a.* See *BIRTH*.]

Birth-child (berth'child), *a.* A child adopted on account of its being born within a certain domain. *Shak.*

Birth-day (berth'day), *a.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

This is my birth-day, as this very day
Was Cæsar born. *Shak.*

These barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The birth-day of invention. *Cromer.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Relating to the day of one's birth, or its anniversary, as, a birth-day ode, birth-day festivities.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Privilege of birth, that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. *Shak.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* The hour at which one is born.—*Birthing-hour's* blot, a congenital corporal blemish. 'Worse than a slavish wipe or a birth-hour's blot' *Shak.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Anything added to raise the sides of a ship.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Destitute of birth. *Sir W. Scott.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.

Most part of this white tinge carried upon their body for a natural birth-mark, from their mother's womb, a snake. *North.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* The night in which a person is born, the anniversary of that night. 'A youth more glittering than a birthright beau' *Pope*.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; right of primogeniture. 'Eman, who for one mortal of meat sold his birthright' *Heb. xii. 16.*

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his birthright, and the youngest according to his youth. *Gen. xlii. 33.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* In bot. the *Trillium erectum*, a North American plant having an erect stem a foot or more high, bearing three broad almost rhomboid leaves, and drooping fold flowers, with green sepals striped with purple, and deep purple petals. The roots are esteemed astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Sin from birth, original sin. 'Original or birth sin.' *Common Prayer*. [Rare.]

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* A song sung at the birth of a person. 'A joyful birth-song' *Pitt-Geoffrey*.

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* Strangled (berth'strang-gid), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth. 'Finger of birth-strangled babe' *Shak.*

Birthing (berth'ing), *a.* The common name for *Aristolochia Clematidis*, a rare plant in Britain found among ruins, but not indigenous.

Bis (bis), [L. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two. Comp. *bellum* for *duellum*.] 1. As a prefix, twofold, twice, two; in this sense it generally becomes *bi* (which see)—2. In music, a mark denoting that a passage is to be repeated. 3. In accounts, tabular statements, and the like, used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number.

Bisacrate (bi-sak'rat), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *cratus*, bag.] Having two little bags or pouches attached; used especially in botany.

Bisannual (bi-an-nu'al), *a.* Same as *Biennial*.

Biscayan (bis-ka'an), *a.* A native of Inhabitant of Biscay.

Biscayan (bis-ka'an), *a.* Pertaining to Biscay or its people.

Biscuit (bis'ket), *a.* [Fr.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

Biscuit, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *cratus*, a quaver.] In music, a semiquaver.

Biscuit (bis'ket), *a.* [Fr., from *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, cooked, from L. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, cooked; L. *biscuitus*.] 1. A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, as prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made. 'As dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage' *Shak.*—2. In pottery, a term used to denote porcelain, as well as the common kinds of earthenware, at a certain stage of the manufacturing process, namely, before the application of the glazing and embellishments.—3. In zoology, a species of unglazed porcelain of which groups and figures of small size are formed in imitation of marble.—*Meat biscuit*, an alimentary preparation consisting of matters extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, as as to form biscuit.

Biscuit (bi-sak'rat), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, double, and *cratus*, a shield.] In bot. resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side; having parts of such a character.

Bise (bis), *a.* [Fr.] A dry, cold north wind prevailing on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean, and very destructive to vegetation, so that 'to be struck by the bise' has passed into a proverb in Provence for to be overtaken by misfortune; nearly the same as the *Mistral*.

Bisect (bi-sekt), *v.t.* [L. *bis*, two, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts, specifically, in geom. to cut or divide into two equal parts, etc., as, one line bisects another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

He exactly bisects the effect of our proposal. *Glendish.*

Bisection (bi-sek'shon), *a.* The act of bisecting, the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts.

Bisegment (bi-seg'ment), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

Biserial, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *series*, a row or series.] Arranged in two series or rows; biserial.

Biserrate (bi-ser'rat), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *erratus*.] In bot. doubly serrate; said of leaves whose serratures are themselves serrate.

Bistons, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *stons*, a bristle.] In bot. and bot. furnished with two bristle-like appendages.

Bisexual (bi-sek'shu'al), *a.* [L. *bis*, two, and *sexus*, a sex.] Same as *Bisexual*.

This may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have actually conformed to it, but that the whole species as kind should be *bisexual* we cannot affirm. *Sir T. Brown.*

Bisexual (bi-sek'shu'al), *a.* Having the organs of both sexes in one individual, of two sexes; hermaphrodite. In bot. said of flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope.

Bish, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *sh*, a sh.] Same as *Bish*.

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Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. *1 Pet. i. 20.*

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common. *H. Aubrey.*

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2. A prelate or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *compte d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Most of the bishops are peers of the realm. A bishop, as well as an archbishop, has his consistory court to hear ecclesiastical causes, and makes visits to the clergy, &c. He consecrates churches, ordains, admits, and institutes priests; confirms, suspends, excommunicates, grants licenses for marriage, makes probates of wills, &c.; and may grant leases for three lives, or twenty-one years, of lands usually let, reserving the accustomed yearly rents. He has his archdeacon, dean, and chapter, chancellor, and vicar-general to assist him.

—*Bishops in partibus infidelium*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* bishops in countries where Roman Catholicism has made but little progress or has declined, and where the converts are not brought into any regular church order, who have no actual see, but are consecrated as if they had, under the fiction that they are bishops in succession to those who were the actual bishops in places where Christianity is extinct or almost so, as in Syria, Asia Minor, and the northern coast of Africa. Such titles are given for instance to missionary bishops in countries imperfectly Christianized, and were formerly given to the Roman Catholic bishops in Britain, the bishop of the northern district of Scotland up to 1878 having the title of Bishop of Nicopolis. The assumption by Roman Catholic bishops of titles borrowed from towns or districts in England gave rise in 1850 to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (14 and 15 Vict. cap. lx.), prohibiting the constitution of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100; but this act has been allowed to remain a dead-letter.—3. A part of a lady's dress, consisting of a pad worn on the back-part of the waist, and designed to give prominence to the skirt; a bustle.

If, by her *bishop*, or her 'grace' alone, A genuine lady or a church is known. *J. G. Saxe.*

4. A cant word for a mixture of burned wine, lemons, oranges, and sugar.

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of *bishop* together. *Dickens.*

5. A name common to hemipterous insects of the division Heteroptera, family Coreidae. They are injurious to fruit by piercing it, and by the intolerable odour they emit. Called also *Bishop's Mitre*.

Bishop (bish'up), *v. t.* 1. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad. . . Except confirm'd and *bishopped* by thee. *Donne.*

2. To receive formally into favour.

And chose to bear The name of fool confirmed and *bishopped* by the fair. *Leigh.*

Bishop (bish'up), *v. t.* [Probably from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse in order to deceive purchasers.

Bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy.

He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages. *Milton.*

Bishopess (bish'up-ess), *n.* The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray.*

Bishoplike (bish'up-lik), *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

Peter did excel the others in *bishoplike* authority. *Fulton.*

Bishopling (bish'up-ling), *n.* A little, mean, or paltry bishop. *Eccl. Rev.*

Bishoply (bish'up-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a bishop.

Bishoply (bish'up-ly), *a.* Bishoplike; episcopal.

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress. *Abb. Trench.*

Bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [Bishop, and *ric*, jurisdiction.—A. Sax. *rice*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, realm, dominion.] 1. The office or dignity of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishopric*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison.*

2.† The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns. 'His *bishopric* let another take.' Acts i. 20.

Bishop's-cap (bish'up-kep), *n.* Mitre-wort; the name of two species of *Mitella* (nat. order Saxifragaceae) which are natives of the United States: so called from the form of its pod when young. 'And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.' *Longfellow.*

Bishop's-court (bish'up-kört), *n.* In England an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law.

Bishop's-lawn (bish'up-lan), *n.* A fine kind of lawn used for the sleeves of bishops' vestments.

Bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slév), *n.* A peculiar wide kind of sleeve worn by ladies, so named from its resemblance to the lawn sleeve worn by bishops.

Bishop's-length (bish'up-length), *n.* In painting, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

Bishop-stool (bish'up-stöl), *n.* A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours, . . . the temporal capital was not in early times the seat of the *bishop-stool*. *E. A. Freeman.*

Bishop-weed, **Bishop's-weed** (bish'up-wéd, bish'ups-wéd), *n.* 1. *Agopodium Podagraria*. (See GOUTWORT.) In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the exceeding difficulty of extirpating it.—2. A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*.

Bisillicate (bi-sil'i-kät), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *silicate*.] A compound containing two atoms of silicate.

Bisiliqueous (bi-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *siliqua*, a pod.] In bot. having seed in two pods.

Biak (bisk), *n.* [Fr. *bieque*, probably from L. *bisocculus*.] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of meats together. '*Bisks* of fish.' *Dr. W. King.*

Bisk, **Bisque** (bisk), *n.* [Fr. *bieque*, from It. *bisca*, a gaming-place.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

Bisket (bis'ket), *n.* A biscuit.

Bismar, **Bismare**, *n.* [A. Sax. *bismar*, to smear, from the verb *bismarian*, to besmear, lit. to smear with fat or tallow, A. Sax. *smere*, fat.] Abusive speech. '*Bak-bitynge and bismar*.' *Piers Plowman*. 'Ful of hoker, and of bismars.' *Chaucer*. Spelled also *Bisemare*.

Bismillah (bi-sil'mä), [Turk., in the name of God!] An adjuration or exclamation common among the Turks. Sometimes written *Bismellah*.

Bismuth (bis'muth or bis'muth), *n.* [G. *bismuth*, *wisemuth*, O.G. *wesemot*.] Chemical sym. Bi. At. wt. 213; sp. gr. 9.8. A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, when cold being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, so as to be reducible to powder.

Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates variously disposed. It fuses at 476° Fahr., and expands considerably as it hardens. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin laminae investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. Bismuth is used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures. Eight parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, constitute the fusible metal sometimes called Newton's, from the discoverer, which melts at 202° Fahr., and may be fused over a candle in a piece of stiff paper without burning the paper. It forms the basis of a sympathetic ink; and a derivative from it is used in medicine.—*Butter of bismuth*, an old name for the chloride of bismuth.—*Magistery of bismuth*, the sublimate or basic nitrate of bismuth, which is used as a paint and as a cosmetic. Called also *Pearl White*, *Pearl Powder*.

Bismuthal (bis'biz'muth-al), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

Bismuth-glance (bis'biz'muth-glans), *n.* An ore of bismuth.—*Prismatic bismuth-glance* is a sulphide of bismuth; and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the same as needle-ore (which see). The *bismuth-glance* of the gold-fields at Chesterfield, South Carolina, consists of hydrated carbonate of bismuth with earthy admixture.

Bismuthic (bis'biz'muth-ik), *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

Bismuthin, **Bismuthine** (bis'biz'muth-in), *n.* A native sulphuret of bismuth.

Bismuthite (bis'biz'muth-it), *n.* Native carbonate of bismuth; a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral.

Bismuth-ochre (bis'biz'muth-ö-kér), *n.* An earthy ore of bismuth found in Cornwall, consisting of oxide of bismuth, with admixture of oxide of iron, carbonic acid, and water.

Bisogno (bi-sön'yö), *n.* [It.] A person of low rank; a beggar. Written also *Besonian*, *Besogne*, &c. 'Spurn'd out by brooms like a base *bisogno*.' *Chapman*. 'Beat the *bisognes* that lie hid in the carriages.' *Brome*.

Bison (bi'son), *n.* [L. *bison*, *bisontia*, Gr. *bison*, a bison, a name probably borrowed from the ancient Germans; G. *wisent*, O. H. G. *wisunt*, *wisant*, A. Sax. *wesend*, Icel. *veisund*.] The name seems to mean the guide or leader of the herd, from G. *weisen*, Icel. *visa*, to show, to direct.] The name of two bovine quadrupeds, *Bos* or *Bonassus bison* being the European bison or aurochs (which see),



American Bison (*Bison americanus*).

Bison americanus the American bison. The latter is usually but improperly called the buffalo, the buffalo proper being a distinct species peculiar to the warmer climates of the eastern continent. The American bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-colour, divided into locks. In winter the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer the hind part of the body is naked and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America.

Bispino (bi-spin'ö), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *spina*, a spine.] Armed with two spines: a word used especially in zoology.

Bisque (bisk), *n.* [Fr. See BISCUIT.] 1. Same as *Biscuit*, in pottery.—2. A variety of unglazed white porcelain, much employed for statuettes, &c.

Bisque, *n.* See BISK, odds at tennis-play.

Bissel (bis'l), *v. t.* Same as *Bezzle*.

Bissemare, *n.* Same as *Bismar*.

Bisextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* [More properly spelled *bisextile*, from L. *bisextilis* (annus), leap-year, lit. a year containing a doubled sixth, from *bi*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March, or according to our calendar the twenty-fourth day of February, was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bisextus*) being intercalated.] Leap-year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of 6 hours which the civil year contains above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century divisible by 4 it is necessary to retain the bisextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4.

Bisextile (bis-seks'til), *a.* Pertaining to the leap-year.

Bisson (bi'son), *a.* [A. Sax. *bisen*, near-sighted, blind.] Purlind. '*Bisson* rheum.' *Shak*.

Bistipuled (bi-stip'uld), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *stipula*, a stipule.] In bot. having two stipules.

Bistorta (bis'tor-tă), n. [*L. Bistorta*—*bis*, twice, and *storta*, twisted.] A plant, *Polygonum bistorta*, so called because of its twisted roots. Popularly called *Snake-root* and *Alder's-root*.

Bistoury (bis'tu-ri), n. [*Fr. bistouri*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside.

Bistre, **Bister** (bis'ter), n. [*Fr. bistre* of unknown origin.] A painting, burned off extracted from the coat of wood a brown pigment. To prepare it, coat (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of 2 lbs. to a gallon, and boiled half an hour after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment (which is *bistre*) evaporated to dryness.

Bistulca (bi-sul'-kă), n. [*L. bistula*—*bi*, double and *stula*, a furrow.] 1 Two furrows.—2 In seed clover-footed, or having two-beaked digits, as corn or wheat.

Bistulca (bi-sul'-kă), n. Same as *Bistulca*.

Bisulca being *bistulca* not furrowed with open eyes, as other *bistulca* sometimes. See *Fr. Bistorta*.

Bisulphate (bi-sul'-fāt), n. [*Prefix bi*, and *sulphate*.] In chem. a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bisulphite (bi-sul'-fīt), n. [*Prefix bi*, and *sulphite*.] In chem. a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bisulphuret (bi-sul'-fū-rit), n. [*Prefix bi*, and *sulphuret*.] In chem. a compound of sulphur and another element containing two atoms of sulphur.

Bit (bit), v. t. *pret.* & *pp.* *bitten*, *you biting*. To put a bridle upon, to put the bit in the mouth of.

Bit (bit), *pret.* & *pp.* *bitten*.

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] In the sense of a piece it is the *A. Sax. bita*, *bita*, *lool bita*, *a bite*, *a morsel*, *O. Dan.* a bit, a morsel in the sense of part of a brittle it corresponds to *A. Sax. bita*, *D. bit*, *pebit*, *lool bita*, *bita*, *O. Germ.* 1 A small piece or morsel of food. *O. G.* and *bitten* on cold bits. *Shak.* 2 A small piece of anything sometimes used exclusively for a small piece of scenery suitable for a picture.

His mastery has power to grant a patient for stamping round bits of copper. *Thyft.*

There are several bits of Voltaire to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the work, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the background to some picturesque scene. *A. G. News.*

The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree thus, 'a bit older' means somewhat older older to none extent 'not a bit, not a whit, not in any degree' 'a good bit older' a good deal older; 'a bit of a humourist,' somewhat of a humourist, in some extent a humourist.

Your name is not a bit older than it was seven years ago. *A. G. News.*

My young companion ate a bit of a pest, a top of an arin, a bit of a quagga, and a bit of an ox. *T. Hunt.*

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] 1 Any small coin, as a fourpenny-bit, a sixpenny-bit, especially the name of a small West Indian coin worth about fivepence as also of a silver coin current in the southern states of North America of the value of one-eighth of a dollar.—2 The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.

We have silver morsels and steel biting bars. The smallest bits and curls to hindering words. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] The name common to all those exchangeable boring tools for wood applied by means of the crank formed handle known as the carpenter's brace. The similar tools used for metal, and applied by the drill bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling machine, are termed *drills* or *drill-bits*. The variety is very great. For wood the typical form is the *shell-bit* (fig. a), which is shaped like a gauge, for shewing the three round the circumference of the hole. When large, it is termed a *gauge-bit*, and when small a *quill-bit*. Sometimes the piercing end is drawn to a radial point, and it is then known as the *open-bit* (recently the end is bent into a semicircular form horizontally, and it then becomes the *duck snout bit*. The *square-bit* (fig. b) is another typical form, of which there are many modifications. The

end is flat, and provided with a centre-point or pin, filed triangularly, and which serves as a guide for position, a sharpened edge or nibber serving to cut the fibres round the margin of the hole, and a broad chisel-edge or cotter to pare away and remove the wood within the circle defined by the nibber. The



half-round bit (fig. c) is employed for enlarging holes in metal. The *rose-bit* (fig. d) is cylindrical, and terminates in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth like the rose-counterbore, of which it is a modification. It is also used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.—4 The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.—5 The cutting blade of a plane.

To give a bit of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction to express one's candid conviction without much reserve or diffidence generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

We had given the horse when one called a bit of his mind on the subject, and he looked very much that he would give them the whole. *Lord Campbell.*

Mrs. Pious, part, fragment, morsel.

Bit, *pret.* of *bit*.

The moment *bit* the system for to him.

And she the vice. *Chambers.*

Bit (bit), n. [*A. Sax. bita*, North E. and *Sw. bit*, *lool bita*, *Dan. bita*, a female dog. For softening of the *bit* sound to *bit*, comp. *bit* 1 The female of canine animals, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.—2 A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a working so long had it not been for an outrageous bit of a wife. *Dr. Johnson.*

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] 1 A woman unchastely. *Shakespeare.*

Bit (bit), v. t. *pret.* *bit*, *pp.* *bitten*, *you biting*, *pp.* *bit*, *bitten*. [*Common to the Teutonic languages.* *A. Sax. Mann*, *lool bita*, *D. biten*, *Dan. bite*, *Goth. bitan*, *O. Germ.* *bitan*, *called to L. fido*. *Act. bit*, *bit*, to split. *Bit*, *bitter* *bit* is from this stem.] 1 To cut, break, or crush with the teeth to use the teeth upon, to penetrate or seize with the teeth.

Such cutting seizes on them. *Shak.*

Like run off the body candy sticks. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), v. t. To cause a sharp or smarting pain to, to make to smart, to pinch or nip as with frost, to blast, blight, or injure in various ways, as, pepper *bit* the mouth. 'A frost that bites the first-born infants of the spring.' *Shak.*

All three of them are desperate, three good girls. The present given to work a great time after how good to bite the spring. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), v. t. To take fast hold of, to grip or catch into or on, as to not with effect, to get purchase from, as by friction, as, the anchor bites the ground, the *bit* bites the iron; the wheels bite the rails.

The last crew of the bark having been turned so often that no purchase remained, and it now turned and turned with nothing to him. *Dr. Johnson.*

Bit (bit), v. t. To cheat, to trick. 'The rogue was bit. Pope' 5 is cheating to corrupt or eat into, by aque fortis or other acid, as, to bite a steel plate' generally with - to; as, the plate is now bitten in.—To bite the dust or the ground, to fall to be thrown or struck down to be vanquished or humbled.

His vanquished rival who was to bite the dust before him. *Dr. Johnson.*—To bite the thumb of a person, formerly a mark of contempt designed to provoke a quarrel. 'Do you bite your thumb at us?' *Shak.*—To bite the tongue, to maintain fixed silence.

We took most out of her and bit the tongue. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), v. t. 1 To have a habit of biting to injure by biting or cutting, as by teeth, as, the dog bites. 'I have a sword and it shall bite.' *Shak.*

(i) *bit* *bit* like a serpent and stings the on either. *From bit, p.*

Bit (bit), v. t. To bite with the teeth or mouth; to take a bait. 'This fish will bite. *Shak.* 'We'll bait that men may bite fair. *Shak. & Pl.*—2 To take and keep hold to grip or catch into another object, as to act on it with effect, obtain purchase or leverage power from it, and the like, as, the anchor bites, wheels bite when the teeth of the one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve, the wheels of a locomotive do not bite when the rails are slippery with hoarfrost and the wheels revolve without advancing, a file does not bite when it is worn as smooth as not to act on metal.

In dry weather the roads require to be covered before being swept, so that the brushes may bite. *Shak.*

—To bite at, to smart or carp at, to inveigh against.

We moved though you bite us hard at reason. You are so empty of them. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), n. 1 The nature of anything by the look or with the mouth, specifically, the nature of a bait, as, the bite of a dog; the bite of a fish.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently hour or two hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. *Is. Walton.*

Bit (bit), n. 2 The wound made by the teeth or other organ connected with the mouth as, a mosquito bite. 'Their venom'd bite.' *Dr. Johnson.*—3 As much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful a bit as, a bit of bread.—4 A cheat, a trick, a fraud.

I'll teach you a way to catch him, Johnson, it is a well-forgotten way of being witty, and they call it a bit. *Shak.*

Bit (bit), n. 5 A sharper, one who cheats. *Johnson.* [*Shak.*]—6 In letter press printing that part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the printer not being sufficiently cut away. 7 The catch or hold that one object or part of an apparatus has on another, as, the bite of an anchor on the ground, the bite of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails.

Bit (bit), n. 1 One who or that which bites an animal given to biting, a fish apt to take bait. 'Great barbers are no biters.' *Chambers.* 'A lool biter' is *Walton*.—2 One who cheats or defrauds, one who deceives by way of joke.

A deer is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs at your loss, and triumphs that he has deceived you. *Shakespeare.*

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] In bot. doubly terete, as when the principal petiole has three petioles, and each of these has three leaflets.

Biting (biting), n. A sharp severe cutting; pungent, sarcastic. 'A biting taunt.' *Sp. Johnson.* A biting affliction. *Shak.*

Biting-in (biting-in), n. In engr. the act of corrosion upon copper, steel, glass, &c., by aque fortis or other acid, for the purpose of executing engravings, aquatints, &c.

Bitingly (biting-ly), adv. In a biting manner sarcastically, sneeringly.

Bitless (bitless), n. Not having a bit or bridle. *Indian* *bitless* horses *Paraske.*

Bitmouth (bitmouth), n. [*Bit* and *mouth*.] The bit or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. *Shak.*

Bit-nobon (bit-nobon), n. [*Indian*.] A white saline substance imported from India, a chloride of sodium, or common salt, fused with myrobolan (by which it acquires some of the qualities of the fruit) and a portion of tree. Bit-nobon has been used in India from times of high antiquity and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded as a specific for almost every disorder.

Bitter (bit-ter), n. A bitter. *Chambers.* *Bit-ter* (bit-ter), n. *See* *HAZILL*.

Bit-ter (bit-ter), *pp.* [*Prefix bi*—*bi*, and *ter*, to turn round, as in *A. Sax. biter*, a sphere.] Twisted carried round. *Chambers.*

Bit-stick (bit-stick), n. The handle or stick by which a boring bit is held and rotated, a brace.

Bit (bit), n. (Perhaps from same root as *bit*, comp. *lool bit*, a cream-beam or girder in a house or ship, also an eye-bolt.) *See* *bit*. A piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables.

Bit (bit), v. t. *pret.* *bit*, *pp.* *bitten*, *you biting*; to, to bite the cable, in order to fasten it or to slack it out gradually, which is called *working away*.

Bit (bit), n. [*From the verbal stem bite* (which see).] A bitnole.

Bit (bit), *pp.* of *bit*. To be terminated suddenly and irregularly, prematurely; applied to leaves and roots.

Bitter (bit'tér), *a.* [A. Sax. *biter*, from *bitan*, to bite, from causing the tongue to smart; so in the other Teutonic languages, Icel. *biter*, Goth. *baitra*, D. G. *Dan*, and Sw. *bitter*, *biter*] 1. Having a peculiar acid, pungent taste, resembling that of wormwood.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and alone *biter*.

2. Characterized by keenness or sharpness of sensation or emotion, characterized by poignancy, severity, animosity, pain, grief, or the like, as, (a) cherishing or exhibiting hate, anger, or severity, cruel, severe, harsh, stern. 'Bitterest enmity.' Shak. 'Bitter enemies.' Watts. (b) Sharp, as words; reproachful, sarcastic. 'Bitter taunts.' Shak. (c) Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, piercing, painful, biting. 'Bitter blast.' Dryden. (d) Distressing, calamitous; poignant, as, a bitter tale.

Love, art thou sweet? then bitter death must be: Love, thou art bitter, sweet is death to me.

Tennyson.

(e) Mournful; as, a bitter cry. — *Bitter ale*, bitter beer, a clear, strong, highly-hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste. *Bitter principle*, a term applied to certain products arising from the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters, and having an intensely bitter taste. Later chemical researches have shown that very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable, compounds, having a bitter taste, which are often doubtless the active principle of the vegetable in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the hrova amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition, got from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, &c. To the *bitter end*, to the last and direst extremity, to death itself.

Bitter (bit'tér), *n.* 1. Anything bitter.

Some bitter's in the flowers by bubbling common drugs.

Dryden.

Specifically — 2. A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *Bitterness*.

Bitter (bit'tér), *n.* [See *Bitter*] *Naut.* a turn of the cable which is round the bitta. — *Bitter-end*, that part of a cable which is shaft the bitta, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

Bitter-almond (bit'tér-á-múnd), *n.* The bitter variety of *Amigdalus communis*.

Bitter-apple (bit'tér-áp'l), *n.* A name applied to the bitter-gourd (which see).

Bitter-ash (bit'tér-áš), *n.* A tree, *Sideroxylon emers*, a native of the West Indies, the root-bark of which is used as a tonic.

Bitter-blain (bit'tér-blán), *n.* A name given by the Crookes in Guiana to *Fendlicia diffusa*.

Bitter-cucumber (bit'tér-bít'mm-bér), *n.* The same as *Bitter-gourd*.

Bitter-damson (bit'tér-dám'm), *n.* The same as *Bitter-ash*.

Bitter-earth (bit'tér-érth), *n.* Tale earth, calcined magnesia.

Bitterfall, *a.* Fall of bitterness. *Chauar*.

Bitter-gourd (bit'tér-górd, bit'tér-górd), *n.* A plant, *Cucurbitus Colocynthis*, called also *Colocynthis* and *Colopandide*. The fruit is a many-seeded gourd, containing a light spongy and very bitter pulp. A watery extract is made from this pulp which is much employed as a purgative in the form of pills.

Also called *Bitter-apple*.

Bittering (bit'tér-ing), *n.* A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer.

Bitterish (bit'tér-ish), *a.* Somewhat bitter, bitter in a moderate degree.

Bitterishness (bit'tér-ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter.

Bitter-king (bit'tér-king), *n.* In bot. the *Solanum amara*, a tree with simple alternate stalked obovate leaves, and small green flowers disposed in short axillary spikes, peculiar to the Moluccas and the Fiji Islands. The root and bark, bruised and macerated in water, are used in the East as an emetic and tonic.

Bitterly (bit'tér-ly), *adv.* In a bitter manner, as, (a) with a bitter taste, as, I never felt anything taste more *bitterly*. (b) Mournfully, sorrowfully, in a manner expressing poignant grief. 'And he went out and wept *bitterly*.' Mat. xvi. 75. (c) In a manner severely reproachful, sharply, severely, angrily, as to censure *bitterly*. 'The Almighty hath dealt very *bitterly* with me.' Ruth. i. 20. Sw. Keenly, sharply, sourly, severely, cruelly, painfully, poignantly, angrily, intensely.

Bitterness (bit'tér-ness), *n.* [O. E. *biteres*, *biter*,

bittor, Prov. E. *bitter*, *bitterbump*, *bitterbump*, Fr. *biter*, Sp. *biter*, D. *biter*, Fl. *biter*. Origin uncertain; the latter part of the word is probably the L. *teurme*, a bull, a name which Pliny applies apparently to this bird (comp. also its German name, *wasser-ox*, *water-ox*, *ox-horn*, &c.), the other part is doubtful, comp. L. *biter*, a *bittern*. The Mod. L. *bitterna* is from *bas teurme*.] A name given to several gull-like birds of the family *Ardeidae* and genus *Bitterna*. There are two British species, the common

bittern, and the little *bittern* (*B. minutus*), a native of the North, and merely a summer visitor here. Both are becoming comparatively rare, from the extension of cultivation and the drainage of marshes. The common *bittern* has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedges, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular booming or drumming noise, called by Dryden *booming* (whence the provincial name *bitter-bump*, compare the Scotch name *weir-drum*). The American *bittern* is *B. longirostris*.

Bittern (bit'tér-n), *n.* [From *biter*] 1. In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is converted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epson salt (the sulphate of magnesia), of Glauber's salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chloride of magnesium, and iodine and bromine. — 2. A very bitter compound of quassa, cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c., used in adulterating beer. It is also called *Bittering*.

Bitterness (bit'tér-ness), *n.* The taste or quality of being bitter in all the senses of the word, as, (a) to the sense of taste. (b) To the body generally, intensely, severity, poignancy; as, the *bitterness* of the plant, the *bitterness* of pain. (c) Animosity; implacability, malice, hatred. 'The *bitterness* of anger.' Longfellow.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the combatants was such that a great part of the army was mangled.

Clarendon.

(d) Acrimony, asperity.

Shall we be then afflicted in his wounds, His sin, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? Shak.

(e) Keenness of reproach; biting sarcasm; as, the *bitterness* of one's language. (f) Affliction, keen sorrow; deep distress. 'She was in *bitterness* of soul.' 1 Sam. i. 10. — In the *gall* of *bitterness*, in a state of extreme impenitency or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23. — *Root* of *bitterness*, a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.

Bitter-root (bit'tér-út), *n.* In bot. the *Corypha amara* (swamp hickory). It produces small and somewhat egg-shaped fruits, having a thin fleshy rind, which never becomes hard or woody, the kernel is extremely bitter, and is not eaten by any kind of animal.

Bitter-oak (bit'tér-ók), *n.* The *Quercus Corvix* a very common fine oak-tree over the south-east of Europe.

Bitters (bit'tér-s), *n.* pl. Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, &c., specifically, a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped, generally a spirituous liquor. Bitters are employed as stomachics, antacidemics, and in various other cases.

Bitter-salt (bit'tér-sált), *n.* Epson salt, sulphate of magnesia.

Bitter-spar (bit'tér-spar), *n.* Rhomb-spar,

a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized form of dolomite, or magnesian limestone.

Bitter-sweet (bit'tér-swét), *n.* 1. The woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*), a trailing plant, common in hedges in Britain, whose root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not safe. Its leaves are strongly narcotic. — 2. A variety of apple, bitter-sweeting.

Bitter-sweeting (bit'tér-swét-ing), *n.* A variety of apple which has supplied many allusions to the poets. Called also *Bitter-sweet*.

Thy wit is a very *Bitter-sweeting*. Shak.

Bitter-veitch (bit'tér-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants — (a) *Ervum Hircus*, a lentil cultivated for fodder, and (b) all the species of the genus *Orobis*, now frequently included in the genus *Lathyrus*. Common *bitter-veitch* is *O. tuberosus* (L. *Macrorhizus*). See *Orobis*.

Bitter-wood (bit'tér-wód), *n.* In bot. the *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

Bitter-wood (bit'tér-wyd), *n.* The timber of *Xylopia glabra*, and applied as well to the other species of *Xylopia*, all of them being noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.

Bitterwort (bit'tér-wért), *n.* Yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), so called from its remarkably bitter taste.

Bitt-heads (bit'tédz), *n.* pl. *Naut.* the upright pieces of timber let in and bolted to the beams of two decks at least, and in which the cross-pieces are let in and bolted.

See *Bitt*.

Bitting-rigging (bit'ting-rig-ing), *n.* A bridle, sardling, back-strap and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

Bittle, Beettle (bit'l, bét'l), *n.* A wooden bar for beating linen, a *beetle*. [Scotch.]

Arise ye ye hammer, out of an honest house, or shame be to me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you.

See *Hammer*.

Bittin (bit'tin), *n.* [Prov. E.] A milk-bowl.

Bittock (bit'ók), *n.* [Dim. of *bitt*] A little bit, a short distance. *Bit 't' South*; *Mrs. Gore*. [Scotch.]

Bittor; **Bittor** (bit'tér), *n.* The *bittern*. 'Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittors* used.' Chapman.

Bitt-stopper (bit'tóp-tr), *n.* *Naut.* a rope rove through a knee of the *riding-bit*, and used to clinch a cable.

Bitumen (bi'tm), *n.* Bitumen. 'Hellebore and black *bitumen*.' May.

Bitumen (bi'tm), *v. t.* To cover or batten with bitumen.

We have a chest, beneath the benches, crammed and battened.

Shak.

Bitumen (bi'tm), *n.* [L.] A name given to a mineral substance of a resinous nature, composed principally of hydrogen and carbon, and appearing in a variety of forms which pass into each other and are known by different names, from *naphtha*, the most fluid to *petroleum* and *mineral tar*, which are less so, thence to *asphaltum*, which is more or less cohesive, and lastly to *asphaltum* and *elastum bitumen* (or *elastum*), which are solid. It burns like pitch, with much smoke and flame. It consists of 84 to 86 of carbon and 12 to 16 of hydrogen, and is found in the earth, occurring principally in the secondary, tertiary, and alluvial formations. It is a very widely spread mineral, and is now largely employed in various ways. As the binding substance in mastics and cements it is used for making roofs, arches, walls, cellar floors, &c., water-tight, for street and other pavements, and in some of its forms for fuel and for illuminating purposes. The bricks of which the walls of Babylon were built are said to have been cemented with bitumen, which gave them unusual solidity.

Bituminated (bi'tm-in-át), *v. t.* prev. & pp. *bituminated*, *ppr* *bituminating*. To impregnate with bitumen. 'Bituminated walls of Babylon.' Feltbam.

Bituminiferous (bi'tm-in-í-fér-us), *a.* [Bitumen, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Producing bitumen. *Page*.

Bituminization (bi'tm-in-í-zhón), *n.* The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood, by natural processes, into several varieties of coal. *Page*.

Blackball (blak'bal), *v. t.* To reject by putting black balls into a ballot-box, or by negative votes; to exclude by vote.

He was blackballed at two clubs in succession.

Thackeray.

Whence the verbal noun, **blackballing**.

Your story of the blackballing amused me. Lamb.

Black-band (blak'band), *n.* The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone (clay-carbonate) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured. It contains more carbonaceous matter than ordinary clay-ironstone, and sufficient to calcine the metal with a less expenditure of fuel. It occurs in beds in the coal-measures, and contains 10 or 15 and sometimes even 30 per cent. of coal matter.

Black-bass (blak'bas), *n.* Same as *Huron* (which see).

Black-beer (blak'bér), *n.* A kind of beer manufactured at Danzig. It is of a black colour, and a syrupy consistence. Called also *Danzig Beer*.

Black-beetle (blak'bét-ŭ), *n.* A cockroach.

Blackberry (blak'be-ri), *n.* The berry of the bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), a popular name applied in different places to different species or varieties of this fruit.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries I would give no man a reason on compulsion. Shaks.

Blackbird (blak'bérđ), *n.* The English name of a well-known species of thrush (the

Black-bryony (blak'brŏ-nŭ), *n.* In botany, the *Tamus communis*, a climbing plant with thick tuberous roots which send up annual twining stems, which grow to a great length over bushes and hedges. The juice of the roots was formerly used in the preparation of stimulating plasters.

Black-burning (blak'bérn-ing), *s.* Scandalous, always applied to slaves. [Scotch.]

Black-canker (blak'kánk-ér), *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *ATHALIA*.

Black-cap (blak'káp), *n.* 1. A dentirostral passerine bird, family Sylviidae, the *Corvus atricapilla*, so called from its black crown. It is common in Britain and the rest of Europe, and comes nearest the nightingale in sweetness of song. — 2. An apple.

Black-cattle (blak'kat-ŭ), *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle: used without reference to colour.

Black-chalk (blak'chák), *n.* 1. A mineral of a bluish black colour, of a stony texture, and soiling the fingers when handled: a variety of argillaceous slate, containing 10 to 15 per cent. of carbon: it is used for drawing. — 2. A preparation of ivory black and fine clay.

Black-coat (blak'kót), *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier.

Black-cock (blak'kók), *n.* One of the English names for the heath-cock, the male of the black-game or black-grouse, the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnaeus, a gallinaceous bird, family Tetraonidae. The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are named *poult*. It is found in various parts of England, and is abundant in the Highlands of Scotland; in Germany, France, and Holland it is tolerably plentiful; in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia it abounds.

Black-cock (Tetrao tetrix).

Black-country (blak'kun-tŕi), *n.* Those portions of the midland district of England which are in a manner blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.

Black-currant (blak'ku-rant), *n.* *Ribes nigrum*, a well-known garden-plant and its fruit.

Black-death (blak'deth), *n.* The name given to an oriental plague which, originating in China, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or *petechiæ* of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. It last attacked London and England generally in 1603-05.

Black-disease (blak'díz-ŕ), *n.* The black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers.

Black-draught (blak'draft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

Black-drop (blak'drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.

Black-dye (blak'dŭ), *n.* A compound of oxide of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

Black-earth (blak'érth), *n.* Earth of a dark colour; mould; humus.

Blacken (blak'n), *v. t.* 1. To make black, to darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven. South.

2. *Fig. to sully; to make infamous; to defame; to cause to appear vile; as, vice blackens the character.*

Let us blacken him, let us blacken him, said the miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king. South.

Blacken (blak'n), *v. i.* To grow black or dark. *'Alr blackened, rolled the thunder.' Dryden.*

Blackener (blak'n-ŕ), *n.* One who blackens. **Black-extract** (blak'ek-strakt), *n.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

Blackey, Blacky (blak'ŭ), *n.* A black person, a negro.

I wonder if the old blackies do talk. T. Hughes.

Black-eyed (blak'id), *a.* Having black eyes. *'My black-eyed maid.' Dryden.*

Blackfellow (blak'fel-ŭ), *n.* Colonial name for a native Australian.

Black-fish (blak'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the mackerel family found in the Mediterranean and on the coasts of Western Europe (*Centrolophus pompius*). — 2. In the United States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England, the tautog (*Tautoga americensis*). 3. A name given to various whales. 4. In Scotland, foul fish or fish newly spawned. The practice of fishing for salmon during the night with spears and by torch-light, and of taking salmon in the rivers when they newly come up to spawn is called *black-fishing*.

Black-fisher (blak'fish-ŕ), *n.* A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and black-fishers, Mr. H. completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B. Sir H. Scott.

Black-flag (blak'flag), *n.* The flag formerly assumed by pirates to intimidate the doom their victims might expect.

Black-flies (blak'fŕ), *n.* An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips; the *Stethion nemorum* of naturalists. Called also *Turnip-flies*.

Black-flux (blak'fleks), *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of nitre used in melting metallic substances.

Black-fly (blak'flŭ), *n.* The bean plant-louse (*Aphis fabae*).

Black-foot (blak'fut), *n.* 1. (Pronounced in Scotland blak'fit.) A sort of matchmaker, one who goes between a lover and his mistress to plead the cause of the former. [Scotch.] — 2. The name of a tribe of North American Indians.

Black-forest (blak'fo-rent), *n.* A forest in Germany, in Swabia, a part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

Blackfriar (blak'fri-ar), *n.* A friar of the Dominican order. Called also a *Predicant* or *Preaching Friar*, and in France Jacobin. See *BENEDICTINE*.

Black-game (blak'gám), *n.* See *BLACK-COCK* and *GROUSE*.

Black-grass (blak'gras), *n.* A kind of rush, *Juncus bulbosus*.

Blackguard (blak'gárd), *n.* (Formerly the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c., looked after them when the household moved from one place to another, were called the *black guard*, from their faces being often blackened or smutted. Webster the dramatist has the following passage:—
A busy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the black guard in the duke's carriage, bought spurs and dripping pants.

Holland, Fuller, &c. use the term in the same way, but we also find the devil's *black guard* early spoken of, the phrase being applied to worthless characters as being the soldiers or guard of the devil, and it does not seem clear in which sense the epithet was first used. Either would easily give the modern meaning. 1. A man of coarse and offensive manners, a fellow of low character; a scamp, a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest blackguards on the face of the earth. Froe. Young.

Blackguard (blak'gárd), *a.* 1. Of bad character; vicious, vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things. *'A blackguard boy.' Swift.* Marking certain things as low and blackguard, and certain others as lawful and right. *T. Hughes.* — 2. Scurrilous; abusive; as, *blackguard language*.

Blackguard (blak'gárd), *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [Colloq.]

Blackguardism (blak'gárd-izm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard. *'Wasted his fine genius in pamphleteering and blackguardism.' Cray.*

Blackguardly (blak'gárd-ŭ), *a.* Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous, as, a *blackguardly* business.

Black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* A North American tree (*Nyssa villosa*), 40 to 70 feet high, which bears a dark blue berry. The wood is solid and not apt to split, and hence is used for masts and in ship-building. It is also called *Yellow-gum* and *Sour-gum*.

Blackbird (*Turdus Merula*).

Twelve Merula, common in Britain and throughout Europe. It is fully larger than the common or song thrush, the male wholly of a black colour, except the bill and orbits of the eyes, which are yellow, the female in dark rusty brown. It feeds on worms, snails, insects, fruits, &c., and is rather a shy bird, generally keeping well under cover. The male has a fine rich mellow note, but its song has little compass or variety. Called also *Merle*. In America this name is given to different birds, as to the *Granula guianæ*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Oriolus phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird. *Blackbirds* is a cant term on the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves.

Black-board (blak'bórd), *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lines on for instruction.

Black-boding (blak'bód-ing), *a.* Betokening evil. *Young.*

Black-bonnet (blak'bon-net), *n.* One of the names of the reed-bunting.

Black-book (blak'búk), *n.* One of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or the colour of their binding. Specifically, (a) a book of the Exchequer in England, said to have been composed in 1175 by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (b) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. (c) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanours, hence, *to be in one's black book*, to be in disfavour with one. (d) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the reign of Edward III. (e) A book treating of necromancy, or of the black-art.

Black-browed (blak'broud), *a.* Having black eye-brows, gloomy; dismal; threatening; as, a *black-browed* god. *Dryden.*

Black-brush Iron-ore (blak'brush'ŕŕn-ŕ), *n.* Brown hematite, containing 80 per cent. of peroxide of iron and 10 of water. It is found in the Forest of Dean, and is chiefly used for making tin-plate.

Fâte, fat, fat; mô, met, hér; pine, pte; nôde, not, nôve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ŭ, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. say.

Black-haired (blak'haird), *a.* Having black hair.

Black-hearted (blak'hart-ed), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

Black-hole (blak'hôl), *n.* Formerly a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; now more specifically applied to a place of confinement for soldiers. The word is associated with a horrible catastrophe which occurred at Calcutta on the 19th June, 1756, when 146 Englishmen were confined in the black-hole of that city by the Nabob Suraja Dowla, and all except twenty-two perished from want of air.

Blacking (blak'ing), *n.* 1. A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any matter for making things black. 2. The name given by founders to a black-wash, composed of clay, water, and powdered charcoal, with which cores and loam-moulds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the molten metal.

Black-iron (blak'îr-n), *n.* Malleable iron, as contradistinguished to iron which is tinned, called white-iron.

Blackish (blak'ish), *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark. *Joh. vi. 16.* 'Begin to be blackish.' *Hoffland.*

Black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* 1. A capacious can,

corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men who were allied to robbers, to be protected by them from pillage. Black-mall was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century. Hence—2. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavourable criticism in the press.—3. Formerly, rent paid in produce, or in base money, in opposition to rent paid in silver: in Latin *reditus nigri*, as opposed to *reditus albi*.

Black-martin (blak'mar-tin), *n.* A name sometimes given to the bird otherwise called the *Smyt*.

Black-match (blak'mach), *n.* A pyrotechnic match or sponge.

Black-Monday (blak'mun-dâ), *n.* 1. Master Monday. See *Extract*.

In the path of Edw. III. the 6th of April, Edward with his host lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horses with cold, whereas on this day it hath been called *Black-Monday*. *Shew.*

Then it was not for nothing that my name fell a-brooding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shaw.*

2. A term used among schoolboys to designate the first Monday after holidays, when they return to their studies.

Black-monk (blak'mangk), *n.* One of the Benedictine monks.

Blackmoor (blak'moor), *n.* Same as *Black-smoor*. *Deau. & Fl.*

Black-mouthed (blak'mouthd), *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. 'Whatever the most black-mouth'd atheists charged it with.' *Killingbeck.*

Black-naphtha (blak'naf-the or blak'naf-the), *n.* Petroleum or rock-oil.

Black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* 1. A person disinclined to government, a democrat. [*Scotch.*]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for envy to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the barons considered me a black-nob though I knew I was not. *Gall.*

2. A black-nob.

Blackness (blak'nes), *n.* The quality of being black; black colour; darkness, atrociousness or enormity in wickedness. 'Night's blackness.' *Shak.* 'Blackness as a solid wall.' *Trenyoun.* 'The very blackness of horror.' *Lamb.*

Black-nob (blak'nob), *a.* A workman who refuses to join a trades' union; one who works when the unionists are on strike; a knob-stick.

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six black-nobs. *Scotsman's newspaper.*

Black-ochre (blak'ô-kr), *n.* A variety of mineral black, combined with iron and alluvial clay. See under *MINERAL*.

Black-peopled (blak'pê-pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons. [*Black-peopled empire.*]

Sandys.

Black-pepper (blak'pê-pêr), *n.* The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, an East Indian climbing plant, nat. order *Piperaceæ*, much used as a condiment.

Black-pigment (blak'pig-mênt), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance or lamp-black, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

Black-pine (blak'pin), *n.* *Pinus austriaca*, a native of Austria, remarkable for its very long, dark, glossy leaves, and containing more resin than any other European tree.

Black-plate (blak'plât), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

Black-pudding (blak'pud-ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, &c.; blood-pudding.

And let black-puddings, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

Black-quarter (blak'kwâr-kr), *n.* An acute apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, indicated by lameness of the fore-foot and blackness of the flesh. It is not contagious, but in warm weather is attended by the development of a blood poison, fatal to man and the lower animals. Called also *Black-leg*, *Quarter-swell* or *Quarter-ill*, and *Black-spawl*.

Black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of parliament. His full title is Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, and his deputy is styled the Yeoman-usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords;

and either the gentleman or the yeoman-usher summons the commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of parties guilty of breach of privilege and contempt.

Black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* [*Black*, and *rod*, a cross.] A relic brought to Scotland by the wife of Malcolm Canmore, and long held in extreme veneration by the Scots. It consisted of a cross of gold inclosing a piece of the true cross, set in an ebony figure of the Saviour. It was deposited with the regalia in Edinburgh Castle, and carried with them to England by Edward I., and used by him to give increased solemnity to the oaths he exacted from the Scottish magnates. All trace of it is now lost.

Black-rust (blak'rast), *n.* A disease of wheat, in which a black fungoid growth becomes deposited in the fissure of the grain.

Black-salt (blak'salt), *n.* See *BIT SOLE*.

Black-salts (blak'salts), *n. pl.* In America, wood-salts after they have been dissolved and the solution evaporated until the mass has become black.

Black-sheep (blak'shêp), *n.* A member of a family or society guilty of loom conduct and unlike the other members.

The court was all out and a-buzz when the *Black-sheep* pressed him into an obscure corner. *Dickens.*

Black-silver (blak'all-ver), *n.* A mineral, called also *Brittle Silver-ore* and *Stephanos*, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

Blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, an ironsmith.

Black-snake (blak'snak), *n.* 1. An ophiidian reptile, family *Colebridae*, the *Colebr constrictor*, common in the United States from Louisiana to Connecticut. It is one of the largest North American serpents, reaching a length of 5 or 6 feet, and so agile and swift as to have been named the *Hoover*. It has

Leathers Black-jacks.

now made of tin, but formerly of wadded leather.

There's a Dead-end of drink in the cellar, in which gently we're to be wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of *Baggins* and *Black-jacks*, the churches drowned in the marshes. *Rees & Fi.*

2. The design of a prism.—3. A name given by miners to blende, a mineral called also *Peter Golema*. It is an ore of zinc in combination with iron and sulphur, sulphide of zinc. 4. The *Quarres mine*, or barren oak.

Black-knot (blak'not), *n.* A fast knot, opposed to *running-knot*.

Black-lead (blak'led), *n.* Amorphous graphite, plumbago. See *GRAPHITE*. [*Black-lead* is a misnomer as the mineral contains no lead.]

Black-leg (blak'leg), *n.* [Origin undecided; probably from the custom of racing men wearing black top-boots.] 1. One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games, a rook, a swindler, a welsker. Sometimes contracted into *Leg*.—2. Same as *Black-quarter*, a disease of cattle.

Black-leggum (blak'leg-lem), *n.* The arts or practices of a black leg, cheating; swindling. *Bentley's May.*

Black-letter (blak'let-er), *n.* A name now applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and became the character generally used in manuscripts before the art of printing was publicly practised in Europe.

Black-letter (blak'let-er), *n.* Written or printed in black-letter, as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

Black-list (blak'list), *n.* A list of defalcators; specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of enabling them to protect themselves against bad debts, frauds, &c.

Blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance, darkly, atrociously. 'With venge grim, stern looks and blackly howed.' *Mir. for Mag.* 'Dreads so blackly grim and horrid.' *Faustman.* (The gondola) glides along the water looking blackly. *Byron.*

Black-mall (blak'mall), *n.* [*Lit.* black-rent. See *MAIL*, rent.] 1. A certain rate of money,

Black-snake (Culebra constrictor).

no poison fangs, and is therefore comparatively harmless, which is the more fortunate, as it is extremely irascible, rustling its tail when irritated like the rattlesnake. It feeds on small quadrupeds and birds, and the like. It is especially useful in that it is fond of rats, and is capable of climbing walls in pursuit of them, and also of insinuating itself into their holes.—2. The black-snake of Jamaica is the *Natrix atra*. Though not poisonous its bite is very severe; it feeds chiefly on lizards.

Black-spaul (blak'spaul), *n.* [*Black*, and *spaul*, the shoulder or quarter.] Same as *Black-quarter*.

Black-spruce (blak'sprûs), *n.* The *Abies nigra*, a native of North America. It furnishes the spruce deals of commerce. Its principal characteristics are strength, lightness, and elasticity, and in ship-building it is reckoned of superior excellence for yards and topmasts. From the young branches the essence of spruce is extracted.

Black-squall (blak'skwâl), *n.* A squall of extreme suddenness and violence, common in the West Indian seas, and ascribed to a peculiar heated state of the atmosphere near land. It causes frequent damage to shipping.

Black-strake (blak'strâk), *n.* *Naut.* A range of planks immediately above the water in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black.

Black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* A name given contemptuously to several beverages, as to the dark country wines with which ships are supplied on the Mediterranean station; a mixture of spirits with molasses; port-wine.

Black-tail (blak'tâl), *n.* A fish, a kind of perch, the *Acanthopoma*. Called also *Ruffe* or *Pope*. See *RUFFE*.

Black-tea (blak'té), *n.* A generic name for various Chinese teas, the principal of which are Bohea, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong. See **TEA**.

Black-thorn (blak'thorn), *n.* The also or *Prunus communis*. See **SLOW**.

Black-tin (blak'tin), *n.* Tin ore when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder like fine sand.

Black-turpeth (blak'tér-peth), *n.* (Hg. O.) The di- or sub-oxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

Black-varnish Tree (blak'vár-nish tré), *n.* *Melanorrhæa usitatissima*, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, an East Indian tree, which, when wounded, yields a black varnish, called *theet-see* or *kheu*. It is extremely dangerous, as the skin, when rubbed with it, inflames and becomes covered with pimples, which are difficult to heal. The wood, known as the lignum-vitæ of Pegu, is so hard and heavy as to be made into anchors for the boats of the natives.

Black-vomit (blak'vom-it), *n.* A discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever, &c.

Black-wadd (blak'wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed-oil in a certain proportion.

Black-walnut (blak'wal-nut), *n.* The *Juglans nigra*, a large and handsome North American tree, 50 or 60 feet high, the wood of which is of a dark colour, forming a beautiful material for cabinet-work.

Black-ward (blak'ward), *n.* A sub-vassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

Black-wash (blak'wash), *n.* 1. A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water. — 2. Any wash that blackens.

Remove the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself be seen. *Kingsley*.

Black-watch (blak'woch), *n.* A name often given to the 42d Regiment. See under **WATCH**.

Black-water (blak'wa-tér), *n.* A disease of sheep, said to be caused by an accumulation of black bile in the stomach.

Black-work (blak'werk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

Blad (blad), *n.* [Probably the same as *blade*, *D. blad*, a leaf.] A blotting-book or portfolio formed of blotting-paper; a blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

Bladder (blad'ér), *n.* [A. Sax. *blædr*, *blædræ*, a bladder, a pustule, a blister; cognate with Icel. *bláthra*, Sw. *blådra*, Dan. *blære*, L. G. *blædere*, *blæder*, a bladder; *D. blaar*, a blister, a bladder; O. H. G. *plâtara*, a bladder, G. *blatter*, a pustule; the root is probably in A. Sax. *bláwan*, E. to *blow*.] 1. A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; as, the urinary bladder, the gall bladder, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal or when taken out and inflated with air. 'Little wanton boys that swim on bladders.' *Shak.* — 2. Any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor. — 3. In bot. (a) a distended membranaceous pericarp. (b) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of Utricularia, filled with air and floating the plant. (c) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algae filled with air. — 4. Any inflated, empty, or unsound. 'Bladders of philosophy.' *Rochester*. **Bladder** (blad'ér), *v. t.* 1. To put up in a bladder; as, *bladder*ed lard. — 2. To puff up; to fill with wind. [Rare.]

A hollow globe of glass that long before She full of emptiness had *bladder*ed. *G. Fletcher*.

Bladder-angling (blad'ér-ang-gling), *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder. The sudden rising of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water by the fish seizing the bait, strikes and hooks the fish.

Bladder-campion (blad'ér-kam-plon), *n.* The popular name of *Silene inflata*: so called from its inflated calyx.

Bladderred (blad'éréd), *a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain. 'A *bladderred* greatness.' *Dryden*.

Bladder-fern (blad'ér-férn), *n.* The common name of *Cystopteris*, a genus of ferns: so named from the bladder-like involucre. There are two British species.

Bladder-green (blad'ér-grén), *n.* Sappreen (which see).

Bladder-kelp (blad'ér-kelp), *n.* Another name for *Bladder-wrack*.

Bladder-nut (blad'ér-nut), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Staphylea*, because of their inflated fruit-capsule. Two or three species are met with in our shrubberies. — The *African bladder-nut* is a name for the genus *Royena*.

Bladder-pod (blad'ér-pod), *n.* A popular name for *Physolobium*.

Bladder-seed (blad'ér-séd), *n.* A popular name for *Physospermum*.

Bladder-senna (blad'ér-sen-na), *n.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Colutea*. — The *jointed-podded bladder-senna* is the *Coronilla*.

Bladder-tree (blad'ér-tré), *n.* A handsome American shrub, *Staphylea trifolia*. Called also *Three-leaved Bladder-nut*. See **STAPHYLEA**.

Bladder-wort (blad'ér-wért), *n.* The common name of a genus (*Utricularia*) of slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating bladders. Three species are found in Britain. See **UTRICULARIA**.

Bladder-wrack (blad'ér-rak), *n.* A seaweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*), thus named because of the floating vesicles in its fronds. Called also *Sea-oak* and *Sea-wrack*. See **FUCUS**.

Bladdery (blad'ér-í), *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders. — *Bladdery fever*, vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with blisters.

Blade (blad), *n.* [A. Sax. *blad*, a leaf, branch, or twig; O. Sax. *D. Dan. Sw. blad*, Icel. *bláth*, G. *blatt*, a leaf; probably from root of *blow*, A. Sax. *bláwan*, and allied to *blow*, *blossom*.] 1. The leaf of a plant, particularly, now perhaps exclusively, of gramineous plants; also the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants. 'Greene, like to leke *blades*.' *Sir T. Elyot*. 'Blades of grass.' *Swift*. 'The varying year with *blade* and *sheaf*.' *Tennyson*.

But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. *Mat. xiii. 26*.

2. In bot. the lamina or broad part of a leaf, as distinguished from the stalk or midrib.

3. A thing resembling a blade in shape, &c.; (a) the cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or sword. (b) The broad part of an oar. (c) The scapula or scapular bone.

Atrides' lance did gore

Pylemon's shoulder in the *blade*. *Chapman*.

(d) A commercial name for the four large plates of shell on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the carapace of the turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. — 4. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake. 'Jolly *blades*.' *Keelyn*.

He saw a turnkey in a trice

Fetter a troublesome *blade*. *Coleridge*.

Blade (blad), *v. t.* To furnish with a blade. **Blade** (blad), *v. i.* To come into blade; to produce blades.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded, As ever in the *Maiden garden blade*. *Ph. Fletcher*.

Blade-bone (blad'bón), *n.* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder. See **BLADE, 3 (c)**.

Bladed (blad'éd), *p. and a.* 1. Having a blade or blades: (a) as a plant. 'Bladed grass.' *Shak.* 'Bladed field.' *Thomson*. (b) As a cutting instrument; as, a two-bladed knife. 2. In mineral, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife. — 3. In her, a term used when the stalk or blade of any kind of grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

Blade-fish (blad'fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the family *Cepolidae*, *Trichurus lepturus*: so called from its flatness and resemblance to a sword-blade. It is occasionally found off our coasts.

Blade-metal (blad'met-ál), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton*.

Blade-smith (blad'smith), *n.* A sword-cutler. *Mir. for Mays*.

Blady (blad'í), *a.* Consisting of blades. 'The *blady* grass.' *Dryden*.

Blæ (blæ), *a.* [Parallel form of *blue* = Icel. *blá*, blue, *blá-kald*, blue-cold.] Livid; pale-blue: often applied to a person's complexion on a very cold day, as well as to that of one pale from terror. [Scotch.]

O! sirs, some of you will stand with a *Nae* countenance before the tribunal of God. *M. Bruce*.

Blaeberry (blæ'be-ri), *n.* [Sc. *blæ*, livid, blue, and *berry*; Icel. *blá-ber*, the bilberry.]

The Scotch name for the bilberry (which see).

Blæe (blæ), *n. pl.* A Scottish miner's term for the shale of the coal-measures: sometimes used by geologists.

Blain (blán), *n.* [A. Sax. *blegen*, D. *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister; probably from verbal root to *blow*, and thus allied to *bladder*.] 1. A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Blotches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss. *Milton*.

2. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

Blake, *a.* Black.

Blakid, *a.* Blackened. *Chaucer*.

Blamable (blám'a-bl), *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden*.

Blamableness (blám'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpableness; fault. *Whitlock*.

Blamably (blám'a-bl), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

Blame (blám), *v. t. pret. & pp. blamed*; *ppr. blaming*. [Fr. *blâmer*, O. Fr. *blanner*, Fr. *blasmer*, from L. L. *blasphemare*, from Gr. *blasphémēin*, to calumniate. See **BLASPHEMY**.] 1. To express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to censure: opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and applicable to persons or things. Formerly it might be followed by *of*. 'Tomoreus he *blamed* of inconsiderate rashness.' *Knolles*. — 2. To bring reproach upon; to blench; to injure.

This ill state in which she stood;

To which she for his sake had wearily Now brought herself, and *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser*.

[In such phrases as 'he is to *blame*,' to *blame* by an old and common construction has the passive meaning—to be blamed; blamable. (Compare a house to let, hire, build; grain ready to cut, &c.)

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you. *Shak.* In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *too blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective.] — SYN. To censure, chide, disparage, dispraise, condemn, cry down, upbraid, reprove, reproach. **Blame** (blám), *n.* 1. An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

Let me bear the *blame* for ever. *Gen. xliii. 9*.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin. 'That we should be holy and without *blame* before him.' *Eph. i. 4*. — 3. Hurt; injury.

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser*.

Blameable (blám'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Blamable*.

Blameful (blám'fúl), *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal. 'Blameful things.' *Chaucer*.

Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed

Some stern, untutored churl. *Shak.*

Blamefully (blám'fúl-li), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

Blamefulness (blám'fúl-nes), *n.* State of being blameful.

Blameless (blám'les), *a.* Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless. 'The *blameless* Indians.' *Thomson*. 'A *blameless* life.' *Tennyson*. It may be followed by *of*.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Josh. ii. 17*.

Blamelessly (blám'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently. *Milton*.

Blamelessness (blám'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless; innocence; purity. Thy white *blamelessness* accounted blame. *Tennyson*.

Blamer (blám'ér), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures. 'Blamers of the times.' *Donne*.

Blameworthiness (blám'wér-thi-nes), *n.* The quality of being blameworthy; blamableness. *Goodwin*.

Praise and blame express what actually are: praise-worthiness and *blameworthiness*, what naturally ought to be the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct. *Ad. Smith*.

Blameworthy (blám'wér-thi), *a.* [Blame and worthy.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms, because the man was heinously vicious. *Milton*.

elytra soldered together. They frequent gloomy damp places, and when seized discharge, for the purpose of self-defence, a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odour. *Blaps mortisaga*, or church-yard beetle, is the most familiar British specimen. *Blaps sulcata*, dressed with butter, is eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat. **Blare** (blâr), *v.t.* pret. *blared*; ppr. *blaring*. [Probably an imitative word; comp. *D. blaren*, *L. G. blarren*, *blaren*, *G. blarren*, *blâren*, to bellow, to blast, to blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to give out a brazen sound; to bellow.

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare*. *Tennyson*. **Blare** (blâr), *v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily.

And such a tongue
To *blare* its own interpretation. *Tennyson*.

Blare (blâr), *n.* 1. Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar. 'Blare of bugle, clamour of men.' *Tennyson*. — 2. The blast of a sheep. [Scotch.]

Blare (blâr), *n.* *Naut.* a paste of hair and tar for caulking the seams of boats. **Blarney** (blâr'ni), *n.* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone that is said when kissed to endow the kisser with skill in the use of flattery and compliment.] Excessively complimentary language; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. [Irish.] 'The *Blarney's* so great a deceiver.' *S. Lover*.

Blarney (blâr'ni), *v.t.* To talk over by soft delusive speeches; to flatter; to humbug with talk. 'Blarneyed the landlord.' *Irving*. **Blasé** (blâ-zâ), [Fr.] Lost to the power of enjoyment; used up; having the healthy energies exhausted.

Blashy (blash'y), *a.* [Allied to *splash*.] Watery and dirty; applied to weather; soaking; drenching; as, a *blashy* day. [Scotch.] **Blasphe** (blas-fém'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blasphemed*; ppr. *blaspheming*. [Eccles. *L. blasphemare*, Gr. *blasphémēin*, to calumniate—for *blasphémēin*, from *blaspis*, injury, from *blasphō*, to injure, and *phēmō*, to speak. *Blame* is a shortened form of this word.] 1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of; to revile, or speak reproachfully of; used of speaking against God or things sacred. 1 Ki. xxi. 10. — 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of. 'You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Blasphe (blas-fém'), *v.i.* To utter blasphemy; to use blasphemous language. He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29. **Blasphemer** (blas-fém'ér), *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod, Because the insult's not to man but God? *Pope*.

Blasphemeres (blas-fém'ér-es), *n.* A female blasphemer. A diabolical *blasphemeresse* of God. *Hall*. **Blasphemous** (blas-fém-us), *a.* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. 'Blasphemous publications.' *Bp. Porteus*. Mythologies ill understood at first, then perverted into feeble sensualities, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* under the treatment of men like the Caracci. *Ruskin*.

Formerly accented on the second syllable as below.

On argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud! *Milton*.

Blasphemously (blas-fém-us-lî), *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God. 'Terribly curseth and *blasphemously* swear, sth he never committed any such act.' *Stowe*.

Blasphemy (blas-fém-lî), *n.* 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Lawsed*.

Blasphemy cognizable by the law of England is described by Blackstone to be 'denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule.' The crime of blasphemy is punished by the laws of most civilized nations. In Roman Catholic countries, speaking disrespectfully of the Virgin Mary and of the saints is held to be blasphemy. — 2. Grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That is the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat *blasphemy*. *Shak.*

3. † A blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, *blasphemy*,

That swear'st grace o'er board, not an oath on shore. *Shak.*

Blast (blast), *n.* [A. Sax. *blast*, a puff of wind, from *blæsan*, to blow, cog. with Icel. *blástr*, Dan. *blæst*, a blast, a blowing; Icel. *blæsa*, Dan. *blæse*, G. *blasen*, to blow; from same root as E. *blow*. (See *BLOW*.) A. Sax. *blæse*, *blæsa*, a torch, a *blæsa*, can hardly be separate from this root.] 1. A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 'Rode that boweth downe at every *blast*.' *Chaucer*. 'Blasts that blow the poplar white.' *Tennyson*. — 2. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight. 'Blasts and fogs upon thee.' *Shak.*

By the *blast* of God they perish. Job iv. 9. Of no distemper, of no *blast* he died, But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long. *Dryden*.

4. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like; a current of air directed on a furnace by bellows or by a blowing machine, for the purpose of quickening the combustion and increasing the heat. — 5. A violent explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like, in splitting rocks, &c.; the explosion of inflammable air in a mine. 6. A fatal disease in sheep. — *Blast-furnace*, see separate entry.

Blast (blast), *v.t.* 1. To injure by or as by a sudden gust or destructive wind; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants. 'Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind.' Gen. xli. 6. 'Blasted heath.' *Shak.* 'The *blasted* pine.' *Tennyson*. — 2. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; to bring destruction or calamity upon; to ruin; as, to *blast* pride, hopes, reputation, happiness. 'With Hecate's ban thrice *blasted*.' *Shak.* 'Blasting the long quiet of my breast.' *Tennyson*.

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes out to *blast* it. *Strlingfleet*.

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; to split; to burst.

Trumpeters, with brazen dia, *blast* you the city's ears. *Shak.*

4. To split by an explosion, as of gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, &c. 'Blast the steep slate-quarry.' *Tennyson*. — 5. † To blaze abroad; to proclaim boastfully.

They *blasted* that the Calaisians would leave the town desolate. *Hall*.

Blast (blast), *v.i.* 1. To wither; to be blighted. *Blasting* in the bud, Losing his verdure, even in the prime. *Shak.*

2. To burst, as by an explosion; to blow up.

This project
Should have a back or second that might hold,
If this should *blast* in proof. *Shak.*

3. [Scotch.] (a) To breathe hard; to pant. (b) To smoke tobacco. (c) To boast; to speak ostentatiously; to brag. *Sir W. Scott*.

Blasted (blast'ed), *a.* Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned*. 'Some of her own *blasted* gynaics.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Blastema (blas-té'ma), *n.* [Gr. *blastēma*, a shoot, growth, from *blastanō*, to bud.] 1. In bot. the axis of growth of an embryo; that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion; also the thallus of lichens. — 2. In anat. the granular protoplasmic basis of the ovum; the proteinaceous plasma out of which an organ is formed. *Owen*.

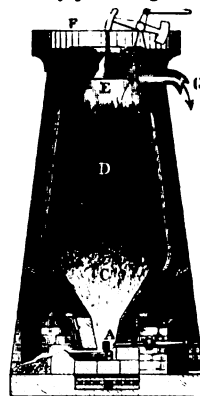
Blastemal (blas-té'mal), *a.* Relating to blastema; rudimentary; as, *blastemal* formations.

Blast-engine (blast'en-jîn), *n.* 1. A ventilating machine used especially on ships to draw off foul air. — 2. A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for urging the fire of a furnace.

Blast (blast'ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, blasts or destroys. *Beau. & Fl.* — 2. An iron chisel used for boring rocks.

Blast-furnace (blast'ér-nâs), *n.* The name given to the common smelting-furnace used

for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air. This air-blast, which is propelled by a powerful blowing-engine, and is now invariably heated to a high temperature (800° to 900° F.), is injected by tuyeres, situated as shown at A in the annexed vertical section, in the lowest part of the furnace, near to the hearth B. (See *TUYERE*.) The conical part C next above the hearth is termed the *boches*, and the interior is continued upwards, sometimes, as in the annexed cut, in a tapered body or cone D, sometimes as a perpendicular cylinder, which is surmounted by an opening for the introduction of the materials from an external gallery F. The exterior consists of massive masonry of stone or fire-brick, the body part being lined with two



Section of Blast-furnace.

shells of fire-bricks separated by a thin space to allow for expansion, which is generally filled with sand, ground fire-clay, or the like, to hinder the radiation of heat to the outside. When the body rises in the form of a perpendicular cylinder, it is called the *barrel*. The cone or barrel is sometimes clasped round on the outside by numerous strong iron hoops, or is cased with iron plates fastened to the masonry by iron bolts. The *boches* C are lined with fire-brick or fire-stone, and the hearth B is built with large blocks of refractory stone. The charging of the furnace goes on all day and night, one charge consisting of a barrow-load of coal and a barrow-load of ore, char, and lime, the last mineral acting as a flux. These charges are constantly passing downwards and undergoing a change as they come nearer the hotter parts of the furnace. Towards the lower part the earthy matter of the ore unites with the limestone and forms a slag, which finally escapes at an opening below the tuyeres, and the molten metal drops down and fills the lower part at B, to be drawn off at stated periods. This is done usually twice in the twenty-four hours by means of a round hole called a *tap*. The furnace is constantly kept filled to within about 2 feet of the top. The ore put in at the top takes about thirty-six hours before it comes out as iron. Hematite yields on an average about 55 per cent. of metal, and blackband about 40 to 50. In the newer forms of furnaces the top is closed and the gases formerly burned at the top are conveyed by pipes G to be utilized as fuel in heating the blast and in raising steam for the blowing-engine. The principle adopted is to close the top by a bell-and-cone arrangement H, which is opened and shut at pleasure by hydraulic or other machinery. The height of furnaces varies from 50 to 80, and even in some cases to upwards of 100 feet, and the greatest width is about one-third of this.

Blast-hearth (blast'hârth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead-ores.

Blast-hole (blast'hôl), *n.* In mining, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump.

Blastic (blas'tî), *n.* A blasted or shrivelled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Blasting (blast'ing), *n.* 1. A blast; destruction by pernicious cause; blight. Am. iv. 9. 2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.

Blasting (blast'ing), *a.* Affecting with in-

phurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibres (silk and wool), while cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibres are operated upon with chlorine, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. See CHLORINE, BLEACHING-POWDER.

Bleaching-liquid (bléch'ing-lik-wid'), *n.* A liquid for bleaching. Specifically same as *Blanching-liquor*.

Bleaching-powder (bléch'ing-pou-dér'), *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine. It is regarded as a double salt of the chloride of calcium and hypochlorite of calcium. Its true formula appears to be $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{ClO}$. It is much used also as a disinfectant. Called also *Tennant's Powder*. See CHLORINE.

Bleak (blék'), *a.* [A. Sax. *blæc*, *blit*, Icel. *blækr*, Dan. *bleg*, D. *bleek*, O.E. *bleake*, *bleike*, *blæc*, G. *bleich*, pale, pallid, white; from or allied to A. Sax. *blæcan*, Icel. *blaka*, *blíkja*, G. *blücken*, to shine, to gleam, to twinkle, E. to *blink*. *Bleach* is from this word. Perhaps ultimately from the same root as *black*.] 1. Pale. 'With a face deadly, *bleyk*, and pale.' *Lydgate*. She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead. *Faxe*.

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; ungenial. 'The *bleak* Atlantic shore.' *Pope*. 'Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth.' *Wordsworth*.—3. Cheerless; dreary. Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison*.

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating. Entreat the north To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips. *Shak*. The night was *bleak*; the rain fell; the wind roared. *Macaulay*.

Bleak (blék'), *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales; comp. *blei*, the German name, also *blau*, another English name.] A small river fish, 5 or 6 inches long, *Leuciscus alburnus*, family Cyprinidae, occurring in many European and English rivers. Its silvery scales are used in the manufacture of artificial pearls. Called also *Blay*.

Bleakish (blék'ish'), *a.* Moderately *bleak*. 'A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind.' *Dr. G. Cheyne*.

Bleakly (blék'li), *adv.* In a *bleak* manner; coldly. Near the sea-coast they seated *bleakly* were. *May*.

Bleakness (blék'nes'), *n.* State of being *bleak*; coldness; desolation; exposure to the wind. 'The *bleakness* of the air.' *Addison*.

Bleak (blék'), *a.* *Bleak*; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. 'The *bleak* top of rugged hills.' *Dryden*. [Rare.]

Blear (blér'), *a.* [L.G. *blarr*, *bleer*, in *blarr-eyed*, *blear-eyed*, allied to G. *dial*, *blear*, an ailment of the eyes; Sw. *blåra*, Dan. *blåre*, *blåre*, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *plåriet*, *blear-eyed*.] 1. Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes. Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eyes. *Layard*.

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. 'Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.' *Milton*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Bleat (blér'), *n.* Something that obscures the sight. 'Nor is the *bleat* drawn easy o'er her e'e.' *A. Ross*. [Scotch.]

Bleat (blér'), *v.t.* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim. 'Bleat her eyes.' *Piers Plowman*. 'Tease the lungs and *bleat* the sight.' *Cowper*.—To *bleat* the eyes is often used figuratively = to deceive, to hoodwink.

Enticing dames my patience still did prove, And *bleat* mine eyes. *Gaetano*.

Blearedness (blér'ed-nes'), *n.* The state of being *bleat* or dimmed with rheum. *Holland*.

Bleat-eye, **Bleat-eyedness** (blér'id-nes'), *n.* In *med.* a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humour.

Bleat-eyed (blér'id'), *a.* 1. Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. Crook-backed he was, tooth-shaken, and *bleat-eyed*. *Sackville*.

2. Wanting in perception or understanding. **Bleatness** (blér'nes'), *n.* The state of being *bleat*. *Udall*.

Bleat (blét'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *blætan*, D. *blaten*, *blæten*, L.G. *blaten*, *blaten*, to *bleat*; prob-

ably an imitative word.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep. Then suddenly was heard along the main, To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train. *Pope*.

Bleat (blét'), *n.* The cry of a sheep. 'The *bleat* of a fleecy sheep.' *Chapman*.

Bleater (blét'ér'), *n.* One who bleats; specifically, a sheep. In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain Of gouty ails. *John Dyer*.

Bleating (blét'ing'), *n.* The cry of a sheep. In the fields all round I hear the *bleating* of the lamb. *Tennyson*.

Bleb (bleb'), *n.* [Another form of *blab*.] A little vesicle or blister; a bubble, as in water or glass; a blub. Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan*.

Blebbly (bleb'li), *a.* Full of *blebs*. 'Blebbly glass.' *Dana*.

Blechnum (blek'nūm'), *n.* [Gr. *blēchnon*, a name given by Dioscorides to a kind of fern.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, with simple pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, of which the fertile ones are more or less contracted. *B. orientale* is a tall-growing and very handsome species found throughout India and the East. *B. boreale* is the hard-fern (which see).

Bled (bled'), *pret.* & *pp.* of *bleed*. **Blee**, *n.* See *BLEE*.

Bleed (bléd'), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *bled*; *ppr.* *bleeding*. [A. Sax. *blēdan*, from *blōd*, blood; D. *bloeden*, Icel. *blætha*, Dan. *bløde*, G. *bluten*, to bleed.] 1. To lose blood, as by a wound; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, a wound or one's nose *bleeds*. Many upon the seeing of others *bleed*, . . . themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon*.

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day, Had he thy reason would he skip and play? *Pope*.

3. To issue forth or drop from an incision, as juice; to lose sap, gum, juice, or the like; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*. For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow. *Pope*.

4. To pay or lose money freely; to have money extorted; as, they made him *bleed* freely for that whim. [Slang.]

Bleed (bléd'), *v.t.* 1. To take blood from by opening a vein.—2. To lose, as blood; to emit or distill, as juice, sap, or gum. 'A decaying pine of stately size *bleeding* amber.' *Miller*.

3. To extort or extract money from a person; to sponge on; as, the sharpers *bled* him freely. [Slang.]

Bleeding (bléd'ing'), *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

Bleek-boc (blék'bok'), *n.* [D. *bleek*, pale, *bok*, buck.] The *Scopophorus Curebi*, the pale-buck of South Africa, one of the Antilopidae, distinguished by a tuft of hair below the knee.

Bleery (blér'i'), *n.* A burning brand; a faggot. [Scotch.] Scowder their harigals, de'lls, wi' a *bleery*. *Hogg*.

Bleaze (bléz'), *n.* or *v.* Same as *Blaze*. [Scotch.] **Bleat**, *n.* A blain; a pustule. *Chaucer*.

Bleit (blät'), *a.* Same as *Blate*. **Blellum** (blél'lūm'), *n.* [Onomatopoeic.] An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow. 'A blathering, blustering, drunken *blellum*.' *Burns*.

Blemish (blém'ish'), *v.t.* [Fr. *blémir*, to grow pale, in O. Fr. to spot, to beat one blue, from Icel. *bláman*, the livid colour of a wound, from *blá*, blue.] 1. To injure or impair, especially something that is well formed, perfect, or excellent; to mar or make defective; to destroy the perfection of; to deface; to sully. 'Blemish *Cæsar's* triumph.' *Shak*.

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *Rich. Braithwaite*.

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame; as, to *blemish* one's character. 'Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair.' *Dryden*.

Blemish (blém'ish'), *n.* 1. A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection. As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Lev. xxiv. 20*.

The eternally recurring allusions to Venus and Minerva, Mars, Cupid, and Apollo, which were meant to be the ornaments, and are the *blemishes* of Prior's composition. *Macaulay*.

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation. 'That clear she died from *blemish* criminal.' *Spenser*.

That you have been earnest should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker*.

SYN. Spot, speck, flaw, stain, defect, fault, defacement, reproach, dishonour, imputation, disgrace.

Blemishless (blém'ish-less'), *a.* Without blemish; spotless. 'A life in all so *blemishless*.' *Feltham*.

Blemishment (blém'ish-ment'), *n.* Disgrace. 'For dread of blame and honour's *blemishment*.' *Spenser*.

Blench (blensh'), *v.t.* [Probably a softened form of *blink*, to wink (a sense in which it was formerly used); hence, to turn aside from, to flinch: *flinch* may perhaps be a different form of this word, influenced by Fr. *blécher*, to bend, to turn aside, and *blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to start back; to give way; to flinch; to turn aside or fly off. 'Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that.' *Shak*. 'Make thee somewhat *blench* or fail.' *Tennyson*.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*. *Shak*. I know my course.

Blench (blensh'), *v.t.* To flinch or draw back from; to shrink; to deny from fear. He now *blenched* what before he affirmed. *Swilley*.

Blench (blensh'), *v.t.* [Probably a form of *blank* or *blanch*, in sense of to obstruct, to render ineffectual.] To hinder or obstruct; to disconcert. The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trunks of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' sight and dead their shot. *G. Carrow*.

Blench (blensh'), *n.* A start back; hence, a deviation; aberration. These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak*.

Blench (blensh'), *a.* or *adv.* [O.E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanc*, white.] The term applied to a sort of tenure of lands upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty; as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See BLANCH-HOLDING.

Blencher (blensh'ér'), *n.* [Comp. *blancher*.] One who or that which frightens. *Sir T. Elyot*.

Blench-firm (blensh'fèrm'), See BLANCH-FARM.

Blench-holding (blensh'hôld-ing'), See BLANCH-HOLDING.

Bleaching (blensh'ing'), *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way. *Gower*.

Bleed (bléd'), *v.t.* *pret.* *bled*; *pp.* *bled* or *bleat*; *ppr.* *bleeding*. [A. Sax. *blēdan*, to mix, *blān*, a mixture; cog. Icel. and Sw. *blānda*, Dan. *blānde*, to mix. Probably allied in origin to *blind*, having the eyesight mixed or clouded. See BLIND.] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished. Joy and interwisted in this life are the sources of *blend* and tears. *De Quincey*.

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. 'And all those storms which now his beauty *blend*.' *Spenser*.

Blend (blénd'), *v.t.* To be mixed; to be united. There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving*.

Blend (blénd'), *n.* A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; specifically, a mixture of spirits from different distilleries; as, whisky of the finest *blend*.

Blend, **Blende**, *v.t.* *blend* is 3d pers. sing. pres., and also pp. [A. Sax. *blendian*, to blind; G. *blenden*. See BLIND.] To blind; to deceive. 'Reason *blend* through passion.' *Spenser*.

This multiplying *blend* (blindeth) so many oon. *Chaucer*.

Blende (blénd'), *n.* [G. *blende*, *blende*, from *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle.] An ore of zinc, called also *Mock-lead*, *False Galena*, and *Black-jack*. Its colour is mostly yellow, brown, and black. There are several varieties, but in general this ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one-fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. It is a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende.

Blender (blénd'ér'), *n.* One who or that which blends, mingles, or confounds. See next art.

Blending (blénd'ing'), *n.* The act of blending or mingling; specifically, (a) the act or art of mingling spirits from different distilleries. (b) In painting, a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend together by using a soft brush of fitch or

badger's hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, which is passed over the little ridges with a soft feathery touch; also, the method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together when wet and fuse into each other insensibly.

Blendous (blend'us), *a.* In mineral, pertaining to or consisting of blende.

Blend-water (blend'wa-tér), *n.* A distemper incident to cattle. Called also *Mora-hough*.

Blenheim (blen'em), *n.* One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire (the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough) since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenniidae (blen-ni'í-dé), *n. pl.* [*L. blennius*, the blenny, and *Gr. eidos*, likeness.] A family of acanthopterygious fishes, with long, compressed body, naked skin, which is mucous or covered with small cycloid scales, and very long dorsal fin. They live in small troops near the coast, and, owing to the smallness of their gill-openings, can exist for some time without water, especially if kept in moist grass. Many of this family (as *Zoarces*) retain their eggs till they are hatched within the oviduct, so that the young are produced alive, fully formed, and capable of finding their own subsistence. The family includes the blenny, sea-wolf, and butter-fish. See **BLENNIUS**.

Blennius (blen-ni-us), *n.* [*L.*, a blenny.] A genus of small acanthopterygious fishes, family Blenniidae (which see). Several species frequent our coasts, as the *B. Montagu*, or Montagu's blenny; *B. ocellaris*, the ocellated blenny or butterfly-fish; *B. phaleria*, the crested blenny; *B. pholis*, the shanny. They vary in length from 5 to 12 inches.

Blennogenous (blen-no'én-us), *a.* [*Gr. blenna*, mucus, and *gennáo*, to produce.] *In med.* producing or generating mucus.

Blennorrhoea (blen-no-ré'a), *n.* [*Gr. blenna*, mucus, and *rhéa*, to flow.] A flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina; gonorrhoea.

Blenny (blen'l), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Blennius (which see).

Blenn, Blinde (blenz, blinds), *n.* A name of the bib or whitening-pout.

Blent (blent), *pp.* of *blend*. 1. Mingled; blended. 'Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent.' *Byron*.

'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.

Shak.

2. †Confounded; blemlashed; disgraced. *Spenser*.

Blas-bok, Bless-bok (bles'bok), *n.* [*D. blas*, a blas or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] *Damae abdyrons*, an antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

Bless (bles), *v.t. pret. & pp. blessed or blest*; *ppr. blessing*. [*A. Sax. blésian*, *bléssian*, to bless; according to Skeat the causative form of *blithian*, *bléssian*, to rejoice, from *blith*, blithe; yet the meaning may have been influenced by another *bléssian*, from *blót*, worship, Icel. *blót*, worship with sacrifice.] 1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to; to invoke a blessing on.

And Isaac called Jacob and blessed him.

Gen. xxviii. 1.

2. To bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon; to make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; to prosper; as, we are *bless* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest.

Deut. xv. 4.

3. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it.

Gen. ii. 3.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them.

Luke ix. 16.

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellencies.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me *bless* his holy name.

Ps. ciii. 1.

5. To esteem or account happy: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him.

Jer. iv. 3.

6. † To defend; to preserve.

And were not heavenly grace that did him *bless*,
He had been pouldred all as thin as *blow*.

Spenser.

7. † To wave; to brandish: a sense which it is supposed to have received from the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it.

His sparkling blade about his head he *bless*.

Spenser.

—*Bless me! bless my soul!* expressions of surprise.

Bless us! what a word on

A title-page is this!

Milton.

—*God bless the mark!* See under **MARK**.

Bless-bok. See **BLAS-BOK**.

Blessed (bles'ed; as *pret.* and *pp.* *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written), *a.* 1. Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate. 'England's *blessed* shore.' *Shak.*

The days are coming in the which they shall say,
Blessed are the barren.

Luke xxi. 30.

Specifically—2. Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; enjoying heavenly felicity. 'Reverenced like a *blessed* saint.'

Shak.—3. Fraught with or imparting blessings; bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity. 'The *blessed* sun.' *Tennyson*.

The quality of mercy . . . is twice *blessed*;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Shak.

4. Associated with blessing; sacred; halloved; holy. 'God's *blessed* will.' *Shak.* 'Cast out from God and *blessed* vision.'

Milton.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet.

Milton.

5. [Generally pronounced and often written *blest*.] Euphemistic for *curled*, *hanged*, or the like. [*Slang*.]

I'm *blessed* if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning.

Maryat.

Blessedly (bles'ed-ly), *adv.* In a blessed manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart.

Sir P. Sidney.

Blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God. 'The *blessedness* of being little.' *Shak.* 'Future *blessedness*.' *Tillotson*.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality.

South.

—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy. 'Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*.' *Shak.*—*Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness*. See under **HAPPINESS**—**SYN.** Beatitude, felicity, bliss, happiness, joy.

Blessed-thistle (bles'ed-this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cnicus* (*C. benedictus*), sometimes used in medicine. See **THISTLE**.

Blessor (bles'ér), *n.* One that blesses or causes to prosper; one who bestows a blessing. 'God, the giver of the gift, or *blessor* of the action.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Blessfully (bles'ful-ly), *adv.* Blissfully. [*Rare*.]

Of these many are *blessfully* ignorant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Blessfulness (bles'ful-nes), *n.* Blissfulness. [*Rare*.]

Blessing (bles'ing), *n.* 1. A prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another: a benediction; specifically, a solemn prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked, or foretold. 'Blessings which no words can find.' *Tennyson*.

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses . . . blessed the children of Israel.

Deut. xxxiii. 1.

2. The act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; specifically, in the *Latin and Greek Churches*, the act of a bishop or other priest pronouncing a blessing on the laity or inferior clergy. In the *Rom. Ch.* the sign of the



Position of Hand in Blessing (1) in the Latin Church, (2) in the Greek Church.

cross is made, during the act of blessing, with the thumb and the two first fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the *Greek Ch.* the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are conjoined, the other fingers being stretched out. Some eastern writers see in this position a representation of the eastern sacred monogram of our Lord's name.—

3. That which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling to one's lot; a mercy. 'Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed.' *Milton*.

Blest (blest), *pret. pp.* and *a.* A contracted form of *Blessed*. 'The *blest* gods.' 'The father of so *blest* a son.' *Shak.*

Man never is, but always to be, *blest*.

Pope.

A thousand times I *blest* him as he knelt beside my bed.

Tennyson.

Blet (blet), *n.* [*Fr. blet, blette*, over ripe.] A spot formed on ripe fruit during the process of decomposition.

Blet (blet), *v.t. pret. & pp. bletted*; *ppr. bletting*. To become marked by spots, as fruits by decay. *Lindley*.

Blether (bleth'ér), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*See BLATHER*.] To talk nonsensically; to talk unintelligible gibberish. *Burns*. [*Scotch*.]

Blether (bleth'ér), *n.* [*Scotch*.] 1. Nonsense; foolish talk; often used in the plural. 'Stringin' *blethers* up in rhyme.' *Burns*.—2. A bladder.

Bletharate (bleth'ér-skát), *n.* Same as *Blatharate*.

Bletia (blé'ti-a), *n.* [*In honour of Don Louis Blet*, a Spanish physician and botanist.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, chiefly from tropical America, with grass-like leaves, and long racemes of purple or whitish flowers.

Bletonism (blé'ton-izm), *n.* The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation: so called from *Bleton*, a Frenchman who was said to possess this faculty.

Bletonist (blé'ton-ist), *n.* One who assumes that he possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

Bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [*Fr. blet, blette*, over-ripe, half-rotten.] A term adopted by Dr. Lindley to denote the peculiar spotted appearance exhibited by ripe fruits when, after being kept for some time, the tissue undergoes a change indicated by the formation of a brown colour, yet without putrefaction, as in the fruit of the medlar.

Blève, v.t. [*A. Sax. blēfan*. See **BILEVE**.] To stay. *Chaucer*.

Blew (blō), *pret.* of *blow*.

Blewits (blū'its), *n.* [*Corruption of blue hats, according to Badham*.] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, a purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn, and recommended by some as an edible species.

Blayne (blém), *n.* [*A corruption of bleyne, blain*.] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

Blight (blit), *n.* [*Perhaps from prefix be, and light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] 1. Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, &c.; smut, mildew, or the like; specifically, a name given to certain downy species of the aphid or plant-louse destructive to fruit-trees.

The garden fears no *blight*, and needs no fence.

Comper.

2. *Fig.* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.

Disraeli.

3. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, in one side of the face.

Blight (blit), *v.t.* To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

Political justice! The atmosphere will *blight* it, it cannot live here.

Lamb.

Blight (blit), *v.t.* To injure or blast as blight does.

The lady *Blight* has such malignity in her whisper that it *blights* like an easterly wind.

Spectator.

Blighted (blit'ed), *p.* and *a.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

Blighting (blit'ing), *p.* and *a.* Producing the effects of blight. 'Exercising over other nations a *blighting* and withering dominion.'

Macaulay.

Blightingly (blit'ing-ly), *adv.* By blighting.

Blimbing (blim'bing), *n.* *Aperroha Blimbli*, a plant of the nat. order Oxalidaceæ (which see).

Blin (blin), *v.t.* and *i.* [*A. Sax. blinnan*—prefix *be*, and *linnan*, to stop.] To stop or cause to cease; to cease from; to cease. *Spenser*.

Blin (blin), *n.* End; cessation. *B. Jonson*.

Blind (blind), *a.* [*A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. blind*. Grimm connects it with a lost verb *blindan*, to be turbid or cloudy, and allies it to *blend*, to mix.] 1. Destitute of

the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation; not having sight.—2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; unable to understand or judge.

He fought his doubts and gathered strength. He would not make his judgment *blind*. *Tennyson*.

3. Not easily discernible; out of public view; unseen; private; dark; obscure. 'A blind corner.' *Hooker*. 'The blind cave of eternal night.' *Shak*. 'On the blind rocks are lost.' *Dryden*. 'The blind mazes of this tangled wood.' *Milton*.—4. Indiscriminate; heedless; inconsiderate.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Fay*.

5. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through; as, a blind window. 'Blind walls.' *Tennyson*.—6. Closed at one end; having no outlet; as, the blind gut or cæcum. 'Blind processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder.' *Owen*.

Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a blind alley some yard and a half wide. *Dickens*.

7. Not serving some apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness; as, a blind shell, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding; a blind axle, one that runs but does not communicate motion.—*Blind plants*, abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other members of the genus *Brassica*, which have failed to produce central buds.—*Blind manuscripts*, anonymous manuscripts. 'Certain *blinde manuscripts*, without name or author.' *Fenton*.—*Blind level*, in mining, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end, and acts as an inverted siphon.

Blind (blind), *v. t.* 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight; to render incapable of clear vision. 'His eyes being *blinded* with a greater light.' *Shak*. 'Salt water *blinds* them not.' *Shak*.—2. To dim the perception or discernment; to make morally or intellectually blind. 'Whom passion hath not *blinded*.' *Tennyson*.

And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift *blindeth* the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous. *Ex. xxiii. 8*.

3. To darken; to obscure to the eye or to the mind; to conceal. 'Such darkness *blinds* the sky.' *Dryden*. 'To *blind* the truth and me.' *Tennyson*.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stirling*.

4. To eclipse; to render invisible through excess of light.

Thirsl, her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love. *P. Fletcher*.

Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
Ere yet they *blind* the stars. *Tennyson*.

5. In road-making, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; to cover with gravel or earth, as to *blind* road-metal.

Blind (blind), *n.* 1. Something to hinder sight, to intercept a view, or keep out light.

If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any blind to obstruct the light. *Blackstone*.

Specifically, (a) a screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; a sun-screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, wire-gauze, &c. (b) One of a pair of flaps attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards; a blinder or blinker.—2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretence; something ostensible to conceal a covert design. 'Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.' *Dr. H. More*.—3. † A hiding-place.

So when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind. *Dryden*.

4. *Milit.* a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage (which see).

Blindage (blind'aj), *n.* *Milit.* a blind; a kind of screen made of timber and earth used to protect men in fortresses; also a mantelet.

Blind-beetle (blind'bē-tl), *n.* A name given to two insects: (a) the cockchafer, so called from flying against persons as if it were blind; (b) a small chestnut-coloured beetle found in rice, and probably foreign, destitute of eyes.

Blind-born (blind'born), *a.* Born blind; congenitally blind.

A person is apt to attribute to the *blind-born* such habits of thought as his own. *W. H. Macy*.

Blind-coal (blind'köl), *n.* A local name for a kind of anthracite, which burns without flame or smoke.

Blinde, **Blind** (blind), *n.* Same as *Blende*. **Blinder** (blind'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

Blind-fire (blind'fir), *n.* Fuel arranged on the grate or fire-place in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match.

Blind-fish (blind'fish), *n.* The *Amblyopsis opalaea*, a fish of the family Heteropogidae, inhabiting the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, destitute of eyes, which are represented by minute dots.

Blindfold (blind'föld), *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened. 'Blindfold fury.' *Shak*.

Fate's blindfold reign the atheist loudly owns. *Dryden*.

Blindfold (blind'föld), *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke xxiii. 64*.

Blindfolded (blind'föld-ed), *p.* and *a.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without foresight; as, he is rushing on his fate in a *blindfolded* manner.

Blind-Harry (blind'ha-ri), *n.* A name for blindman's-buff.

Blinding (blind'ing), *p.* and *a.* Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; as, a *blinding* storm of rain. 'Glazed with *blinding* tears.' *Shak*.

Blindingly (blind'ing-li), *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

Blindless (blind'les), *a.* Without a blind or shade.

The new sun
Beat through the *blindless* casement of the room. *Tennyson*.

Blindly (blind'li), *adv.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; without discernment; without requiring reasons; without examination; regardlessly; recklessly; as, to be *blindly* led by another.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge
atheism on those who will not, without examining,
submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke*.

Blindman (blind'man), *n.* 1. A man who is blind. *Shak*.—2. An official in the post-office whose duty it is to decipher indistinct addresses of letters.

Blindman's-buff (blind'manz-buf), *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is. Called also *Blind-man-buff*.

At *blindman's-buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras*

And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*. *Bacon & F.*

Blindness (blind'nes), *n.* State of being blind: (a) want of bodily sight. (b) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance.

Whenever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke*.

—*Colour blindness*, incapability of distinguishing colours, a defect situated in the cerebral part of the visual organ. Called also *Daltonism*, from Dalton, the celebrated chemist, who suffered from this defect.

Blind-nettle (blind'net-l), *n.* A plant, a species of *Galeopsis*. Called also *Hemp-nettle*.

Blind-roller (blind'röl-er), *n.* A roller on which a window-blind hangs.

Blinds, *n.* See *BLENS*.

Blind-shell (blind'shel), *n.* In gun, a bomb-shell which, from accident or a bad fuzee, has fallen without exploding; or one filled with fuzee composition and enlarged fuzee-hole, used at night to indicate the range.

Blindside (blind'sid), *n.* The side which is most easily assailed; the side on which a party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible. [Better written as two words.]

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blind-sides*. *Swift*.

Blind-story (blind'atō-ri), *n.* A term in mediæval architecture for the triforium, from its having no windows, in opposition to the *clere-story* or *clear-story*, whose apertures admit light. See *TRIFORIUM*.

Blind-tooling (blind'tōl-ing), *n.* In book-binding, the ornamental impressions of heated tools upon leather without the interposition of gold-leaf, ink, &c.

Blind-vessel (blind'ves-sel), *n.* In chem., a vessel with an opening on one side only.

Blind-worm (blind'wērm), *n.* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small reptile, called also slow-worm, the *Anguis fragilis*, family Scincidae, connecting the serpents and lizards. It is about 11 inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless.

Blink (blingk), *v. i.* [Same word as *D. blinken*, *Dan. blinke*, *Sw. blinka*, *G. blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle, nasalized forms corresponding to *A. Sax. blican*, to shine, to gleam, *D. blicken*, *Dan. blikke*, *G. blicken*, to glance, to glimpse.] 1. To wink; to twinkle.

A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly. *Coleridge*.

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; to get a glimpse; to peep.

Show me thy chink to *blink* through with mine eye. *Shak*.

3. To intermit light; to glimmer, as a lamp. 'A *blinking* lamp.' *Cotton*.—4. To gleam transiently but cheerfully; to smile; to look kindly. [Scotch and provincial English.]—5. To become a little stale or sour: a term used with respect to milk or beer. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Blink (blingk), *v. t.* 1. To shut one's eyes to; to avoid or purposely evade; as, to *blink* a question. [Only used in figurative sense.] 2. † To blindfold; to hoodwink. *Lander*.

Blink (blingk), *n.* [Dan. *blik*, *blink*, *D. blik*, *G. blick*, glance, glimpse, gleam; *icel. blik*, gleam, shewn. See the verb.] 1. A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blink* that ever I had of him. *By Hall*.

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the Arctic regions; also, a spark of fire. 'Not a *blink* of light was there.' *Wordsworth*. Hence the term *iceblink* (which see).

3. A very short time; a twinkling; as, bide a *blink*. [Scotch.]—4. *pl.* In sporting, boughs broken down from trees and thrown in a way where deer are likely to pass, with the view of hindering their running, and of recovering them the better.

Blinkard (blingk'ērd), *n.* [*Blink*, and intens. affix -ard, as in drunkard, dotard.] 1. A person who blinks or has bad eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns. *Martineau*.

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones. *Hakewill*.

Blink-beer (blingk'bēr), *n.* Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

Blinker (blingk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who blinks.—2. One of two leather flaps placed one on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards; a blind or blinder; hence, *fig.* obstruction to sight or discernment. 'Horses splashed to their very *blinkers*.' *Dickens*.

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority. *Carver*.

Blink-eyed (blingk'id), *a.* With blinking or winking eyes. 'The foolish *blink-eyed* boy.' *Gaocigne*.

Blinky (blingk'li), *a.* Prone to blink.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the boy. *W. H. Russell*.

Blirt (blērt), *n.* [A form of *blurt*.] *Naut.* a gust of wind and rain.

Bliss (blis), *n.* [*A. Sax. blis*, *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation, from *blithe*, *blithe*. See *BLITHE*.] The highest degree of happiness; perfect felicity; blessedness: often specifically heavenly felicity.

All my redeemed may dwell in joy and *bliss*. *Milton*.

Blissful (blis'fūl), *a.* Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity. 'Blissful joy.' *Spenser*. 'Blissful solitude.' *Milton*. 'The *blissful* shore of rural ease.' *Thomson*. 'Her *blissful* eyes.' *Tennyson*. 'Blissful bride of a *blissful* heir.' *Tennyson*.

Ever as those *blissful* creatures do I fare. *Wordsworth*.

Blissfully (blis'fūl-li), *adv.* In a blissful manner. *Udall*.

Blissfulness (blis'fūl-nes), *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*. *Barrow*.

Blissless (blis'les), *a.* Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless. 'My *blissless* lot.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Blisten (blis'ten), *v.* [A form equivalent to *blisten*.] Lascivious; wanton; in heat, as an animal. (Old or provincial.)
Blisten (blis'ten), *v.* To be lascivious or lascivious. (Old or provincial.)
Blister (blis'ter), *v.* Formerly sometimes used for *blast*, *bleed*. In the following extract it is from *bliss* in the sense of brandish. See *Bliss*, *v.*

And with his club him all about he blist,
 That he which way to curse him scarcely wist.

Blister (blis'ter), *n.* (Perhaps from A. Sax. *blæstan*, to blast or puff; comp. D. *blæse*, O. *blæse*, a blister, a bladder, from root of *blow*.) 1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, or by a vesicatory; a pustule. It is formed by raising the epidermis.
 Pained *blisters* swelled my tender hands. *Caesars*.
 2. An elevation made by the separation of an external film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, &c., by way of counter-irritant.
Blister (blis'ter), *s.t.* 1. To raise a blister on, as by a burn, medical application, or vesicatory. 'Whose sole name blisters our tongue.' *Shak.* 'My hands were blistered.' *Franklin*.—2. To raise blisters on iron bars in a furnace in the process of converting iron into steel.
Blister (blis'ter), *s.t.* To rise in blisters or become blistered. 'Let my tongue blister.' *Shak.*
Blister-beetle (blis'ter-bet-til), *n.* The blister-fly, cantharis or Spanish fly. (See *CANTHARIS*.) Species of *Mylabris*, an allied genus, are also used as blister-beetles, and are so called.
Blister-fly (blis'ter-fly), *n.* The Spanish fly used in blistering. See *CANTHARIS*.
Blistering (blis'ter-ing), *s.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—*Blistering-fly*. See *BLISTER-FLY*.
Blister-plaster (blis'ter-plas'ter), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.
Blister-steel (blis'ter-stil), *n.* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters, probably from the expansion of minute bubbles of air. Steel is used in the blister state for welding to iron for certain pieces of mechanism, but is not employed for making edge-tools. It requires for this purpose to be converted into cast or shear steel. Called also *blistered steel*.
Blister (blis'ter), *n.* Full of blisters.
Blister (blis'ter), *n.* Name as *bliss*.
Blithe (blith), *n.* [A. Sax. *blitha*, blitha, joyful; O. Sax. *blitha*, clear, joyful; Goth. *blitha*, merciful, Icel. *blithr*, Dan. *blid*, gentle, bland, fawning; D. *blidde*, blithe.] 1. Gay, merry, joyous, sprightly, mirthful. 'Full blithe was every night.' *Chaucer*. 'No lack more blithe than he.' *Blithedale*.
 O heart of man cannot thou be
 Blithe as the swan is, and as free? *Longfellow*.
 2. Characterised by blitheness or joy; gladness; mild of manner, appearance, season, &c. 'Blithe would her brother's acceptance be.' *Tennyson*.
 O! how changed since you blithe sight!
 See *Mr. Scott*.
Blithedale (blith'del), *n.* Blithesome. *Blithesome*.

Blithely (blith'ly), *adv.* In a blithe, gay, or joyful manner. *Chaucer*; *W. Browne*.
Blithe-meat (blith'met), *n.* The food distributed among those present at the birth of a child or among the rest of the family. (*Scott*.)
Blitheness (blith'ness), *n.* The quality of being blithe, gaily, sprightliness. 'The blitheness and blitheness of their compositions.' *Sir R. Dugby*.
Blithesome (blith'sum), *n.* Full of blitheness or gaiety, gay, merry; cheerful. 'The blithesome year.' *J. Phillips*. 'The blithesome sounds of wassail gay.' *Sir W. Scott*.
Blithesomeness (blith'sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being blithesome, gaily.
Blithum (blith'um), *n.* [L. *blithum*, *Gr. blithum*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceae. The flowers are crowded in clusters, and are very small and inconspicuous, but after flowering the calyx begins to enlarge, and at length becomes fleshy and filled with a red juice. The calyxes of the flowers press against each other so as to give the mass

somewhat the appearance of a strawberry, and to give origin to the name for these plants of strawberry blith. The leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for spinach.
Blive, *adv.* Same as *blive*. 'Exousa blive ful blive.' *Chaucer*. [Old English and Scotch.]

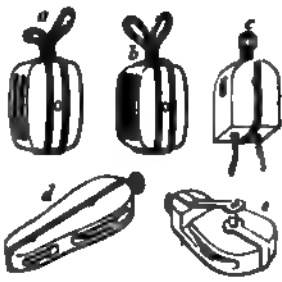
Block, **Block** (blök), *n.* [Comp. Gypsy and Hind. *blak*, a man.] A man. (Slang.)
Block (blök), *s.t.* (A word of very doubtful connection, perhaps allied to Icel. *blödur*, soaked and soft, Sw. *blöt*, soaked, blöte, to soak, to saturate, comp. also O. E. *blöthig*, swollen, puffed.) 1. To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, &c.; to cause to swell, as with a dropsical humour; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain.
 His rude anays
 Encourage him, and blöte him up with praise. *Dryden*.
 And then began to blöte himself, and once
 All over with the fat affectionate words
 That make the wicker lean. *Tennyson*.

2. [This sense seems direct from the Sw. *blöte*, to soak, to cure by soaking, as fish, though in English used of curing by other means.] To cure by soaking, as herrings; to blöte.
Block (blök), *s.t.* To become swollen; to be puffed out or inflated, to dilate. 'If a per-

Block (blök), *n.* [See *BLOAT*.] A smothered herring; as, a Yarmouth block.
Block-herring (blök-herr-ing), *n.* A blockster (which see). 'So many block-herrings new taken out.' *B. Jonson*.
Block (blök), *n.* (A word which occurs also in the forms *blak*, *blab*, and is allied to *blubber*, *blubber*, &c.) 1. A small globe of liquid, a dewdrop; a blister, a bubble, a small lump, something blunt and round. 2. The bag of a honey bee. (Provincial).—3. The under lip. *Hallivell*. [Rare.]
Blocker (blök'ber), *n.* A bubbler. See *BUBBLER*.
Blocker-lip (blök'ber-lip), *n.* A thick, fatty, or hanging lip, a blubber-lip. 'His blocker-lips and beetle-brows commend.' *Dryden*.
Blocker-tipped (blök'ber-tipped), *n.* Having thick lips, blubber-tipped. 'A blocker-tipped shell.' *N. Grev*.
Block-tale (blök'täl), *n.* A block-tale; a block-ber.

These block-tales could find no other news to keep
 their tongues in motion. *Re. Harriet*.
Block (blök), *n.* [D and Dan. *blak*, G. *Block*, a block, a log, a lump, whence Fr. *bloc*, a block, a mass, which is probably the origin of the word in English.] 1. Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces; sometimes specifically a log of wood.
 New all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,
 And Christmas blocks are burning. *Walter*.
 2. The mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when they are beheaded. 'The noble heads which have been brought to the block.' *Swett*.—3. Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop, hindrance; obstacle. 'Who like a block hath dammed my access to thee.' *Shak.* Hence.—4. The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages; as, a block on a railway; a block in Fleet Street.—5. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casting or shell which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached to an object, the function of the apparatus being to transmit power or change the direction of motion by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A running block is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a standing block is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive

different denominations from their shape, purpose, and mode of application. They are sometimes made of iron as well as of



a, Double block. b, Treble block. c, One-line block. d, Long-tackle block. e, Beach-block.

wood. Blocks to which the name of dead-eyes has been given, are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them; as, *one-line blocks*, *two-line* and *three-line* blocks. *Swivel block*, a block used for hoisting the studding sails.—*Slater-block*, one for raising the topping-lifts and reef-tackle.—4. One whose faculties are very obtuse; a blockhead, a stupid fellow. 'What tongueless blocks were they!' *Shak.*—5. In *felony*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.—6. A connected mass of buildings; as, a block of houses.—7. A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or composed of vacant lots.
 The new city was laid out in rectangular blocks, each block containing thirty building lots. Such an average block, comprising 360 houses and covering a acre of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quart. Rev.*

10. A mould or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape, as the wooden mould on which a hat is formed, hence, sometimes the shape of a hat or the hat itself.
 He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block. *Shak.*
 A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a block close by. *Lord John*.

The word is applied in various other technological senses, as to a piece of hard wood on the face of which an engraving is cut; a piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two pieces of wood, &c.
Block (blök), *s.t.* (Partly from the noun, partly from Fr. *bloquer*, to shut up, from *bloq*, a block. See the noun.) 1. To hinder access or passage from or to, to stop up, to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by *up*, as, to block up a town or a road. 'With moles would block the port.' *Rever*.—2. To strengthen or support by blocks; to make firm, as two boards at the interior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—3. To form into blocks.—4. In cricket, to stop a ball with the bat without striking it to a distance. 'He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones.' *Dickens*.—5. To mould, shape, or stretch on a block; as, to block a hat.—6. In bookbinding, to ornament by means of brass stamps, as, to block the boards of a book.—7. To block out, to begin to reduce to the required shape, to shape out, as, to block out a plan.

Blockade (blök'ad), *n.* [From the verb to *block*, Fr. *bloquer*; comp. such words as *barriers*, *blockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the passages, to prevent escape and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.
 To constitute a blockade the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practical access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no blockade of that port where its force cannot be brought to bear. *Kent*.

—To raise a blockade, to remove or break up a blockade either by withdrawing the troops or ships that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.

Blockade (blok'ad'), *s. t. pret. & pp. blockaded; ppr. blockading.* To subject to a blockade; to prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means; hence, to shut up or in by obstacles of any kind; to obstruct. 'Till storm and driving ice blockade him there.' *Wordsworth.*

Large bales of British cloth blockade the door. *Page.*

Blockader (blok'ad'er), *n.* One who blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.

Blockade-runner (blok'ad'-run'er), *n.* 1. A vessel engaged in or adapted for running or breaking through a blockade. Such vessels are generally low, swift, and dark-coloured. Blockade-runners were much employed during the war between the Northern and Southern States of America. — 2. A person engaged in the business of blockade-running.

Blockhead (blok'hed'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt, a person deficient in understanding.

The foolish blockhead, ignorantly read.

With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Page.*

Blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a.* Stupid, dull. 'A blockheaded boy.' *L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

Blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n.* The quality of a blockhead.

Reduced to that state of blockheadism which is as conspicuous in his manner. *Smart.*

Blockheadly (blok'hed-ly), *a.* Like a blockhead. 'Some blockheadly hero.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Block-house (blok'hous), *n.* *Milit.* an edifice or fortress of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of hewn

timber.

Block-houses.—From a model at Westwick.

a. a. Longham or sits for musketry.

timber. Block-houses are supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon, and when of more than one story the upper ones are made to overhang those below, and are furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhanging floor, so that a perpendicular fire can be directed against the enemy in close attack. When a block-house stands alone it constitutes an independent fort, and is of great advantage in mountainous countries, when it is formed in the interior of a field work it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Block-houses are sometimes called block-houses.

Mocking (blok'ing), *n.* 1. Blocks used to support anything temporarily. 2. A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle of two boards, in order to strengthen the joint.

Mocking-cornice (blok'ing-korn'), *n.* In arch. the cornice of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a terminus.



a. Mocking-cornice.

a. Cornea. c. Front of wall. *Don.*

Mockish (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull, deficient in understanding. 'Mockish Ajax.' *Shak.*

Mockishly (blok'ish-ly), *adv.* In a mockish or stupid manner. 'So mockishly ignorant.' *Hacknutt.*

Mockishness (blok'ish-ness), *n.* Stupidity, dullness. 'Incurable mockishness.' *Whitlock.*

Mocklike (blok'lik'), *a.* Like a block, stupid.

Am I mad-and? twice so near the blowing I would arrive at, and mocklike never know it. *Rees & F.*

Mock-machine, Mock-machinery (blok'-ma-shin, blok'-ma-shen-er'), *n.* A machine, or a systematic assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

Block-printing (blok'print-ing), *n.* The art, process, or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

Block-ship (blok'ship), *n.* An old large man-of-war, rarely fit for operations in the open sea, used as a defence in great ports and naval arsenals.

Block-system (blok'sis-tem), *n.* In rail, a system of working the traffic according to which the line is divided into sections of 3 or 4 miles, each section generally stretching from one station to the next, with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section. The essential principle of the system is that no train is allowed to enter upon any one section till the section is signalled wholly clear, so that between two successive trains there is not merely an interval of time, but also an interval of space.

Block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* Tin cast into ingots or blocks.

Bloomery (blüm'er-ri), *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.] The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore. Spelled also *Bloomery*, *Bloomery*.

Blonket, Blonket (blong'ket), *c.* [O Fr. *blanchet*, *blanquet*, whitish, from Fr. *blanc*, white. See BLANK.] Whitish, gray. 'Our blonket liveries.' *Spenser.*

Blond, Blonde (blond'), *a.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, D and G *blond*, fair, flaxen. The French word was perhaps derived from a Sax. *blonden*, applied to grayish or grizzled hair, lit. mixed hair, from *blenden*, to blend, being afterwards borrowed into the other languages.] Of a fair colour of complexion. 'Godfrey's blond countenance.' *George Eliot.*

Blonde (blond'), *n.* 1. A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes.

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown blonde. *Byron.*

2. **Blond-lace**.

Blond-lace (blond'la), *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, from the yellowish colour of which the name was given, now of white, black, or coloured silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread lace.

Blond-metal (blond'met-al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, which, after being smelted, is made into a variety of tools.

Blont (blont'), *a.* Blunt, stupid, unpolished.

Spenser.

Blood (blud), *n.* [O E. *blod*, *blode*, *blud*, &c., a Sax. *blod*, a word common to all the Teutonic languages, Goth. *blots*, Icel. *blót*, Dan. *blod*, L. O. *blod*, D. *blut*, G. *blut*; probably seen in to *blow*, *blow*, *blow*, from the brightness of its colour.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and that of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life and nutrition of the tissues. This fluid is more or less red in vertebrates, except in the lowest fishes, colourless in insects, and in others of the lower animals red, bluish, greenish, or milky. The venous blood of mammals is a dark red, but in passing through the lungs it becomes oxidized and acquires a bright scarlet colour, so that the blood in the arteries is of a brighter hue than that in the veins. The specific gravity of human blood varies from 1.046 to 1.075, and its normal temperature is 98° Fahr. 1000 parts contain 735.37 of water, 5.63 albumen, 138.51 blood corpuscles, 5.16 fatty matters, 15.98 various animal matters and salts. — *Blood corpuscles or globules*, red and white bodies floating in the serum of blood. The red ones give colour to the blood, and are flat discs, oval in birds and reptiles, and round in man and most mammals. In man they average .00075 inch in diameter, and in the Proteus, which has them larger than any other vertebrate, .0012 inch in length and .00075 in breadth. The white or colourless corpuscles are the same as the lymph or chyle corpuscles, and are spherical or lenticular, nucleated, and granulated, and rather larger than the red globules. The colour of the red corpuscles is due to globulin and hematin. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, &c. the word has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas in a number of different ways. Thus—

(a) One who inherits the blood of another,

child, offspring, progeny, sometimes *flesh and blood* is used in this sense; as, we should prefer our own *flesh and blood* to strangers.

The world will say he is not Talbot's blood. *Shak.*

That bloody Red when noble Talbot stood. *Shak.*

(b) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity, lineage, kindred; family. 'Nearer in blood to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the emperor.' *Mansel.*

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the blood (i.e. kindred) of the purchaser. *W. Harrison, Law 1.2c.*

Hence—Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother, *half blood*, relationship through one parent only. (c) Birth; extraction, absolutely, high birth, good extraction often qualified by such adjectives as *good*, *base*, &c. 'A prince of blood, a son of Priam.' *Shak.* In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses, hence, a *bit of blood*, an animal of good pedigree, a well bred animal.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and blood. *Colman.*

Good blood was indeed held in high respect, but between good blood and the privilege of peerage there was no necessary connection. Fertile as long, and scutcheon as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. *Mansel.*

—**The blood**, the royal family or royal lineage; thus it is common to speak of *princes of the blood*. (d) Blood that is shed, blooded; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the blood of Jezebel upon the house of Jehu. *1 K. 1. c.*

So with the horse swinging spite, *Shak.*

Till blood for blood atones. *Shak.*

Hence, a man of blood, a murderer or blood-thirsty man; a murderer. 'The secret's man of blood.' *Shak.* (e) *Fleshy nature*, the carnal part of man as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life. 'All frailties that besedge all kinds of blood.' *Shak.*

For beauty is a witch.

Against whose charms Lich methinks lies dead. *Shak.*

(f) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger, in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated, to *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions. 'Our bloods no more obey the heavens.' *Shak.* 'Suffice the sinews, cushion up the blood.' *Shak.*

Strange, unusual blood.

When man's word is in, he does too much good. *Shak.*

(g) A man of fire or spirit, a hot spirit; a rake. 'The drabs and bloods of Drury Lane.' *Goldsmith.* — *Flesh and blood*, human nature; mortal man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Mat. xvi. 17.*

—**In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigour; properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his coat up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their harness like coveys after rain. *Shak.*

2. What resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red. 'The blood of grapes.' *Gen. xlix. 11.*

Blood (blud), *s. t.* 1. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. *Johnson.* 2. To stain with blood.

Reach out their spurs afar, And bleed their points to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden.*

3. To insure to blood, to give a taste of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be blooded. *Mansel.*

4. To heat the blood of; to excite; to exasperate.

The auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Shak.*

5. To victimize, to extract money from a person. (Slang.)

Blood (blud), *a.* 1. Like or of the colour of blood. 2. Of a superior or particular breed, as, a *blood horse*.

Blood-baptism (blud'bat-izm), *n.* A term applied by the primitive Christians to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism.

Blood-bespotted (blud'blot-ed), *a.* Spotted with blood. 'Blood-bespotted Non-pollan.' *Shak.*

Blood-boltered (blud'bolt-ed), *a.* Sprinkled with blood. 'The blood-boltered Banquo smiles on me.' *Shak.*

Blood-bought (blud'bat), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood. *Cowper*

Blood-brother (blud'bruv-er), *n.* Brother by blood or birth.

Blood-consuming (blud'kon-stim-ing), *a.* Consuming the blood. 'Blood-consuming sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-drier (blud'dri-er), *n.* One who prepares blood for the use of sugar-refiners and other manufacturers.

Blood-drinking (blud'dring-ing), *s.* Drinking blood; wasting or consuming the blood. 'Blood-drinking sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-flower (blud'flou-er), *n.* The popular name for some of the red-flowered species of *Hemanthus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. See *HEMANTHUS*.

Blood-frozen (blud'fro-zen), *s.* Having the blood frozen, chilled. *Spenser.*

Blood-guiltiness (blud'gil-ti-ness), *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood. *Ps. II. 14.*

Blood-guilty (blud'gil-ti), *a.* Guilty of murder. 'A blood-guilty life.' *Fairfax.*

Blood-heat (blud'hét), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° Fahr., though commonly marked on thermometers as 95°.

Blood-horse (blud'hors), *n.* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.

Blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

Blood-hound (blud'hound), *n.* A variety of dog with long smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it has

merly supposed to come from the clouds, but now known to result from the multitudinous production of a unicellular alga, *Protoecoccus nasalis* or red-snow. The name is also given to a fermentation fungus which produces blood-red patches on dressed culinary vegetables, bread, flour, paste, &c. The spots consist of myriads of very minute oval cells, to which the name *Palmella prodigiosa* has been given.

Blood-red (blud'red), *s.* Red as blood; red with blood.

He wrapped his colours round his breast.
On a blood-red field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-relation (blud're-lá-shon), *n.* One related by blood or descent.

Blood-root (blud'rot), *n.* 1. An American plant, so named from its root when wounded yielding a deep orange-red acid fluid, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, nat. order Papaveraceae. Called also *Puccoon*, *Turneric*, and *Red-root*. It is stimulant, expectorant, and in larger doses emetic. — 2. The common name for plants of the nat. order Hemorrhaceae (which see). — 3. *Geum canadense*. See *GEUM*.

Blood-sacrifice (blud'sak-ri-fis), *n.* A sacrifice made with blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

Cannot my body nor blood-sacrifice
Entreat you. *Shak.*

Blood-shaken (blud'shak-n), *p. and a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

Bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter, waste of life. 'Deadly bloodshed.' *Shak.*

Bloodshedder (blud'shed-er), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

He that defrauds the labourer of his hire is a bloodshedder. *Ecclus. xxiiv. 23.*

Bloodshedding (blud'shed-ing), *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

These hands are free from bloodshedding. *Shak.*

Bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye. 'His bloodshot eye.' *Garth.*

Bloodshotter (blud'shot-er), *s.* Bloodshot.

Blood-shotness (blud'shot-n-ess), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church could vex the eyes of the poor people . . . to bloodshotness and fury. *Sp. Gaudin.*

Blood-sized (blud'sid), *p. and a.* Sized or stiffened with blood. 'The blood-sized field.' *Beau. & Fl. [Rare.]*

Blood-spavin (blud'spav-in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the lower leg.

Blood-stain (blud'stain), *n.* A stain with blood, guilty of slaughter.

The beast of prey blood-stain'd deserves to bleed. *Thomson.*

Blood-stained (blud'stand), *s.* Stained with blood, guilty of slaughter.

Blood-stone (blud'stón), *n.* 1. A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose. — 2. Red hematite. See *HEMATITE*. — 3. A kind of gem, a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper. See *HELIOTROPE*.

Blood-stroke (blud'strók), *n.* The loss of sensation and motion resulting from hemorrhage in the brain or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. *Dunglison.*

Blood-sucker (blud'suk-er), *n.* 1. Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c. — 2. A hard niggardly man, an extortioner. — 3. A cruel man; a murderer. 'Thou subtle bloodsucker, thou cannibal!' *Cleaveland.*

Blood-sucking (blud'suk-ing), *s.* That sucks or draws blood; that preys on the blood. 'Blood-sucking sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-swelled, **Blood-swollen** (blud'sweld, blud'swól), *a.* Swelled or suffused with blood. 'Their blood-swollen eyes.' *Mary.*

Bloodthirstiness (blud'théat-i-ness), *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

He governed with a cruelty and bloodthirstiness that have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero. *Brougham.*

Bloodthirsty (blud'théat-i), *a.* Desirous to shed blood, murderous. 'His bloodthirsty blade.' *Spenser.* 'Bloodthirsty lord.' *Shak.* 'Bloodthirsty villains.' *Macaulay.*

Blood-vessel (blud'ves-sel), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

Blood-warm (blud'warm), *s.* Warm as blood, lukewarm.

Blood-warmed (blud'ward), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody contest.

He meets the blood-warmed soldier in his mail. *J. Halliwell.*

Blood-wite, **Blood-wit** (blud'wit, blud'wít), *n.* [Blood, and wite, a fine or penalty.] In anc. law, a wite, fine, or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood; also, a riot in which blood was shed.

Blood-wood (blud'wud), *n.* A name given to logwood from its colour.

Blood-worm (blud'wurm), *n.* The active scarlet larva of *Chironomus*, a dipterous genus, family Tanyulidae or crane-flies. It is found in rain-water in cisterns.

Bloodwort (blud'wért), *n.* An old name for *Rumex sanguineus*, a dock with the stem and veins of leaves of a blood-red colour.

Bloody (blud'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to blood, consisting of, containing, or exhibiting blood; blood-stained, existing in the blood, as, a bloody stream; a bloody knife. 'Bloody drops.' *Shak.* 'Lust is but a bloody fire' (a fire in the blood). *Shak.* — 2. Of the colour of blood, blood-red. 'Unwind your bloody flag.' *Shak.* — 3. Cruel; murderous, given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; applied to living beings. 'The bear, that bloodiest beast.' *Shak.* — 4. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; applied to things; as, a bloody battle. — 5. Very great or excessive, in a bad sense; shameful; disgraceful; as, a bloody reuel. [Low.]

Bloody (blud'i), *v. t.* To stain with blood.

With my own hands I'll bloody my own sword. *Bras. & F.*

Bloody (blud'i), *adv.* Very. 'Bloody drunk.' *Dryden.* [Low.]

'Are you not sick, my dear?' . . . 'Bloody sick.' *Swift.*

Bloody-eyed (blud'i-íd), *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Ld. Brooke.*

Bloody-faced (blud'i-fást), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

Bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks), *n.* The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood.

Bloody-fluxed (blud'i-fluks), *a.* Having a bloody flux, afflicted with dysentery.

The bloody-fluxed woman fingered but the hem of his garment. *Sp. Hall.*

Bloody-hand (blud'i-hand), *n.* 1. A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient

to hang and saddle bloody-red, Lord Marston's steed rush'd by. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bloody-sceptered, **Bloody-sceptred** (blud'i-sep-terd), *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood or slaughter. 'An untitled tyrant, bloody-sceptred.' *Shak.*

Bloody-sweat (blud'i-swet), *n.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

Bloom (blóm), *n.* [A Scandinavian word in English = Iceland, Sw. *blomma*, Dan. *blomme*, Goth. *blōma*, D. *blom*, G. *blume*, a flower, from the verbal stem to blow, in sense of blossom, whence also comes *blossom*.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud. 'While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around.' *Pope.* — 2. The act or state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers open or in a state of blossoming; as, the plant is in fine bloom, the trees are clothed with bloom. 'Vernal bloom.' *Milton.* — 3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a state full of life and vigour; a period of high

Blood-hound.

split: whence the name of the dog. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African blood-hound. In former times blood-hounds were not only trained to the pursuit of game, but also to the chase of man. In America they used to be employed in hunting fugitive slaves.

Bloodily (blud'i-lí), *adv.* In a bloody manner, cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. 'So many princes so bloodily hast struck.' *Shak.*

Bloodiness (blud'i-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being bloody. — 2. Disposition to shed blood. 'This bloodiness of Saul's intention.' *DeLany.*

Bloodless (blud'les), *a.* 1. Without blood; drained of blood; dead. 'The bloodless carcass of my Hector.' *Dryden.* — 2. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as, a bloodless victory. 'Bloodless pomp.' *Goldsmith.*

Bloodless fool, *a.* Without spirit or activity. 'Thou bloodless brainless fool.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bloodlessly (blud'les-ly), *adv.* In a bloodless manner; without bloodshed.

Bloodlet (blud'let), *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood. [Rare.]

Bloodletter (blud'let-er), *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

Bloodletting (blud'let-ing), *n.* In med. the act of letting blood or bleeding especially by opening a vein with a view to the cure or prevention of a disease.

Blood-mare (blud'már), *n.* See *BLOOD-HORSE*.

Blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood or by laying, or supporting, a charge implying peril to the life of an accused person.

Blood-pudding (blud'pud-ing), *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials. See *BLOOD-PUDDING*.

Blood-rain (blud'rán), *n.* Red showers for-

ch. chade; ch, Se. loak; g. go; j, job;

n, Fr ton; ng, sing; FH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY

success; a flourishing condition; palmy time; as, the bloom of youth. 'Life's best bloom.' *Byron*. 'In our sad world's best bloom.' *Tennyson*.—4. The delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush. 'Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom.' *Tennyson*.—5. A superficial coating or appearance upon certain things; as (a) the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, &c. when newly gathered. (b) The beautiful powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (c) In painting, the cloudy appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on the surface of a picture. See BLOOMING. (d) The name given to the yellowish fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating to a slight depth.

Bloom (blóm), *v.t.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 'The first time a tree bloometh.' *Bacon*.

The lotos blooms below the barren peak.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigour; to show the beauty of youth; to glow. 'Hearts are warmed and faces bloom.' *Tennyson*.

A better country blooms to view,
Beneath a brighter sky. *Lagan*.

Bloom (blóm), *v.t.* To put forth, as blossoms. Num. xvii. 8. 'Blooming ambrosial fruit.' *Milton*.

Bloom (blóm), *n.* [A. Sax. *blóma*, a mass or lump of metal.] In metal, a lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal; the blooms are already partially converted into wrought iron by passing under the shingling hammer.

Bloomy, **Bloomy** (blóm'ing), *blóm'ér-i*, *n.* See BLOOMARY.

Bloomed (blómd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms. *Hacknutt*.

Bloomer (blóm'ér), *n.* [After Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849.] 1. A woman who assumes the dress and principles adopted by Mrs. Bloomer: often used as an adjective; as, a *bloomer* dress; *bloomer* principles.—2. A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad-brimmed hat.—3. A kind of bonnet worn by young females.

Bloomerism (blóm'ér-izm), *n.* The principles or habits of a bloomer. See BLOOMER.

Blooming (blóm'ing), *n.* A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture: so called because it somewhat resembles the bloom on the surface of certain kinds of fruit, such as plums, grapes, &c.

Blooming (blóm'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Blossoming; flowering; showing bloom.

He ere one flowery season fades and dies
Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigour; showing the freshness and beauty of youth; at the height of perfection or prosperity. 'Cupid boys of blooming hue.' *Tennyson*.

The modern (arabesque) rose again in the blooming period of modern art.

Bloomingly (blóm'ing-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

Bloomingness (blóm'ing-ness), *n.* State of being blooming.

Bloomless (blóm'les), *a.* Having no bloom.

Bloom-raisin (blóm'rā-zn), *n.* A fine variety of sun-dried raisin.

Bloomy (blóm'i), *a.* 1. Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery. 'Bloomy forests.' *Shelley*.

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

2. Having freshness or vigour as of youth. 'The bloomy flush of life.' *Goldsmith*.—3. Having a delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

What thought for him no Hybla sweets distill,
Nor bloomy vines wave purple on the hill?

Blow (bló), *n.* [A different orthography of *blow*, affected by *blow*. See BLAKE.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast. 'The fervent blows of the east and south winds.' *Chapman*.

Blow, *v.* *n.* and *v.t.* Blossom; to blossom. *Chaucer*.

Bloomy, *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer*.

Blossom (blós'om), *n.* [A. Sax. *blósta*, a blossom; from same root as *bloom* (which see).] 1. The flower of a plant, consisting of one or more coloured leaflets, generally of more delicate texture than the leaves; a

general term, applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than *flower* or *bloom* when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed.—2. Blooming period; bloom.

This beauty in the blossom of my youth,
I sued and served. *Marringer*.

3. The colour of a horse that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs: otherwise *peach-colour*.

Blossom (blós'om), *v.t.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower; to flourish.

Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit. Is. xlvii. 6.

Fruits that blossom first will soon be ripe. *Shak*.

Blossomed (blós'omd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom. 'Blossomed furze, unprofitably gay.' *Goldsmith*.

Blossomy (blós'om-i), *a.* Full of or covered with blossoms. See BLOSSOMY. [Rare.]

Blot (blót), *n.* (Same word as *leel. bléttr*, Dan. *plet*, a blot; Dan. dial. *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet.) 1. A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur. 'One universal blot.' *Thomson*.—2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden*.—3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. 'A lie is a foul blot in a man.' *Ecclus. xx. 24*. 'Worse than a birth-hour blot.' *Shak*.—4. Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a blot. Prov. ix. 7.

Blot (blót), *v.t. pret. & pp. blotted; ppr. blotting.* 1. To spot, to stain, to bespatter, as with ink, mud, or any discolouring matter.

The brief was writ and blotted all with gore. *Gascoigne*.

2. *Fig.* to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rome*.

3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with out; as, to blot out a word or a sentence.

Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which dying he would wish to blot. *Ld. Lyttelton*.

4. To darken or obscure; to eclipse.

He hung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley*.

The moon in all her brother's beams array'd
Was blotted by the earth's approaching shade. *Rome*.

5. To efface; to cause to be unseen or forgotten; to destroy; to annihilate: followed by out; as, to blot out a crime or the remembrance of anything.

One act like this blots out a thousand crimes. *Dryden*.

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily
Noted it, and thrust it into his bosom. *G. A. Sala*.

Blot (blót), *v.t.* To obliterate something written.

'E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope*.

Blot (blót), *n.* [Dan. *blot*, Sw. *blott*, G. *blots*, naked, bare.] 1. In *backgammon*, (a) an exposure of a single man to be taken up. (b) A single man exposed to be taken up.

Blotch (blotch), *n.* [From *blatch*, *blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *bleak*, *bleach*) the meaning being influenced by *botch*, a pustule.] 1. A pustule upon the skin. 'Blotches and tumours that break out in the body.' *Spectator*.—2. A spot of any kind, especially an irregular spot. 'Green leaves, frequently marked with dark blotches.' *Treas. of Bot.*

Blotch (blotch), *v.t.* To mark with blotches. See BLATCH.

Blotched (blotch't), *a.* Marked with blotches.

Blotchy (blotch'i), *a.* Having blotches. 'His big, bloated, blotchy face.' *Warren*.

Blote (blót), *v.t.* To blot or cure by smoking.

I have as much smoke in my mouth as would blote a hundred herrings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Blotter (blót'tér), *n.* One who or that which blots; specifically, a blotting-book, in either of its senses.

Blotting-book (blót'ing-búk), *n.* 1. A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper.—2. In com. a waste book, in which are recorded all transactions in the order in which they occur.

Blottingly (blót'ing-li), *adv.* By blotting.

Blotting-pad (blót'ing-pád), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper,

each of which can be removed when it becomes too much soiled.

Blotting-paper (blót'ing-pá-pér), *n.* A species of paper made without size, serving to imbibe the superfluous ink from newly written manuscript, &c.

Blouse (blouz), *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workmen. A dress of nearly the same form and of various materials is also worn by children.

Letewell was a regular democrat. He wore a blouse when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman. *H. S. Edwards*.

Blow (bló), *n.* [Connected with O.D. *blauwen*, to strike; D. *blouwen*, to beat flax; G. *bleuen*, to cudgel (*bleuel*, a beetle); Goth. *bliggan*, to beat; and perhaps also with *blue* and its allies. See BLUE.] 1. A stroke with the hand or fist, or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility; as, to give one a blow; to strike a blow. Hence, to come to blows is to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.—2. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil; mischief or damage received; as, the conflagration was a severe blow to the prosperity of the town.—3. At a blow, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province at a blow. *Dryden*.

Blow (bló), *v.t. pret. blew; pp. blown; ppr. blowing.* [A. Sax. *bláwan*, pret. *bleow*, pp. *bláwen*, to blow, to breathe; closely allied to G. *bláhen*, O.H.G. *plájan*, to blow, also to *leel. bláas*, Goth. *bléan*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to blow as a wind-instrument, to E. blow, to bloom, bladder, blast, &c., and L. *fo, flare*, to breathe or blow.] 1. To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c.; to constitute or form a current of air; as, to blow with the mouth; the wind blows: often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject; as, *it blows a gale*.—2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing. *Shak*.

3. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet. 'There let the pealing organ blow.' *Milton*.—4. To boast; to brag. [Colloq.]

You blow behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett*.

—To blow hot and cold, to be favourable and then unfavourable; to be irresolute.—To blow over, to pass over, to pass away after the force is expended; to cease, subside, or be dissipated; as, the storm is blown over, the present disturbances will soon blow over. 'Those clouds being now happily blown over, and our sun clearly shining out again.' *Sir J. Denham*.—To blow up, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder. 'Some of the enemy's magazines blew up.' *Tatler*.—To blow upon, (a) to bring into disfavour or discredit; to render stale, unsavoury, or worthless. 'A passage in a Latin author that is not blown upon.' *Addison*. 'Till the credit of the false witnesses had been blown upon.' *Macaulay*.

How far the very custom of hearing anything spouted withers and *blows* upon a fine passage may be seen in those speeches from (Shakspeare's) *Henry V.* which are current in the mouths of schoolboys. *Lamb*.

(b) To turn informer against; to inform upon; as, to blow upon an accomplice.

Blow (bló), *v.t. pret. blew; pp. blown.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon; to fan; as, to blow the fire.—2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.

North-east winds blow
Sabrean odours from the spicy shore. *Milton*.

3. To sound a wind-instrument; as, blow the trumpet.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to blow a horn before her? *Shak*.

4. To spread by report.

And through the court his courtesy was blown. *Shak*.

5. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air into; to pass air through; as, to blow bubbles; to blow glass.—6. To put out of breath by fatigue; as, to blow a horse by hard riding. 'Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.' *T. Hughes*.

7. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up. Look how imagination *blows* him. *Shak*.

2. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by storms or explosives; now always with modifying words, as, to blow the sails up or to pieces with cannon or gunpowder; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

It stands there like a mortar piece to blow us. *Shak.*
But I will drive one yard below that chimney.
And blow them of the moon. *Shak.*

2. To deposit eggs in, as flies do; to come to puberty and swarm with maggots; to make flyblows. 'With flies blows to death.' *Shak.*

Lay one stark naked, and let the oom-oom blow me into nothing! *Shak.*

-To blow out, (a) to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (b) To scatter by currents, as, to blow out one's brains. -To blow up, (a) to fill with air, to swell, as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble. (b) To inflate, to puff up, as, to blow up one with flattery. -Blows up with high conceits considering pride. *Milton.* (c) To fan or kindle, as, to blow up a contention.

His presence once blows up the unkindly light. *Drum.*

(d) To burst in pieces and scatter by explosion. (e) To scatter or bring to naught suddenly; as, to blow up a scheme. (f) To scold, to abuse, to find fault with. [Colloq.]

Lord Cavendish was blowing up the visitors in the coffee-room. *Lord Lytton.*

Blow (blō), n. 1. A gale of wind; a blast, as, there came a blow from the north-east. -2. The breathing or spouting of a whale.

Blow (blō), v. t. & p. *blow*, pp. *blown*. [A. Sax. *blōman*, pret. *blōw*, pp. *blōmen*, to bloom or blossom. D. *blōmen*, G. *blühen*, O. H. G. *blūhan*, *blūen*, allied to the other verb to blow, and to L. *blare*, to blow.] To blow, to blossom, to bloom, as plants. 'How blows the citron grove.' *Milton.* 'The first rose blew.' *Tennyson.*

Where, here and there, on ready branches, A silvery-bell'd anemone blew. *Tennyson.*

Blow (blō), v. t. To make to blow or blossom, to cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. 'The odorous banks that blow flowers of more mingled hue.' *Milton.*

For these flowers have still blown New flowers. *R. Tennyson.*

Blow (blō), n. 1. A blow in general; a man or act of blowing; as, the blow is good this season.

No blow he could show me such a blow of wings as one on to be mowed in the whole country. *Shak.*

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering, hence, the highest state of anything; bloom, as, a tree in full blow. 'Her beauty hardly yet in its full blow.' *Richardson.* -3. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance, a fly-blow.

Blow-ball (blō'bal), n. The downy head of the dandelion formed by the pappus, after the blossom has fallen.

Blowen, Blowsen (blō'en, blō'sen), n. [From blow, to bloom.] A showy, blustering female, a coquette, a prostitute. [Low.]

Blower (blō'er), n. 1. One who blows; one who is employed in a blowing house for smelting tin. -2. A metal plate used to increase the current of air in a chimney by being temporarily placed in front of a fire. 2. In mining, a jet of carburated hydrogen emitted, often forcibly, from a fissure in a coal-mine showing that coal is still undergoing chemical modification. -4. A machine for producing a blast by compressing the air and forcing it into a furnace, a mine, a steam, hold of a ship, public building, &c. to assist in drying and evaporating, and the like, a blowing machine. -5. A name for a whale, from its spouting up water.

Blower-up (blō'er up), n. One who blows up, one who destroys by an explosive. 'Cadmarians and blowers up.' *Shak.*

Blow-sty (blō'stī), n. The *Musca domestica*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (flyblows) on flesh, and then lay it.

Blow-gun (blō'gun), n. Same as Blow-pipe. 2. Blow-hole (blō'hōl), n. 1. The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, &c., they are united into a single crescent-shaped opening. 2. A hole in the sea to which whales and seals come to breathe. -3. Same as Blow-hole. 2.

Blowing (blō'ing), n. & a. Causing a current of wind, breathing strongly. -Blowing

lands, in arid lands whose surface soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

Blowing-machine (blō'ing-mā'shīn), n. See Blowing-machine.

Blowing-machine (blō'ing-mā'shīn), n. Any contrivance for supplying a current of air, as for blowing glass, smelting iron, running the air in confined spaces, and the like. This may consist of a single pair of bellows, but more generally two pairs are combined to ensure continuity of current. The most perfect blowing machines are those in which the blast is produced by the motion of pistons in a cylinder; and for smelting and refining furnaces, where a blast with a pressure of 3 or 4 lbs. to the square inch is required, blowing-engines of large size and power, worked by steam, are employed. Called also *blowing-engine*. See HOT-BLAST.

Blowing-off (blō'ing-of), n. In engine the process of ejecting sediment or brine from the boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe (which see).

Blowing-up (blō'ing-up), n. A scolding, as, to give one a blowing-up. [Colloq.]

Blow-milk (blō'milk), n. Milk from which cream is blown off.

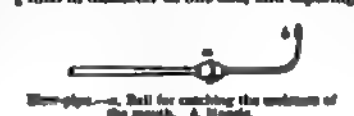
Blown (blōn), p. and a. 1. Swelled, inflated. 'No blown cushions deck our ornate seats.' *Shak.* 2. Stale, worthless, blown upon. -3. Out of breath, tired, exhausted. 'Their horses much blown.' *W. Scott.* -4. In *servitry*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food and of cattle.

Blown (blōn), p. and a. Fully expanded or opened, as a flower. 'The blown rose.' *Shak.*

Blow-off Pipe (blō'of pip), n. In engine a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam-engine, communicating with the ash-pit in land, and with the sea in marine boilers, and furnished with a cock, by opening which the steam forces the water and sediment or brine out, the operation is called *blowing-off*.

Blow-out (blō'out), n. A feast, an entertainment. [Colloq.]

Blow-pipe (blō'pip), n. 1. An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas jet, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area. In its simplest form it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually 7 inches long and 3/4 inch in diameter at one end, and tapering



as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly to a right angle, so that the stream of air may be directed sideways to the operator. The blow-pipe represents to some extent a more complicated, being furnished with a hollow ball for condensing the vapour of the breath, which is apt to prove injurious in the common form. It may be provided with several movable nozzles to produce flames of different sizes. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blow-pipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blow-pipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary to form water), propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to dissipate in vapour or in gaseous forms most known substances. The blow-pipe is used by goldsmiths and jewellers in soldering, by glass-blowers in cooling the ends of tubes, &c., and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances. -2. A pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath, used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo. The tube or blow-pipe is 6 to 12 feet long, with a bore scarcely large enough to admit the little finger; and the

arrow is forced through by a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs (like a pee from a boy's pee-shooter), being sometimes propelled to a distance of 100 yards. Called also *blow-gun*.

Blow-point (blō'point), n. A kind of play among children.

Blowse (blō'se), n. Same as Blouse.

Blowth (blōth), n. [From blow, to blossom; comp. growth, from grow.] Bloom or blossom, blossom in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Old English and American.]

The north and south were as yet not put to rest, and in the south and north. *Shak.*

Blow-tube (blō'tūb), n. 1. In glass mechanics a hollow iron rod, 2 to 3 feet long, with which the blowers gather up the solid metal from the pot, to blow and form into the desired shape. -2. Same as Blow-pipe. 2.

Blow-up (blō'up), n. A quarrel, a scolding. [Colloq.]

Blow-valve (blō'valv), n. The lifting-valve of a condensing engine.

Blowy (blō'y), a. Windy; blowing. *Quart. Rev.*

Blowse (blō'se), n. [From the same root as blouse (which see).] A ruddy fat-faced woman, a blowy woman.

Blowse (blō'se), n. A blustering blustering man. *Shak.*

Blowen (blō'en), a. Blowy, ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as from exposure to weather, fat and high-coloured. 'Huge women blowen with health and wind and rain.' *Tennyson.*

Blowing (blō'ing), n. A blowy; scolding; stuffy. 'That blowing of wig of his.' *J. Keble.*

Blowzy (blō'zy), a. Ruddy faced, fat and ruddy, high coloured. 'A face made blowzy by cold and damp.' *George Eliot.*

Blub (blūb), v. t. [Comp. blub, blub, blubber.] To swell.

My face was blown and blub'd with angry weep. *Mr. J. Keble.*

Blubber (blūb'ber), n. [Also written *blubber*, and formerly *blubber*, a lengthened form of blub, blub, blub. The root is perhaps the same as that of blow, blower.] 1. A bubble. 'At his mouth a blubber globe of foam.' *Chaucer.* 2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which train-oil is obtained. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscular flesh. The whole quantity yielded by one whale ordinarily amounts to 20 or 30, but sometimes to 60 or more cwt. 3. A gelatinous substance, hence the name, a modum.

Blubber (blūb'ber), v. t. To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; to burst into a fit of weeping.

Even on her she, Blubbering and weeping, weeping and blubbering. *Shak.*

Blubber's infant blubber'd at a ghost. *J. Keble.*

Blubber (blūb'ber), n. [Comp. blub, blub, blubber.] To swell.

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entirely from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. The best blue colour for the use of painters is ultramarine, which is prepared from lapis lazuli, or azure-stone. The principal blues used in painting are these: *Prussian blue*, which is a compound of cyanogen and iron; *blue bice*, next in quality to Prussian blue; *Indigo blue*, from the indigo plant. Besides these there are other shades of blue, as *blue-verditer*, *small* and *cobalt-blue* from cobalt, *lacmus* or *litmus*, *sky-blue*, &c.—2. The sky; the atmosphere, from its blue tinge.

I came and sat
Below the chestnuts, when their buds
Were glistening in the breezy blue. *Tennyson.*

3. A term applied to a pedantic, literary female; a contraction for *blue-stocking* (which see).

Next to a lady I must bid adieu—
Whom some in mirth or malice call a 'blue.'

Crabbe.

4. Same as *Blueing*, 2.—The blues, (a) (contr. for *blue-devils*), low spirits; melancholy; delirium tremens. See *BLUE-DEVILS*. (b) The name popularly given to the regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford Blues, first raised in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.

Blue (blü), *a.* 1. Of the colour of blue; sky-coloured; azure.—2. Low in spirits; having the blues or blue-devils; dumphish; put out; applied to persons; as, I feel blue. [Colloq.]

Sir Lucius looked blue, but he had hedged.

Disraeli.

3. Dismal; unpromising; applied to things; as, a blue look-out. [Colloq.]—4. [See *BLUE-STOCKING*.] Learned; pedantic; applied to ladies.

Some of the ladies were very blue and well informed. *Thackeray.*

5. In union with true, sterling; unfinishing; as, true-blue Presbyterianism. This meaning is due to the fact that the Covenanters adopted blue as their colour, in contradistinction to the royal red. From this usage blue, in combination with yellow (in memory of the house of Orange), has become the livery of the Whigs.

For his religion, it was fit
To match his learning and his wit
'Twas Presbyterian, true-blue. *Hudibras.*

6. Indecent; as, blue stories. [Colloq.] [Some of the words given below as compounds, with blue as the first part, are not always printed as compounds.]

Blue (blü), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *blued*; ppr. *bluing*. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

Blue-bell (blü'bel), *n.* The popular name of two very different plants. (a) In England it is given to *Scilla nutans* or wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (b) In Scotland it is applied to the well-known beautiful wild plant, *Campanula rotundifolia*, with blue bell-shaped flowers. See *HAREBELL*.

Blue-berry (blü'be-ri), *n.* A kind of whortleberry common in America (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*). See *BLAEBERRY*.

Blue-bird (blü'bërd), *n.* A small dentirostral, insessorial bird, the *Erythraea*, or *Sialia Wilsoni*, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree. The blue-bird is the harbinger of spring to the Americans; its song is cheerful, continuing with little interruption from March to October, but is most frequently heard in the serene days of the spring.

Blue-black (blü'blak), *n.* Ivory-black: so called from its bluish hue; a colour resembling ivory-black.

Blue-blood (blü'blud), *n.* Aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families: a term said to have originated in Spain from a notion that the blood of some of their oldest and proudest families had never been tainted by intermixture with that of their Moorish invaders, and that it was of a bluer tint than that of the people.

The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the *sangre azul*, 'blue-blood,' flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin.

Frederick.

Blue-bonnet (blü'bon-net), *n.* 1. A familiar name given to the blue titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*). Called also *Blue-cap*.—2. Same as *Blue-bottle*, 1.—3. A name given to the soldiery of Scotland, when it was a separate

kingdom, from the colour of their bonnets: generally as two words.

England shall many a day tell of the bloody fray
When the blue bonnets came over the Border.

Sir W. Scott.

Blue-book (blü'bük), *n.* 1. A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers, printed by order of parliament or issued by the privy-council or other departments of government because their covers are usually made of blue-paper.

At home he gave himself up to the perusal of blue-books. *Thackeray.*

2. In the United States a book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government.

Blue-bottle (blü'bot-l), *n.* 1. *Centaurea Cyanus*, a composite plant found frequently in cornfields. The name is derived from the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle form upon the capitulum. Called also *Blue-bonnet*.—2. *Musca vomitoria*, a fly with a large blue belly; popularly called also a *Beef-eater* or *Blue Flesh-fly*.—3. A slang name for a policeman, a beadle, or other officer with a blue dress.

Blue-breast (blü'brëst), *n.* A popular name for the blue-throated redstart (*Phoenicurus svecica*), a dentirostral, insessorial bird, family Turdidae, which may be considered as the link between the redstart and common wag-tail. It is sometimes called the *Blue-throated Warbler*.

Blue-butterfly (blü'but-ër-fl), *n.* A name applied to several species of butterflies of the genus *Polyommatus*, the upper side of the wings being often of a blue colour.

Blue-cap (blü'kap), *n.* 1. A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.—2. The blue titmouse or blue-bonnet.

Blue-cat (blü'kat), *n.* A Siberian cat, valued for its fur.

Blue-coat (blü'kót), *a.* Applied to a boy of Christ's Hospital, London, who is called a *Blue-coat boy*.

Blue Copper-ore (blü'kop-ër-ër), *n.* Finely crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

Blue-devils (blü'dë-vilz), *n. pl.* A slang or colloquial phrase for defection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits. Also applied to delirium tremens from the apparitions which habitual drunkards suppose they see. Often contracted into *Blues*.

Blue-disease (blü'diz-ëz), *n.* Same as *Cyanosis*.

Blue-eyed (blü'id), *a.* Having blue eyes. 'The blue-eyed Norsemen.' *Longfellow.*

Blue-fish (blü'fah), *n.* 1. A fish, a species of *Coryphæna*, found about the Bahamas and on the coast of Cuba.—2. A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the shores of New England and the Atlantic states, the *Temnodon saltator*. On the Jersey coast it is called *hose-mackerel*, and in Virginia *Saltwater Tailor*.

Blue-gown (blü'goun), *n.* One of an order of paupers in Scotland, called also the *King's Bedesmen*, to whom the kings annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for the royal welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words 'Pass and repass,' which protected them from all laws against mendicancy. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel of the *Antiquary*, is a type of the class. The practice of appointing bedesmen was discontinued in 1833.

Blue-grass (blü'gras), *n.* Wire-grass, a perennial grass (*Poa compressa*), the flowers of which are green or bluish purple.

Blue-haired (blü'härd), *a.* Having hair of a blue colour. 'Blue-haired deities.' *Milton.*

Blueing (blü'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making blue; specifically, the process of heating iron and other metals in the fire until they assume a blue colour.—2. Any material used to impart a blue colour, as indigo by washerwomen. Written also *Bluing*.

Blue-jack, **Blue-john** (blü'jak, blü'jon), *n.* In mineral fluor-spar, a mineral found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures.

Blue-jacket (blü'jak-et), *n.* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket.

Blue-light (blü'lit), *n.* A composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes.

Bluely (blü'li), *adv.* With a blue colour. *Swift.*

Blue-mantle (blü'man-tl), *n.* The title of

one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. This officer was instituted either by Edward III. or Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the colours of the arms of France.

Blue-mould (blü'möld), *n.* A name of *Aspergillus glaucus*, a thread-like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried sausages and rolled bacon.

Blueness (blü'nees), *n.* 1. The quality of being blue; a blue colour.—2. Indecency in language. [Colloq.]

The occasional blueness of both (writings) shall not altogether fright us. *Carlyle.*

Blue-nose (blü'nöz), *n.* A native of Nova Scotia, in allusion probably to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter. *Haliburton.*

Blue-ochre (blü'ô-kër), *n.* A mineral colour, a sub-phosphate of iron, found in Cornwall and in North America.

Blue-ointment (blü'oint-ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

Blue-peter (blü'pë-tër), *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater*.] Naut. a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.

Blue-pill (blü'pil), *n.* Mercurial pill.

Blue-pipe (blü'pîp), *n.* The common lilac. *Ray.*

Blue-pot (blü'pôt), *n.* A black-lead crucible.

Blue-ribbon (blü'rib-on), *n.* 1. The broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip. 2. Fig. anything which marks the attainment of an object of great ambition, or the object itself. 'The blue-ribbon of the turf.' *Disraeli.* (These scholarships) were the blue-ribbon of the college. *Farrar*.—3. A member of the order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The duke, who was a blue-ribbon, felt this a home-thrust. *Disraeli.*

Blue-ruin (blü'ru-in), *n.* A cant name for whisky, gin, &c., especially when bad.

Blues (blüz), *n. pl.* See *BLUES*, *BLUE-DEVILS*.

Blue-spar (blü'spär), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

Blue-stocking (blü'stok-ing), *n.* A literary lady; applied usually with the imputation of pedantry. The term is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies in the days of Dr. Johnson for conversation with distinguished literary men. One of the most eminent of these literary was a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and whose conversation at these meetings was so much prized that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings;' hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them *blue-stockings*.

Blue-stockingism (blü'stok-ing-izm), *n.* The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

Blue-stone (blü'stön), *n.* 1. Sulphate of copper.—2. A term given by Australian miners to a basaltic lava covering large areas of gold-bearing gravels of the later tertiary periods in Victoria, &c., and through which they have to sink their mining shafts.

Blue-throat (blü'thrôt), *n.* A bird (*Sylvia svecica*) with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia. It is a bird of passage, and is taken in great numbers in France for the table.

Blue-tint (blü'tint), *n.* A colouring substance made of ultramarine and white, mixed with lightish azure.

Blue-veined (blü'vënd), *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

Blue-verditer (blü'ver-di-tër), *n.* A blue oxide of copper, or a precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime.

Blue-vitriol (blü'vit-ri-ol), *n.* Sulphate of copper, employed by surgeons as an escharotic and astringent.

Blue-water (blü'wä-tër), *n.* The open ocean, at a considerable distance from land.

Blue-wing (blü'wing), *n.* The common name for a genus of ducks, so called from the colour of the wing-coverts. One species, *Querquedula discors*, is brought in great quantities to market in Jamaica, the flesh being highly esteemed for its flavour.

Bluesy (blü'zi), *a.* Somewhat blue. *Southey.*

Bluff (bluf), *a.* [Perhaps from or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also

to a forehead rising straight up. See also the verb.] 1. Broad and full; specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour.

His broad, bright eye, and bluff face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure.

H. Scott Riddell.

Hence—2. Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat boisterous and unconventional.

Bluff Harry broke into the spence, And turned the cows adrift. *Tennyson.*

3. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. 'A port or bluff important wight.' *Armstrong.* [Obsolete and provincial.]—4. Steep and obtuse: rising suddenly and boldly, like a bluff.

The rock Tabra, a bluff, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff. *Althuis.*

Bluff (bluf), *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, especially one overhanging the sea, or a lake, or river; a high bank presenting a steep front. 'Beach, bluff, and wave, adieu!' *Whittier.* 'Round the hills from bluff to bluff.' *Tennyson.*

The favourite spots with teamsters for corraling are the re-entering angles of deep streams . . . or the crests of abrupt bluffs and bluffs. *R. F. Burton.*

Bluff (bluf), *v.t.* [Comp. L.G. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, G. *verblüffen*, to put out of countenance; to snub.] To repulse by rough answers; to repel gruffly; to deter from accomplishing a design: generally followed by *off*; as, to bluff *off* a dun. [American.]

Bluff (bluf), *n.* A game at cards. *Bartlett.* [American.]

Bluff-bowed (bluf'boud), *a.* *Naut.* broad, full, and square in the bows.

Bluff-headed (bluf'hed-ed), *a.* *Naut.* having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

Bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* Quality of being bluff. 'Bluffness of face.' *The World*, 5th Aug. 1768.

Bluffy (bluf'i), *a.* Having bluffs or bold projecting points of land.

Bluid (bluid), *n.* Blood. [Scottch.]

Bluing (blu'ing), *n.* Same as *Bluing*.

Bluish (blu'ish), *a.* Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

Bluishly (blu'ish-ly), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

Bluishness (blu'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue colour.

Blisism (blu'izm), *n.* Blue-stockings. 'A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . blisism about herself.' *T. Hook.*

Blunder (blun'dér), *v.t.* [O.E. *blunder*, probably allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blund*, a nap, also to blind, *blend*.] 1. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; to err widely or stupidly.—2. To move without direction or steady guidance; to founder; to stumble, literally or figuratively. 'Bayard the blinde, that blundereth forth.' *Chaucer.*

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to blunder upon the reason of it.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Blunder (blun'dér), *v.t.* 1. To utter in a blundering manner; with out; as, to blunder out senseless rhymes.—2. To cause to blunder. 'To blunder an adversary.' *Ditton.*—3. To injure or destroy by blundering; to bring into confusion. 'To darken or blunder the cause.' *Ditton.*

He blunders and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*

Blunder (blun'dér), *n.* A mistake through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross and stupid mistake. 'It is worse than a crime: it is a blunder.' *Tranval. of Memoirs of Fouché.*

Blunderbuss (blun'dér-bus), *n.* [Probably a humorous corruption of D. *donderbus*, a blunderbuss—*donder*, thunder, and *buss*, a tube, gun, originally a box.] 1. A short gun

or firearm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at a limited range without exact aim.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

Blunderer (blun'dér-ér), *n.* One who is apt

to blunder or to make gross mistakes; a careless person. 'A mere blunderer.' *Watts.*

Blunderhead (blun'dér-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders. 'This thick-skulled blunderhead.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Blunderingly (blun'dér-ing-ly), *adv.* In a blundering manner. 'The tyro who had so blunderingly botched the business.' *T. Hook.*

Blunge (blun), *v.t.* To mix (clay) with a blunger.

Bunger (blun'ér), *n.* [For *plunger*.] A machine used in potteries for mixing clay.

It consists of a vertical shaft revolving in the vat which holds diluted clay, and armed with from two to four series of horizontal spokes, the extremities of which are joined by vertical bars; a plunger.

Blunk (blunk), *n.* [Probably a form of *blank*.] A name in Scotland for calico or cotton cloth, manufactured for being printed.

Blunker (blunk'ér), *n.* [Scottch.] 1. A calico-printer.—2. A bungler, one that spoils everything he meddles with.

Dunbog is nae mair o' a gentleman than the blunker that's laggit the bonnie house down in the hown. *Sir W. Scott.*

Blunt (blunt), *a.* [Origin and connections extremely uncertain; comp. Prov. G. *blunde*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blunde*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda*, to doze, K. *blunder*.] 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp. 'The murderous knife was dull and blunt.' *Shak.*—2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. 'His wits are not so blunt.' *Shak.*—3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. 'A plain, blunt man.' *Shak.*

In blunt terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge.*

4. Hard to penetrate; not susceptible. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions. *Pepe.*

Blunt (blunt), *v.t.* 1. To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker. 'A less deadly sword, of which he carefully blunted the point and edge.' *Macaulay.*—2. To repress or weaken, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of. 'Blunt not his love.' *Shak.* 'To blunt or break her passion.' *Tennyson.*

Blunt (blunt), *n.* [Said to be from *blond*, fair or light-coloured, an analogy of *brown*, the slang name for halfpence.] Money. [Slang.]

'Well, how goes it?' said one. 'I have been the rounds. The blunt's going like the ward-pump.' *Disraeli.*

Blunting (blun'ting), *n.* 1. Act of dulling.

2. Something that dulls or blunts. 'Not impediments or bluntings, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Bluntish (blun'tish), *a.* Somewhat blunt.

Bluntishness (blun'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of bluntness. Tempered with an honest bluntishness. *Wood.*

Bluntly (blun'tly), *adv.* 1. In a blunt manner; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility; as, to tell a man something bluntly.—2. Suddenly; without preparation.

Fathers are Won by degrees, not bluntly as our masters Or wronged friends are. *Ford.*

Bluntness (blun'tnes), *n.* The state or quality of being blunt: (a) want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. (b) Plainness or abruptness of address; want of ceremony in manners; rude sincerity or plainness. 'Honest bluntness.' *Dryden.* 'Bluntness of speech.' *Boyle.*

Blunt-witted (blun't-wit-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. 'Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour.' *Shak.*

Blur (blér), *n.* [Probably a form of *blear*.] 1. Something that obscures or soils; a blot; a stain.—2. Dim, confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision; as, it is all a blur.—3. Fig. a blot, stain, or injury, affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her railing set a great blur on mine honesty and good name. *Udall.*

Blur (blér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blurred*; ppr. *blurring*. 1. To obscure without quite effacing; to render indistinct; to confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burst Blurred by the creeping mist. *Tennyson.*

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to darken. 'Her eyes are blurred with the lightning's glare.' *N. Drake.*—3. To

sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to blur reputation.

Ne'er yet did base dishonour blur our name, But with our sword we wiped away the blot. *Shak.*

Blurt (blért), *v.t.* [Comp. Sc. *blirt*, to burst of tears.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge inadvisedly; commonly with out.

And yet the truth may lose its grace, If blurted to a person's face. *Lloyd.*

Others cannot hold, but blurt out those words which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

—To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of; to ridicule.

None would look on her, But cast their gazes on Marina's face; Whilst ours was blurted at. *Shak.*

Blush (blush), *v.t.* [A word seen in A. Sax. *ablisan*, to blush; Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to burn in the face, *blues* red, to blush at; D. *blaz*, a blush, *blazen*, to blush; allied to *blossom*, *blaze*, *blow*.] 1. To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty; as, blush at your vices; blush for your degraded country.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing young offender is ashamed to blush. *Buckminster.*

2. To exhibit a red or rosy colour; to be red 'Made the western welkin blush.' *Shak.*

A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of kings and queens. *Keats.*

3. To bloom; to blossom.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shak.*

Full many a dower is born to blush unseen. *Gray.*

Blush (blush), *v.t.* 1. To make red by blushing.

Which (blood) . . . ne'er returneth To blush and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*

2. To express by blushing. 'I'll blush you thanks.' *Shak.* [Rare and poetical.]—3. To spread or convey by the roseate colour of the sky.

Pass the happy news, Blush it thro' the west. *Tennyson.*

Blush (blush), *n.* 1. The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like. 'Her blush of maiden shame.' *Bryant.*—2. A red or reddish colour; a rosy tint. 'And light's last blushes tinged the distant hills.' *Ld. Lytton.*—3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at the first blush.

At the first blush we thought they had been ships come from France. *Hackney.*

4. Look; resemblance; as, 'She has a blush of her father.' [North of England.]

Blushet (blush'et), *n.* A young modest girl. 'Go to, little blushet.' *B. Jonson.*

Blushful (blush'ful), *a.* Full of blushes. 'Averts her blushful face.' *Thomson.*

Blushfully (blush'ful-ly), *adv.* With many blushes.

Blushing (blush'ing), *n.* The act of blushing; suffusion with a roscate tint. 'The blushings of the evening.' *Spenser.*

Blushing (blush'ing), *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting blushes or a rosy tint; blooming. 'The dappled pink and blushing rose.' *Prior.*

Blushingly (blush'ing-ly), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; as, to speak blushingly.

Blushless (blush'les), *a.* Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced. 'Blushless crimes.' *Sandys.*

Blushy (blush'i), *a.* Like a blush; having the colour of a blush. 'Blossoms of apples . . . are blushy.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Bluster (blus'tér), *v.t.* [A freq. of *blast*, or a kind of intens. of *blow*.] 1. To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; as, the storm blusters without. 'Bluster the winds and tides.' *Tennyson.*—2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person. 'When they storm and bluster at the difficulties of salvation.' *Bp. Hopkins.*

Your ministerial directors blustered like tragic tyrants here. *Burke.*

Bluster (blus'tér), *v.t.* 1. To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence; with a preposition used adverbially. 'Bloweth and blustereth out . . . blasphemy.' *Sir T. More.* 'By a tempestuous gust bluster down the house.' *Seasonable Sermons.*

He meant to bluster all princes into a perfect obedience. *Fuller.*



Blunderbuss.—Armoury, Tower of London.

or firearm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at a limited range without exact aim.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

Blunderer (blun'dér-ér), *n.* One who is apt

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Bluster (blus'tér) *n.* 1. Roar of storms or of violent wind, blast; gust.

The skies loosh green
And threaten present blusters. *Shak.*

2. A loud, tumultuous, harsh noise. 'The brazen trumpet's bluster.' *Swift.*—3. Noley talk; swaggering; boisterousness; tumult.

A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of honor. *See K. L. Schuyler.*

Blus (blus), **boisterousness**, tumult, storm, rage, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bragging, bullying.

Blustering (blus'tér-ing) *n.* Noisy boasting, blustering, boisterous conduct. [Provincial English and American.]

Blusterer (blus'tér-ér) *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer, a bully; a noisy tumultuous fellow. *Shak.*

Blustering (blus'tér-ing) *s.* and *a.* 1. Stormy; windy, as, blustering weather. 'A blustering day.' *Shak.*—2. Noisy, tumultuous; swaggering; as, a blustering fellow.

Blusteringly (blus'tér-ing-ly) *adv.* In a blustering manner.

Blustrous, **blustrous** (blus'tér-us, blus'tér-us) *a.* Noisy, tumultuous; tempestuous.

New, wild may be thy life!
A more blustrous bark had never been. *Shak.*

Blype (blýp) *n.* A shred; a piece of one's skin rubbed off. *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Blymus (blím-us) *n.* [Or *blymus*, source, from *blyo*, to bubble or gush forth.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceae. Two species are found in Britain, viz. *B. compressus* and *B. rufus*. They grow on boggy or marshy places or by river sides, especially near the sea.

Blynth (blín) *n.* Same as *blithe*.

Bo (bó) *exclam.* A word uttered to inspire terror, a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

I'll rather put on my scolding red nose and my flaming face, and come swaying to a calf's tail, and cry, *bo, bo!* I'll try the scold's, I warrant thou. *Old play.*

—Not able to say *bo!* is a goose, to be very foolish or timid.

Boa (bó-a) *n.* [L., for *boas*, a water-serpent, from *boi*, *boia*, an ox, cow, perhaps in allusion to the size of the animal.] 1. A genus of ophidian reptiles, family Boidae, distinguished from allied families by having a prehensile tail, with a single row of scales on its under surface. It includes some of the largest species of serpents, of which a familiar example is the constrictor, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long. Though destitute of fangs and venom the boas are endowed with a degree of muscular power which renders them terrible. Once fairly involved in the crushing folds of these serpents, the strength of the most powerful man would not prove of the slightest avail. They seize sheep, deer, &c., and crush them in their folds, after which they swallow the animal whole. The species of boas are peculiar to the hot parts of South America. The *boa constrictor* is not one of the largest members of the genus, but the name *boa* or *boa constrictor* is often given popularly to any of the large serpents of similar habits, and so as to include the *Pythons* of the Old World and the *Anacondas* of America.—2. An article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and worn by ladies so called from its resemblance to the serpent of the same name.

Boanerges (bó-a-nér-jés) *n. pl.* [Or *boanerges*, Heb. *ben* *sergon*, sons of thunder—*ben*, pl. of *ben*, son, *sergon*, *ser*, and *sergon*, thunder.] 1. Sons of thunder, a name given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

And he renamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder. *Mark* ii. 17.

2. *fig.* A name sometimes applied to a loud, powerful preacher.



Boa constrictor.

Boar (bór) *n.* [A. Sax. *bér*, D. *beer*, O.H.G. *ber*, M.H.G. *ber*, a bear.] The male of swine not castrated.—*Wild boar* (*Sus scrofa*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family Suidae, the original of the hog kind. These animals are found in most parts of Europe except the British Islands, also in the greatest part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species, its body is smaller, its snout longer, and the ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter, its color is iron-gray, inclining to black, the tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are larger than those of the tame hog, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India. In Aor the wild boar and its head are used as a common bearing in coat of armor.

Boar (bór) *v. i.* In the language, to shoot out the nose, raising it as high as the ears and tossing it in the wind said of a horse.

Board (bórd) *n.* [A. Sax. *berd*, a table, a plank, a border, Icel. *Dan* O. *berd*, Goth. *berd*, D. *board*, a board, plank, (ship)board, table, border. There are also a number of closely allied forms in which, apparently by metathesis, the *r* comes before the vowel, as *Br. berd*, a flat piece of wood, a wooden lid or cover. A. Sax. *brerd*, a plank, a table; *Dan. brerd*, a chess-board, or the like; *G. brerd*, a board or plank. Allied probably to *brerd*, or to verb *berd*, *berder*, *broider*, belong to this stem, but have come to us through the French.] 1. A piece of timber saved thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber of more than 4 inches in breadth, and of not more than 24 inches in thickness. When boards are thinner on one edge than the other they are called *feather-edged boards*.

But ships are but *boards*, sailors but men. *Shak.*

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

Fruit of all kinds . . .
The gather, tribes large, and on the board
Kings with unassuming hand. *Milton.*

Hence—3. What is served on a board or table, entertainment; food; diet; stated meals often, specifically daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; as, to pay so much a week for *board* and lodging.

Sometimes *white* *board* did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy flowers, to mend his heavily *Dryden.*

4. A table at which a council or court is held. 'Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that board.' *Clarendon.*

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that board, it adds a majesty to it. *See.*

Hence, by metonymy, a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust, thus we speak of a board of directors, the Board of Trade, a board of guardians (of the poor); a school-board. 'The honorable board of council.' *Shak.*—5. A board or tablet in a college at Cambridge University, on which the names of members are described, hence the university is said to have so many members on the boards.—6. *Naut.* (a) The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat used in the phrase on board, aboard. (b) The side of a ship.

New board to board the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

(c) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—*To make a board*, to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward. *To make a good board*, to get well on in a stretch to windward. *To make short boards*, to tack frequently. *To make a stern board*, to fetch, on either tack, sternway instead of gaining ground.—*By the board*, close to a ship's deck, as the mast went by the board—the mast broke off close to the deck. Hence, to go by the board—to be completely destroyed.—7. A table or frame for a game, as a chess-board, &c. 8. A kind of thick stiff paper, a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together, pasteboard most usually employed in composition, as, card-board, mill-board, Bristol-board. Hence—9. One of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a book in boards is usually to be understood one that has the boards only covered with paper, in distinction from a book which is

in cloth or is bound or put into leather—10. *pl.* The stage of a theatre, hence, to go upon the boards, to leave the boards—to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession.

Our place on the boards may be taken by better and younger minds. *Thackeray.*

Board (bórd) *v. t.* 1. To lay or spread with boards, to cover with boards.—2. To place at board, as, he boarded his son with Mrs. So-and-so. 3. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, his landlady boarded him for a guinea a week.—4. (Fr. *aborder*, to come to, to meet, attack.) To accost, or make the first address to, another. 'Him the prince with gentle court did board.' *Shak.*—5. To go on board a vessel, specifically, to enter a vessel by force in combat.

You board an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications. *Tam.*

Board (bórd) *v. i.* To obtain one's food or meals for compensation, or to obtain both food and lodging; to live as a boarder; as, to board with a certain person.

We are several of an gentleman and ladies, who board in the same house. *Spenser.*

Boardable (bórd-a-bil) *a.* Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

Boarder (bórd-ér) *n.* One who boards; (a) one who pays for his food in another person's house, or one who gets food and lodging in another's family for a compensation.

There's a boarder in the boat above me, and, to my torture, he practices music. *Southey.*

(b) One who boards a ship in action, one who is selected to board ships.

Boarding-clerk (bórd-ing-kli-ér) *n.* The servant of a custom-house agent or ship-maintenance.

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Board-rule (bórd-ról) *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation.

Board-school (bórd-skól) *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.

Board-wages (bórd-wé-jes) *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, as a footman's levy. *Dryden.*

Boar-fish (bór-fish) *n.* The *Corypæ* sp., an acanthopterygious fish of the mackerel family, resembling the dory in its general outline, but possessing no spines along the dorsal or anal fin. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is 6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean, and is occasionally taken on the British coast.

Boarish (bór-ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to a boar; swinish; brutal; cruel. 'In his unpointed flesh stick boarish fangs.' *Shak.*

Boar-spear (bór-spér) *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

Boar-stag (bór-stag) *n.* A gelded boar.

Boar-thistle (bór-this-l) *n.* A plant, genus *Scorpus*. Called also *Sea-thistle* (which see) and *Spear-thistle*.

Boast (bóst) *v. i.* (Probably of Celtic origin, as we find not only *W. boast*, a boast, boasting, to boast, but also *Gael. boad*, a boast, vainglory, Corn. *bostrye*, to boast. *Shvet. Comp.* O. *bostris*, *pustris*, to puff out the cheeks.) 1. To brag or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

By grace are ye saved, through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should boast. *Eph.* ii. 8, 9.

2. To glory, to exult, to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.

I boast of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Cor.* ii. 1.

Bo. To brag, vaunt, bluster, vaunter, crow, swell, talk big.

Boa, br, bet, bll; m, met, hár; pino, pin; mór, met, móre; tibe, tub, bell;

oil, pound; ti, to, above; y, to, fry.

about 7 or 8 inches long, migratory, and destructive to the growing crops in many parts of the United States. Vulgarly called *Bob-lincdn*.

Bob-sled, Bob-sleigh (bɒb/sled, bɒb/slaɪ). *n.* A sled or sleigh made up of two short sleds or sleighs, the one before the other, and connected by a reach or coupling. [United States.]

Bobstay (bɒb/staɪ). *n.* *Naut.* a chain or a rope employed to retain a vessel's bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water and counteract the upward strain of the stays. The attachment of the bobstay to the stem of the vessel is made by means of iron plates, called *bobstay-plates*.

Bobsticket (bɒb/stɪkt). *n.* See **BOB**, 2.

Bobtail (bɒb/tel). *n.* 1. A short tail or a tail cut short. — 2. The rabble, used in contempt; most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail*.

Bobtailed (bɒb/telɪd). *a.* Having the tail cut short. 'A bobtailed cur.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Bobtail-wig, Bob-wig (bɒb/tel-wɪg, bɒb-wɪg). *n.* A wig of short hair. 'A *Bob-wig* and a black elken bag tied to it.' *Spectator*.

Bob-white (bɒb/whaɪt). *n.* A popular name of an American bird, the *Odontophorus virginianus* or American partridge. It has this name from its note. [American.]

Bocal (bɒk/əl). *n.* [Fr.] A cylindrical glass vessel with a wide, short neck, used for preserving solid substances.

Bocan (bɒk/ən). *n.* [See **BUCAW**.] In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News*.

Bocardo (bɒk/ərdɔː). *n.* 1. In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism in the third figure, having a particular negative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor, and a particular negative conclusion. — 2. A prison; so called from the fact of the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name, being used as a prison. *Nares*.

Was not this (Achab) a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease? *Latimer*.

Bocasine (bɒk/ə-sen). *n.* [Fr.] A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff.

Bocca (bɒk/ka). *n.* [It. Sp.] mouth, a channel or entrance. The round hole in a glass furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

Bocconia (bɒk-kɒ-ni-a). *n.* [After a Sicilian botanist of the name of *Boccone*.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Papaveraceæ*. The species are esteemed for the beauty of their flowers, which are in clusters, and for their elegant foliage. *B. frutescens* is very common in Jamaica and Central America.

Bocce (bɒs). *n.* Same as *Bogus*.

Boche, *n.* A botch; a wen; a boil. *Chaucer*.

Bock (bɒk). *v.t.* [Imitative of the sound made in retching.] 1. To retch; to vomit. — 2. To gush intermittently, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns*. [Scottish.]

Bocket, Bockeret (bɒk/et-lɛt, bɒk/er-et). *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk. Written also *Bockeret*.

Boockey (bɒk/i). *n.* A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. (New York.)

Bocking (bɒk/ɪŋg). *n.* 1. A particular sort of cloth, like halze, so called from being first made at *Bocking* in Essex. — 2. A red herring. *Crabb*.

Bookland, Boeland (bɒk/land). *n.* See **BOOKLAND**.

Boeman (bɒk/maɪn). *n.* A holder of bocland or bookland (which see).

Bodach (bɒd/əch). *n.* [Gael.] An old man. *Sir W. Scott*.

Boddice, *n.* Same as *Bodieo*.

Boddie (bɒd/i). *n.* See **BODLE**.

Bode (bɒd). *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boded*; ppr. *boding*. [A Sax. *bodan*, to announce, to proclaim, from *bod*, an edict, a message; *foel botha*, to proclaim, to bode; A. Sax. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bid*. See **BID**.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices *bode* evil to the country. 'I pray God his bad voice *bodes* no mischief.' *Shak*.

A' brushes his hat o' mornings; what should that bode? *Shak*.

Bode (bɒd). *v.i.* 1. To foreshow; to be an omen either of good or ill. This *bodes* well to you. *Dryden*.

2. To presage something evil; to be of evil omen; to forebode. I would croak like a raven; I would *bode*, I would *bode*. *Shak*.

Bodet (bɒd). *n.* An omen. 'The owl eke, that of death the bode yrlingeth.' *Chaucer*. **Bode**, pret. & pp. from *bide*. Remained.

And Lancelot *bode* a little, till he saw Which were the weaker. *Tennyson*.

Bodet (bɒd). *n.* [See **ABODE**.] A stop; delay.

Bode (bɒd). *n.* What is bidden; an offer made in order to a bargain, as the price offered by a buyer or that asked by a seller. [Scottish.]

Bode, Badden, pp. from *bede*. Bidden; commanded.

Bodeful (bɒd/fʊl). *a.* Ominous; threatening; foreboding. 'Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death.' *J. Baillie*.

Poor Welter almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note. *Carlyle*.

Bodement (bɒd/ment). *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing. 'Sweet *bodements*.' *Shak*.

Bodge (bɒd). *v.i.* [A form of *botch*.] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas! We *bodge*d again. *Shak*.

Bodget (bɒd). *n.* A botch; a patch. *Whitlock*.

Bodieo (bɒd/i-o). *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *body*.] A kind of waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women; stays; a corset.

Bodied (bɒd/id). *a.* Having a body; usually in composition; as, large-bodied. 'Ill faced, worse *bodied*.' *Shak*.

Bodiless (bɒd/i-less). *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal. 'Phantoms *bodiless* and vain.' *Swift*.

Bodiliness (bɒd/i-li-ness). *n.* Corporeality. *Minsheu*.

Bodily (bɒd/i-li). *a.* 1. Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal; as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Talier*.

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Having a material body.

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; Henoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ. *Bp. Hall*.

3. Real; actual. 'Brought to *bodily* act.' *Shak*.—*Bodily*, *Corporeal*, *Corporal*. *Corporal* and *corporeal* both mean relating to the body, but under different aspects of it; *corporal* relating to the body in its outward bearings, *corporeal* to its substance, the latter being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*; *bodily* generally denotes connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental*; hence *corporal* punishment, *corporeal* existence, *bodily* pain or shape.

Bodily (bɒd/i-li). *adv.* 1. Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts*.

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry a thing *away bodily*.

Boding (bɒd/ɪŋg). *p.* and *a.* Foreboding; ominous.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found Without a priestly curse or *boding* sound. *Dryden*.

Boding (bɒd/ɪŋg). *n.* An omen; a prognostic. 'Ominous *bodings*.' *Bp. Ward*.

Bodily (bɒd/ɪŋg-li). *adv.* In a boding manner; forebodingly.

All is so *bodily* still. *J. R. Lowell*.

Bodkin (bɒd/kin). *n.* [O.E. *boðlekin*, from *W. biolwyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *bidag*, a short sword.] 1. A dagger. 'His quietus make with a bare *bodkin*.' *Shak*. — 2. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade and a sharp point for making holes by piercing. — 3. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c. — 4. An instrument to assist in keeping up the hair when dressed. 'The *bodkin*, comb, and essence.' *Pope*. — 5. A printer's tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting. — To be, sit, ride or travel *bodkin*, to sit as a third person between the two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

He's too big to travel *bodkin* between you and me. *Thackeray*.

Bodkin (bɒd/kin). *n.* A corruption of *Bauden* (which see).

Bodie (bɒd/i). *n.* A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny. The name is said to have been

derived from a main-mastor of the name of *Bothwell*.

Bodleian, Bodleyan (bɒd/leɪ-ən). *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who restored the public library of Oxford University in 1567, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library.

Bodrag (bɒd/rag). *n.* [For *borderag*, an abbrev. of *bordering* (which see).] A border rail.

No wailing there nor wretchedness is heard, . . . No nightly *bodrag*, nor no hae and cries. *Spenser*.

In some editions printed *Borderaga*.

Body (bɒd/i). *n.* [A Sax. *bodig*, a body; cogn. with O.H.G. *potach*, later *boteck*, *bodeck*, *bodig*; Gael. *bodhag*, the body.] 1. The frame of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or living principle.

For of the soul the *body* form doth take, For soul is form, and doth the *body* make. *Spenser*.

2. The main central or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, &c., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.

Learn to make a *body* of a limb. *Shak*.

The van of the king's army was led by the general; . . . in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon*.

3. A person; a human being; now generally with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody*; *nobody*. 'A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*.' *Irring*. 'Gin a *body* meet a *body*.' *Scottish song*. — 4. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, united by some common tie or by some occupation; a corporation; as, a legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; *body corporate*. — 5. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as, a metallic *body*; a floating *body*; a moving *body*; a light *body*; a heavy *body*. — 6. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system; as, a *body* of laws. — 7. A certain consistency or density; strength; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, and flimsiness; as, wine, colour, paper, &c., of a good *body*. Colours *bear a body* when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour. — 8. In *geom.* any solid having three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. — *Regular bodies*, those which have all their angles equal, and all their sides equal and similar. — *Irregular bodies* are such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces. — *The body of a place*, in *fort.* (a) the works next to, and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (b) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

Body (bɒd/i). *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bodied*; ppr. *bodiyng*. To produce in some form; to embody; to invest with a body.

As imagination *bodies* forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes. *Shak*.

Body-cloth (bɒd/i-kloth). *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See under **BODY-CLOTHES**.

Before the window were several horses in *body-cloths*. *Lord Lytton*.

Body-clothes (bɒd/i-klothz). *n.* pl. Clothing or covering for the body, in distinction, say, to *bed-clothes*; apparel; also, coverings for a horse or other animal; *body-cloths*.

I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heels. *Addison*.

[The plural term *body-clothes* is properly applied to regularly fabricated garments, as of a man or woman, and *body-cloths* to large rugs or cloths, as for covering the bodies of horses.]

Body-coat (bɒd/i-kōt). *n.* A gentleman's dress coat. *Sinmonds*.

Body-colour (bɒd/i-kul-ər). *n.* In painting, a pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistency, substance, and tinging power. In *water-colour painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colours* when, in contradistinction to the early mode of proceeding in tints and washes, the pigments are laid on thickly, and mixed with white, as in oil-painting.

Body-guard (bɒd/i-gard). *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-

guard. Hence, routine, attendance; following.

Look up my wanted brother; see thy fellow-workmen there. *secret friend of Immortal, eternal body-guard of the Empire of Mankind.*

Body-plan (bɔɪ'di-plan), *n.* In ship-building, an end view, showing the contour of the sides of the ship at certain points of her length.

Body-politic (bɔɪ'di-pɔɪ-lɪk), *n.* The collective body of a nation under civil government.

As to the persons who compose the body-politic or represent themselves, they take collectively the name of people or nation. *Samuel*

Body-servant (bɔɪ'di-sɜ:v-rənt), *n.* A servant that waits upon or accompanies his employer a valet a personal attendant.

Body-smasher (bɔɪ'di-sməʃ-ər), *n.* One who secretly distorts the bodies of the dead in church yards for the purposes of dissection a resurrectionist.

Body-smashing (bɔɪ'di-sməʃ-ɪŋ), *n.* The act of robbing the grave for the purposes of dissection.

Boehmia (bə'mi-ə), *n.* (After a German botanist named Boehm) A genus of dipterocarpous plants, nat. order Urticaceae, closely resembling our stinging nettle, a number of whose species yield tenacious fibres, used for making ropes, twine, net, sewing thread. It grows in the Chinese grass cloth, the Malay rumex, which is shrubby and 3 or 4 feet high. It is a native of China and Sumatra, where, and in India, it has long been cultivated. This plant has been introduced into cultivation in some of the southern parts of the United States under the Malay name of rumex. It succeeds well, and the results are encouraging. See *GLASS-CLOTH*.

Boeotian (bə'ʃi-ən), *n.* 1 Pertaining to Boeotia, a portion of ancient Greece. Boeotia was noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dulness to the intellect of its inhabitants. Hence—2. Dull, stupid, ignorant, obtuse.

Boeotian (bə'ʃi-ən), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Boeotia, hence a dull, ignorant, stupid person (see the adj.).

Boer (bɔɪr or bɔɪ-ər), *n.* 1. A peasant, farmer. 2. The name applied to the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope engaged in agriculture or cattle breeding.

Boe (bɔɪ), *n.* (See *BOE* and *IR*) *Boe* soft, moist, supple, supple, a quagmire. 1. A piece of wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decaying and decayed vegetable matter a quagmire covered with grass or other plants, a piece of mossy ground or where peat is found, a moss.

He walks upon *boes* or *chickens*, whenever he needs to. *South*

2 A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, fitted with roots and grass. *Goodrich* [Local, United States.]

Boe (bɔɪ), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boeged*, *pp.* *boeging*. To whom or plunge, as in mud and mire.

At another time he was *boeged* up to the middle in the slough of *London*. *See* *BOE*.

Boeophthalma (bɔɪ-əf-thal-mə), *n.* *Northicum ocellatum* a British plant, nat. order Juncaceae. It has sword-shaped leaves, handsome but small yellow flowers, and grows on wet heaths.

Boe-ban (bɔɪ-bən), *n.* *Nonprethas trifolius* (the marsh trefoil), which grows in moist and marshy places. Called also *Bush-ban*.

Boe-berry (bɔɪ-bɛr-i), *n.* The *Oxycoccus palustris*, nat. order Vaccinaceae, a name of the cranberry, growing in low lands and marshy places.

Boe-bumper (bɔɪ-'bʌmp-ər), *n.* A local name for the bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), from its habit of crying.

Boe-butter (bɔɪ-'bʌt-ər), *n.* A fatty operment-like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. It is a variety of adipocretite or grayanillite, crystalline from solution in alcohol in a net-work of slender needles, and melts at 134° Fahr.

Boe-de-lama (bɔɪ'de-lə-mə), *n.* Same as *Boe-lama*.

Boe-earth (bɔɪ-'erth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of light siliceous sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fibre in a half decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for nourishing flowers.

Boey, Boey (bɔɪ), *n.* [See *BOE*.] 1. A halibut.

I am *boey*, and *boey* everything away. *Phaedrus*

—Old *Boey*, the devil, Old Nick. —2. Same as *Boey*.

Boeyism (bɔɪ-'gɪ-zm), *n.* That which pertains to or is characteristic of a boey, dread of apoplexy. *Phaedrus*.

Boey (bɔɪ), *v.t.* pret. *boeged*, *pp.* *boeging*. [Probably connected with *Boey*, a goblin. See *BOE*.] 1. To doubt, to hesitate, to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties, to waver, to shrink.

We start and *boey* at every unusual appearance. *Chaucer*.

2. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

When committed to his last end it was no time for him to *boey* with the world. *Milton*.

Boey, *n.* See *BOE*.

Boeyler (bɔɪ-'lɛr), *n.* 1. A doubter; a timorous man. —2. A jilt, one false in love.

You have been a *boeyler* ever. *Shakspeare*.

Boeylight (bɔɪ-'lɪkht), *n.* Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more dry, hoary, and *boeylight* than that opinion of the many in common people. *For Taylor*.

1. A water-closet; a

2. A water-closet; a

3. A water-closet; a

4. A water-closet; a

5. A water-closet; a

6. A water-closet; a

7. A water-closet; a

8. A water-closet; a

9. A water-closet; a

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16. A water-closet; a

17. A water-closet; a

18. A water-closet; a

19. A water-closet; a

20. A water-closet; a

21. A water-closet; a

22. A water-closet; a

23. A water-closet; a

24. A water-closet; a

25. A water-closet; a

from tussack to tussack, where a stranger would find no footing, and in the frequent use they make of this ability to escape from the soldiery, the police, and other pursuers.

Boe-trotting (bɔɪ-'trɒt-ɪŋ), *n.* Trotting among boes, or more usually a contemptuous term for living among boes; as, a *boe-trotting* Irishman.

Boes (bɔɪ), *v.t.* *Naut.* to drop off from the wind, to edge away to leeward with the wind; need only with reference to inferior craft.

Boes (bɔɪ), *n.* [Fr. Or *bois*, L. *bois*, *bois*, It. *bosco*] An acanthopterygian fish (*Dodge* or *Boe vulgaris*), family Sparidae, with an oblong compressed body found in the Mediterranean, the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The head and mouth are small, the eyes large, and the general colouring is very brilliant.

Boes (bɔɪ), *n.* [From an American swindler named *Boes*, who about the year 1855 flooded the Western and South-western States with counterfeit bills, sham mortgages, &c.] Counterfeit originally applied to counterfeit bills, notes, &c., at one time largely circulated in the Western States, but now applied to any spurious or counterfeit object, as, a *boes* government; a *boes* law. (United States.)

Boes (bɔɪ), *n.* An American liquor made of rum and molasses.

1. The bilberry or *Myrtillus*, often

2. *Boe-oak* (which

to be from a mount-

ing) An inferior name is sometimes in general, compriso. *Palao*, Congo, and common *Boes*. See *Boe*.

To put her time *Boe* sending and *Boe*. *Boe*.

To moun and up her military law. *Boe*.

Bohemian (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* 1 A native of Bohemia. 2 The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavonic family of Aryan tongues. —3. [Fr. *Bohémien*, a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be *Bohemians* driven from their native country.] A person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, vagabond often somewhat dissipated life having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally.

Bohemian (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* 1 Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language. —2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by *Bohemianism*; as, a *Bohemian* life.

Bohemianism (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən-izm), *n.* The life or habits of a Bohemian. See *BOHEMIAN*.

Bohmia (bə-'mɪ-ə), *n.* Same as *Boe-bohmia* (which see).

Bohmia-nas (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* See *Bohmia*.

Bohmia (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* [Rut. *bohmia*.] A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy best in rank to the ruling princes, and bearing much the same relation to them as the lesser barons of England and Scotland did to the greater in the feudal ages. They enjoyed many exclusive privileges, held all the highest military and civil offices, and were so powerful that the ancient imperial ukases contained the clause, 'The emperor has willed it, the bohmia have approved it.' The order was abolished by Peter the Great, who gave its members a place in the Russian nobility.

Bohmia (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* [See *Bohmia*.] In Russia, a gentleman, a person of distinction, the master of a family.

Bohmia (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* [See *Bohmia*.] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The body is covered with small scales above and scales below, awl-shaped teeth recurved in the gums and palate; no teeth in premaxillary. They frequent marshy places, and biding themselves by the tall to a tree they allow their body to float in the water, and thus catch animals that come to drink, killing them by constriction, and swallowing them whole. The type genus is *Boa* (which see).

Bohmia (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* The native name of the boe constrictor. See *Boa*.

Bohmia (bə-'hɛ-mi-ən), *n.* [O Fr. *bohmia*, Fr. *bohmia*, L. *bohmia*, *bohmia*, to boil, to bubble, from *bohmia*, a bubble.] 1 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

2 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

3 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

4 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

5 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

6 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

7 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

8 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

9 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

10 To be in a state of ebullition, to be agitated by the action of heat;

to bubble; to rise in bubbles: said of fluids; as, the water *boils*.—2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; to seethe; as, the waves *boil*. 'He maketh the deep to *boil*.' Job xii. 21.—3. To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling; to be hot or excited; as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath.

Surry.
4. To be in boiling water, to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid for cookery or other purposes, as, the meat is *boiling*.—To *boil away*, to evaporate by boiling. To *boil over*, to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

Boil (bôil), v. t. 1. To put into a state of ebullition; to cause to be agitated or bubble by the application of heat. Hence—2. To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, &c.—3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid so as to produce some specific effect; to prepare in a boiling liquid; to seethe; as, to *boil* meat; to *boil* clothes; to *boil* silk, thread, or cloth.—4. To soak in warm water. 'If you *boil* them in water the new seeds will sprout first.' Bacon.—To *boil down*, to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce, as a literary work, to smaller compass by presenting only the main features.

Boil (bôil), n. State or act of boiling; boiling point. [Colloq.]

Boil (bôil), n. (O. E. *bile*, *byle*, A. Sax. *bpl*, a blotch, a sore; D. *buis*, G. *beule*, a boil, local boils, a blain or blister, Dan. *byld*, a boil.) An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour; a furuncle (which see).

Boilery (bôil'êr-î), n. In law, water arising from a salt well, belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Boiled (bôild), p. and s. Raised to the boiling point; prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water. Sometimes substantively used for meat dressed or cooked by boiling. 'A great piece of cold *boiled*.' Dickens.

Boiler (bôil'êr), n. 1. A person who boils.—2. A vessel in which anything is boiled, a large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash works, and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.—3. A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes. A steam-boiler generally consists of a fire-box, in which the combustion of the fuel occurs, and flues, through which the products of combustion pass into the chimney, together with a space containing the water and steam, the whole contained in an outer shell. Among principal varieties of boilers are—the *cylinder boiler*, consisting of a single iron shell; the *return-flue boiler*, containing flues through which heated gases return through the water-space to the chimney, and sometimes containing a fire-box inclosed by water, the *multiflue* or *locomotive boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a large number of small flues leading to the chimney, and the *water-tube boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a fire-chamber filled with small tubes through which the water circulates.—*Tubular boiler*, a multiflue or multitubular boiler, in distinction from a boiler with large flues.

Boiler-iron (bôil'êr-î-ern), n. A flat plate of rolled iron, of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, bridges, vessels, &c.

Boiler-plate (bôil'êr-plât), n. Same as *Boiler-iron*.

Boilery (bôil'êr-î), n. A place and apparatus for boiling.

Boiling (bôil'ing), p. and s. 1. Raised to a state of ebullition by heat, heaving in bubbles, agitated.—2. Pertaining to a state of ebullition. *Boiling point*, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different atmospheric pressures, being higher when the pressure of the atmosphere is increased, and lower when it is diminished. When the barometer stands at 30 inches water boils at 212° of Fahr. (100° Centigrade, 80° Réaumur), and it is found that the boiling point varies 0.98 of a degree for every half inch of variation of the barometer, and consequently every tenth of an inch which the barometer rises or falls alters the boiling point of water 0.176 of a degree of Fahr.

Hence water will boil at a lower temperature, owing to diminution in the pressure, at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, and this leads us to a method of measuring the height of mountains. Water boils in vacuo at 98° of Fahr. Under additional pressure it may be raised to 400° Fahr. without boiling. Mercury boils at 662°, and hydrochloric ether at 52°, when the barometer stands at 30 inches.—*Boiling springs*, springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature. For long the geysers of Iceland were regarded as the most remarkable boiling springs, but these are far surpassed by those discovered in the Yellowstone Region, in the territories

The Grand Geyser in Yellowstone Region, United States.

of Wyoming and Montana in the United States, where upwards of 1500 occur, the largest, called the Grand Geyser, forming a well 20 by 25 feet across, and having a visible depth of 100 feet. Its explosions are preceded by clouds of steam rising to the height of 500 feet, the succeeding solid mass of water ascending to the height of 90 feet.

Boilingly (bôil'ing-lî), adv. In a boiling manner.

The waves of bitumen
Rise boilingly higher. *Egmont*

Boiboi (bôib'oi), n. [Native name.] The dog-headed box, or *Xiphasma caninum*, an American make, family Boide, notable for the formidable armament of teeth which line the mouth, and for the beautiful green

it is distinguished by
and a groove travers-
ing the mouth.
[Fr. *boite*.] A box.

1. a. (O. E. and Sc. *leous*, *bouious*, *prous*, brutal, ferocious, *y*, perhaps connected
1. roaring, violent, *u* wind.

We see the water swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shaks.*

2. Turbulent; furious; violent; tumultuous; noisy, as, a *boisterous* man, *boisterous* merriment.

In the vigour of his physique, and an almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edin. Rev.*

3. Intense; vehement; overpowering [Rare.] The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for these. *W. outward.*

4. Rude; rough, strong; stiff and unyielding. 'His *boisterous* club.' Spenser

The leathern outside, *boisterous* as it was,
Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace. *Dryden.*

Boisterously (bôis'têr-us-lî), adv. In a boisterous manner, violently; furiously; with loud noise, tumultuously. 'Halloo'd it as *boisterously* as the rest.' Sterne.

Boisterousness (bôis'têr-us-nês), n. The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness. 'Behaved

with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority.' Johnson.

Boistons, *Boistons*, n. Boisterous; noisy. *Chaucer.*

Boistonsly, *Boistonsly*, adv. Boisterously; noisily. *Chaucer.*

Bojar (bô'jar), n. Same as *Bojar*.

Boke (bôk), v. t. Same as *Book*.

Bokelet, *Bokelet*, n. Buckler. *Chaucer.*

Bola (bô'la), n. pl. *Bolas* (bô'lar) (Sp., a ball.) 1. A stone or iron ball attached to the end of a line or cord, used as a weapon among some of the native tribes of S. America, especially the Paraguayan Indians. See extract.

In fighting they likewise throw the *bola*, a round stone covered with hide and grasped by a small leather thong. This is swung with such force and precision at an enemy's head or stomach as never to fall in its fatal effect. *J. N. Hutchinson.*

2. pl. A form of missile used by the Paraguayan Indians, the Patagonians, and others in South America, consisting of a rope or line having at either end a stone, ball of metal, or lump of hardened clay, being when used swung round the head by one end, and then hurled at an animal so as to entangle it.

Bolary (bô'lar-î), n. Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. 'Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.' *Str. Y. Brown.*

Bolaz, *Bolaz*, n. Bullace; a sort of sloe. *Chaucer.*

Bold (bôld), a. [A. Sax. *beald*, *beald*, bold, courageous; Icel. *baltr*, Goth. *baltra*, D. *beet*, O. H. G. *beald*, bold, O. *beald*, soon. The O. Fr. *band*, *it*, *bealde*, bold, are borrowed.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; applied to men or animals; as, *bold* as a lion.—2. Requiring or exhibiting courage in execution; planned with spirit or boldness; executed with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* enterprise. 'The *bold* design pleased highly.' Milton.—3. Confident; trusting; assured. 'I am *bold* her honour will remain here.' Shaks.—4. Rude; forward; impudent. 'Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks.' Shaks.—5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression; as, a *bold* metaphor.

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as wish us well. *Walter.*

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous, as, *bold* figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Catechisms and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bold*, and cause it to stand out to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore, which enters the waters almost perpendicularly.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*
—To make *bold*, to take the liberty; to use the freedom, as, I have made *bold* to call on you. 878. Courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manly, audacious, stout-hearted, high-spirited, adventurous, confident, strenuous, forward, impudent.

Bold (bôld), v. t. To make daring. 'Pallas *bolds* the Greeks.' A. Hall.

Bold-beating (bôld'be-tîng), n. Brow-beating. 'Bold-beating oaths.' Shaks.

Bolden (bôld'en), v. t. To make bold; to give confidence; to encourage. 'I am *boldened* under your promised pardon.' Shaks.

Bold-face (bôld'fâs), n. Impudence; sauciness—an old term of reprehension and reproach, often applied to an impudent saucy person. 'A saucy-box, and a *bold-face*, and a pert.' Richardson.

Bold-faced (bôld'fâst), n. Impudent. 'The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.' Bp. Bramhall.

Boldly (bôld'lî), adv. In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; with confidence; forwardly, impudently; insolently; abruptly, &c.

Boldness (bôld'nês), n. The quality of being bold, in all the senses of the word; courage, bravery, intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness, confidence; assurance, forwardness; steepness; abruptness.

Great is *his boldness* of speech toward you. *Cor. vi. 4.*

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by *bravado* or *magnanimity*. *Boldness* does not, I think,

Fâte, fir, fat, fall; mô, met, mâr; pine, pin, môte, not, môve; tâte, tab, bûl,

oil, pound; u, Sc. above; y, Sc. fry.

imply the *firmness* of mind which constitutes fortitude, and the *abandonment* and *generosity* of imagination.

Bold-spirited (bôl'spîr'it-ed), a. Having bold spirit or courage.

Bolt (bôl), n. [A Scandinavian word: *Isol. bolt, bolt, Dan. bolt*, trunk, stem of a tree. Probably from same root as *bowl, badge, etc.* In *Is* the word is *pathos* = bow.] 1. The body or stem of a tree.

Many trees, a thousand rings of spring in every bark.

2. A nail. 'Little long bolts or nails.' Quoted by *Nares*.—3. A small boat suited for a rough sea.

Bolt (bôl), n. [Fr. *bol*, *bola*, a *bola*, 1. *bola*, or *bola*, a kind of earth.] 1. In geol. any friable clayey shale or earth used as a pigment, generally yellow, or yellowish-red or brownish black, from the presence of iron oxide.—2. Is mineral, an amorphous earthy hydrous silicate of alumina, with iron peroxide in various proportions, and with a little magnesia when heavy or greeny. Bolt is probably an altered feldspathic or aluminous mineral. It is opaque, or slightly translucent, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger-nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of stringency.—*Armenian bolt* is of a bright red colour with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough dusty surface.—*Bolt of Stone* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and is associated with *sand*.—*Bohemian bolt* is of a yellow colour with a coat of red, and of a flaky texture.—*French bolt* is of a pale red colour, variegated with specks of white and yellow.—*German bolt* is of a pale red colour.—*Slavonian bolt* is of a pale yellow colour.

These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe. *Armenian bolt* is used as a coarctant pigment.—3. A bolt; a dice.

Bolton (bôl'ton), n. [From *bolt*, the stem of a tree.] 1. A nail, a strong post fixed vertically into the ground on either

Bolt (bôl'ton), n. A bolt. 'Hank the bolt there.' *Shak.*

Bolt (bôl'ton), n. Same as *Bolton*.

Bolt (bôl), n. [Corrup. G. *bolla*, a seed-vessel of flax, D. *bol*, a round body, same root as *bola*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax.

Bolt (bôl), n. [A form of *bowl*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl, cup, measure.] A Scotch dry measure not now in legal use, varying in extent according to locality and article measured. A bolt of oats, barley, and potatoes contains 8 bushels, a bolt of meal is equal to 140 lbs. avoirdupois. The bolt is divided into 4 fir-bols.

Bolt (bôl), v. t. [See *Bolt*, a *pod*.] To form into or produce seed-vessels.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolted.

Bollandist (bôl'land-ist), n. pl. A series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title *Acta Sanctorum*, the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. They received the name from John Bollandus, who first undertook to digest the materials already accumulated by Roswin.

Bolton (bôl'ton), n. [Allied to *bolt*, the stem of a tree.] 1. A nail, a strong post fixed vertically into the ground on either

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Bolton Bolt.

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horns were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and boilers were *bolting*. *Dichens*.

3. To fly from either justice or the pursuit of some offended party; to run away.

And what shall you do then? *Bolt*. *Dichens*.

4. To strike suddenly like a bolt.

As an eagle

His cloudless thunder *bolts* on their heads. *Milton*.

Bolt (bôlt), *n.* The act of swallowing suddenly, a gulp.

Bolt (bôlt), *adv.* 1. Bolt-upright. 'Rising bolt from his seat.' *G. P. R. James*—

2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

(He) came *bolt up* against the heavy dragon.

Thackeray.

Bolt (bôlt), *v. t.* [O Fr *bolter*, *bolter* (Mod. Fr *buter*), by metathesis and change of *r* into *t*, from an older form *bureter*, from *bure*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, from L. *burra*, coarse cloth, from L. *burrus*, Gr. *pyrrhos*, fire-coloured, yellowish-red, russet, from the usual colour of the cloth, from *pyr*, fire. For change of *r* into *t* compare Fr *sauf* with L. *salvus*.] 1. To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; to sift out the bran, as, to bolt meal. 2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; to sift; to examine thoroughly.

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted* to the brain. *Burke*.

3. To purify; to refine, as by sifting. 'Ill schooled in *bolted* language.' *Shak*.

The fanned snow

That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shak*.

4. In law, to discuss or argue privately and merely for practice, as cases, by students and barristers.

Bolt (bôlt), *n.* A sieve. 'Boils of lawn.' *B. Jonson*.

Boltant, **Bolting** (bôlt'ant, bôlt'ing), *n.* In *Aer* terms which are applicable to the general position of hares and rabbits when crouched in coat armour, and imply springing forward.

Bolt-anger (bôlt'a-ger), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, &c.

Bolt-boat (bôlt'bôit), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

Bolt-cutter (bôlt'kut-er), *n.* 1. One who makes bolts. — 2. A machine or tool for cutting threads on bolts.

Boltel (bôlt'el), *n.* Same as *Bonetail*.

Boltinia (bôlt'ni-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Bolton* of Hamburg.] A sub-genus of *Ascidia*, or sea-squirts, a family of the group *Tunicata*, possessing peduncles or stalks. (See *MOLUSCOPIDA*.) The young grow on the stem of the parent.

Bolter (bôlt'er), *n.* 1. One that bolts, in any of the senses of the verb. — 2. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer. 3. A kind of sifting line.

These lakes, and divers others of the fore-*clad* are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a speller of a bigger size.

Rich. Carrer.

Bolter (bôlt'er), *v. t.* To hearse: the word seems to occur only participially, and in the Shaksperean compound blood-boltered (which see).

Bolt-head (bôlt'hed), *n.* A long straight necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Called also a *Matras* or *Receivers*.

Bolting (bôlt'ing), *n.* Specifically, a term used in the lane of court to signify a private arguing of cases.

Bolting-cloth (bôlt'ing-kloth), *n.* A cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.

Bolting-cord (bôlt'ing-kord), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unravelled at one extremity, used as a probang in the case of anything sticking in an animal's throat.

Bolting-house (bôlt'ing-hous), *n.* A house where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis*.

Bolting-hutch (bôlt'ing-huch), *n.* A tub for bolting flour.

Bolting-mill (bôlt'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal.

Bolting-tub (bôlt'ing-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

Bolton. See under *Bolt*, *n.*

Boltonia (bôlt'ô-ni-a), *n.* [After J. B.

Bolton, an English professor of botany.] A genus of interesting North American plants, nat. order Compositæ, very closely resembling *Aster*.

Boltonite (bôlt'on-it), *n.* A mineral of a granular composition, found in *Bolton*, Massachusetts. It belongs to the angite series, of which it is perhaps only an altered form.

Bolt-rope (bôlt'rop), *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*, that at the bottom the *foot-rope*; that at the top the *head-rope*.

Bolt-sprit (bôlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of bowsprit.

Bolt-upright (bôlt'up-rit), *n.* or *adv.* 1. Lying flat on one's back. *Chaucer*. — 2. As upright or straight as an arrow or bolt; perfectly upright; erect.

The statue, erecting itself from its leaning posture, stood *bolt-upright*. *Spectator*.

Bolus (bô'lus), *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, Gr. *bolos*, a cord, a lump.] 1. A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger than an ordinary pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. 2. Fig. an unpalatable doctrine or argument that has to be swallowed or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, *bolus* into tears, and the recalcitrant finds himself at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, 'Well, well, *Bolgers* be it.' *Thackeray*.

Bom (bom), *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like *bom*.

Bomb (bom), *n.* [Fr *bombe*, a bomb, from L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. These words are probably imitative, and may be therefore compared to E. *boom*, *boon*, to make a deep hollow sound.] 1. A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell. 'A pillar of iron, . . . which if you had struck would make . . . a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.' *Bacon*. — 2. A



Bomb.

destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the discharge of the mortar. Bombs are discharged in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp, when they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect, setting fire to houses, killing people, &c. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. Bombs are now commonly termed *Shells*, though shell in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See *SHELL*. 3. In *geol.* a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano.

This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes, it is a true ash. *Giribet*.

Bomb (bom), *v. t.* To attack with bombs, to bombard.

To *Bomb* the marches on secure.

To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior*.

Bomb (bom), *v. i.* To sound.

What overcharged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs? *B. Jonson*.

Bombacæ (bom-bâ's-ê), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Bombax*.] A group of plants considered by some botanists as a tribe of the Sterculiaceæ, by others as a tribe of the Malvaceæ, while by others it is regarded as a separate order. They are distinguished from other Sterculiaceæ by having unilocular instead of bicellular anthers, the appearance of unilocular anthers being occasionally produced only by the fact that the anthers are sometimes united in pairs. This circumstance connects them more

closely with the Malvaceæ, from which they are chiefly distinguished by having the staminal column divided at the top into from five to eight segments.

Bombard (bom'bârd), *n.* [Fr *bombarde*. The termination *-ard* has an augmentative force.] 1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used, some of them carrying a ball of great weight.

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and basilisk,
We rest in under. *Milvian*.

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. [Rare.] — 3. A barrel; a drinking vessel. 'That swain parcel of dropicals, that huge bombard of sack.' *Shak*. — 4. A medieval wind instrument, the precursor of the oboe, of which it was no doubt a large and coarse species. — 5. *pl.* Padded breeches.

Bombard (bom-bârd'), *v. t.* To attack with bombs, to fire shells at or into; to shell; sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind. 'Next, she means to *bombard* Naples.' *Burke*.

Bombardical (bom-bârd'ik-al), *n.* Bombastic. *Hood*.

Bombardier (bom-bârd'êr), *n.* 1. A person employed in throwing bombs or shells, specifically in the English army a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, whose duty is to load shells, grenades, &c., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers. — 2. A bombardier-beetle.

Bombardier-beetle (bom-bârd'êr'hê'u), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family Carabidæ, and genera *Brachinus* and *Aptinus*, found under stones. They possess, when irritated in any way, a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report.

Bombard-man (bom-bârd-man), *n.* One who carried out liquor in a bombard or can. They made room for a *bombard-man* that brought bongs for a country lady. *B. Jonson*.

Bombardment (bom-bârd'ment), *n.* An attack with bombs or shells upon a town, fort, or other position occupied by an enemy; the act of throwing shells and shot into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison*.

Bombardon, **Bombardo** (bom-bârd'on, bom-bârd'ô), *n.* A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.

Bombardon.

Bombard-phrases (bom-bârd-frâz), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase. Their *bombard-phrases*, their foot and half foot words. *B. Jonson*.

Bombasin, **Bombazine** (bom-bâ-zên), *n.* [Fr *bombasin*, *bombazine*, It. *bombacina*, *bombasin*, L. *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, from Gr. *bombyx*, *bombyx*, a silkworm, silk.] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An inferior kind is made of cotton and worsted. Spelled also *Bombazine*.

Bombast (bom'bâst), *n.* [L. *bombastus*, a doublet of cotton, from *bombax*, cotton. See *BOMBASIN*.] 1. Cotton; the cotton plant. 'Bombast the cotton plant growing in Asia.' *E. Phillips*. 'Clothes made of cotton or bombast.' *Hackluyt*. — 2. Cotton

or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments; padding.

Thy body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags. *Gargism.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* high-sounding words; inflated or turgid language; tustian; words too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

He (Boileau) . . . had learned to despise *bombast* and tinsel. *Macanlay.*

Bombast (bom'bast), *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. 'A tall metaphor in *bombast* way.' *Cowley.*

Bombast† (bom'bast'), *v.t.* 1. To make inflated or bombastic.

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines.

With far-fetched phrase.

Bp. Hall.

2. To beat; to baste.

I will so coggeil and *bombaste* thee that thou shalt not be able to sturte thyself.

Palace of Pleasure, 1579.

Bombastic (bom-bas'tik), *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; turgid; inflated. 'A theatrical, *bombastic*, and windy phraseology.' *Burke.* 'Over-florid, tawdry, and *bombastic*.' *Whately.*—*SYN.* Inflated, tumid, turgid.

Bombastically (bom-bas'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

Bombastry (bom-bas't-ri), *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; tustian.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift.*

Bombax (bom'baks), *n.* [*L. L. bombax*, cotton, from the wool or silky hair round the pods. See **BOMBAST**.] The silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Malvaceae. The species are natives of tropical America, but one species occurs in tropical Africa and another in tropical Asia. They yield different sorts of silk-cotton. Its staple is too short to be used in manufacture, but the hairs of some species are used for stuffing cushions. The *B. Ceiba* is cultivated in the Mauritius, where there are two varieties. See **BOMBACEÆ**.

Bombay-duck (bom'bā-duk), *n.* See **BUM-MALO**.

Bombay-shell (bom'bā-shel), *n.* A name in India for the *Cassia rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.

Bombazette (bom-ba-zet'), *n.* A sort of thin woolen cloth. Written also *Bombazet*.

Bombazine, *n.* See **BOMBASIN**.

Bomb-chest (bom'chest), *n.* A chest filled with bombs or only with gunpowder, placed under ground to cause destruction by its explosion.

Bomber-nickel (bom'bér-nik'l), *n.* Same as *Pumpernickel*.

Bombite (bom'bī-tī), *n.* A salt formed by boric acid and a base.

Bombic (bom'bik), *a.* [*L. bombyx*, a silkworm.] Pertaining to the silkworm.—*Bombic acid*, acid of the silkworm. The silkworms contain, especially when in the state of chrysalis, an acid liquor in a reservoir placed near the anus.

Bombilate (bom'bī-lāt'), *v.i.* [*L. bombligo, bomblatum*, to buzz.] To make a buzzing or humming like a bee or top when spinning. [Rare.] *North Am. Rev.*

Bombilation (bom-bī-lā'shon), *n.* Sound; report; noise. 'To abate the vigour or silence the *bombilation* of guns.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Bombilious† (bom-bīl'ius), *a.* (See **BOMBILATE**.) Making or having a humming sound like that of a bee. 'Vexatious, not by stinging, but by its *bombilious* noise.' *Derham.*

Bomb-ketch, **Bomb-vessel** (bom'ketch, bom'ves-el), *n.* A small ship or vessel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars; a mortar vessel.

Bomb-proof (bom'pruf), *a.* Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.

Bomb-proof (bom'pruf'), *n.* A structure or place strong enough to resist the shock or bursting of shells.

We entered a lofty *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the commanding officer. *W. H. Russell.*

Bomb-shell (bom'shel), *n.* Same as *Bomb*, 2. **Bombus** (bom'bus), *n.* [*Gr. bomboe*, a buzzing noise. See **BOMB**.] A genus of honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects, commonly called humble-bees. See **HUMBLE-BEE**.

Bomb-vessel, *n.* See **BOMB-KETCH**.

Bombycidae (bom-bī'sī-dā), *n. pl.* A family of the nocturnal Lepidoptera, including the silk-moth (*Bombyx*). Some of the species fly very rapidly, and make their appearance in the daytime as well as in the evening.

Bombycinous (bom-bī'sīn-us), *a.* [*L. bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silkworm.] 1. Silken; made of silk. *Colea*.—2. Being of the colour of the silkworm; transparent with a yellow tint. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Bombyx (bom'bīks), *n.* [*L. Gr. bombyx*, a silkworm.] A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of a family (*Bombycidae*), including many genera of moths. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silkworm*. When full grown it is 8 inches long, whitish gray, smooth, with a horn on the second last segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry, and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow colour, and sometimes white. Each silk fibre is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs, ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fibre is often 1100 feet long. It requires 1600 worms to raise 1 lb. of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the year 552. At the period of the first crusades the cultivation of silk was introduced into the Kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterwards into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect insect with four wings.

Bominable,† **Bomynable**† (bom'in-a-bī), *a.* An abbreviation of *Adominable*. See *extract*.

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time 'a *bomynable* sight'—'members' was elegant English for 'a large company of friars.' *Mart.*

Bona (bō'na), *n. pl.* [From *L. bonum*, neuter of *bonus*, good.] In civil law, a term which includes all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

Bona fide (bō'na fī'dē), [*L.*] With good faith; without fraud or deception. An act done *bona fide*, in law, is one done with good faith, without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done colourably, deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—*Bona-fide* is frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest; as, a *bona-fide* trader.—A *bona-fide* possessor, in Scots law, a person who possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good.—A *bona-fide* traveller, in law, a person who actually travels at least a few miles from home or out of town, whether on business or pleasure, and is therefore entitled, in accordance with 35 and 36 Vict. xciv., &c. (English acts), and 25 and 26 Vict. xxxv. (Scotch acts), to demand and obtain refreshments (spirits, wines, beer, &c.) from any hotel or public-house in England, and from any hotel in Scotland, at any hour on Sunday; the term being used in opposition to a person who lives in the neighbourhood, and gives himself out as a traveller with the object of being supplied with drink.

Bona fides (bō'na fī'dēs), *n.* [*L.*] Good faith; fair dealing. See **BONA FIDE**.

Bonaire† (bō'nār'), *a.* [Abbrev. of *debonair* (which see)] Complaisant; yielding. 'Bonaire and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.' *Bp. Jewel.*

Bona notabilia (bō'na nō-tā-bī-lī-a), *n. pl.* In law, formerly goods, amounting to at least £5, which a party dying possessed in another diocese than that in which he died, in which case his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province. By the constitution of the Court of Probate the law as to *bona notabilia* has become obsolete.

Bonanza (bon-an'za), *n.* [*Sp.*, a fair wind, fine weather, a prosperous voyage.] A term used in the United States, especially in the Western mining regions, and meaning a happy hit; a stroke of fortune; success; and specifically, abundance of rich ore.

The mines of Northern Mexico are principally what are called 'pocket mines,' with thin veins of poor metal connecting the pockets. When a pocket of rich ore is struck the mine is said to be in *bonanza*. *J. Le Conte.*

Bonapartean (bō-na-pārt'ē-an), *a.* Pertain-

ing to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes. 'Bonapartean dynasty.' *Craty.*

Bonapartism (bō'na-pārt-izm), *n.* The policy of the Bonapartes; favour for or support of the dynasty of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō'na-pārt-ist), *n.* One attached to the policy or the dynasty of the Bonapartes; one who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

Bona peritura (bō'na per-i-tū'ra), *n. pl.* [*L.*] In law, perishable goods.

Bona-roba† (bō'na-rō'ba), *n.* [*It.*, a fine gown.] A showy wanton; a wench of the town. 'A bouncing *bona-roba*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bonasia, **Bonasia** (bō'nā-sī, bō'nā-sī-a), *n.* A genus of the true Tetracnidae or grouse family. It contains the ruffed grouse (*B. umbellus*) of North America, and the hazel-grouse (*B. gilvasteris*) of Northern Europe.

Bonassar, **Bonassar** (bō'nā'ssā, bō'nā'ssā), *n.* [*L.*] A species of *Bos* or wild ox; the aurochs (which see).

Bon-bon (bon'bon), *n.* [*Fr.*] Sugar-confectionery; a sugar-plum.

His grace, charmed with the *bon-bons* of his aunt and the kisses of his cousins, which were even sweeter than the sugar-plums, &c. *Disraeli.*

Bonchief† (bon'chēf), *n.* [*Fr. bon*, good, and *chef*, head, end.] Good fortune; advantage; the opposite of mischief. *Worcester.*

Bon chrétien (bon krā-ti-ēn), *n.* [*Fr.*, good Christian.] A species of pear.

Bond (bond), *n.* [A form of *band*. See **BAND** and **BIND**.] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band; a ligament. Hence—2. *pl.* Fetters, chains, and so imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of bonds. *Acts xxvi. 31.*

3. A binding power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie; as, the *bonds* of affection.

I have struggled through much disappointment . . . for a people with whom I have no tie but the common bond of manhood. *Burke.*

4. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise, by law or other means.

I love your majesty

According to my *bond*, nor more nor less. *Shak.*

5. In law, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a *single bond*. But usually a condition is added, by which the party granting the bond, called the *obligor*, binds himself to pay a certain sum called a penal sum or penalty, if he does not comply with the conditions of the bond, and when this condition is added the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*.—*Bond of caution*, in Scots law, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—*Bond of corroboration*, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—*Bond of presentation*, a bond to present a debtor so as he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—*Bond of relief*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favour of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—6. In arch. (a) the connection of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in carrying up work so that an inseparable mass of building may be

English Bond.

1. Face of wall. 2. End of wall. 3. 1st course bed.

4. 2d course bed.

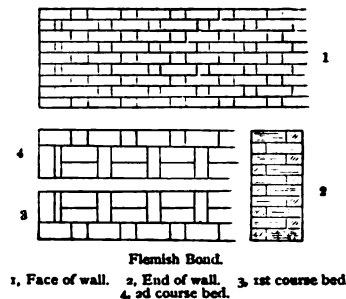
formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it.—*English bond*, that disposition of bricks in

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

a wall wherein the courses are alternately composed of *headers*, or bricks laid up with their heads or ends towards the faces of the wall, and in the superior and inferior courses of *stretchers*, or bricks with their lengths parallel to the faces of the walls. — *Flemish*



bond, that disposition of bricks in a wall wherein each course has headers and stretchers alternately. (b) The term *bonds*, in the plural, is often used to signify the whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets. — *Bond* or *lap of a slate*, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.

Bond (bond), *a.* [For *bound*.] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

Bond (bond), *v. t.* 1. To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out; as, to bond 1000 lbs. of tobacco. — 2. To grant a bond or mortgage on; as, to bond property. [Chiefly a Scotch usage.]

Bondage (bond'aj), *n.* (In meanings 1 and 2 properly the state of one who is a *bond*, *A. Sax. bonda*, that is, a husbandman or boor; *Icel. bóndi*, a cultivator, from *bíta*, to till. In meanings 3 and 4, however, it cannot be separated from *bond*, *bind*.) 1. In *old English law*, villenage; tenure of land by performing the meanest services for the superior. — 2. In *Scottish agr.* the state of or services due by a bondager. See **BONDAGER**.

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed-time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agric. Survey, Kincardineshire*.

[From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and labourer, but also between proprietor and farmer.] — 3. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South*.

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*. *Addison*.

— *Servitude, Slavery, Bondage*. See **SERVITUDE**. — *SYN.* Thralldom, captivity, bond-service, imprisonment.

Bondager (bond'aj-ér), *n.* A term applied, especially in the eastern counties of Scotland, to an agricultural labourer who rents a cottage from a farmer under an obligation to work for him on the farm at certain seasons, as turnip-hoeing and harvest, at current wages. When required the bondager must answer the farmer's call, at whatever sacrifice. See **BONDAGE**, 2, with extract and note.

Bondaging-system (bond'aj-ing-sis'tem), *n.* In Scotland, that system of agricultural service by which bondagers are bound to their employers. See **BONDAGER**.

Bond-creditor (bond'kred-it-ér), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

Bond-debt (bond'det), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

Bonded (bond'ed), *p. and a.* Secured by bond, as duties. — *Bonded goods*, goods in bond liable to duty, and stored in certain licensed or *bonded warehouses*, after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods, for the payment of such duty on their removal for home consumption.

Bonder (bond'ér), *n.* 1. One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse. 2. In *masonry*, one of those stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together, principally used when the wall is faced with ashlar, inserted at intervals to tie it to the rough backing.

Bondfolk, *a.* Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer*.

Bondmaid (bond'mád), *n.* A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant. 'Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*.' Lev. xxv. 44.

Bondman (bond'man), *n.* 1. A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. 'The hereditary *bondman*.' *Macaulay*. — 2. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

Bond-servant (bond'sér-vant), *a.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*; but as a hired servant. Lev. xxv. 39, 40.

Bond-service (bond'sér-vis), *n.* The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. 1 Ki. ix. 21.

Bond-slave (bond'sláv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

Bondsman (bond'sman), *n.* 1. A slave.

Hereditary *bondsman*, know ye not, Who would be free themselves must strike the blow! *Byron*.

2. In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who gives security for another.

Bondstone (bond'stón), *n.* Same as *Bonder*, 2.

Bond-store (bond'stór), *n.* A bonded warehouse.

Bonds-woman, *Bond-woman* (bond'swü-man, bond'wü-man), *a.* A woman slave.

The senators Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bonds-women*. *B. Jonson*.

Bond-tenant (bond'ten-ant), *n.* In *law*, a name sometimes given to copy-holders and customary tenants.

Bond-timber (bond'tim-bér), *n.* Timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings for fixing battens, lathes, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally.

Bone (bón), *a.* [*A. Sax. bōn*, a bone; *cog. D.* and *Dan. bein*, *Icel. and G. bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg.] 1. An integral portion of the skeleton of an animal; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed; a firm hard substance of a dull white colour, composing the framework that supports the soft parts of the body. Bones give shape to the body, defend the viscera, and act as levers to the muscles. The texture varies in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones, such as those of the arm or leg, are compact in their middle portion, and cellular or spongy at the extremities, which also have a larger diameter. They have a longitudinal cavity (the medullary canal) throughout their length containing the marrow. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular or cancellated internally. They have no medullary canal, though their substance contains marrow. The bones in a foetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. Bones are supplied with blood-vessels, and in the foetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are also furnished with nerves and probably with absorbents. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed is extremely sensitive. Bones consist of earthy or saline matters, 66.7 per cent., and animal matter, almost wholly gelatine, 33.3 per cent. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming handles for knives, and for various other purposes. They are also employed as a manure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure consists in the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil. —

2. A sort of hobbin made of a trotter-bone, for weaving lace. — 3. *pl. Dico.* [Slang or colloq.]

He felt a little odd when he first rattled the *bones*. *Darrell*.

4. *pl.* Pieces of bone held between the fingers of each hand, somewhat after the manner of Spanish castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type.

Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenader playing 'the *bones*.' *Mayhew*.

5. *pl.* The person in a band of negro minstrels who performs with the bones.

There were five of them—Fell was *bones*. *Mayhew*.

6. See **BONE-ACE** — *Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

Sardinia was one of the chief *bones of contention* between Genoa and Pisa. *Brougham*.

— *To be upon the bones of*, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

Fuss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

— *To make no bones*, to make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who greedily swallows meat, bones included. [Now only colloq.]

Perjury will easily downe with him that hath made no bones of murther. *Bp. Hall*.

— *To have a bone to pick with one*, to have an unpleasant matter to settle with him.

Bone (bón), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *boned*; ppr. *boning*. 1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. — 2. To put whalebone into stays. — 3. To seize; to make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; to get possession of; to appropriate; to steal. 'Why you were living here, and what you had *boned*, and who you *boned* it from, wasn't it?' *Dickens*. [Slang.]

Bone, *BORN* (bón, born), *v. t.* To take the level of any object, as a piece of land, a wall, carpentry work, and the like, by means of an instrument. See **BONING**.

Bone, *n.* Boon. *Chaucer*.

Bone-ace (bón'ás), *n.* A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the *bone*—that is, one half the stake.

Bone-ache (bón'ák), *n.* Pain in the bones.

Bone-ash (bón'ash), *n.* Bone-earth (which see).

Bone-bed, *Bristol Bone-bed* (bón'bed, bris'tol'béd), *n.* One of the top beds of the trias formation, so named from its locality, and from its being composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, scales, coprolites, &c., of extinct animals, especially fishes and saurians. Similar bone-breccias are found in the carboniferous limestone near Clifton and at Armagh, as well as in the upper Silurian (Ludlow) rocks of Wales.

Bone-black (bón'blak), *n.* Animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. This kind of charcoal is applied to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their colouring matters, and to furnish a black pigment.

Bone-breccia (bón'bre-chi-a), *n.* In *geol.* a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone, cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion, and found in later tertiary bone caverns, as at Gibraltar, Nice, &c., and in several caves in England.

Bone-brown (bón'broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.

Bone-cartilage (bón'kär-ti-läs), *n.* In *physiol.* same as *Osssein*.

Boned (bónd), *p. and a.* 1. Having bones: used in composition; as, high-boned; strong-boned. — 2. Deprived of bones; as, a *boned fowl*.

Bone-dog (bón'dog), *n.* South England name for the picked dog-fish (*Acanthias vulgaris*).

Bone-dust (bón'dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for manure. See **BONE**.

Bone-earth (bón'éarth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and other purposes.

Bonefire (bón'fir), *n.* Same as *Bonfire*.

Bonelace (bón'lás), *n.* A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone.

Boneless (bôn'les), *a.* Without bones; wanting bones. 'His *boneless* guma.' *Shak.*
Bone-manure (bôn'ma-nûr), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See **BONE**.

Bone-mill (bôn'mîl), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones.

Bone-nippers (bôn'nîp-êrz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, to cut off bone splinters and cartilages.

Bone-set (bôn'set), *n. t. pret. & pp. bone-set; ppr. bone-setting.* To set, as a dislocated or broken bone. *Wiseman.*

Bone-set (bôn'set), *n.* A plant, the thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). See **EUPATORIUM**.

Bone-setter (bôn'set-êr), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.

Bone-setting (bôn'set-ing), *n.* The art or practice of setting bones.

Bone-spavin (bôn'spav-in), *n.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters.

Bone-spirit (bôn'spir-it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

Bonetta (bôn-êt'â), *n.* Same as **Bonito**.

Bonfire (bon'fir), *n.* [From *Dan. bæn*, a beacon, and *E. fire*; or from *W. bân*, lofty, whence *bân-fag*, a lofty blaze, a bonfire. Skeet says that the word appears to be no older than the time of Henry VIII., and suggests that the word is simply *bône-fire*, and that it refers to the practice of burning saints' relics in the reign of that monarch. He compares the Scotch *bône-fyre* quoted by Jamieson from an act of James VI.'s reign.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation. 'Ring ye the bells . . . and *bônfyres* make all day.' *Spenser.*

Bongar (bon'gâr), *n.* The rock-snake of India, a venomous snake of the genus *Bungarus*.

Bongrace (bon'grâs), *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *grace*.] A bonnet or projecting hat to protect the complexion; a cover for the face to prevent sun-burning.

My face was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young. *Ben. & Fi.*

Bonhomie (bo-no-mî), *n.* [Fr.] Good-nature. **Boniface** (bon'i-fâs), *n.* [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaus' Stratagem*.] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or inn-keeper.

Boniform (bôn'i-form), *a.* [L. *bonus*, good, and *forma*, form.] Of a good form or nature.

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things. *Cudworth.*

Bonify (bon'i-fî), *v. t.* [Fr. *bonifier*, from L. *bonus*, good, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into good. 'To *bonify* evils.' *Cudworth.*

Boning, Borning (bôn'ing, born'ing), *n.* [From *Fr. borne*, O. Fr. *bonne*, a bound or limit, *borner*, to set boundaries to; whence *E. bound*, a limit, and *bourn*.] In *building*, &c., the act or art of making a level or plain surface by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons 'try up' their work by *boning* with two straight-edges, which determine whether the surface be twisted or a plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning* or *borning* rods set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple implement in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

Bonito (bôn-êt'ô), *n.* [Sp.] A name of several acanthopterygious fishes, family Scomberidae. One of these is *Thynnus pelamys*, the striped-bellied tunny, common in tropical seas, 2½ feet long, and one of the fishes which pursue the flying-fish. It is of a steel blue colour, with whitish belly.

Bon-mot (bôn-mô), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A witticism; a witty repartee.

Bonnally, Bonnalle (bon'al-li, bon'âl), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *aller*, to go.] A parting-cup with a friend in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey. [Scotch.]

Bonne (bon), *n.* [Fr.] A nurse; a nursery governess.

Bonne-bouche (bon-bîsh), *n.* [Fr. — *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, and *bouche*, a mouth.] A delicate morsel or mouthful; a tid-bit.

Bonnet (bon'net), *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, Fr. *boneta*, Catal. *bonet*, Sp. Pg. *boneta*, L. L. *bonetus*, *boneta*, originally a sort of stuff so called.]

1. A covering for the head worn by men; a cap. 'Plaids and *bonnets* waving high.' *Sir W. Scott*.—2. A covering for the head worn by women, and distinguished from a hat by certain small details which vary endlessly according to the fashion.—3. In *fort.* a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.—*Bonnet à prétre*, or priest's bonnet, an out-work having at the head three salient angles and two inwards. Called also *Swallow-tail*.—4. *Naut.* an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels and in moderate winds.—5. A cast-iron plate to cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.—6. A frame of wire-netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks; chiefly used in America for wood-burning engines.—7. A cover of plate-iron placed over the head of a miner as a protection against anything falling down the shaft.—8. A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney; a hood for ventilation.—9. A decoy; a pretended player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, to lure others to play or buy; so called because they bonnet or blind the eyes of the victims.

When a stranger appears the *bonnet* generally wins. *Times newspaper.*

—To have a green *bonnet*, to have fallen in trade.

Bonnet (bon'net), *v. t.* To force the hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

You are a dutiful and affectionate little boy to come a *bonnetin'* your father in his old age. *Dickens.*

Bonnet (bon'net), *v. i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. *Shak.*

Bonneted (bon'net-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet in any of the senses of that word.

Bonnetter (bon'net-êr), *n.* One who induces another to gamble. [Slang.]

Bonnet-fluke (bon'net-flûk), *n.* The Scotch name for the brill (*Pleuronectes rhombus*). See **BRILL**.

Bonnet-laird (bon'net-lârd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. 'A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna see weel follow.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Bonnet-limpet (bon'net-lîm-pet), *n.* The name of the various species of shells of the family Calyptraeidae, which are found adhering to stones and shells.

Bonnet-macaque (bon'net-ma-kâk), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal and Ceylon, and well known in Britain from its constitution enabling it to endure our climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general colour is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh colour. Called also *Munga*.

Bonnet-pepper (bon'net-pep-êr), *n.* A species of Capsicum or Guinea pepper.

Bonnet-piece (bon'net-pês), *n.* A gold coin of James V. of Scotland, the king's head on which wears a bonnet.

Bonnet-rouge (bon-ne-ruh), *n.* [Fr., lit. red cap.] A red republican; so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution.

Bonnibel (bon'ni-bel), *n.* [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

Bonnilass (bon'ni-las), *n.* [Bonny and lass.] A beautiful girl.

As the *bonnilass* passed by,
She ro'd me with glancing eye. *Spenser.*

Bonnilly (bon'ni-li), *adv.* [See **BONNY**.] 1. Handsomely; prettily; neatly; nicely. [Scotch.]—2. Gaily; merrily.

Boninness (bon'ni-ness), *n.* 1. Handsomeness; prettiness; beauty. [Scotch.]—2. Gaiety; blitheness.

Bonny (bon'ni), *a.* [Doubtfully derived from *Fr. bonne*, good; more probably allied to *G. bônner*, to rub smooth, to polish.] 1. Handsome; beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine. 'Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.' *Gay.* [Obsolete or Scotch.] 2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shak.*

[This word is often used ironically in Scotch, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty*.]

Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer (stir or hubbub). *A. Rams.*

Bonny, Bonney (bon'ni), *n.* In *mining*, a distinct bed of ore communicating with no vein, and differing from a *squat* in being round, whereas a *squat* is flat.

Bonny-clabber (bon'ni-klab-êr), *n.* [Fr. *basne*, milk, and *clabar*, mud.] Milk that is turned or become thick in the process of souring. Written also *Bonny-clapper*. 'To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bonspiel, Bonspell (bon'spêl, bon'spel), *n.* [Probably the same word as *Dan. bondepsil*, a rustic game, from *bonde*, a peasant, a rustic (A. Sax. *bonda*), and *psil*, G. *spiel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling on the ice, &c.; now generally applied to the last-mentioned game. [Scotch.]

Bonte-boc (bon'té-bok), *n.* [D. *bont*, spotted, and *bok*, a buck.] The *Damalis pygargus* of Cape Colony, one of the Antilopidae.

Bonten (bon'ten), *n.* A narrow woollen stuff.

Bontia (bon'shi-â), *n.* [In honour of J. Bont, a Dutch physician.] A genus of plants, the wild olive of Barbadoes.

Bon-ton (bon'ton), *n.* [Fr.] The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

Bonum-magnum (bon'um-mag'num), *n.* A species of large plum. See **MAGNUM-BONUM**.

Bonum sumum (bon'um-sum'um), [L.] The chief good.

This phrase (*bonum sumum*) was employed by ancient ethical philosophers to denote the object, in the prosecution and attainment of which the progress, perfection, and happiness of human beings consist. The principal opinions concerning it are stated by Cicero in his treatise *De finibus*. *Fleming.*

Bonus (bô'nus), *n.* [L. *bonus*, good.] Something of the nature of an honorarium; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid; as, (a) a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (b) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits. (c) A sum paid, as to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the success of his labours, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon.

Bon-vivant (bon-vê-vîsh), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

Bony (bôn'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and gaunt, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend. *Thomson.*

Bonze (bons), *n.* [A corruption of Japanese *bonzo*, a pious man.] The European for a priest of the religion of Fo or Buddha in Eastern Asia, particularly in China, Burmah, Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Japan. The bonzes live together in monasteries in a state of celibacy, somewhat after the manner of monks of the Roman Catholic Church, the laity, for whose sins they pray and de penance, supporting them by endowments and alms. There are also female bonzes, whose position is analogous to that of nuns in the Roman Catholic Church.

Booby (bô'bî), *n.* [Probably from root of *babe*, an infant; comp. also *G. bube*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, a fool, and also the bird called the booby.] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber.

When blows ensue that break the arm of toll,
And rustic battle ends the *boobies'* broil. *Crabbe.*

2. A name given to one or two birds of the gannet genus (*Sula*), and more especially to the *Sula fusca*, which is apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand. It is found in most of the warmer latitudes settled upon the islands and rocky shores, and catching fish all day for the benefit of the frigate-birds who attack and rob it. It is 2½ feet long, brown above and whitish-brown beneath. The true cause of its apparent stupidity is probably its inability to rise, on account of the shortness of its legs and great length of its wings.

Booby (bô'bî), *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby; after the manner of a booby.

He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his *booby* fashion to his mouth. *Lamb.*

Bookmate (buk'māt), n. A school-fellow; a fellow-student. 'The prince and his bookmates.' *Shak.*

Book-mindedness (buk'mind-ed-nēs), n. Love of books. [Rare.]

Book-monger (buk'mung-gēr), n. A dealer in books.

Book-mullin (buk'mus-lin), n. A kind of fine transparent mullin having a stiff or elastic finish, as called from being folded in book form.

Book-oath (buk'ōth), n. The oath made on the book or Bible. 'I put thee now to thy book-oath.' *Shak.*

Book-post (buk'pōst), n. That arrangement in the post-office by which books, printed matter, and manuscripts left open at the ends are conveyed at a reduced rate of payment.

Book-rack (buk'rak), n. A frame for supporting a book and keeping it open.

Book-scorpion (buk'skor-pi-on), n. A species of arachnid (*Cheirorhynchus*), order Adalathromata, resembling a scorpion without a tail, often found among old books. Its body is brownish red, and scarcely a line long.

Book-seller (buk'sel-er), n. One whose occupation is to sell books.

Book-selling (buk'sel-ing), n. The business of selling books.

Book-slide (buk'slid), n. Same as *Book-tray*.

Book-stall (buk'stāl), n. A stand or stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.

Book-stand (buk'stānd), n. A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference, also, a stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets.

Book-stones (buk'stōn), n. See *BRICKLITERS*.

Book-store (buk'stōr), n. The common term in the United States for a bookseller's shop.

Book-trade (buk'trad), n. The buying and selling of books.

Book-tray (buk'trā), n. A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet wood, with sliding ends often richly ornamented in silver or ornate work. Called also *Book-slide*.

Book-worm (buk'wōrm), n. 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. See *CIA*. — 2. A student closely addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment. 'These poring book-worms.' *Taylor*

Booley (bo'li), n. [Ir. *buidi*, a cow-house, a dairy.] See *BOLST*.

Boom (bōm), n. [A parallel form to boom, apparently directly from D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, a bar, a rafter, Dan. *boom*, a rail or bar.] 1. A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a ship or other vessel for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the jib-boom, studding-sail boom, main-boom, square-sail boom, &c. — 2. A strong beam, or an iron chain or cable, fastened to spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbour, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing. — 3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water. — 4. A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing the boats and spare spars.

Boon (bōm), s. l. [Apparently an imitative word, comp. D. *boom*, a drum; *boom*, to drum. Sc. *boom*, as in *boom*, L. *boom*, a humming sound. See *BOON*.] 1. To make a sonorous, hollow, humming, or droning sound.

At eve the beetle boomed.

Altho' the thicket hums. *Tennyson.*

The sound of the insect-vibrating booms into the far dining rooms of the Chamade d'Artois. *Carlyle*

2. *Naut.* to move rapidly, as a ship under a press of sail. 'She comes booming down before it.' *Trotter*. — To boom off, to blow a boat or vessel away with spars.

Boon (bōm), n. A deep hollow boom, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns; applied also to the cry of the billows and the buzz of the beetle.

There is one in the chamber, as in the grove, for whom the boom of the wave has no sound and the march of the deep no tide. *Lord Lytton.*

Boonage (bōn'ij), n. *Naut.* a duty levied as a compensation for harbour-dues, anchorage, and soundage.

Boomerang (bōm'rang), n. A missile instrument used by the Australian aborigines, both in war and for killing game. It is of hard wood, about the size of a common running boot and the shape is a parabola. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a blunt edge. The boomerang is taken by one end, with the bulged

side downwards, and the convex edge forward, and thrown directly onward as if to hit some object standing yards in advance. Instead of going directly forward and there falling to the earth, it slowly ascends in the air, whirling round and round, till it reaches



Boomerang.

a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde, and finally it sweeps over the head of the thrower and falls behind him. A similar instrument was known to the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and is represented in their sculptures.

Booming (bō'ming), n. Roaring, like waves or distant guns, crying with a hollow note; as, the booming fiftens. 'The booming billow.' *Pope*.

All night the booming winds gun

Had pealed along the deep.

Murray.

Boom-iron (bōm'ī-ern), n. *Naut.* the name given to flat iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail boom traverses in being rigged out or in.

Boonkin (bōm'kin), n. Same as *Bumkin*.
Boon (bōn), n. (Same word as local *bōn*, a request, a boon, Dan. and Sw. *bōn*; parallel forms are A. Sax. *bōn*, local *bōn*, a prayer, from root of *bēd*, local *bēd*, to pray.) 1. A prayer; a petition. 'Our king unto God made his boon.' *Minot*. 'To grant her boons.' *Spenser*. — 2. That which is asked; a favour, a grant, a bestowal.

Vouchsafe me for my need but one fair boon.

A quaker bow'd thus this I cannot ask. *Shak.*

Boon — 2. A good; a benefit; a blessing; a great privilege. 'The boon of religious freedom.' *Sidney Smith*.

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked? — without regarding whether it be a boon or a bane? *Brougham*.

Boon (bōn), s. (Norm. Fr. *boon*, Fr. *bon*, from L. *bonus*, good.) 1. Kind, bountiful. 'Nature boon.' *Milton*. — 2. Gay, merry, na. a boon companion. 'Jocund and boon.' *Milton*.

Boon (bōn), n. (Dan. and Ir. *boon*, coarse tow, from *bux*, stable.) The useless vegetable matter from dressed fax.

Boops (bō'ops), n. (Gr. *bōops*, ox-eyed—*bōus*, an ox, and *ops*, eye.) 1. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes found in the Mediterranean, and in the seas of South America. — 2. A pike-headed suner whale found in the Greenland Sea, the *Balaenoptera bōops*.

Boor (bōr), n. [A. Sax. *gōbēr*, a countryman or farmer; D. *boer*, a rustic or farmer; G. *booser*, a countryman, a peasant, from A. Sax. *boon*, local *bōn*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate, D. *boonen*, G. *boonen*, to build, to cultivate.] A countryman, a peasant, a rustic; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate. 'The habits and the cunning of a boor.' *Thackeray*.

Have once meant no more than led: within their peasant, boor was only a farmer, a robot was but a serving-man, a cheat a serving fellow. *Trench.*

Boord (bōrd), s. l. (See *BUARD*, to account.) To account, to address.

Boord (bōrd), n. A foot. [Old English and Scotch.] See *BOURN*.

Boord, n. A border; a table. *Chaucer*.

Boord (bōrd), s. l. To be on, or run by, a border, to form a boundary.

The stubborn Nerve whose waters gray

By fair Killybeg and Knappehead boord. *Spenser*

Boorish (bōr'ish), s. Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners, illiterate. 'A gross and boorish opinion.' *Milton*.

Boorishly (bōr'ish-ly), adv. In a clownish manner. 'Limbs neither weak nor boorishly robust.' *Perrins*.

Boorishness (bōr'ish-nēs), n. The state of being boorish, clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boorhouse (bōr'hōus), n. Same as *Burnhouse*.

Boort (bōrt), n. See *BOAT*.

Boote, *Boon* (bōt), n. (A. Sax. *bōt*, local *bōm*, Dan. *bōt*, a home.) A stall or inclosure for cattle. [Provincial English.]

Booze, *Boone* (bōz), s. l. [D. *butzen*, to drink largely, to gulp; Sw. *butzen*.] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor. Written also *Booze*, *Boone*.

Boozer (bōz'ēr), n. One who guzzles liquor; a tippler; a drunkard.

Boost (bōst), s. l. To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [A common vulgar word in New England.]

Boost, n. Pride, boasting. *Chaucer*.

Boozy, *Boony* (bō'zi), n. A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. *Kingsey* (Colleg.).

Boot (bōt), n. (A. Sax. *bōt*, reparation, amends, local *bōt*, remedy, improvement, amends, Goth. *bōta*, advantage, same root as in better, *bōta*, to mend (a fire).) Profit, gain; advantage, that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. 'Next her son, our soul's best boot.' *Wordsworth*.

I'll give you boot. I'll give you three for one. *Shak.*

— To boot (A. Sax. *bōt*), in addition to; over and above, besides, a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered, as, I will give my horse for yours with £100 to boot.

Helen to change would give an eye to boot. *Shak.*

Boot (bōt), s. l. To profit; to advantage; to avail. In this sense used often impersonally, as, it boots us little, what boots it?

What boots the regal circle on his head? *Pope*.

What booteth

To change like this a maid as far as blood With scorn of men is little bent to know. *Spenser*.

2. To present into the bargain; to enrich; to benefit.

And I will boot thee with that gift beside. *Shak.*

Boot (bōt), n. [See *BOORT*.] Spoil, plunder. 'Villains that make boot of all men.' *Beau.*

A Pl.

Boot (bōt), n. (Fr. *botte*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape. See *BOOT*.)

1. A covering for the leg and foot; an article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg. — 2. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on to the leg, between

which and the foot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet,

with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The special object of this form of torture was to extort a confession of guilt from an accused person. The boots and thumb-

screw were the special Scotch instruments of torture. A much milder variety was a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to

injure and squeeze the legs.

The Scotch Privy Council had power to put state prisoners in the stocks. But the right was to dread that, as soon as the duke appeared, even the most cruel and hard-hearted courtiers backed out of the chamber. *Hamley*

3. A covering for a horse's foot used while the animal is in stable. — 4. A box covered with leather at either end of a coach, in modern times used for luggage, though formerly the best passengers used to be conveyed in the boot or boots.

His coach being come, he craveth him to be held gently, and to be in one boot and the two chaperons in the other, they drive away to the very next country house. *John Heymide*

5. An apron or leathern cover for a gig or other carriage to defend persons from rain and mud. — To put the boots on the wrong leg, to give credit or blame to the wrong party; to make a mistake. — *Sly boots*, a cunning, artful person. — *Chummy boots*, an awkward, careless person. 'You're the most creaking and tumbling clumsy boots of a packer.' *Diabolo*

Boot (bōt), s. l. To put boots on.

Boot-catcher (bōt'kach-er), n. The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots and clean them; a boot. 'The catler and the boot-catcher ought to parake.' *Swift*

Boot-closer (bō'tkloz-er), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots.

Boot-cripp (bō'tkrimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

Booted (bō'tēd), *p. and a.* Equipped with boots, having boots on. 'A booted judge.' Dryden.

Bootes (bō'tēs), *n.* 1. A word sometimes used for a half or short boot. — 2. A white, spotted *Dacna macula*.

Bootes (bō'tēs), *n.* [Gr *boōtēs*, a herdman, from *bōs*, an ox or cow.] A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's Catalogue, of fifty-four stars. A Bootie, or Arcturus, is one of the stars observed to have a proper motion.

Booth (bōth), *n.* [Icel *búth*, Dan. and Swed. *buda*, a booth; allied to Gael *buth*, Slav *budea*, *buda*, Lith. *buda*, a booth, a hut.] A house or shed built of boards, benches of trees, or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market.

Boothage (bō'thāj), *n.* Customary dues paid to the lord of a manor or soil for the pitching or standing of booths in fairs or markets.

Boot-hale! (bō'thāl), *v. t.* (From *boot*, *booty*, and *hale*, to draw.) To surge for plunder. *Scott. & Fl.*

Boot-haler! (bō'thāl-er), *n.* A robber; a boot-hunter.

My own father laid these London boot-halers, the catch-poles, in ambush to not upon me. Middleton & De Witt.

Boot-hook (bō'thōk), *n.* A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs.

Boot-hose (bō'thōs), *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdash, in lieu of boots.

Booted (bō'tēd), *a.* Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

Changed.
The booted spears, unquenched and released
That wrothed every *Y. Allitt.*

Boothkin (bō'th-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *boot*.] 1. A little boot. — 2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, worn by persons affected by gonorrhea. Those for the hand were a kind of mittens, with a partition only for the thumb but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my boothkin than to curl my hair. *N. Walsley.*

Booting! (bō'ting), *n.* Booty.

*It tell you of a brave booting
That befell Robin Hood.* *Old ballad.*

Booting-corn, **Booting-corn!** (bō'ting-korn, bō'ting-korn), *n.* [A *var. bot*, compensation, and *corn*.] Boot-corn.

Boot-jack (bō'tjak), *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

Boot-lace (bō'tlēs), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.

Bootlike (bō'tlik), *n.* A toady. *Bartlett* [United States].

Boot-last (bō'tlast), *n.* See **BOOT-TOE**.

Boot-leg (bō'tlēg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper, leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

Bootless (bō'tlēs), *a.* Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless, without advantage or success. 'Bootless pains.' *Spenser.* 'Bootless prayers.' *Shak.*

Bootlessly (bō'tlēs-lē), *adv.* Without use or profit.

Bootlessness (bō'tlēsnēs), *n.* The state of being unavailing or useless.

Bootmaker (bō'tmāk-er), *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.

Boot-rack (bō'trak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops downwards.

Boots (bōts), *n.* 1. A name for the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of lodgers, &c., formerly called a *boot-catcher*.

No longer life as a boot, he will probably end as a groom. *Hood.*

2. A name applied to the youngest officer in a regiment. — 3. In Norse mythological tales, the youngest son of a family, always specially clever and successful. (Though this word is the plural of *boot*, in the above sense it is treated as a singular.)

Boot-top (bō'top), *n.* The upper part of a long boot, representing the inner leather, which in former times used to be flapped over, showing the lighter coloured inside.

Boot-topping (bō'top-ing), *n.* *Naut.* The old operation of cleansing a ship's bottom near the surface of the water by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and darning it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and

resin. The term is now applied to sheathing a vessel with planking over felt.

Boot-tree (bō'trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching the boot; a last or boot-last.

Booty (bō'tē), *n.* [Perhaps directly from *G. bruta*, booty, which is itself from the Scand. Dan. *bytte*, Icel. *býta*, exchange, barter, booty, from *býta*, to divide into portions, to deal out. *Fr. butin* is from the German.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war, plunder; pillage.

When he reckons that he has gotten a booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *Ed. & L. Estlin.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

No triumph thence won from their conquered booty. *Shak.*

— To play booty, to play dishonestly; to give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which the practised player wins.

One thing alone remained to be lost — what he called his honour — which was already on the point of being booty. *Dumas.*

Booze (bōz), *v. t.* To booze (which see).

Boozy (bō'zē), *a.* Boozey (which see).

Bo-peep (bō'pēp), *n.* [See *an exclamation*, and *peep*.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

For some time, I had been peeping. *Shak.*

That such a thing should play bo-peep. *Shak.*

And go the Dutch among. *Shak.*

Borable (bō'rā-bl), *n.* Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

Borachio (bō'rachē-ō), *n.* [It. *borrachio*, Sp. *borrachas*, a leather wine-vessel, from Sp. *borra*, a lamb or ewe; *borrachas*, drunk.] 1. A skin, usually that of a goat, but sometimes of a pig, taken off entire, used in the Levant, Italy, Spain, &c., for holding wine or other liquid; a skin or leather bottle. 'Two hundred leaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or borachios) of wine.' *De la Cruz*. — 2. A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a borachio? You're an absolute borachio. *Compton.*

Boracic (bō'rāshē), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from borax — *Boracic acid* (H_2BO_3), a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen. It is generally obtained from borax by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native in certain mineral springs in Italy and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari Islands.

Boracite (bō'rāshē), *n.* A mineral, consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium. It is generally of a cubic form and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated.

Borago (bō'rāj), *n.* [L. *L. borago*, *borago*, *Fr. borache*, from L. *borra*, *Fr. bourra*, hair of beasts, so called from its hairy leaves.] A plant of the genus *Borago*. Sometimes also written *Burrage*.

Boraginaceae (bō'rāj-ī-āsh-ē), *n.* A nat. order of regular-flowered monosperous dicotyledons, containing a large number of

type of this order. All the species agree in having a succulent, mucilaginous juice and their surface covered over with white hairs. Some few of the species yield from their roots a purplish colouring matter, used by dyers under the name of alkanet. Alkanet, comfrey, and the familiar forget-me-not belong to this family.

Boraginaceae (bō'rāj-ī-āsh-ē), *n.* Of or pertaining to the nat. order of plants *Boraginaceae*.

Borago (bō'rāj), *n.* [See **BORAGO**.] *Borago*, a genus of plants, nat. order *Boraginaceae*. All the species are rough plants, with fusiform roots, oblong or lanceolate leaves, and blue, panicled, drooping flowers. *B. officinalis*, or common borage, is a British plant, growing in waste ground near houses. The flowers were formerly supposed to be cordial and were infused in drinks.

Borax (bō'rāks), *n.* Same as *Boracina*.

Boraxus (bō'rāks), *n.* A genus of palm trees containing two species, both magnificent trees with immense circular leaves, and the male and female flowers on different trees. See *PALMYRA*.

Borate (bō'rāt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

Borax (bō'rāks), *n.* [Sp. *borax*, Ar. *borāq*, saltpetre, from *borak*, to shine.] Bithorate of soda, a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Tibet; and is prepared also in England and France from soda and boracic acid imported from Tuscany. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia like nitre. It comes in three states: (1) Crude borax, thick, or chrysocolla from Persia, in greenish masses green to the touch, or in opaque crystals. (2) Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. (3) Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in assaying operations, and useful in soldering metals and in making glass and artificial gems.

Borborus (bō'rbor-us), *n.* [Gr. *borboros*, slime, dung.] A genus of two-winged flies, belonging to the family *Muscidae*. These little flies are found in marshy places and on putrid substances, but more particularly on dung-heaps.

Borborismus, **Borborismus** (bō'rbor-iz-mus, bō'rbor-iz-mus), *n.* [Gr. *borborismus*, from *borboros*, to have a rumbling in the bowels. Imitative.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borbor (bō'rbor), *n.* A steel-pointed iron instrument for boring holes in rocks preparatory to blasting.

Bord (bōrd), *n.* [See **BOARD**.] A joint, a pretence. *Spenser*.

Bord (bōrd), *v. t.* [See **BOARD**, 4.] To assist or address. *Spenser*.

Bord (bōrd), *n.* [Fr.] 1. *Border*, the side of a ship. *Chaucer*. — 2. *is missing*. (a) The face of coal parallel to the natural fissure, as opposed to the *end*, which is at right angles to them. (b) A gallery cut across the face of the coal.

Bordage (bōrdāj), *n.* [Fr. *bordage*, from *bord*, side.] The planking on a ship's side.

Bordage (bōrdāj), *n.* [L. *L. bordage*, from A Sax. *bord*, table.] Same as *Bord-lade*.

Borda, *n.* A table. *Chaucer*.

Bordel (bōrdāl), *n.* [Fr. *bordel*, originally a little house, then a brothel, from O Fr. *borda*, a hut, Goth. *baurd*, E. *board*, a board.] A brothel, a bawdy-house, a house devoted to prostitution. 'Making even his own house a stew, a bordel, and a school of lewdness.' *South*.

Bordelais (bōrdāl-ē), *n.* Belonging to the Bordelais district of France, a term applied to a class of fine red wines from this district, such as Chateau-Margaux, Haut-Bordeaux, &c.

Bordellier (bōrdāl-ēr), *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Guerr*.

Bordello (bōrdāl-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *Bordel*. *B. Jonson*.

Border (bōr'dēr), *n.* [Fr. *bord*, *bordure*, a board, border, to border, from the German. See **BOARD**.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth, a country, &c., margin, verge, brink, boundary, confine. [The *border* is often used of the districts adjacent to the line separating England from Scotland — the *Scottish*



Common Borago (*Borago officinalis*).
1. Tube of corolla opened up to show the scales (scales) and lanceolate anthers (scales). 2. Four-lobed, deeply-lobed ovary. 3. Portion of epidermis of the leaf, magnified.

herbs or shrubs chiefly found in the northern temperate regions. The common borago (*Borago officinalis*) may be taken as the

and councillors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is spelled *Burgh*.—3. In some of the United States of America, a town or part of a town, or a village incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities.—4. † A shelter or place of security. 'The flat, level, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.' *Holland*.

Borough, *t* n. [A. Sax. *bory*, *borh*, O.E. *borghe*, *borwe*, *borrow*, &c.; same root as preceding.] Pledge; loan; bail; security.

Borough-court (*bu'rô-kôrt*), *n*. The court of record for a borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

Borough-English (*bu'rô-ing'glish*), *n*. In law, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

Borough-head (*bu'rô-hed*), *n*. The chief of a borough; the head-borough.

Borough-holder (*bu'rô-hôld-ér*), *n*. A head-borough; a boroughholder.

Borough-master (*bu'rô-mas-tér*), *n*. The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

Borough-monger (*bu'rô-mung-gér*), *n*. One who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of a borough.

These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers*.

Borough-mongering (*bu'rô-mung'gér-ing*), *n*. Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough.

We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the *borough-mongering* of our own times. *Dimsdale*.

Borough-reeve (*bu'rô-rév*), *n*. The chief municipal officer in towns unincorporated before the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV. lxxvi.

Borough-sessions (*bu'rô-se-shnz*), *n*. The sessions held quarterly, or oftener if thought fit, in a borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

Borowe (*bu'rô*), *n*. [See BOROUGH, a security.] A pledge; a security.—*Borowe-base*, base pledges or usury. *Spenser*.

Borracho, *n*. Same as *Borachio*.

Much such *borrhachos* as you take upon you to vilify a man of science! *Dryden*.

Borrel, *t* a. See *BORREL*.

Borrellist (*bor-rel-ist*), *n*. [From *Borrel*, their founder.] In *eccles. hist.* one of a sect of Christians in Holland who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship. They lead a very austere life.

Borreria (*bor-rê-ri-a*), *n*. [Named after W. Borrer, an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceae. The species are mostly herbs or under-shrubs, and are nearly all natives of South America. *B. ferruginea* is a native of Brazil, and yields a bastard ipecacuanha.

Borrow (*borrô*), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *borgian*, properly to take on security, from *bory*, *borh*, security; G. and D. *borgen*, to borrow. See BOROUGH.] 1. To take or receive on credit, for a time, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh. v. 4*.

2. To take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own; to adopt; to appropriate; as, to *borrow* the manners of an author, or his style of writing.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke*.

It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton*.

As monarchical governments *borrow* the advantages of a council from popular constitutions, so these *borrow* from absolute monarchy the use of functionaries armed with large powers to execute the law. *Brougham*.

3. To assume or usurp as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; to assume out of some pretence. 'Those *borrowed* tears that Sinon sheds.' *Shak.* 'This *borrowed* likeness of shrunk death.' *Shak.*—4. † To get or take possession of from another; to receive.

I betray you, let me *borrow* my arms again. *Shak.*

Borrow (*borrô*), *n*. [A. Sax. *bory*, *borh*, a loan, a pledge, security.] 1. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

But of your royal presence I'll adventure The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

2. A pledge or surety; bail; security; applied both to the thing given as security,

and to the person giving it. 'With bail nor *borrow*.' *Spenser*.

Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. † Cost; expense. 'That great Pan bought with great *borrow*.' *Spenser*.

Borrower (*bor'rô-ér*), *n*. 1. One who borrows; opposed to lender.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be. *Shak.*

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in literature, a plagiarist. 'Some say I am a great *borrower*.' *Pope*.

Borrowing (*bor'rô-ing*), *n*. 1. The act of borrowing.—2. The thing borrowed.

Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings*; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech. *Jer. Taylor*.

Borrowing-days (*bor'rô-ing-dáz*), *n.pl.* The three last days of March, old style; so named because it was believed that March *borrowed* them from April. [Scotch.]

Borsella (*bor-sel'la*), *n*. In glass-making, an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

Borsholder (*borshôld-ér*), *n*. [A contraction of *borough's elder*, the elder or chief of a borough.] The head or chief of a tithing; a head-borough.

Bort (*borrt*), *n*. A name given to diamonds which from coarseness of quality are useless for purposes of decoration; also to small fragments split from diamonds in roughly reducing them to shape for cutting and which are too small for jewelry; both kinds of bort are reduced to powder and much used for grinding and polishing.

Boruret (*bor'û-ret*), *n*. The older form for *Boride* (which see).

Borwe, *t* n. [See BOROUGH, a security.] A security; a pledge. *Chaucer*.

Bos (*bos*), *n*. [L., an ox.] The ox genus; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, sub-family Bovidae (Cavicornia). The characters are: the horns are hollow, supported on a bony core, and curved outward in the form of crescents; there are eight incisor teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no canines or dog-teeth; the naked muzzle is broad. The species are *B. Taurus*, or common ox; *B. Urus*, aurochs, or bison of Europe; *B. Bison*, or buffalo of North America; *B. Bubalus*, or proper buffalo of the eastern continent; *B. capra*, or Cape buffalo; *B. grunniens*, or yak of Thibet, &c.

Bosa (*bô'za*), *n*. (Per. and Turk.) 1. A popular oriental drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water, and fermenting the infusion, adding afterwards certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mass made of dandel meal, hemp-seed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds. Called also *Boutza*.

Bosard, *t* n. A buzzard. *Chaucer*.

Boscage, *Boskage* (*bos'kaj*), *n*. [O. Fr. *boscage*, Fr. *bosage*, a grove, from the German. See *BUSH*.] 1. A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods; groves or thickets; sylvan foliage.

Gurth, with the sky above him, with the free air and tinted *bosage*, and under the round him. Gurth to me seems hazy in comparison with many a Lancashire and Buckinghamshire man of these days, not born thrall of anybody. *Carlyle*.

'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar, Threading the sombre *bosage* of the wood, Toward the morning-star. *Tennyson*.

2. In old law, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.

Bosch-bok, *Bosh-bok* (*bosh'bok*), *n*. [D. *bosch*, wood, and *bok*, buck.] The bush-buck; a name given to several South African species of antelope belonging to the genus *Cephalophus*.

Bosch-vark, *Bosh-vark* (*bosh'vark*), *n*. [D. *bosch*, wood, and *vark*, hog.] The bush-hog or bush-pig of South Africa (*Choeropotamus africanus*), one of the most formidable members of the swine family, about 2 feet 6 inches in height and 5 feet long. Its canine teeth are very large and strong, those on the upper jaw projecting horizontally, those on the lower upwards. The Kafirs dread it, but esteem its flesh as a luxury, and its tusks, arranged on a piece of string and tied round the neck, are considered great ornaments.

Bosca (*bô'sc-a*), *n*. [In honour of E. G. Boes, a German professor of botany.] A genus of plants generally referred to nat. order Chenopodiaceae. There is but one species, the golden-rod tree, a native of the Canary Islands, and long an inhabitant of the British botanic gardens. It is a pretty strong

woody shrub, growing with a stem as thick as a man's leg.

Boah (*bosh*), *n*. [Turk., empty, vain, useless, a word lately introduced from our intercourse with the East. *Wedgwood*.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash. 'This is what Turks and Englishmen call *bosh*.' *W. H. Russell*. [Colloq.]

Now, don't ask me how I dare, father, because that's *bosh*. *Dickens*.

Boah (*bosh*), *n*. [Probably from Fr. *baucha*, a rough draught or sketch.] Outline; figure. 'The *bosh* of an argument, . . . the shadow of a syllogism.' *The Student*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Boashes (*bosh'ez*), *n.pl.* [Comp. G. *boschen*, to slope.] That part of the interior of a blast-furnace where the cavity begins to contract. See *BLAST-FURNACE*.

Boaseman (*bos'jes-man*), *n*. Same as *Bushman*, 2.

Boak (*bosk*), *n*. [A form of *bush*, O.E. *boak*, *boake*, Fr. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, a wood, a forest. See *BOSCAGE*.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. 'Blowing *boaks* of wilderness.' *Tennyson*. [Old and poetical.]

Boakage, *n*. See *BOSCAGE*.

Boasket, *Bosquet* (*bos'ket*), *n*. [Fr. and Pr. *bosquet*, It. *boschetto*, a little wood, dim. of *bosco*, a wood. See *BOSCAGE*.] In hort. a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy. Written also *Busket*.

Boaky (*bos'ki*), *a*. [See *BOSK*.] Woody; covered with groves or thickets. *Milton*.

Bosom (*bô'zum*), *n*. [A. Sax. *boem*, D. *boezem*, G. *bosen*, probably from root of *bow*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part.] 1. The breast of a human being; that part of the body against which anything presses when embraced by the arms.

And she turned—her *bosom* shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. *Tennyson*.

2. The folds of the dress about the breast.

And he put his hand into his *bosom* again; and plucked it out of his *bosom*, and, behold it was turned again as his other flesh. *Ex. iv. 7*.

3. Inclosure; compass; embrace. 'They must live within the *bosom* of that church.'

Hooker.—4. The breast as the abode of tender affections, favour, desires, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes and secrets.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. *Ecc. vii. 9*. Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom*. *Lam. ii. 12*.

5. Something regarded as resembling or representing the human bosom; the surface or what bears up; an inclosed place; the interior; inmost recess; as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep. 'Upon the *bosom* of the ground.' *Shak.* 'Sails upon the *bosom* of the air.' *Shak.* 'Slips into the *bosom* of the lake.' *Tennyson*.—6. A recess or shelving depression round the eye of a mill-stone.

7. Inclination; desire. 'You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch.' *Shak.* [Used adjectively or as the first part of a compound it signifies intimate, familiar, near, close; thus Shakspeare has '*bosom* lover,' '*bosom* interest,' South '*bosom* secret,' '*bosom* friend.']

Bosom (*bô'zum*), *v.t.* 1. To inclose or harbour in the bosom; to embrace; to keep with care; to cherish intimately.

Full from the lion's hug his *bosom'd* whelp. *J. Baillie*.

Bosom up my counsel You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents *bosom'd* deep in vines. *Pope*.

Bosomed (*bô'zum'd*), *p.* and *a*. Intimate. [Rare.]

I am doubtful that you have been conjunct And *bosom'd* with her. *Shak.*

Bosomer (*bô'zum-ér*), *n*. That which embosoms; an embosomer. [Rare.]

Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven—the domain Of Cynthia— . . . the *bosomer* of clouds. *Keats*.

Bosom-friend (*bô'zum-frend*), *n*. A very intimate friend; an inseparable associate.

Bosom-spring (*bô'zum-spring*), *n*. A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

From these that *bosom-spring* of rapture flows Which only virtue, tranquil virtue, knows. *Rogers*.

Boson (*bô'sn*), *n*. A corruption of *Boatswain* (which see).

The merry *boson* from his side His whistle takes. *Dryden*.

Bosporian, *Bosphorinan* (*bos-pô-ri-an*, *bos-pô-ri-an*), *a*. [See *BOSPORUS*.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between

two seas, or a sea and a lake, particularly to the Thracian and the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

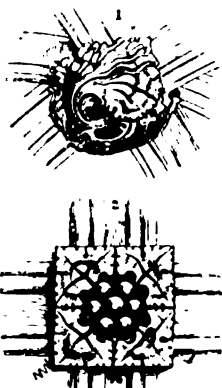
The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians.

Bosphorus, *Bosphorus* (bos'pō-rus, bos'fō-rus), *n.* [*L. Bosphorus*, *Gr. Bosphoros*, lit. an ox's or heifer's passage—*bos*, an ox or heifer, and *poros*, a passage, from *perāō*, to pass or cross.] A strait or channel between two seas or between a sea and a lake; more particularly applied to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosphorus; and to the strait of Caffa, or Cimmerian Bosphorus, which connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea.

Boss (bos), *n.* [*Fr. boss*, *Pr. bossa*, a swelling, O.H.G. *bāzo*, *pāzo*, a bunch or bundle, from same root as O.H.G. *pāzan*, M.H.G. *bāzen*, *G. boezen*, to beat; *E. beat*.] 1. A protuberant part; a round, swelling body; a stud or knob; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridle, harness, &c.

He runneth upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. Job xv. 26.

2. In *sculp.* a projecting mass to be afterwards cut or carved.—3. † A water conduit, in form of a tun-bellied figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson*.—4. In *arch.* an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs; it



Bosses.—1. From Wells Cathedral, Lady Chapel. 2. From St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds.

is frequently richly sculptured with armorial bearings or other devices. Any round projecting ball or knot of foliage, &c., is also called a *boss*, whatever be its situation.—5. In *mech.* (a) the enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed; the term is, however, applied ordinarily to any enlarged part of the diameter, as to the ends of the separate pieces of a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (b) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

Boss (bos), *v. t.* To ornament with bosses; to bestow; to embellish. 'Turkey cushion *boss'd* with pearl.' *Shak.* 'Boss'd with lengths of classic frieze.' *Tennyson*.

Boss (bōs), *a.* Hollow; empty. 'His thick *boss* head.' *Ramsey*. [*Scotch.*]

Boss (bos), *n.* [*D. baas*, a master.] 1. An employer of mechanics or labourers; a master; a superintendent; the form *boss* probably originated in New York, and in America is often employed as a slang mode of address, in the same way as *Governor* in England.—2. A master, or he who can beat or overcome another. [*Provincial English.*]

Boss (bos), *v. t.* To be master over; to direct or superintend; as, to *boss* the house. [*United States slang.*]

Boss (bos), *v. t.* To be master. 'To *boss* it over the crowd.' *Bartlett*. [*United States slang.*]

Boss (bos), *n.* [Perhaps from *D. bos*, *bus*, *Dan. bøsse*, a box.] In *masonry*, a wooden vessel for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

Bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [From *boss*, a knob; *Fr. bossage*.] 1. A stone in a building which has a projection and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into mouldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.—2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or

level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins*. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes bevelled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel.

Bosset (bos'et), *n.* [*Dim. of boss*, a knob; *Fr. bosse*.] The rudimentary antler of the male red-deer.

Bossive (bos'iv), *a.* Crooked; deformed. 'A *bossive* birth.' *Osborne*.

Bosy (bos'), *n.* A familiar term for a calf. [*United States.*]

Bosy (bos'), *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bosy* shield. *Pope*.

Bost, *n.* Pride; boasting. *Chaucer*.

Bost, *adv.* Aloud. 'He spake these wordes *bost*.' *Chaucer*.

Bostangi (bos-tan'j), *n. pl.* [*Turk.* from *bostan*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in several ways about his person, as mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, &c., and likewise in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

Bostrichus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [*Gr. bostrychos*, a curl or lock of hair; also, a kind of insect.] A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Bostrichidae (Scolytidae), some species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most destructive species is the *B. typographus*, or typographer beetle, which devours, both in the larva and perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark of trees, and thus causes their death. Different species attack different trees, as silver-fir, pine, larch, spruce, apple.

Bostrychite (bos'tri-kit), *n.* [*Gr. bostrychos*, a curl or lock of hair.] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

Boswellia (bos-wel'i-a), *n.* [After Dr. Boswell of Edinburgh.] A genus of balsamic plants, nat. order Amyridaceae. One species, *Boswellia thurifera*, is a large timber-tree found in the mountainous parts of India, and yields the most fragrant and stimulant gum-resin, called olibanum, from wounds made in the bark. *B. glabra* yields a coarse brittle resin which, boiled with oil, is used for pitching ships.

Boswellian (bos-wel'i-an), *a.* Relating to, in the manner of, or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Boswellism (bos-wel-izm), *n.* Style or manner of Boswell.

Bot (bot), *n.* See *BOTT*.

Botanic, **Botanical** (bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general.—*Botanic garden*, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

Botanically (bō-tan'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany; like a botanist.

Botanist (bot'an-ist), *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.

Then spring the living herba. . . beyond the power Of *botanists* to number up their tribes. *Thomson*.

Botanise (bot'an-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *botanized*; ppr. *botanizing*. To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

Botanologist (bot'an-ol'o-jér), *n.* A botanist. *Sir T. Browne*.

Botanology (bot'an-ol'o-jī), *n.* [*Gr. botanē*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of botany. *Bailey*.

Botanomancy (bot'an-ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. botanē*, a plant, and *manteia*, divination.] An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together contained an answer to the question.

Botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* [As if from a form *botanē*, from *Gr. botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *botēō*, to feed.] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the study of living plants and of

the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of plants into larger and smaller groups, according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the world, as well as the distribution of plants on the face of the earth at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections.—*Structural or morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the laws of vegetable structure or organization, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. It is also called *Organography*.—*Physiological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in health or disease, &c.—*Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. It is also called *Phytography*.—*Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are connected with and distinguished from each other. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Jussieu and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the natural system, because it is intended to express, as far as we are able, the various degrees of relationships among plants as these exist in nature, and to group the various species, genera, and orders next to each other which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the leaves of the flower; but the best known is that of Linnaeus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which Linnaeus himself meant to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now gone entirely out of use or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom.—*Botanical geography*, or the plan of distribution of plants over the globe, with an inquiry into the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution.—*Palaeontological or fossil botany* embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany-bay Oak (bot'a-ni-bā ōk), *n.* *Casuarina*, a genus of trees, nat. order Casuarinaceae. See *KEEK-WOOD*.

Botany-bay Resin (bot'a-ni-bā rēzin), *n.* A resin which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of the grass-tree, the *Xanthorrhoea arborea*, nat. order Liliaceae, of Australia.

Botarga, **Botarga** (bō-tārgō, bō-tārg'a), *n.* [*Sp.*] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice.

Botaurus (bō-tā'rus), *n.* [A modern Latin word, formed from *L. bos*, an ox or cow, and *taurus*, a bull. See *BITTERN*.] A genus of grallatorial birds, family Ardeidae, comprising the bitterns, very closely allied to the genus *Ardea* or heron. See *BITTERN*.

Botch (boch), *n.* [*O. E. bocche*, *botache*, a sore, a swelling, from *O. Fr. boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *bos*; *O. D. butas*, a boil, a swelling. In the 2d and 3d meanings from the verb.] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosa. *Milton*. 2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished. 'To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work.' *Shak.*—3. That which resembles a botch; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

Fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel, reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous *botches*, by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle*.

Botch (boch), *v. t.* [*O. I. G. butsen*, to strike, to repair; *D. botzen*, to strike. From same root as *bos*. See the noun.] 1. To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often used figuratively.

To *botch* up what they had torn and rent. Religion and the government. *Hudibras*.

2. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to perform or express in a bungling manner. For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden*.

years, and the distance from a few miles to 5000.

Bottle-companion, Bottle-friend (bot'l-kom-pan-yon, bot'l-trend), *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

Bottle-conjuror (bot'l-kun-jér-er), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting more from it than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

Which to that *bottle-conjuror*, John Bull, is of all dreams the first hallucination. *Byron.*

Bottled (bot'ld), *a.* 1. Kept or contained in a bottle; as, *bottled porter*. — 2. Big-bellied. 'That bottled spider.' *Shak.* [Rare.] **Bottle-fish** (bot'l-fish), *n.* An eel-like fish of the family Muraenidae and genus *Saccopharynx*, the *S. ampullaceus*. The body is



Bottle-fish inflated (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*).

capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle, hence the name. It is from 4 to 6 feet long, and is believed to be very voracious. A few specimens have been met with floating in the Atlantic Ocean.

Bottle-flower (bot'l-flou-ér), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*, or blue-bottle (which see).

Bottle-glass (bot'l-glas), *n.* A coarse, green glass used in the manufacture of bottles.

Bottle-gourd (bot'l-görd), *n.* Fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. See GOURD and LAGENARIA.

Bottle-grass (bot'l-gras), *n.* A kind of grass (*Setaria viridis*).

Bottle-green (bot'l-grén), *n.* A colour like that of bottle-glass.

Bottle-green (bot'l-grén), *a.* Of a dark green colour like bottle-glass; as, *bottle-green velvet*.

Bottle-head (bot'l-hed), *n.* A more correct though not so common a name for the whale called also the *Bottle-nose* (which see).

Bottle-holder (bot'l-höld-ér), *n.* 1. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, wiping off blood, &c.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*. *Smollett.*
Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *Times newspaper.*

2. The bridegroom's man at a marriage.

Bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n.* An apparatus for turning meat which is being roasted before a fire.

Bottle-nose (bot'l-nós), *n.* A whale, family Delphinidae and genus *Hyperoodon*, the *H. edentulus*. It is 22 to 28 feet long, has a beaked snout, two teeth, and sometimes four, concealed in the gum, and occurs in high north latitudes. The term is used for others of the Delphinidae, especially for the *Globiocephalus deductor*, or casing whale, of which specimens are common on the British coast.

Bottle-nosed (bot'l-nózd), *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.

Bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n.* A wooden rack with open shelves for holding bottles placed in it mouth downwards to drain.

Bottle-screw (bot'l-skür), *n.* A cork-screw.

Bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand. — 2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

Bottle-stoop (bot'l-stöp), *n.* In *med.* a wooden block grooved above to hold a bottle obliquely so as easily to extract any powder from it with a knife in dispensing.

Bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n.* A name applied to the long-tailed titmouse (*Parus caudatus*), from its long, curious, bottle-shaped nest.

Bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date; and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See BOTTLE-CHART.

Bottom (bot'om), *n.* [O.E. *botym*, *botum*, *botum*, *bothom*, &c. Sc. *bodduis*, A. Sax. *botm*, *bottom*; D. *bodem*, Icel. *böðr*, O.H.G. *podem*, Mod.G. *boden*, from a root *bauðh*, pro-

bably meaning to fathom, which gives also L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythmên*, base, bottom.] 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root; as, the *bottom* of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures. 'At the *bottom* of many excellent counsels.' *Addison*. 'Objections . . . built on the same *bottom*.' *Atterbury*.

I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow. *Shak.*

2. The ground under any body of water; as, a rocky *bottom*; a sandy *bottom*; to lie on the *bottom* of the sea. — 3. The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks. — 4. The portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *Irving.*

5. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison.*

6. The part of a ship below the wales; hence, the ship itself; as, goods imported in British *bottoms*.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak.*

7. The grounds or dregs of beer or other liquor. 'The *bottom* of beer.' *Johnson*. —

8. Power of endurance; stamina; native strength; as, a horse of good *bottom*. — At *bottom*, in reality; as, he is sincere at *bottom*. — On one's own *bottom*, at one's own risk; independently.

Act from himself, on his own *bottom* stand. *Churchill.*

Bottom (bot'om), *a.* 1. At the bottom; lowest; undermost; as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile. — 2. Having a low situation; alluvial; as, *bottom* lands.

Bottom (bot'om), *v.t.* 1. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to base. 'Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state.' *South*.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To furnish with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a box; to *bottom* a chair. — 3. To reach or see to the bottom, as of a subject; to fathom; as, I have *bottomed* the matter at last.

Bottom (bot'om), *v.i.* To rest; to be based. 'On what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*.' *Locke*.

Bottom (bot'om), *n.* [O.E. *botme*, perhaps from W. *botarn*, a boat, a bud, a button.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon.

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread. *Shak.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Bottom (bot'om), *v.t.* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore as you unwind her love from him, Lest it should ravel and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

Bottom-bed (bot'om-bed), *n.* In *geol.* the lowest stratum or the base of a formation; often used in the plural for a series of basal strata.

Bottom-captain (bot'om-kap-tán or bot'om-kap-tin), *n.* In mining, the superintendent of miners in the bottoms, or deepest working part.

Bottomed (bot'omd), *a.* Having a bottom of this or that kind; used in composition; as, flat-bottomed, broad-bottomed.

Bottom-fishing (bot'om-fish-ing), *n.* Same as *Ground-angling*.

Bottom-glade (bot'om-glád), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

Tending my flocks hard by I the hilly crofts That brook this *bottom-glade*. *Milton.*

Bottom-grass (bot'om-gras), *n.* Grass growing on low or bottom lands.

Bottom-heat (bot'om-hét), *n.* Heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.* the heat communicated to soil by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under it.

Bottom-ice (bot'om-is), *n.* Ground-ice; ground-gru (which see).

Bottom-land (bot'om-land), *n.* Same as *Bottom*, 5.

Bottomless (bot'om-less), *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean. 'Bottomless speculations.' *Burke*.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shak.*

Bottom-lift (bot'om-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps.

Bottomry (bot'om-ri), *n.* In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money, and pledging the *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract.

Botoné, Bottoné (bot'on-á), *p.* and *s.* Same as *Botony*.

Bottoned, Bottoned (bot'ond), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Botony*.

Bottony (bot'on-i), *p.* and *s.* [Fr. *boutonné*, from *bouton*, a bud. See *BUTTON*.] In *her.* having knobs or buttons, applied to a cross which terminates at each extremity in three buds, knobs or buttons, somewhat resembling a trefoil. Called also *Bottoned*, *Bottoned*, and sometimes *Trafoiled* or *Traf-fled*.

Botte (bota), *n.* See *BOTT*. **Botuliform** (bot'til-form), *a.* [L. *botulus*, a sausage, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* having the form of a sausage. *Henslow*.

Bouche (bosh), *n.* [Fr. *mouth*.] 1. A term used anciently to denote a certain allowance of provisions from the king to knights and others who attended him in any military expedition. Also called *Bouge* and *Budge*. 2. The indent at the top of a shield to admit a lance, which rested there, without depriving the soldier of the protection afforded by his shield to the lower part of the face or neck.

Bouche, Bouch (bosh), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as a gun which has been spiked.

Bouchet (bú'shet), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear. **Bond** (bód), pret. of *behold*. [Scotch and Old English.] Other forms *Bood*, *Bude*, *Boot*, &c.

They both did cry to Him above To save their souls, for they had died. *Border Minstrelsy.*

Boud, Bowd (boud), *n.* An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil.

Boudoir (bú-dwar), *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to sulk.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

They sang to him in cosy *boudoirs*. *Thackeray.*

Bouge (bój), *n.* [Fr. *bouge*, O.Fr. *boulge*, a bulging, or something with a bulging or swelling form, a leathern wallet, &c. Same root as *bulge*, *belly*, *belious*, *bag*, &c. See *BULGE*.] 1. A bag or wallet, especially of leather. 'Bouges of lether like bladders.' *Holland*. — 2. A cask. [Old and provincial.]

Bouge (bój), *v.t.* [A form of *bulge*, *bulge*. See the noun.] To be bilged; to spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; to founder. 'Least thereupon our shippes should *bouge*.' *Gascoigne*.

Bouget (bój), *v.t.* To cause to spring a leak; to knock a hole in; to scuttle. 'The carick, which Sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the stern, and *bouget* her in divers places.' *Hall*.

Bouge (bój), *n.* [Older E. *bouche*, from Fr. *bouche*, the mouth.] Provisions; an allowance of meat and drink. See *BOUCHE*.

A bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting. *B. Jonson.*

Bouget (bú'jet or bú-zhá), *n.* [Fr. *bougette*.] 1. A budget or pouch. *Spenser*. — 2. In *her.*



Bougets.

the representation of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with

two leather pouches attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army.

Bough (bou), *n.* [A. Sax. *bōg*, *bōh*, an arm, a shoulder; a bough; Icel. *bōgr*, Dan. *boug*, *bop*, the shoulder of an animal; of cognate origin with Gr. *pēchys*, the fore-arm. Skr. *bāhus*, the arm.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

'Twas all her joy the ripen'd fruits to tend,
And see the boughs with happy burdens bend.

Bough-pot (bou'pot), *n.* Same as *Bow-pot*. Beau. & Fl.

Bought (bout), *n.* [Dan. *bugt*, Icel. *bugtha*, a bend. See BOUT, BIGHT.] 1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure or bend. 'Wreathed boughts.' Spenser. 'The bought of the forelegs.' Sir T. Browne.—2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

Bought (bat), pret. & pp. of *buy* (which see).—*Bought and sold note*, among stock-brokers a memorandum of the transaction given by a stockbroker, who is acting for a seller of stock, to both seller and buyer when a bargain is effected.

Boughten (bat'n), pp. of *buy*, used adjectively: an antiquated form.

For he who buried him was one whose faith
Recked not of boughten prayers nor passing bell.

Boughty (bout'i), *a.* Having boughts or bends; bending. Shervood.

Bougie (bō-zhē), *n.* [Fr., a wax-candle, from Sp. *bugia*, from *Bugia*, in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought.] In *urg*, a slender flexible cylinder, intended for introduction into the urethra, oesophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed, as by stricture. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum, gutta-percha, German silver, steel, &c.

Bouilli (bō-yē), *n.* [Fr.] Meat stewed with vegetables; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

Bouillon (bō-yon), *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] 1. Broth; soup.—2. In the *manège*, an excrescence of flesh, causing the frush to shoot out, and so laming the horse.

Bouk (bōk), *n.* [Scott.] 1. The trunk of the body, or the whole body.—2. Bulk; size; the bulk or whole of any bale or assortment of goods.

Bouke, *n.* [Icel. *bōkr*, the trunk of the body. See BULK.] The body. Chaucer.

Boulangerite (bō-lān-jēr-ī-tē), *n.* [After M. Boulanger, the engineer.] In *mineral*, native sulphide of antimony and lead. Called also *Plumbosile*.

Boulder (bōl-dēr), *n.* [Sw. dial. *bulsteren*, the larger kind of pebbles, in contrast to *klappersten*, the smaller ones, from Sw. *bultra*, Dan. *buldra*, E. dial. *bolder*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; lit. a stone that makes a thundering noise, while *klappersten* is one that makes a clapping or rattling noise. Wedgwood.] 1. A water-worn roundish stone of no determinate size, but too large to be regarded as a pebble.—2. In *geol.* applied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil, or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation of the pleistocene period, generally differing in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, a fact which proves that they have been transported from a distance. Boulders lying on the surface are termed *erratic blocks*.—3. In *mining*, a large pebble or stone of ore found detached and away from the regular lode.—*Boulder formation*. See DRIFT, 13.—*Boulder wall*, a wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar.

Boulder-clay (bōl-dēr-klā), *n.* The stiff, unmineralized, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age. Also called *Drift*, *Till*, &c. See DRIFT, 13.

Boule, **Boule-work** (bōl, bōl-wérk), *n.* The proper spelling of what is now commonly written *Buhl* (which see).

Boulet, **Boulette** (bō-lēt), *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, a bullet, a fetlock, from *boule*, a ball.] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

Boulevard (bōl-vār), *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevard*, *boulevarre*, borrowed and altered from G. *bulwerk*. See BULWARK.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished for-

tifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town.

Boulimia, **Boulimy** (bō-līm'i-a, bō'lī-mī), *n.* Same as *Bulimy*.

Boulitel, **Boulitin** (bō'l'tel, bō'l'tin), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding, the convexity of which is just one-fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital.

Boun, **Bounet** (boun), *a.* [A more correct spelling than *bouned*, ready, prepared, being the Icel. *búinn*, ready. See BOUND, a.] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go. 'And bade them all to be boun.' Chaucer.

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had confess'd and had said him ere boun to his bed.

Boun, **Bounet** (boun), *v.t.* and *i.* [From the above.] To prepare one's self; to make ready; as, to bounk and boun, common expressions in old ballads. 'Then he bouneth him boldye.' Percy MS.

Bounce (bouns), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bounced*; ppr. *bouncing*. [O.E. *būnsen*, *bunsen*, to beat, to strike suddenly; I.G. *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce. The word seems to be imitative of the noise of a blow. See below.] 1. To leap or spring; to fly, or rush suddenly. 'Out bounced the mastiff.' Swift. 'Bounced off his arm-chair.' Thackeray.—2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart.

3. To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another bounced as hard as he could knock.

4. To boast or bluster; to exaggerate.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and bounces, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.

Bounce (bouns), *v.t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently.

He bounced his head at every post.

Bounce (bouns), *n.* 1. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

The bounce burst ope the door.

2. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the bounce of a cracker.

3. A hoast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.

To live poorly, anxiously, and attentively is a most miserable kind of life, to which the brave, the bold, and the unbeliever will brag he should prefer death itself; but 1, who give little credit to such bounces, know self-preservation to be the great law in nature.

4. A bold or impudent lie; a downright fiction; as, that was a bounce. [Colloq.]

5. The larger spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium catulus*).

Bounce (bouns), *adv.* [With this word in the following uses comp. G. *bumps*, in the same sense, Sw. dial. *bums*, immediately.] With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But bounce into the parlour enter'd.

It is sometimes used interjectionally.

'Bounce' would a' say; and away again would a' go, and again would a' come.

Bouncer (bouns'er), *n.* 1. A boaster; a bully; a liar.—2. A bare-faced lie; a regular crammer.

But you are not deceiving me! You know the first time you came into my shop what a bouncer you told me.

3. Something big or large of its kind. 'The stone must be a bouncer.' De Quincey.

4. A big, strong, vigorous person, especially a female; as, she was a bouncer. [In all its uses colloq.]

Bouncing (bouns'ing), *a.* 1. Vigorous; strong; stout. 'The bouncing Amazon.' Shak. 'A bouncing lass.' Lord Lytton.—2. Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning.

Bouncingly (bouns'ing-lī), *adv.* Boastingly. Barrow.

Bound (bound), *n.* [Fr. *borne*, O. Fr. *borne*, *bonne*, a bound, limit, from L.L. *bodina*, *bonna*, a boundary, from Armor. *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a boundary, *bonn*, a boundary.] That which limits or circumscribes; the external or limiting line of any object or of space; hence, that which keeps

in or restrains; limit; confine; extent; as, the love of money knows no bounds.

Illimitable ocean! without bound!
Without dimension!

—*Boundary*, *Bound*. See BOUNDARY.

Bound (bound), *v.t.* To set bounds or limits to; to act as a bound or limit to; to limit; to terminate; hence, to restrain or confine; as, to bound our wishes by our means. 'Where full measure only bounds excess.' Milton.

O God, I could be bounded in a nut-shell and count myself a king of infinite space were it not that I have bad dreams.

SYN. To limit, restrain, circumscribe, confine, restrict, hem in, border.

Bound (bound), *v.i.* [Fr. *bondir*, to leap; O. Fr. to ring, to echo; L.L. *bombitare*, to resound, from *bombus*, a humming sound. See BOMB.] 1. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel bound.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound (bound), *v.t.* To cause or enable to bound or leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off.

Bound (bound), *n.* [See the verb.] A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden bound. Addison. These inward disgusts are but the first bounds of this ball of contention.

Bound (bound), pp. of *bind*. Made fast by a band or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

Besides all this, he was bound to certain tributes all more or less degrading.

Colloquially the word is often used as equivalent to certain, sure; as, he is bound to succeed; the town is bound to increase.—*Bound up in*, (a) embodied in; inseparably connected with. 'The whole state . . . being bound up in the sovereign.' Brougham. (b) Having all the affections centred in; entirely devoted to.

There are times when the girl's whole nature seems to roughen itself against seeing us so bound up in Pet; no father and mother were bound up in her, poor soul.

Bound (bound), *a.* [More properly spelled (as formerly) *boun*, being Icel. *búinn*, pp. of *búa*, to till, to prepare, to get ready. The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, from L. *sonus*. The root is the same as that of *boor* (which see).] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined; and, as used of a ship, chartered: with to or for; as, I am bound for London. 'A chieftain to the Highlands bound.' Campbell.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither bound,
The port so long desired at length we found.

Boundary (bound'a-ri), *n.* [From *bound*, with a Latin termination.] A limit; a bound.—*Boundary*, *Bound*. *Boundary* is often used as synonymous with *bound*; but the real sense is a visible mark indicating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which determines or marks the limit. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish are defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, such as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, ditches, rivers, streams, rivulets, &c. But the two words are often confounded.

Bound-bailiff (bound'bā-lif), *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process: so denominated from the *bound* given for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Bounded (bound'ed), *p.* and *a.* Limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit bounded and poor.

Bounden (bound'en), *p.* and *a.* [An old participle of *bind*.] 1. Obligated; bound.

I am much bounden to your majesty.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory. 'Bounden duty.' F. W. Robertson.

I offer this my bounden nightly sacrifice.

Boundenly (bound'en-lī), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner. 'Most boundenly obedient.' Trans. of Ockin's Sermons, 1553.

Bounder (bound'er), *n.* 1. One that limits; one that imposes bounds.

Now the bounder of all these is only God himself.

2. **Boundary**.

Kingdoms are bound within their boundaries, as it were in bands.

Bounding (bound'ing), *p.* and *a.* Leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps; moving with a bound. 'A bounding stag.' *Rose.* 'The bounding pulse, the languid limb.' *Montgomery.*

Boundless (bound'les), *a.* Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfin'd; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite; as, *boundless space*; *boundless power*. 'The boundless sky.' *Bryant.*

Boundlessly (bound'les-ly), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

Boundlessness (bound'les-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

Bounteous (boun'té-us), *a.* [From *bounty*.] 1. Disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; liberal; as, *bounteous nature*.

*I wondered at the bounteous hours,
The slow result of winter showers,
You scarce could see the grass for flowers.*

Tennyson.

2. Characterized by, or emanating from, bounty. 'A bounteous largess.' *Shak.*—*SYN.* Liberal, bountiful, munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

Bounteously (boun'té-us-ly), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

Bounteousness (boun'té-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favours; munificence; kindness.

Bountiful (boun'ti-ful), *a.* [From *bounty* and *full*.] Liberal in bestowing gifts, favours, or bounties; munificent; generous. 'God, the bountiful author of our being.' *Locke.*

*Our king spares nothing to give them the share of
That felicity of which he is so bountiful to his king-
dom.* *Dryden.*

Bountifully (boun'ti-ful-ly), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

*They are less bountifully provided than the rich
with the materials of happiness for the present life.*

Poore.

Bountifulness (boun'ti-ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favours.

Bountihead; **Bountihood** (boun'ti-hed, boun'ti-hud), *n.* Bounty; goodness; virtue. 'The firm foundation of true bountihead.'

Spenser.

Bounty (boun'ti), *n.* Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages. [Scotch.]

Bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bountie*, O. Fr. *bonté*, Fr. *bonté*, goodness, excellence, favour, from L. *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*, good.] 1. Goodness; virtue.

*Ne blot the bounty of all womankind
Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.* *Spenser.*

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence.—3. A favour bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift. 'Thy morning bounties.' *Cowper*.—4. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—*Queen Anne's bounty*, a provision made in the reign of Queen Anne for augmenting poor clerical livings.—*SYN.* Munificence, generosity, beneficence, liberality, kindness.

Bouquet (bô-kâ), *n.* [Fr., a plume, a nosegay, O. Fr. *bouquet*, *boquet*, Fr. *bouquet*, a little wood, dim. of *bois*, a wood. See *BUSH*.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones.

*I have a bouquet to come home to-morrow made
up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.* *Calman & Garrick.*

2. An agreeable aromatic odour, such as is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines.

Bouquetin (bôk-tan), *n.* [Fr., from *bouc*, a he-goat, G. *bock*. See *BUCK*.] *Capra Ibez*, the ibex of the ancients, and the steinbok of German Switzerland. See *IBEX*.

Bour; **Boure**; **Bour**, *n.* [A. Sax. *bær*, a chamber, a cottage. See *POWER*.] A chamber; a bower. *Chaucer*.

Bourach, **Bourrock** (bô'ach, bô'ok), *n.* [In first two senses a dim. of the preceding, in the other senses of A. Sax. *beorg*, *broc*, a hill.] [Scotch.] 1. An inclosure; applied to the little houses built in play by children. 2. A shepherd's hut. *D. Davidson*.—3. A small knoll. *Hogg*.—4. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

Bourbonism (bôr'bon-izm), *n.* The opinions

of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.

Bourbonist (bôr'bon-ist), *n.* One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourd (bôrd), *n.* [Also written *boorde*, *bourde*, *borde*, &c., from O. Fr. *bourde*, a game; probably from the Celtic: Armor. *bourd*, Gael. *burt*, *buirt*, mockery.] A jest; a scoff.

*Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry bourds.* *Dryden.*

Bourd (bôrd), *v. i.* [O. Fr. *bourder*, to sport. See the noun.] To jest; to joke.

My wit is greet, though that I bourde and pleye. *Chaucer.*

Bourd (bôrd), *v. t.* and *i.* To approach; to accost; to be near. See *BOARD*, *v. t.* 4.

Bourder (bôr'dér), *n.* A jester.

Bourdon (bôr-doh), *n.* [Fr., a pilgrim's staff, a drone, in the former sense from L. *burdo*, a mule, by a metaphorical change of meaning; in the latter sense of doubtful origin.] 1. A walking-staff; the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages, and to which were frequently attached the purse or scrip and water-bottle.—2. In music, the drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop in the organ or harmonium having a drone-like quality of tone.

Bourg (bôrg), *n.* [The French form of *borough*, *burgh*.] A town; a borough. [Rare.]

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg. *Tennyson.*

Bourgeois, **Burgeois** (bur-jô', bur-jois'), *n.* [From the next word, or perhaps from a type-founder of the name.] A small kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer.

Bourgeois (bôrzh-wâ), *n.* [Fr., from *bourg*, French form of *borough*.] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.

Bourgeoisie (bôrzh-wâ-zê), *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade.

Bourgeon (bôr-jon), *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

Heaven send it happy dew!

*Earth lend it sap and strength,
Gaily to bourgeon and boldly to blow.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Bourgeon (bôr-jon), *n.* In bot. an advanced bud; specifically, a bud on the stem of a plant, whether above or beneath ground, inclosing the embryo of a branch, as opposed to a flower-bud.

Bourignon (bôr-in'fan), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of the Bourignonists.

Do you down all Popish, Arian, Socinian, Arminian, Bourignonian, and other doctrines, tenets, and opinions whatsoever, contrary to, and inconsistent with, the foresaid Confession of Faith? *Ordination Questions of Church of Scotland.*

Bourignonist (bôr-in'yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who in 1658 assumed the Augustine habit, and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last country she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

Bourn, **Borne** (bôrn, bôrn), *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit, a corruption of *bonne*, a boundary. See *BOUND*.] A bound; a limit. 'Watery bourn.' *Cowper*. 'Beyond the bourn of sunset.' *Tennyson*.

*That undiscovered country, from whose bourns
No traveller returns.* *Shak.*

Bourn (bôrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *burna*, *burne*, a stream, a fountain, common in Scotland and the north of England in the form *burn*; D. *born*, Icel. *brunnr*, Sw. *brunn*, Dan. *brönd*, Goth. *brunna*, G. *brunnen*, a spring, a fountain, a well; probably from root of *burn*; comp. *torrent*, from L. *torreo*, to roast.] A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; a burn. 'Come over the bourn, Bessy, to me.' *Shak*. It occurs in various place-names; as, *Bourn* or *Bourne*, *Bournemouth*, *Westbourne*.

Bournless (bôrn'les), *a.* Having no bourn or limit. [Rare.]

Bournonite (bôr-non-it), *n.* [After Count *Bournon*.] Antimonial sulphide of lead.

Bournous (bôr-nôr'), *n.* Same as *Burnoose*.

Bourran (bôr-ran), *n.* A peculiarly fierce kind of snowstorm, blowing often twenty hours at a time, from the north-east over the Russian steppes.

Bourrée (bôr-râ), *n.* [Fr.] A dance, tune or movement in common time and in two

measures, said by some to have come from Auvergne, and by others from Biscay; a boree.

Bourse (bôrs), *n.* [Fr., a purse, bursary, an exchange, from L. *bursa*, a hide, skin, leather.] An exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

Bourtree (bôr-tré), *n.* [Either from being frequently planted about houses and forming bowers or arbours, or for *bore-tree*, from the fact that its shoots contain an unusual proportion of pith, which can be easily removed so as to convert the shoots into tubes.] [Scotch.] The elder-tree.

Bouse, **Booze** (bôz), *v. i.* See *BOOZE*, *v. i.*

Bouse; **Bouze** (bôz), *n.* Liquor; drink.

Boustrophedon (bou-stro-fê'don), *n.* [Gr.—*bous*, an ox, and *strophô*, to turn.] An ancient Greek mode of writing in alternate lines from right to left, and from left to right, as fields are ploughed in furrows, having an alternate direction.

Bousy (bôz'i), *a.* Same as *Boozy*.

In his cups the bousy poet sings. *Dryden.*

Bout (bout), *n.* [Older form *bought*; same word as Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bay or bight; Icel. *bugtha*, a bend; from Dan. *bugne*, Icel. *býga*, to bow, to bend; closely allied to E. *bow*, *bight*.] 1. A twist or turn; a bend or flexure; a link.

*In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.* *Milton.*

2. A going and returning, as in ploughing, reaping, &c.; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals. 'She got off for that bout.' *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. A trial; a set-to; a contest; as, a drinking bout.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you. *Shak.*

It was the brave outlaw's custom to try a bout at quarter-staff with his young recruits. *Sir W. Scott.*

Boutade (bô-tâd), *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to thrust.] A caprice; a whim; a fancy.

His first boutade was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too. *Swift.*

Boutefeu (bôt-fê), *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to thrust, and *feu*, fire.] An incendiary; a makebate.

Animated by a base fellow called John à Chamber, a very boutefeu, who bore much away among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Boutisale (bô'ti-sâl), *n.* [Apparently from *booty* and *sale*.] A cheap sale, as booty is commonly sold. 'The great boutisale of colleges and chantries.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

Bouts-rimés (bô-ré-mâ), *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, an end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme given as the ends of a stanza, the other parts of the lines being supplied by the ingenuity of the writer.

Bouza (bô'za), *n.* Same as *Bosa*.

Bouze, Same as *Booze*.

Bovate (bô'vât), *n.* [Legal L. *bovata*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] In law, as much land as an ox can plough in a year; ox-gang (which see).

Bovey-coal (bô'vi-kôl), *n.* A tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds of from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey, in Devonshire. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile; its cross fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous lustre, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odour which is generally disagreeable.

Bovid (bô'vid), *a.* Relating to that tribe of ruminant animals called Bovidae.

Bovidae (bô'vi-dê), *n. pl.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A sub-family of the Cavicornia, or hollow-horned quadrupeds, consisting of gregarious ruminant mammals, usually reckoned equivalent to the Linnæan genus *Bos*, or what is called the ox-tribe. They are large animals with stout limbs, broad hairless muzzles, unbranched, hollow, tapering horns, rather long tall ending in a tuft of hair, and the females have four teats. Native species occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and fossil species are found in the Pliocene and pleistocene beds. Some have been domesticated. They include the arnee, bison, buffalo, ox, musk-ox, urus, &c.

Boviform (bô'vi-form), *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ox.

Bovine (bô'vin), *a.* [L. L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *Boa*.

Bovista (bō-vī'stā), n. [G. *bolet*.] A genus of fungi closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but having the spores sealed on short stalks, the puff balls or bellshells. Two British puff balls belong to this genus, the smaller (*B. plumbea*), which has a leaden hue when dry, and the larger (*B. nigrescens*), with a firm dark inner coat.

Bow (bou), v. t. [A Sax. *bogan*, to bend (trans. and intran.). D. *buigen*, Dan. *bōie*, Goth. *bogian*, to bend (trans. and intran.); G. *biegen* (trans.), cognate with L. *figere*, or *phlegere*, to fix. Skr. *bhūj*, to bend.] 1. To make crooked or curved, to bend.

A three-pence bow'd would him see. *Shak.*

We bow things the contrary way to make them more to their natural straightness. *Newton.*

2. To bend or incline, as the hand or the body, in token of homage, respect, civility, or conciliation.

They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him. *2 Ki. 8. 15.*

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. *Prov. xii. 1.*

3. To depress, to crush, to subdue, to cause to submit. 'Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave.' *Shak.*

Authority bows a pious king.

Laid widow'd of the power in his eye.

That bow'd the will. *Tenings.*

4. t. To cause to deviate from a former condition, to incline, to turn. 'Not to bow and bias their opinions.' *Puffler.*

For troubles and adversities do more bow men's minds to religion. *Ham.*

5. To accompany or attend with a bow; to make a bow to when about to separate. I saw the student bow them into the carriage. *Darwin.*

Rocky bow'd him out of her beds garret. *Thackeray.*

Bow (bou), v. t. To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility, to be bent or inclined, to curve. 'Like an ass whose hack with incense beams.' *Shak.* 'Low bowed the tributary Prince.' *Tenings.*

The rest of the people bowed down upon their faces. *Jud. vi. 8.*

They stoop, they bow down together. *Is. xlv. 5.*

Bow (bou), n. [Directly from the verb.] 1. A bend. 'The bow of the river of Humber.' *Twisden.* 2. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

Bow (bou), n. [Probably directly from the Scandinavian *bogi*, *bogur*, Dan. *bog*, a shoulder, the bow of a vessel, shoulder apparently being the primary meaning of the word. The root is no doubt that of the verb.] Next the rounding part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the plank bends toward, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean bow*, a broad one a *bald or bluff bow*. On the bow (naut.) on that part of the horizon within 45° of the line ahead.

Bow (bou), n. [A Sax. *boga*, *bog*, *bog*, Dan. *bog*, *bog*, the weapon called the bow, from the root of the verb to bow, A Sax. *bogan*.] 1. A missile weapon made of a strip of wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched from end to end of it, on which an arrow is made to rest and win. The bow is then bent by drawing the string, which is again suddenly let go, when the bow springs back, and by its elastic force throws the arrow to a great distance. Bows were formerly divided into *long-bows* and *cross-bows*. The use of the bow is called *archery*. The bows commonly used in archery are of two kinds—the *single power bow* and the *back or union bow*. The single-power bow is made of one rod of hickory, lance-wood, or yew-tree, which last, if perfectly free from knots, is considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces joined together. 2. Anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow, the part of a pole which embraces the animal's neck, &c. — 3. In naut., an instrument originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a thin staff of elastic wood, to both ends of which the hairs (about 20 or 100 horse-hairs) are fastened. These being rubbed with rosin, and drawn over the strings of the musical instrument, cause it to sound. — 4. A bow-compound. — 5. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane. — 6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill, with turners for

turning wood; with battens for breaking fur and wool, and consisting of a piece of wood more or less curved, and having a string extending from one extremity to the other. — 7. In arch. (a) the part of a building which projects from a straight wall, sometimes circular and sometimes polygonal in the plane. (b) A flying buttress, or arched buttress. — 8. A wing or pt. Two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it light. — Bow instrument, in naut., an instrument strung with gut and played on by means of a bow, as the violin, viola, and violoncello. Bow and bill, the cry raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms.

Bow (bō), v. t. or i. [Directly from the above noun in meanings 3 and 4.] 1. In music, to perform or play with the bow, as, that passage for the violin should be bowed boldly, that violinist bow with great taste, 2. In hat-making, to separate the filaments of felt-fur and distribute them in the basket by means of a bow.

Bowable (bou'ā-bil), n. Capable of being bowed or bent of a flexible disposition.

Bow-backed (bō'bakt), n. Having a bent or bowed back. *Tenings.*

Bow-bearer (bō'bar-er), n. In law, an under officer of a forest, whose duty is to inform of trespassers.

Bow-ball (bō'bal), n. One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is supposed to be near the centre of the city of London. *a Cockney. Bow. & Fl.*

Bow-bent (bō'bent), n. Bent like a bow, crooked. 'A shifty old, bow-bent with crooked age.' *Milton.*

Bow-boy (bō'boy), n. A boy who uses a bow; hence, *Capit. Shak.*

Bow-brace (bō'brās), n. In widd. arch., a covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of the bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

Bow-chaser (bō'chā-er), n. A gun pointed from the bow of a ship of war.

Bow-compass, **Bow-compasses** (bō'kam-pas, bō'kam-pas-er), n. 1. A pair of compasses with a bow, or arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides to steady the motion. — 2. A small instrument furnished with a bow pen used by draughtsmen for describing circles with ink. See *COMPASS*, 3. 3. A beam of wood or brass with three long screws to bend a lath or steel to any arch, used in forming draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw arches of large radius.

Bowdlerize (bō'dlēr-iz), v. t. [From Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakespeare.] To remove offensive or questionable words from, as from a literary work, to expurgate. *See Review.*

Bow-drill (bō'dril), n. A drill or boring tool worked by a bow and spring.

Bow-dye (bō'dī), n. A kind of scarlet colour, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for brightness and duration. first used at Bow, near London.

Bowed (bōd), n. In her bent like a bow, embowed. Turned also *Placed or Reflected*. — *Bowed-embowed.* *See ANTHRODATED.*

Bowel (bou'el), n. [O Fr. *boel* (Med. Fr. *bouey*), from L. *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine, from *botellus*, a sausage.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal, a gut, especially of man: chiefly used in the plural. 2. pt. (a) The interior part of anything. 'Into the bowels of the battle.' *Shak.*

It was great pity, as it was.

That villainous creature should be digged.

Out of the bowels of the human earth. *Shak.*

(b) The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion. 'No lady of more softer bowels.' *Shak.*

Open thy bowels of compassion. *Gregory.*

(c) Offspring, children.

Thine own bowels, which do call them sons.

The more affection of thy proper issue. *Shak.*

Bowel (bou'el), v. t. pret. & pp. *bowedled*, *bowelled*. To take out the bowels of, to envenomate, to penetrate the bowels of. 'Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and bowelled.' *Shak.*

Bowellment (bou'el-ment), n. Without tenderness or pity.

Miserable men, who cannot see themselves, Amos. And unto others, and merchant unto their own bowels. *See 7. Bower.*

Bowel-prayer (bou'el-prī-er), n. One who practices divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

Bowel-prying (bou'el-prī-ing), n. Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

Bower (bou'er), n. An anchor carried at the bow of a ship (hence the name), and in constant working use. There are generally two bowers, called *first* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

Bower (bou'er), n. [A Sax. *bōr*, a chamber, often a lady's chamber, from *bēan*, to dwell. *See 1. Bōr*, a chamber, a larder, a pantry, from *bēan*, to live, Dan. *bōr*, a cage, M. H. G. *bōr*, a chamber. 1. A bed-chamber, any room in a house except the hall. 'In bower came rushing forth from inner bower.' *Spenser.* — 2. A cottage, an unpicturesque residence; a rustic abode.

Courtesy oft-times in simple bowers

Is found as great as in the courtiers' towers. *See 7. Harrington.*

3. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbour; a shady recess.

I only begged a little woodbine bower

Where I might sit and weep. *17. Shaks.*

Bower (bou'er), n. [D. *bōer*, G. *bauer*, a peasant, a boor, in a German pack of cards, the equivalent of our knave.] 1. In card-playing, one of the two highest cards in the game of euchre, called respectively right bower, which is the knave of trumps, and left bower, which is the knave of the other suit of the same colour as trumps.

But the hands that were played

By that brother Chace,

And the points that he made

Were quite frightful to me—

Till at last he put down a right bower,

Which the seven Nye had dealt unto me. *Lord Byron.*

2. A person who obtains the use of a number of cows, along with pasture and fodder for them, from a farmer or proprietor, paying a certain sum by agreement, and making what profit he can from the produce of the cattle. [South-west of Scotland.] In this sense also written *Bower*.

Bower (bou'er), v. t. To embower; to inclose.

O nature, what hast thou to do in hall,

When thou dost bow the spirit of a lord

In mortal paradise of such sweet fruit? *Shak.*

Bower (bou'er), v. t. To take shelter; to lodge. 'Spreading pavilions for the birds to bower.' *Spenser.*

Bower (bou'er), n. One who or that which bows or bends, specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

His revivens arms whose mighty bowerers

Were wont to drive crooked plumes. *Spenser.*

Bower-anchor (bou'er-ang-er), n. An anchor carried at a ship's bow. *See BOW.*

Bower-bird (bou'er-bird), n. A name of

Bower-bird (*Chrysomitris carolinensis*) and its kin.

certain Australian antropteral (mammalian) birds, family Oriolidae, genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydera*, about the size of a large starling. They are remarkable for erecting towers, called *ums* in New South Wales, and adorning them with gay feathers, rings, bones, shells, and other white or bright-coloured objects. These bowers are used as places of resort, but not as nests.

Bower-elves (bou'er-ēlv), n. pt. The elves of a bower or rustic abode. A bow-shot from her bower-elves. *Tenings.*

Bowered (bou'erd), n. Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tenings.*

Bowrie (bou'ri), n. In India, a well descended by steps. *Week.*

Bower-maid (bow'er mād), n. A young woman in attendance on a lady. *Lethean.*
Bower-thane (bow'er-thān), n. [A Sax. *būr-thān*.] The name for a chamberlain in the times of the Saxon kings.

The chamberlains, or *bower-thanes*, were also the royal treasurer. *Forbes.*

Bowery (bow'ēr), n. Covering or shading as a bower, containing bowers. *Tennyson.*
Bowery (bow'ēr), n. In *fantasy*, a young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest.

Bowge (bouj), a. and i. To cease to look; to look. 'To lounge and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter.' *Holland.*
See **BOWSE**.

Bow-grace (bou'grās), n. *Naut.* A frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.

Bow-hand (bō'hānd), n. 1. In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow; the left hand. 'Scurvy he shoots wide on the bow-hand.' *Spenser*.—2. In *warrior*, the hand that draws the bow, the right hand.

Bowie (bowi), n. A cask, a barrel. [Scottish.]
Bowie-knife (bōi-knif), n. [After its inventor, Colonel James Bowie.] A knife from 10 to 15 inches long and about 3 inches broad, worn as a weapon in the United States of America.

Bowingly (bow'ing-lī), adv. In a bowing manner. *Holmes.*

Bow-instrument (bōi-in-strū-mēt), n. An instrument strung with cat-gut or goat-gut, from which the tones are produced by means of the bow, as the double bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, &c.

Bowk, **Bouk** (bouk, bōk), n. Bulk. [Scottish.]
Bow-kail (bōk-kāl), n. Cabbage: so called from their being together to form the head. *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Bow-knot (bō'knot), n. A slip knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, &c., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is then tightened round the bow. This knot can be easily untied by drawing the bow back again.

Bowl (bōl), n. [O E. *bolla*, A Sax. *bolla*, a round vessel, a bowl; *Lat. bolla*, M. H. G. *bolla*, a bowl, allied to *boll*.] 1. A concave vessel of a somewhat globular shape; a large cup with rounded outlines; a goblet: often used as the emblem of fequity. 'Nor bowl of vessel unadorned.' *Tennyson*.
There is John playing with my friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul. *Keats.*

2. The hollow part of anything, as the bowl of a spoon or of a tobacco-pipe.

Bowl (bōl), n. [O E. *boule*, Fr. *boule*, from L. *bulla*, a bubble (whence verb to *boll*).] 1. A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface at play, a ball of wood loaded on one side used in a game played on a level plat of green-ward.

Like an unresisting bowler, he thinks to attain
The jack by delivering his hand straightforward upon it. *St. N. Lamb.*

2. pl. The game played with such balls.

Bowl (bōl), a. 1. To play with bowls or at bowling. 'Challenge her to bowl.' *Shak.*—2. To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls.—3. To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket. 4. To move rapidly and like a ball, as, the carriage bowed along.

We bowled along the great North road. *Mrs. Goss.*

Bowl (bōl), a. 1. To roll as a bowl.

Break all the spheres and rollers from her wheel,
And send the round ones down the hill of heaven. *Shak.*

2. To roll with or as with bowls.

I had rather be out of the earth
And bowled to death with turnips. *Shak.*

—To bowl out, in cricket, to put out of play by knocking down one's balls or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler in order to be played by the batsman, as, Smith was bowled out at the first ball.

Bowler (bōl'ēr), n. Same as **Bowler**.

Bowler-stone (bōl'ēr-stōn), n. See **Bowler**.

Bowler-wall (bōl'ēr-wāl), n. See **Bowler**.

Bow-leg (bō'leg), n. A crooked leg.

Bow-legged (bō'legd), n. Having crooked or bowy legs.

In person the drier was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat bow-legged. *Forbes.*

Bowler (bōl'ēr), n. 1. One who plays at bowls. —2. In cricket, the player who de-

livers the ball in order to be played by the batsman.

Bowline (bō'lin), n. Distinctive of a bow.
Bowline (bō'lin), n. 1. *Naut.* A rope fastened near the middle of the lanch, or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts called *brides*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward towards the bow when the ship is close hauled. To shoot the bowline, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favourable. —To shoot the main bowline or hale the bowline, to pull it harder. —On a bowline, said of a ship when close-hauled or sailing close to the wind.

You might get five times out of her, on a bowline, in a very old beam. *Hemphill.*

2. In *ship-building*, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship.
Bowling-alley, **Bowl-alley** (bō'ling-al-lī, bō'āl-lī), n. A covered place for the game of bowls instead of a bowling-green.

Bowling-green (bō'ling-grīn), n. A level piece of green-ward kept smooth for bowling.

Bowling-ground (bō'ling-grōund), n. A bowling green. 'The mildest bowling-ground in all Turkey.' *S. Jones.*

Bowman (bō'mān), n. A man who uses a bow, an archer. *Jar. iv. 10.*

Bowman (bō'mān), n. The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. *Fisher.*

Bowman's Root (bō'mān's rōt), n. The popular name of two plants (a) *Smilax aspera*, (b) *Gilbera trifoliate*.

Bow-net (bō'net), n. A contrivance for catching lobsters and crayfish. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

Bow-ear (bō'ēr), n. 1. The foremost oar used in pulling a boat. —2. The person who pulls the bow oar.

Bow-pen (bō'pen), n. A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out towards the middle.

Bow-piece (bō'pīs), n. A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

Bow-pot (bō'pot), n. A pot or vase for holding boughe for ornament, also, a song-gay or bouquet. Written also *Bough-pot*.

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful bow-pot
The winter and summer, from his country-house
at Haverstock-hill. *G. A. Sala.*

Bow-saw (bō'sā), n. A flexible saw for cutting curves. It has a narrow blade stretched in an elastic frame in the manner of an archer's bow.

Bowse (bouz), v. 1. To bowse; to arouse; to drink.

Woe, with his hand Martin.

Up and down from here and can. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* To haul or pull hard; as, to bowse upon a tack, to bowse away—to pull all together.

Bow-shot (bō'shot), n. The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow. 'A bow-shot from her bowser-cave.' *Tennyson.*

Bow-sprit (bō'sprīt), n. [Bow and sprit; D. *boegsprit*, Dan. *boegsprid*.] A large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it projects

Depending from the bowsprit perpendicular in the martingale or dolphin-ark. —A *standing bowsprit* is a permanently fixed bowsprit, a running bowsprit, one that can be reeled out and in like a jib-boom, as in sloops and smacks. —*Bowsprit sheaves*, strong ropes attached to the bowsprit for supporting and strengthening it.

Bowman (bō'mān), v. t. [Old form of *bow*, with the inf. form, as retained.] 1. To drink. —2. To drink, to soak. *Rock. Carver.*

Bow-string (bō'string), n. 1. The string of a bow. —2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman Empire.

There was no difference whatever between the policy of our country and Turkey. and if the king (old) and queen with bows-strings to Sarcenet and Haldia, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven. *Middleton.*

Bow-string (bō'string), a. t. 1. To furnish with a bow-string. —2. To struggle with a bow-string.

Bowstring-hump (bō'string-hamp), n. The fibre of the leaves of an East Indian plant, the *Senecioia repens*, Nat. order Liliaceae, so named because of its employment for making bow strings by the natives. The leaves are from 2 to 4 feet long. Another species, *S. guineensis*, yielding good fibre, has been found on the west coast of Africa.

Bowry. See **BOWET**.

Bowell (bō'tel), n. {From *belt*, an arrow, another form being *beil*.} The shaft of a clustered pillar, or any plain round moulding. Written also *Bellet*, *Betel*, *Bosel*.

Bow-timbers (bō'tim-bēr), n. *Naut.* The timbers that form the bow of a ship.

Bow-window (bō'win-dō), n. A window built so as to project from a wall, properly one that forms a segment of a circle. See **BAY-WINDOW**.

Bow-wow (bō'wōw), n. The loud bark of a dog.

Bow-wow (bō'wōw), n. An epithet applied in ridicule by Max Müller to the theory that all language has its origin in onomatopoeia, that is, in imitation of natural sounds.

Bowyer (bō'yēr), n. [From *bow*, like *langer*, *swayer*, from *law*, *see*.] 1. An archer; one who uses a bow. 'The bowyer king.' *Dryden*. —2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may purchase, be were occupied,
In the profit of all bowyers and bowchers. *Anthem.*

Bowry (bō'ri), n. Somewhat intoxicated.

See **BOWET**.

From d in his name up runs the bowry die. *Pepe.*

Box (boks), n. [A Sax. *bax*, a box, from L. *buxus*, *buxum*, the box-tree, and something made of its wood, a form collateral with *Orgy*, a box or case, from *pygus*, the box-tree.] 1. A case or receptacle of any size and made of any material, frequently deriving its specific name from the article it is intended to contain, as, the box of the mariner's compass, a pill box, a lady's work box; a dice-box. Specifically, a money chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept, as, post-box, missionary-box.

So many more, on every one was used,
That to give largely to the box refused. *Spenser.*

2. The quantity that a box contains, as, a box of cigars. *Shak.* 3. The driver's seat on a carriage, which often has a lid so as to form a box.

Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horse or the seat? Get you the box, if you like. *DuRoi.*

4. A present, especially a Christmas present. 'Such a box as our pretences beg before Christmas.' *Chapman*. —5. A compartment or place shut or raised off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place, as, (a) a compartment in the common-room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (b) An inclosed space in a theatre or other place of amusement, furnished with seats. 'The boxes and the pit.' *Dryden*. (c) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, and its slowly bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham.*

6. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in certain duties, as, a sentry's box; a signalman's box. —7. A snug residence, as, a shooting box.

Let me keep a brace of hunters—a curly hair—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you. *Lord Lytton.*

8. In *mech.* (a) a cylindrical hollow iron in wheels, in which the axle runs. (b) A hollow

tube in a pump closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting-pump.—9. *In carp.* a trough for cutting mitres.—10. *Naut.* the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—*In a box*, in a perplexing or embarrassing position; as, in difficulty.—*In the wrong box*, in an awkward situation; mistaken.

He'd soon find himself in the *wrong box* with Sarah Jane D.—, I warrant. *G. A. Sala.*

Box (boks), *v.t.* 1. To inclose, as in a box; to save or hoard; to confine.

Saving never ceased
Till he had *boxed* up twelve score pounds at least.

I've no notion of being *boxed* up here. *Marryat.*

2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—3. To make a hole or cut in a tree to procure the sap; as, to *box* a maple.

Box (boks), *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to *Dan. bask*, a slap. See the verb.] A blow with the fist; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand. 'A good-humoured *box* on the ear.' *Irving.*

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a *box* on the ear. . . . 'I know that; but this was not a *box* on the ear, it was only a slap on the face.' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Box (boks), *v.t.* [Corresponding by metathesis to *Dan. bask*, to beat; comp. *ask*, *az*. *Bash*, to beat, is a softened form.] To strike with the fist or hand, especially to strike the ear or side of the head. 'They *boxed* her about the ears.' *North.*

Box (boks), *v.i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with or as with the hand or fist. 'A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his fore-feet.' *N. Grew.*

Box (boks), *n.* [*L. buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree. See *BOX*, a case.] A tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*. See *BUXUS* and *BOXWOOD*.—*African box*, a name given to *Myrsine africana*.

Box (boks), *v.t.* *Naut.* to cause (a vessel) to turn round on her heel; to box-haul: also with *off*; as, to *box off* a vessel. See *BOX-HAUL*.—To *box the compass*, to go over the points of the compass in their order or backwards, and to answer any questions regarding the divisions of the compass.

Box-coat (boks'kót), *n.* An overcoat worn by coachmen; an overcoat worn in travelling on the outside of a coach.

I shall believe it . . . when I shall see the traveller for some rich tradesman part with his admired *box-coat*, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman who is passing to her parish on the roof of the same stage-coach with him, drenched in the rain. *Lamb.*

Box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa*: so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box.

Box-day (boks'dä), *n.* In the law courts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged.

Box-drain (boks'drain), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the close section has the appearance of a square box.

Box-elder (boks'el-der), *n.* The ash-leaved maple (*Negundo aceroides*), a native of North America, a small tree with light green twigs, and delicate drooping clusters of small greenish flowers which appear before the leaves.

Boxen (boks'en), *a.* 1. Made of box-wood. 'Boxen hautboy.' *Gay*.—2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue. *Dryden.*

Boxer (boks'ér), *n.* One who fights with his fist; a pugilist.

Box-girder (boks'gèrd-ér), *n.* In *mech.* a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates. Such girders are used almost exclusively for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

Box-haul (boks'hål), *v.t.* *Naut.* to veer a ship round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack.

Boxiana (boks-i-á-na), *n. pl.* Annals of prize-fights; the literature of or gossip or anecdotes concerning pugilism.

Boxing (boks'ing), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a square piece of dry hard-wood used in connecting the frame timbers.—2. *pl.* The cases on each side of a window into which the shutters are folded.—3. *pl.* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.

Boxing-day, **Boxing-night** (boks'ing-dä, boks'ing-nit), *n.* The day and night after Christmas-day, when (Christmas-boxes or presents are given.

Boxing-glove (boks'ing-glúv), *n.* A large padded glove used for sparring.

Boxing-match (boks'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

Box-iron (boks'i-érn), *n.* A laundress's smoothing-iron containing a heater.

Box-keeper (boks'kép-ér), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theatre.

Box-lobby (boks'lób-bí), *n.* In a theatre, the lobby leading to the boxes.

Box-money (boks'mun-i), *n.* At hazard, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

Box-opener (boks'ó-pen-ér), *n.* A box-keeper.

Box-seat (boks'sét), *n.* A seat in a theatre box, or on a coach-box.

Box-thorn (boks'thór), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum*.

Box-tree (boks'tré), *n.* *Buxus*, a genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. See *BUXUS*.

Box-wood (boks'wúd), *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, &c.

Boy (ból), *n.* [*East Fris. doi*, *boy*, a boy; allied to *D. boef*, a boy, a knave; *G. bube*, *Sw. bub*, *bue*, a boy.] 1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty.

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*

2. A term applied in contempt to a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigour or judgment.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

3. A young servant; a page. '*Boys*, grooms, and lackeys.' *Shak.*—4. A familiar mode of addressing or speaking of grown persons. 'Then to sea, *boys*.' *Shak.*

Boys of art, I have deceived you both. *Shak.*

5. In compound words, sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt; as, a postboy, a potboy.

Boyl (ból), *v.t.* 1. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy. 'My credit's murdered, baffled, and *boyed*.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy, in allusion to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *Shak., Ant. and Cleop. v. 2.*

Boyar, *n.* See *BOIAR*.
Boyan (bwa-ó), *n. pl.* **BOYAN** (bwa-ó). [*Fr. boyau*, a gut.] In fort. a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallel.

Boy-bishop (boi'blsh-up), *n.* A name given sometimes to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas' day (6th December), as a mock bishop. The boy possessed episcopal honour till Innocent's Day (28th December), and the rest of the choir were his prebenda.

Boy-blind (boi'blind), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning. 'So *boy-blind* and foolish.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Boyer (boi'ér), *n.* [*D. boeijer*, a vessel used to lay *boettjen* or *buoya*] A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

Boyhood (boi'húd), *n.* The state of being a boy or of immature age. 'Look at him in his *boyhood*.' *Swift.*

Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only *boyhood* can. *Hook.*

Boylsh (boi'ish), *a.* Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood. In a disparaging sense; childish; trifling; puerile. 'A *boylsh* odd conceit.' *J. Baillie.*

I ran it through, even from my *boylsh* days.
To the very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shak.*

Boylshly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boylsh manner.

Boylshness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boylsh.

Boylism (boi'izm), *n.* 1. The state of a boy; boylshness. 'The *boylism* of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account.' *T. Warton*.—2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

A thousand such *boylisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden.*

[In both uses rare.]

Boyle's Law (boilz' lá), *n.* In *chem.* the law expressing the inverse ratio of the volume of a gas to the pressure under which it exists at a given temperature. Called also *Mariotte's Law*.

Boyn (boin), *n.* [*Scotch*. Also pronounced byn, and perhaps a form of bin.] 1. A washing-tub. *Galt*.—2. A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Boy-queller (boi'kwel-ér), *n.* A boy-killer.

Where is this Hector?

Come, come, thou *boy-queller*, show thy face. *Shak.*

Boyship (boi'ship), *n.* Boyhood. *Beaumont*.
Boy's-play (boi'plä), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from risk or severe labour; anything easy or trifling (as opposed to the earnest business of a man). 'This is no *boy's-play*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Boynna (boi'ü-na), *n.* 1. A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell.—2. A harmless reptile or snake, common in Ceylon.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* [From *Brabant*, the most important province of Belgium.] The patriotic song of the Belgians in 1830 when they threw off Dutch rule, composed by a French actor named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with the refrain—

'La mitraille a brisé l'orange
Sur l'arbre de la liberté.'

(Grape-shot has destroyed the orange upon the tree of liberty.)

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.

Brabble (brab'bl), *n.* [*D. brabbelen*, to confound, to stammer.] A broll; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. 'This petty *brabble* will undo us all.' *Shak.*

Brabble (brab'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brabbled*; ppr. *brabbling*. To clamour; to dispute or quarrel noisily. *Beau. & Fl.*

Brabblement (brab'bl-ment), *n.* A clamorous contest; a brabble.

Brabblor (brab'blér), *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent with such a *brabblor*. *Shak.*

Brabblingly (brab'bling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner. 'Neither bitterly nor *brabblingly*.' *Bp. Jewel.*

Bracoe (brak'át), *a.* [*L. braco*, breeches.] In *ornith.* furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace (brás), *n.* [*O. Fr. brace*, *brasse*, *brasse*, &c., *Fr. brasse*, armful, embrace, fathom (*Fr. brasse*, a fathom), from *L. brachia*, the arms, pl. of *brachium*, an arm; allied to Gael. *brac*, *W. brac*, the arm.] 1. In *arch.* a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut*.—2. That which holds anything tight; a cinchure or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or in a colloquial style.

The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each. *Dryden.*

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shak.*

4. A thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels.—5. A crooked line, in *printing*, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *bol* } ; or, in *music*, connecting two or more staves together.—6. A leather slide upon the cords of a drum, used for raising or lowering the tone by tightening or loosening the head. 'The *braces* of the war drum.' *Derham*.—7. *Naut.* a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard used in turning or swinging it round.—8. Armour for the arm; a vambrace. *Shak.*—9. Warlike preparation; state of defence; harness.

For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*. *Shak.*

10. Tension; tightness. 'The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension.' *Holder*.—11. One of the straps that sustain a person's trousers.—12. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning bolts, &c.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of *braces*, the most common being the *carpenter's brace*, which consists of a crank-formed shaft with a metal socket at one extremity called the *pad*, and on the other end a swivelled head or *cushion* or *shield*, by which the boring tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman.

See also **ANGLE-BRACE**, (b) - 12 in mining, the mouth of a shaft.

Brace (brās) v. t. pret. & pp. *braced*; *spr. bracing*. 1. To bind or be closely with handgrips.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little form. *Lar.*

2. To make tense, to strain up, to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of; to strengthen, as, to brace the nerves.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

Strong affliction *braced* the feeble mind of the patient. *Mansel.*

3. To place in a position for bracing, to hold or grasp firmly, as, he *braced* himself against the crowd.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*. *Fairfax.*

4. To furnish with braces; as, to brace a building - 5. *Not* to swing or turn round by means of the braces, as, to brace a yard.

- To brace sharp, to cause the yard to have the smallest possible angle with the mast. - To brace to, to check or ease off the line braces and round in the weather once to assist in tacking. - To brace about, to brace so as to lay the sails aback. - To brace by, to brace (the yards) in contrary directions so as to keep the vessel's way. - To brace up, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft to cause the ship sail closer to the wind.

Braced, **Braced** (brast, brast). In her terms applicable to charges when interlaced or linked together.



Three Crossed Braces.

Bracelet (brā'let), n. (Fr. *bracelet*, a dim. of O Fr. *brace*, *bracelet*, an ornament or defense for the arm, from L. *brachia*, from *brachium*, the arm. See **BRACE**.) 1. An ornament for the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies. Bracelets were among the very earliest personal ornaments, as is seen from ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. In the British Isles they were worn by the better classes of both sexes of all the earlier races. The golden bracelets (two on each arm) worn by the soldiers on board the vessel presented by Godwin to Hardicanute weighed 16 oz. each.



Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

The Scandinavian sagas are full of allusions to bracelets.

I decked these also with ornaments, and I put bracelets upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. *Exod. xvi. 12.*

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Sir T. Heyward.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm. **Brace** (brā'st), n. 1. One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm, a band or bandage. - 2. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body. *Jahnson.* - 3. A guard for the arm, used by archers to prevent the striction of the bow-string on the out.

Upon his arm he bore a gay brace. *Chaucer.*

And by the side a sword and a bracer. *Chaucer.*

Brack, **Bracke** (brack or brash), n. [O Fr. *brache*, Fr. *brache*, from O R G. *brachia*, brace, O *brach*, a kind of hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scolding hound, a pointer or setter.

A new pig by chance marked a brack, and when she was grown would march with a but of either of these. *Scott.*

Brachyura (brak-s.ū'ra), n. pl. [O Fr. *brachys*, short, and *stylon* (which see).] The name given by Latreille to the Staphylinid or rove-beetle family.

Brachyotus (brak-ō'tus), n. Pertaining to the Brachyura; having short style.

Brachial (brā'ki-al), a. [L. *brachium*, the arm.] 1. Belonging to the arm. - *Brachial* or *humeral* artery, in anat. the continuation of the axillary artery which passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major. 2. Of the nature of an arm, resembling an arm.

Brachiate (brā'ki-āt), a. [See **BRACHIAL**.] Is not having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brachinus (brā'ki-nus), n. [O Fr. *brachys*, short, on account of the shortness of the wing-cases.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Carabidæ. The most common species in this country is the *Brachinus crepitans*, popularly known under the name of bombardier beetle (which see).

Brachiocephalic (brā'ki-ō-sē-fal'ik), a. [L. *brachium*, the arm, and *Gr. kephalē*, the head.] In anat. relating to the arterial trunk which supplies the blood-vessels of the arms and head.

Brachionus (brā'ki-ō-nus), n. [O Fr. *brachion*, an arm.] A genus of minute rotifers, or wheel animals, found in stagnant water.

Brachiopod (brā'ki-ō-pod), n. One of the Brachiopoda.

Brachiopoda (brā'ki-ō-pō-dā), n. pl. [O Fr. *brachion*, an arm, and *pod*, a foot.] A class of molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c., so named from the development of a long spirally-coiled fringed appendage or arm on either side of the mouth. These are in reality respiratory appendages, and correspond to the palps on either side of the mouth in the oyster, &c. The shell has two valves, curiously interlocked and applied above and below the body, not on either side. One of them is often perforated at the 'beak,' a peduncle passing through



One of the Brachiopoda.

Yucca - 1. Dorsal valve with perforated summit of central valve. 2. Ventral valve, showing the shell long which supports the arm.

the aperture and attaching the shell to some object. The principal genera are *Lingula*, *Terebratula*, and *Mytilus*. They all inhabit the sea.

Brachiopodous (brā'ki-ō-pō-dus), a. Belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

Brachistoccephalic (brā'ki'st-ō-sē-fal'ik), a. [O Fr. *brachy*, shortest, and *kephalē*, a head.] In eth. having or pertaining to heads whose transverse diameter is to their length as 0.25 to 1.

Brachistochrone (brā'ki'st-ō-kron), n. [O Fr. *brachy*, shortest, and *chronos*, time.] A curve in which a body descending by the force of gravity arrives at a given point in a shorter time than if it followed any other direction, the curve of quickest descent, viz. the cycloid. Sometimes erroneously written *Brachystochrone*.

Brachman (brāk'man), n. Same as *Brachman*.

Brachyentalis (brā'ki-tal'is), n. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *entalis*, declivity.] In Anat. and Latin pres. a verb wanting two syllables to complete its length.

Brachycephalic, **Brachycephalous** (brā'ki-sē-fal'ik, brā'ki-sē'al'us), a. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In eth. terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 0.2 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type. Opposed to *delphiccephalic*. There are two sections of this group: *brachycephalic* and *brachycephalic* (which see). It is supposed a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Spelled also *Brachycephalic*, *Brachycephalic*.

Brachycephaly, **Brachycephalism** (brā'ki-sē-fal'ik, brā'ki-sē'al'ism), n. In eth. the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Spelled also *Brachycephaly*, *Brachycephalism*.

Brachytingual (brā'ki-'ti-'gi-'en-'al), n. The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

Brachygrapher (brā'ki-'grā-'fēr), n. [See **BRACHYGRAPHY**.] A writer in shorthand.

We asked the brachygrapher whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. *Gayley.*

Brachygraphy (brā'ki-'grā-'fī), n. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *graphē*, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand, stenography.

Brachylogy (brā'ki-'lō-'jī), n. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *logos*, expression.] In rhet. the expressing of anything in the most concise manner. *Crook.*

Brachyura (brāk-i-ōu'ra), n. See **BRACHYURA**.

Brachyural, **Brachyurous** (brāk-i-ōu'ral, brāk-i-ōu'rus), a. See **BRACHYURAL**.

Brachyptera, **Brachypterus** (brā'ki-'ptēr-ā, brā'ki-'ptēr-us), n. pl. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *pteron*, a wing.] Short-winged birds, Cuvier's name for the Colymbidæ or divers.

Brachypteros (brā'ki-'ptēr-ōs), a. In ornith. a term applied when the folded wings of a bird do not reach to the base of the tail.

Brachystochrone, **Brachystous** spelling of *Brachystochrone*.

Brachytypous (brāk-i-'tīp-ūs), a. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *typus*, form.] In mineral. of a short form.

Brachyura (brāk-i-'tūra), n. pl. [O Fr. *brachy*, short, and *ura*, the tail.] A sub-order of ten-footed (Decapoda), stalk-eyed, malacostracous crustaceans, with the abdomen forming a very short, jointed tail, without appendages, and folded forwards closely under the thorax, as in the common edible crab. Spelled also *Brachyura*.

Brachyural, **Brachyurous** (brāk-i-ōu'ral, brāk-i-ōu'rus), a. [See **BRACHYURAL**.] Short-tailed, a term applied to a section of the Crustacea, as the crab, to distinguish them from the macrurus or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobster. Spelled also *Brachyural*, *Brachyurous*.

Brachyuran (brāk-i-ōu'ran), n. One of the Brachyura.

Bracing (brā'sing), a. Having the quality of giving strength or tone, invigorating, as, a bracing air.

Bracing (brā'sing), n. 1. Act expressed by the verb to brace, state of being braced.

The moral aspect of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such vigorous bracing. *Frederick.*

2. In engin. any system of braces; as, the bracing of a truss.

Brack (brāk), n. [From the verb to brack, A Sax. *braccan*.] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body, a breach, a broken part.

You may find time and in plenty. *How much or brack in her own reputation.* *Shakspeare.*

Brack (brāk), n. [An adjective used as a noun, D. *brak*, O. *brach*, brackish, briny.] Brackish water, salt water. 'Scorn'd that the brack should kiss her following keel.' *Drayton.*

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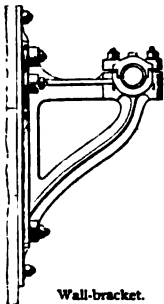
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mental piece supporting a hammer-beam. (3) A tie for strengthening angles. (c) In *mach.* one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting. Brackets are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed, as *wall-brackets*, *hanging-brackets*, *hang-ers*, &c. The annexed figure represents a wall-bracket. See HANGER, 3 (b). — 2 In *gun.* the cheek of a mortar carriage made of strong planking. — 3 In *printing*, one of two marks used to inclose a reference, note, or explanation, to indicate an interpolation, rectify a mistake, &c.; thus, [1]. 4. A gas-pipe projecting from a wall, usually more or less ornamental.



Wall-bracket.

Bracket (brak'et), *v.t.* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; in *printing*, to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

Bracketing (brak'et-ing), *n.* In large cornices executed in plaster, the name given to the series of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening for supporting the cornices.

Bracket-light (brak'et-lit), *n.* A light proceeding from a gas-bracket.

Brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [D. and L.G. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish. See BRACK.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree; applied to water. 'Water so salt and brackish as no man can drink it.' North. Formerly sometimes written *Brakish*.

Brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltiness in a small degree.

Bracky (brak'y), *a.* Brackish. 'Bracky fountains.' Drayton.

Bract (brakt), *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] 1. In bot. a modified leaf growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or colour, and is generally situated on the peduncle near the flower. Sometimes called also the *floral leaf*. — 2. In *zool.* same as *Hydrophyllium*.

Bracteal, **Bracteate** (brak'te-ál, brak'te-át), *a.* Furnished with bracts.

Bracteate (brak'te-át), *n.* [See BRACT.] A bracteated coin. See BRACTEATED.

Bracteated (brak'te-át-ed), *a.* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal. They are usually made of iron, copper, or brass, plated over with gold or silver leaf. Some of them are to be found even among genuine ancient coins.

Bracted (brakt'ed), *a.* Furnished with bracts.

Bracteolate (brak'te-ó-lát), *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

Bracteole, **Bractlet** (brak'te-ól, brakt'let), *n.* In bot. a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel in a many-flowered inflorescence. It is between the bract and calyx, and usually smaller and more changed than the true bract.

Bractless (brakt'les), *a.* In bot. destitute of bracts.

Bractlet, *n.* See BRACTEOLE.

Brad (brád), *n.* [Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Icel. *broddr*, a spike, a nail; Sc. *brod*, prod, a prick; A. Sax. *brod*, a prick, a spike of grass; allied to Gael. and Ir. *brod*, goad, sting.] A particular kind of nail used in floors and other work where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank, but with a slight projection on one side. Brads are of various kinds, as *joiner's brads*, for hard wood; *batten brads*, for softer woods; and *bill* or *quarter brads*, used for a hastily laid floor.

Brad-awl (brád-ál), *n.* An awl to make holes for brads.

Bradford-clay (brád'ford-klá), *n.* In *geol.* a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the colts, well developed near Bradford, and remarkable for the number of apocryphalities in it.

Bradoon (brá-dön), *n.* Same as *Bridoon* (which see).

Bradypod (brád't-pód), *n.* A slow-moving animal; one of the *Bradypoda*.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *bradys*, slow, and *pous*, a foot.] Same as *Tardigrada*. See SLOTH.

Bradypodidae (brád-i-pód-i-dá), *n. pl.* Same as *Bradypoda*.

Bradypus (brád't-pus), *n.* A genus of edentate quadrupeds; the sloths. See SLOTH.

Bræ (bræ), *n.* [Gael. and W. *bræ*, a mount or peak.] [Scotch.] The side of a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope.

Brag (brag), *v.t. pret. & pp. bragged; ppr. bragging.* [Probably from the Celtic; W. *bragiau*, Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Ir. *bragair*, Gael. *bragair*, boasting; Armor. *braga*, to make a display. From root of *break*; comp. *crack*, in sense of boast or brag.] To use boastful language; to speak vaingloriously of one's self or belongings; to boast; to vaunt; used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on*; as, to brag of a good horse, or of a feat.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words, Brags of his substance. Shak.

Yet, lo! in me what authors have to brag on, Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon. Pope.

SYN. To swagger, boast, vapour, bluster, vaunt, flourish, talk big.

Brag (brag), *v.t.* To boast of. 'He brags his service.' Shak.

Brag (brag), *n.* 1. A boast or boasting; a vaunt.

Life invests itself with inevitable conditions, which the unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but the brag is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul. Emerson.

2. The thing boasted of; that by which a boast is made. 'Beauty is nature's brag.' Milton. — 3. A game at cards: so called because one of the players brags he has a better hand than the others, which is declared by saying 'I brag,' and staking a sum of money on the issue.

Brag (brag), *a.* Proud; boasting. 'That brag prescription.' Stapleton. Used also adverbially.

Seest how brag yon bullock bears, So smirke, so soothe, his pricked ears. Spenser.

Braggadocio (brag-a-dó'shi-ó), *n.* [From *Braggadocio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' brag of course being the origin of the name.] 1. A boasting fellow; a braggart.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these braggadocios are easy to be detected. Sir R. L. Estrange.

2. Empty boasting; brag. 'Tiresome braggadocio.' Lord Lytton.

Braggardism (brag'ard-izm), *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation. 'What braggardism is this?' Shak.

Braggart (brag'art), *n.* [Brag, and suffix -art, -ard.] A boaster; a vain fellow. 'Boys, apes, braggarts.' Shak.

He feels that he is already a poor braggart; fast hastening to be a falsity and speaker of the untruth. Carlyle.

Braggart (brag'art), *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. 'The braggart shout for some blind glimpse of freedom.' Tennyson.

Braggartry (brag'art-ri), *n.* Vain boasting; boastfulness. Mrs. Gore. [Rare.]

Bragger (brag'er), *n.* One who brags.

The loudest braggards of Jews and Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance. Hammond.

Bragget, **Braggat** (brag'et, brag'at), *n.* [O.E. *braget*, Corn. *bragawd*, W. *bragawd*, from *bragiau*, to swell out; *brag*, a sprouting out, malt.] A beverage said by some to be made of ale and honey, by others called a kind of mead. Called also *Bragwort* and *Braket*.

And we have served there, armed all in ale, With the brown bowl, and charged with bragget stale. R. Jonson.

Bragging (brag'ing), *p.* and *a.* Boastful. 'Loud and bragging self-importance.' W. Black.

Braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

Bragi (brá'gē), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* the god of poetry, and himself the most perfect of all skalds or poets. He was son of Odin and Friga.

Bragless (brag'les), *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [Rare.]

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles. — If it be so, yet bragless let it be. Shak.

Bragly (brag'li), *adv.* So as it may be bragged of; finely. 'How bragly it (a hawk-thorn) begins to bud.' Spenser.

Bragot, **Bragwort** (brag'ot, brag'wört), *n.* Same as *Braggat*.

Brahm, **Brahma** (bräm, brá'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the invisible, immaterial, self-existent source of all, from whom sprang the gods *Brahmá*, the Creator; *Vishnu*, the Preserver; and *Siva*, the Destroyer. *Brahm* is not properly an object of worship.

Brahmá (brá'má), *n.* In *Indian myth.* one of the deities of the Hindu trimurti or triad. He is termed the Creator, or the grandfather of gods and men; his brothers *Vishnu* and *Siva* being respectively the preserver and the destroyer. *Brahmá* is usually represented as a red or golden-coloured



Brahmá, from an idol in the Indian Museum.

figure with four heads and four arms, and he is frequently attended by his vehicle the goose or swan. *Brahmá* has long since ceased to occupy the high place he once held among the gods of India, and is seldom if at all worshipped, as, since the creation of the world, he has ceased to have any functions to perform. It will not be till the tenth avatar or incarnation (when the world will undergo total annihilation) that his services will be again put into requisition.

Brahmaic (brá-má'ik), *a.* Brahmanic (which see).

Brahman (brá'man), *n.* Among the Hindus one of the sacred or sacerdotal caste, who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of *Brahmá*, the seat of wisdom, and to be the sole depositaries and interpreters of the Vedas. There are seven subdivisions of this caste, originating with seven penitents of high antiquity. Theoretically the Brahmanas venerated equally the three gods or persons of the Hindu trimurti or trinity, but, practically, the worship of *Brahmá* having fallen into desuetude, they are divided into two sects—the devotees of *Vishnu* and those of *Siva*, the former wearing an orange-coloured dress with the *nama*, or mark of the trident of *Vishnu* on the forehead, the latter being distinguished by the *lingam*, or emblem of the male organ of generation, and affecting greater abstemiousness. The Brahman passes through four states. He enters on the first stage at seven years of age. In it he learns to read and write, studies the Vedas, and makes himself familiar with the privileges of his caste, as his right to ask alms and to be exempted from taxes, as well as from corporal and capital punishment. The second state begins with his marriage, when regular ablutions, fasting, and many minute observances become incumbent upon him. In the third he retires to the forest, feeds upon herbs, roots, and fruits, bathes morning, noon, and evening, and subjects himself to the most rigorous penance. In the fourth state, which is that of penance, he suppresses his breath, stands upon his head, and performs other like painful ceremonies till he rises to a participation of the divine nature. Called also *Brahmins*.

Brahmanas (brá-mán'as), *n. pl.* [Skr.] The prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, explain their origin, and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, by adding sometimes illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations as well. See UPANISHAD.

Brahmanee, **Brahmaness** (brá'man-é, brá'man-es), *n.* The wife of a Brahman.

Brahmanic, **Brahmanical** (brá'man'ik, brá'man'ik-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to the

Irahman or their doctrines and worship. Called also *Brahmanism*.
Brahmanism (brá'man-izm), *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmanas. Called also *Brahmanism*.
Brahmanist (brá'man-ist), *n.* An adherent of Brahmanism. Called also *Brahmanist*.
Brahmin (brá'min), *n.* Same as *Brahmanist*.
Brahmin Bull (brá'min bul), *n.* The Indian ox or bull. See *Indus*. See *LEO*.
Brahminia, Brahminical (brá'min-ik al), *n.* Same as *Brahmanism*, *etc.*
Brahmanism (brá'man-izm), *n.* Brahmanism (which see).
Brahmo-Soma (brá'mó-só'ma), *n.* [Hind., worshipping assembly.] The monotheistic religion of India, abolishing caste and ancient superstitions, founded by Rammohun Roy. Called also *Brahmism*.
Braid (bráid), *v. t.* [A Sax. *brædan*, *brædan*, to weave, to braid, to draw, drive, or take out or away, to move quickly, local *brædan*, to braid, to upbraid, to move quickly, to braid, *etc.*, from *brædan*, a sudden movement, a braid, *etc.*, O. I. O. *brædan*, to weave, to braid, *etc.* also *ABRAID*.] 1 To weave or interleave three or more strands to form one, to plait, to intertwine, as, to braid the hair. 'Braid your locks with wavy tresses.' *Midson*.—To braid St. Catherine's braids, to live a virgin.
 These are two hair to braid St. Catherine's braids. *Longfellow*.
 2 In domestic economy, to beat and blend soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—3 To draw out quickly, to take off. 'His conversation of him had she braid.' *Chaucer*.—4 To reproach. 'Would braid yourself too near for me to tell it.' *Shak*.
Braid (bráid), *n.* [From the verb.] A sort of narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting several strands of silk, cotton, or woolen together. It is used as a sort of trimming for female dresses, for stay-laces, *etc.* 'Blowing the ringlet from the braid.' *Tennyson*.
Braid (bráid), *a.* Broad. [Scottish.]
Braid (bráid), *a.* [Also the noun and verb.] Dandified, crafty.
 Here Frochman are to braid.
 Harry that will, I live and die a maid.
Braid, **Braide**, *v. t.* [A Sax. *brædan*, *brædan*, to weave, to braid, to draw, drive, or take out or away, to move quickly, local *brædan*, to braid, to upbraid, to move quickly, to braid, *etc.*, from *brædan*, a sudden movement, a braid, *etc.*, O. I. O. *brædan*, to weave, to braid, *etc.* also *ABRAID*.] To spring, to start, to awake. 'Out of her sleep she braided.' *Chaucer*.
Braid-comb (bráid-kóm), *n.* A back comb for a lady's hair.
Braiding (bráid-ing), *n.* 1 The act of making or attaching braids.—2 Braids collectively. 'A gentleman enveloped in mantles, whisks, fur collars, and braiding.' *Thackeray*.
Brake (brák), *n.* A kind of harrow. *Burns*. See *BRACK*.
Brail (bráil), *n.* [O. E. *brayle*, O. Fr. *brail*, *brayle*, *etc.*, a tromper-hand, from *brayle*, *brayle*, L. *brayle*. See *BRACK*.] 1 A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. 2 *Now*, one of certain ropes made fast to the outer lurch of a fore-and-aft sail, and passing through leading blocks on the mast or gun down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail, a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.
Brail (bráil), *v. t.* *Now*, to heal in by means of the brails, followed by *up*.
Brain (bráin), *n.* [A Sax. *brægan*, *brægan*, D and O. Fr. *bréin*.] 1 That soft whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition. In it the nerves and spinal marrow terminate. It is divided above into a right and left hemisphere, and below into six lobes. It is composed of a cerebral substance, which is external, and a medullary, which is internal. From the brain proceed twelve pairs of nerves, which are distributed principally to the head and neck. That portion which occupies the superior part of the cavity of the cranium is termed the cerebrum, or brain proper, that which occupies the lower back part the cerebellum, or lesser brain, and that which lies at the base of the cranium beneath the cerebrum and cerebellum, and which is the smallest portion, the medulla oblongata, this being the upper portion of the spinal cord or spinal marrow. At the upper part of the medulla oblongata is an entrance or convex projection surrounding the posterior of the cere-

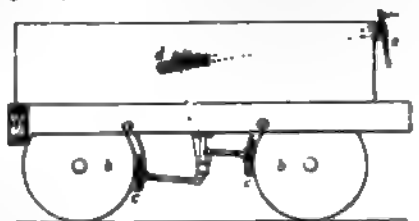
brum and cerebellum, and covering the expansion of the spinal bulb towards the posterior like a bridge. This projection, called *Pons Varolii*, from its having been

Diagram of Human Head showing Brain.
 A, Cerebrum. B, Cerebellum. C, Pons Varolii.
 D, Spinal Cord or Marrow.

first described by Varolius, in the centre of convergence or emergence of the nervous fascicles or bundles which it seems to cover. The brain is covered by three membranes, the external membrane is termed the dura mater, the middle one the arachnoid membrane and the innermost the pia mater. According to Vasselin the human brain contains 80 parts water, 7 albumen, 4 1/2 white fatty matter, 0.70 red fatty matter, 1 1/2 caseous, 1 1/2 phosphorus, acids, salts, and sulphur, 1 1/2. Later chemists have detected a large proportion of cholesterin in the brain, and from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent phosphorus. The human brain constitutes about 1/10 of the weight of the body, in dogs it is 1/10, in the horse 1/10, in the sheep 1/10, and in the ox 1/10. In the embryo the brain is a hollow vesicle, the walls of which thicken irregularly but symmetrically on each side of the middle line, so that the cavity becomes reduced to the complex series of fissures and canals which mark its adult state.—2 The understanding, the fancy, the imagination. 'My brain is too dull.' *Sir W. Scott*.
 God will be worshipped and served according to his precepts word, and not according to the device of man. *1st Sam.*
Brain (bráin), *v. t.* 1 To dash out the brains of, to kill by beating out the brains. 'There thou may'st brain him.' *Shak*.—2 To destroy, to defeat, to balk, to thwart. [Rare.]
 It was the wish velocity of his death
 That drove it my purpose. *Shak*.
 3 To conceive, to understand. [Rare.]
 To still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
 Tongue and brain is not. *Shak*.

Brain-coral (bráin-kóral), *n.* A variety of aporene coral, genus *Monastrea*, family *Acroporidae*, occurring in hemispherical lobes, with its surface grooved by meandering furrows like the brain. Called also *Brainstone-coral*.
Brained (bráin), *a.* Furnished with brains used chiefly in composition, but sometimes independently, as in the following extract.
 If th' other two be brained like us, the
 ones matters. *Shak*.
Brain-fever (bráin-féiv), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.
Brains (bráin), *v. t.* To do anything hastily and hurriedly, especially through anger. *Burns*. [Scottish.]
Brainish (bráin-ish), *a.* Hot-headed; furious. 'In his brainish apprehension kills the unsexed good old man.' *Shak*. [Rare.]
Brainless (bráin-less), *a.* Without understanding; silly, thoughtless, witless, stupid. 'The brainless Ajax.' *Shak*.
Brain-pan (bráin-pán), *n.* The skull which incloses the brain, the cranium. 'My brain-pan had been cleft.' *Shak*.
Brain-sick (bráin-sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic, crotchety, crazed. 'A queer brain-sick brute they call a poor Swift.'
Brain-slicky (bráin-sik-li), *adv.* Weakly, madly. *Shak*.
Brain-sickness (bráin-sik-ness), *n.* Disorder of the understanding. *Holland*.
Brainstone-coral (bráin-stón-kóral), *n.* See *BRAIN-CORAL*.
Brain-throb (bráin-throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

Brake (brák), *n.* [A Sax. *brædan*, the first blade or spike of grass or corn. See *BRAD*.] A grate crop when it first takes its appearance above ground. [Scottish.]
 The breed of the Lord, that begins to rise on green in the land, will grow in peace on a plentiful coat.
Brake (brák), *v. t.* To spring up, as seeds; to shoot forth from the earth, as grain, to germinate. [Scottish.]
Brake, Brake (brák), *v. t.* [Fr. *brasser*, to brake, from the Scandinavian, *Dan* *bræse*, to fry; *Sw* *bræsa*, to flame. See *BRASE*.] To cook in a certain manner, namely, to surround with slices of bacon, fat beef, herbs, spices, *etc.*, steaming in a closely-covered pan till the meat is impregnated with the aroma of the ingredients.
Brake (brák), *n.* In cookery, braised meat.
Braking-pan (brák-ing pán), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven for braising meat in.
Brake (brák), *n.* [Comp. W. *bracth*, variegated; Ir. *bracth*, fine, comely.] Among jewelers, a rough diamond.
Brake (brák), *n.* [Allied to *brack* and *brack* (which see).] An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Pagrus* (*P. vulgaris*), family *Sparidae*, found in our seas. Called also *Brack*.
Brake, *v. t.* See *BRACK*.
Brake (brák), *n.* [A Sax. *brægan*, *brægan*, *etc.* (see *BRACK*), L. G. *brack*, *brack*, *brack*, *etc.*, probably allied to D. *brack*, *Dan* *bræk*, G. *brack*, *brack*, *etc.*, comp. also W. *brag*, *brag*, *brack*, *etc.*] 1 The name given to *Pteris aquilina*, a species of fern. See under *PTERIS*.
 Others (beast) one pointed small like our fern or brack. *S. Tenny*.
 2 A place overgrown with brack or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles, a thicket, as of cane, *etc.* 'This hawthorn brack our string-homes.' *Shak*.
 He could not for brack, he stopped out for stone,
 He found the brack stone where hard there was none. *Sir W. Scott*.
Brake (brák), *n.* [From the verb to brake; comp. L. G. *brack*, G. *brack*, an instrument for breaking bark, O. D. *brake*, a clog or fetter for the neck, *brack*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] 1 An instrument or machine to break fax or hemp. 2 The handle or lever by which a pump is worked. 3 A baker's kneading trough.—4 A sharp bit or snaffle. 'A maffin bit or brack.' *Geeseigne*.—5 An apparatus for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them.—6 An ancient engine of war analogous to the ballista.
 Yet raised not either the brack or scorpion,
 Whence those enlarged steam trunks, the other
 came out dark as fast. *Holland*.
 They view the two men, the brack, and slings. *Fourier*.
 7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after ploughing. Called also a *Drag*.—8. A kind of wagonette. A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness.—9. An appliance used to stop the motion of a body, a



Brake for Railway-wagon.
 1 A The wheel. 2 C The brake-blocks of hard-wood, acted on by levers worked by the screw 3, moved by the hand-wheel 4.

contrivance for retarding or arresting machinery in motion by means of friction. It generally consists of a simple or compound lever, pressing forcibly upon the periphery of a broad wheel, fixed upon one of the shafts or axes of the machine. A similar contrivance is attached to the wheels of road and railway carriages which have the motion of their wheels retarded or stopped by their pressure. Continuous brakes applied to every pair of wheels in a railway train, and worked by steam and compressed air, are now largely used in railways. The name is also used to designate a form of dynamometer, called *Frémont's Friction-brake*, for measuring the power yielded by water-wheels, *etc.*—10. An ancient instru-

ment of torture, also called the *Duke of Ezezer's Daughter*.

Brake-bar (brák'bár), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels.

Brake-beam (brák'bém), *n.* Same as *Brake-bar*.

Brake-block (brák'blok), *n.* 1. The part of a brake holding the brake-shoe.—2. A brake-shoe. *Goodrich*.

Brake-hopper (brák'hóp-ér), *n.* A local name of the grasshopper-warbler (*Sylvia locustella*).

Brakeman, Brakesman (brák'man, bráks'man), *n.* 1. The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake. 2. In mining, the man in charge of a winding-engine.

Brake-shoe (brák'ahú), *n.* The part of a brake which is brought into direct contact with the wheel.

Braket, *t.* *n.* Same as *Bragget*.

Brake-van (brák'ván), *n.* The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied. See *BRAKE*, 9.

Brake-wheel (brák'whél), *n.* The wheel acted on by a brake.

Brakish (brák'ish), *a.* Brackish. 'A lake of brakish water.' *G. Herbert*.

Braky (brák'í), *n.* Same as *Brazy*.

Braky (brák'í), *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny. 'Braky thickets and deep sloughs.' *Bp. Hall*.

Brama (brá'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* Brahma or Brahmi (which see).

Bramah-lock (brá'ma-lok), *n.* A lock of a peculiar construction, very difficult to pick, invented by Mr. *Bramah* of London.

Bramah Press, Bramah's Press (brá'ma pres, brá'mas pres), *n.* The name given to the hydraulic press, from its inventor Mr. *Bramah*. See *HYDRAULIC*.

Bramantip (bra-man'tip), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, with two universal affirmative premises and a particular conclusion.

Bramble (brám'bl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bremel*, *bremel*, from stem *brem*, *brem* (seen also in *broom*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* being inserted as in *number*, &c.; comp. I. G. *brumelbeere*, Dan. *brambär*, G. *brombeere*, Sw. *brom-bär*, a blackberry.] The name common to the blackberry bush (*Rubus fruticosus*) and its varieties, by some reckoned species. They are armed with prickles; hence, in common language, any rough prickly shrub, as the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). 'The bramble flour that bereth the red hepe.' *Chaucer*.

Bramble-berry (brám-bl-be-ri), *n.* The berry of the bramble; a blackberry; often applied to the plant. See *BRAMBLE*.

Bramble-bond (brám-bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble or blackberry, formerly used in thatching roofs.

Bramble-bush (brám-bl-bush), *n.* The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

Brambled (brám'bid), *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the brambled floor.
T. Warton.

Bramble-finch (brám-bl-fínsh), *n.* The brambling (which see).

Bramble-net (brám-bl-net), *n.* A hallicr, or a net to catch birds.

Bramble-rose (brám-bl-róz), *n.* The flower of the bramble. 'Bramble-roses faint and pale.' *Tennyson*.

Brambling (brám'bling), *n.* A conirostral inessorial bird, the mountain-finch (*Pringilla montifringilla*). It is larger than the chaffinch, and very like it. It breeds in the north of Scandinavia, and visits Britain and the south of Europe in winter. Called also *Bramble-finch*.

Brambly (brám'bli), *adv.* Full of brambles. 'Brambly wilderness.' *Tennyson*.

Brame (brám), *a.* [A. Sax. *bremman*, to rage. See *BRAME*] Severe passion. *Spenser*.

Bramin (brá'mín), *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

Bramines, Braminess (brá'mín-é, brá'mín-és), *n.* Same as *Brahmanes*, &c.

Braminic, Braminical (brá'mín'ík, brá'mín'ík-al), *a.* Same as *Brahmanic*, &c.

Braminism (brá'mín-izm), *n.* Same as *Brahmanism*.

Bramolism (brá'mó-izm), *n.* See *BRAHMO-SOMAS*.

Bran (bran), *n.* [Either directly from W. Ir. Gael. *bran*, bran, chaff, or from Armor. *brenn*, bran, through O. Fr. *bren*. 'The latter is the more likely, as *bren* is the more

usual form in early writers.' *Skeat*.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding; the husky portion of ground wheat separated by the bolter from the flour.

Branc (brangk), *n.* A linen vestment similar to a rochet, anciently worn by women over their other clothing.

Brancard (brangk'ard), *n.* [Fr.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

Branch (branch), *n.* [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, from Armor. *branc*, an arm; connected with L. *branca*, a claw, W. *braich*, an arm, L. *brachium*.] 1. A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem, or from a part ultimately supported by the stem; a bough; generally speaking distinguished by size from a shoot or a twig.—2. Something resembling a branch; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; as, the *branch* of a candlestick, of an artery, of a stag's horn; a river running into a larger one, or proceeding from it; a ramification.

Most of the *branches*, or streams, were dried up.
Irving.

3. Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; as, the various *branches* of knowledge.

In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress.
Sir G. C. Lewis.

4. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; as, the English or Irish *branch* of a family.—5. Any descendant in such a line. 'His father, a younger branch of the same stock.' *Rich. Carew*. [Rare.]—6. The metal piece on the end of a hose of a fire-engine to which the nozzle is screwed.—7. In *fortification*, the wing, or long side of a horn or crown work; also, one of the parts of a zigzag approach.—8. The diploma or commission given to a pilot who has passed the Trinity House; used in a similar sense in the United States.—9. † A chandelier. *Ash*.—*Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.—*Branches of ogyes*, in *arch*, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square, of which the branches are the diagonals.

Branch (branch), *v. t.* 1. To spread in branches; to send out branches as a plant. 2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; to diverge; to ramify.—*To branch out*, to speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse. 'To branch out into a long discourse.' *Spectator*.—*To branch off*, to form separate parts or branches; to diverge.

Branch (branch), *v. t.* 1. To divide, as into branches; to make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate are *branched* into canals as blood is.

2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. 'A dress all *branched* and flower'd with gold.' *Tennyson*.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
Spenser.

—*Branched work*, the carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

Branch-chuck (branch'chuk), *n.* In *mech.* a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Brancher (branch'ér), *n.* 1. That which shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

Branchery (branch'ér-í), *n.* A system of branches; in bot. specifically the ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

Branchie (branch'í-é), *n. pl.* [L. *branchia*, pl. of *branchia*, Gr. *branchia*, pl. of *branchion*, gills.] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c. See *GILL*.

Branchial (branch'í-al), *a.* Relating to the branchie or gills; performed by means of branchie.

Branchiata (branch'í-á-ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*.

Branchiate (branch'í-át), *a.* Having branchie or gills.

Branchifera (branch'kí-fér-a), *n.* 1. In the system of Blainville, a division of univalve molluscs belonging to the order Cervo-

branchiata, equivalent to the family Fissurellidae.—2. Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*.

Branchiness (branch'í-nes), *n.* The quality of being branchy; the being full of branches.

Branching (branch'ing), *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

Not thrice your *branching* lines have blown
Since I beheld young Lawrence dead. *Tennyson*.

Branchiogasteropoda (branch'í-o-gás-tér-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *gasteropoda* (which see).] A division of gasteropodous Mollusca, constructed to breathe air by means of water. Respiration may be effected in three ways—first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water in the thin walls of the mantle-cavity as in some of the Heteropoda; secondly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of outward processes of the integument, exposed in tufts on the back and sides of the animal, as in the Nudibranchiata, such as the sea-slugs, &c.; and thirdly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of pectinated or plume-like branchie, contained in a more or less complete branchial chamber formed by an inflection of the mantle, as in the whelks, &c. The Branchiogasteropoda fall into two distinct series, of which the one is hermaphrodite, the gills in this division being placed towards the rear of the body. In the other section the sexual organs are in distinct individuals. The Branchiogasteropoda are divided into three orders—(a) Prosobranchiata (sexes distinct, gills inclosed), as whelks, &c. (b) Opisthobranchiata (sexes united in the same individual, gills exposed), as sea-slugs, &c. (c) Heteropoda (free-swimming gasteropods), as Carnaria.

Branchiopod (branch'í-o-pod), *n.* An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiopoda (branch'í-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *podos*, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchie, or gills, are situated on the feet. They have one to three masticating jaws, and the head is not distinct from the thorax, which is much reduced in size. They are divided into the families Cladocera, Phyllopoda, Ostracoda, and Tri-lobita. In the Ostracoda the body is inclosed in a bivalve shell.

Branchiopodous (branch'í-op'o-dus), *a.* Gill-footed; belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiostegal (branch'í-os'te-gal), *a.* See *BRANCHIOSTEGOUS*.

Branchiostegal (branch'í-os'te-gal), *n.* A gill ray.

Branchiostegan (branch'í-os'te-gan), *n.* An individual of the Branchiostegi.

Branchiostegæ (branch'í-os'tej'), *n.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering.] The membrane which covers the gills of fishes, lying beneath the operculum. It is supported by rays, to which the name is also applied.

Branchiostegi (branch'í-ós'tej-é), *n. pl.* [See *BRANCHIOSTEGOUS*.] A Linnæan tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are free and covered by a membrane. It includes the sturgeon and chimera.

Branchiostegous (branch'í-ós'te-gus), *a.* Having gill-covers, or covered gills; as, a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills; as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Branchiostoma (branch'í-ós'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, also called *Amphioxus*, including the lancelet (*B. lanceolatum* or *Amphioxus lanceolatus*) the most anomalous of all living fishes and of all vertebrated animals. Although recognized as a vertebrated animal it has no vertebra, but only a persistent notochord, no definite brain, no true heart, no eyes, nor proper bones, the muscles being attached to soft cartilage, and no proper fins. It is a fish with the respiratory system of an ascidian and the circulatory system almost of an annelid. It is about 2 inches in length, semi-transparent, of a lanceolate form, tapering to each extremity, and having, instead of fins, a narrow membranous border running along the whole of the dorsal and part of the ventral surface, and expanding at the tail to form a lanceol-shaped caudal fin. The mouth is a longitudinal fissure surrounded by a cartilaginous ring bearing a number of filaments. This species was first discovered on the coasts of Britain. It frequents the coasts of England, Ireland, the Firth of Clyde, and the Mediterranean, and another

Brasier (brā'shēr), *n.* [Fr. *brasier*, *brasier*, from *bras*, *embers*, live coals; same origin as *brass*, *brass*.] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

Brasier (brā'shēr), *n.* [From *brass* or from *bras*.] An artificer who works in brass. See **BRASS**.

Brasili (brā-dī), *n.* Same as **BRASIL**.

Brass (brās), *n.* [A. Sax. *brās*, *brās*, *brās*, *brās*, given by Haldorson as meaning solder, especially for iron, apparently from Scandinavian verb *brās*, to harden by fire; Sw. *brās*, to blaze, Dan. *brās*, to fry, from which stem also come Fr. *brās*, live embers, *brasier*, to brass, *brasier*, to brass; Sp. *brās*, live coal.] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one-third of its weight of zinc, but the proportions are variable. Brass is more fusible than copper, and not so apt to tarnish. It is malleable, and so ductile that it may be drawn out into fine wire, and is much tougher than copper. It is employed for a great variety of purposes, both ornamental and useful. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or oxide of zinc, with granulated copper. English brass consists of one proportion of zinc to two of copper, German of equal quantities of zinc and copper, and German watchmaker brass of two proportions of zinc to one of copper. 2. In watch, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon; so called because frequently made of brass. 3. Brasses; excess of assurance; impudence; as, he has brass enough for anything. [Colloq.] 4. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; as, to clear the brasses on board a ship. — 5. A plate of brass inlaid on a slab of stone, and usually forming part of the pavement of a church, with effigies, coats of arms, etc., engraved in outline upon it. Such brasses are sometimes enamelled, especially the shields of arms.

Brass of Eleanor Belton (died 1391) in Westminster Abbey.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold Hic facies of the dead.

— *Traveller*.

6 Money. [Slang.] [The word *brass* is often used as symbolical of durability, hardness, strength, immutability, obduracy. 'Unless my nerves were brass or hammered steel.' *Shak.*

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues We write in water. *Shak.*

Brass (brās), *v.t.* To cover or coat over with brass.

Brassage (brās'āj), *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coynage, and taken out of the intrinsic value of the coin.

Brassart (brās'art), *n.* [Fr. *brās*, the arm.]

— *Brassart*.

Plate armour for the upper part of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

Brass-band (brās'band), *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of

brass, as the trumpet, bagpipe, cornet-a-pisto, etc.

Brasse (brās), *n.* [Modified from *brās*.] A name of a fish of the perch family, the pale spotted perch.

Brasnet (brās'et), *n.* A conque or head-piece.

Brass-finisher (brās'fin-īsh-er), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

Brass-foil (brās'fōl), *n.* Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

Brass-founder (brās'found-er), *n.* A maker of brass or of articles in cast brass.

Brassicæ (brās'ī-kā), *n.* [L.] A genus of cruciferous plants, containing more than a hundred species of wild plants, besides many cultivated forms which are very valuable as culinary and fodder vegetables, comprehending among other species the red and white cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, borecole, rape, turnip, colza, curled kale, kale-rabi or turnip-stemmed cabbage, *Brassicæ sprouts*, etc. *B. oleracea*, indigenous on our rocky coasts, is considered to be the parent of all our garden cabbages, including broccoli, cauliflower, etc. *B. rubra*, or red-cabbage, makes a good pickle. The infusion of its leaves, which is of a very rich blue colour, affords an excellent test both for acids and alkalies, turning green with alkalies and red with acids.

Brassiness (brās'ī-nēs), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

Brass-leaf (brās'īf), *n.* Brass-foil.

Brass-paved (brās'pāvd), *a.* Hard or firm, as brass. *Spenser*.

Brass-rule (brās'rūl), *n.* Long strips of thin metal, type high, used by printers for cutting into lengths, to separate advertisements and newspaper columns, also for page rules and table work in book-printing.

Brass-visaged (brās'vis-ījd), *a.* Impudent.

Brassy (brās'), *a.* 1 Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the colour of brass.

Enough to pluck contemplation of his state From brassy beams. *Shak.*

2. Brass-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

Brassy (brās'), *n.* A Scotch name of the fish otherwise called the bly.

Brast (brās'), *a.* and *a.* *Brast*. 'Dreadful furies which their chains have brast.' *Spenser*.

Brat (brāt), *n.* [A Celtic word. Prov. E. *brat*, a child's bib; W. *brat*, a rag, a pinafore, Ir. *brat*, a cloak, a mantle, Gael. *brat*, a rag, an apron. The usual meaning has arisen from a contemptuous use of the word, which is really the same as the following.] A child; so called in contempt. 'This brat is none of mine.' *Shak.* 'Their dirty brats.' *Macbeth*. Formerly it might be used without any feeling of contempt.

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's brast! O blood of blessed seed!
— *Caroline*.

Brat, **Brat** (brāt), *n.* [A. Sax. *brat*, a cloak, borrowed from W. *brat*, a cloak, Gael. *brat*, a mantle, a rag. See above.] 1. A coarse mantle or cloak. *Chaucer*. — 2. A clout, a rag. *Burns* (Scotch). — 3. An apron. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Brattach (brāt'tach), *n.* (Gael. See **BRAT**.) A standard. [Scotch.]

Every man must repale to the brattach of his tribe.
— *Sir W. Scott*.

Brattice (brāt'īs), *n.* [O Fr. *brattice*, Fr. *brattice*, O.E. and Norm. Fr. *brattice*, a battisan, probably from G. *brat*, a board, a plank.] In mining, (a) a wooden, cast-iron, or brick partition which divides a mining shaft into two chambers, which serve as the upcast and downcast shafts for ventilation, or placed temporarily or permanently across a gallery to keep back noxious gases, or prevent the escape of water. (b) Wooden planking to support a wall or roof. Written also *Brattien*.

Brattishing (brāt'īsh-ing), *n.* [See **BRATTICE**.] 1. A crest, battlement, or other parapet. — 2. A fence of boards in a mine or round dangerous machinery.

Brattle (brāt'), *n.* [Perhaps allied to *brat*, *brat*, hasty, sudden, *brat*, *brat*, madly, hastily, Dan. *brat*, *brat*, hasty.] A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly, rapid motion, violent attack, a short rapid race. *Burns* (Scotch).

Brattle (brāt'), *v.t.* To make a loud rumbling or thundering noise. [Provincial.]

Brattling (brāt'ling), *n.* The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

Her voice that cleve through all the din,
Jested, but not drowned, by the loud brattling.

— *Agnes*.

Brava (brā'vā), See **BRAVO**.

Bravado (brā'vā-dō), *n.* A bravado (which see).

The great Pacheco, like himself, this hat
And serve bravado shall in a trice make rats.

— *Fletcher*.

Bravado (brā'vā-dō), *n.* (Sp. *bravada*, Fr. *bravade*. See **BRAVE**.) An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate, a boast; a brag.

'In spite of our host's bravado.' *Irving*.

Bravado (brā'vā-dō), *a.* Braggish; boastful; said or done in bravado. 'Bravado bats.' *Duval*.

Bravado (brā'vā-dō), *v.t.* To act in a spirit of bravado; to storm; to rage. 'Like winds where *Zeus bravado's*.' *Lloyd* (Rare).

Brave (brāv), *a.* [Fr. *brave*, *brava*, gay, proud, braggard; Sp. and It. *bravo*, brave, courageous, apparently from the Celtic: Armor. *brav*, *brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome, brave, to strut (see **BRAG**), but the word probably existed independently in the Teutonic languages, comp. O.D. *bravara*, to adorn, *bravara*, fine attire, O.Sw. *brav*, Mod. Sw. *brav*, good, Sc. *brav*.] 1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; high-spirited; valiant; fearless; as, a brave warrior.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
But he whose noble mind is free and dares.

— *Scott*.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien; splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy. [Formerly common, now nearly obsolete.] 'With blossoms brave bedecked daintily.' *Spenser*.

I'll wear my dagger with the braver grace. *Shak.*

See the brave day mark in hideous night. *Shak.*

I have gold, and therefore will be brave.

In this I'll rattle it of every colour. *Greene*.

3. Excellent; capital. [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete in this sense except perhaps in irony.]

Iron is a brave commodity where wood abounds.

— *Scott*.

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a braver man than himself. *Sir K. Dyer*.

I'll devise thee brave punishments for him. *Shak.*

— *Gallant*, *Courageous*, *Brave*, *Gallant*, splendid either in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage, which exhibits itself in deeds that attract attention and applause: of the three words it is that which has most of compliment and least of high commendation in it, *courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one readily and fearlessly to face danger; *brave* is more comprehensive in signification than either of the other two words, it denotes the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger of all kinds, as well as to go forth to face it. — *SVN* *Courageous*, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, magnanimous, high-spirited.

Brave (brāv), *n.* 1. A Hector; a bully. 'Two insolent, too much a brave.' *Dryden*. — 2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

I will not bear these braves of mine. *Shak.*

3. A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion; specifically, a North American Indian or other savage warrior; as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred braves.

Hot braves like these may fight. *Dryden*.

Brave (brāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *braved*; ppp. *braved*. 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance, to defy, to challenge, to dare.

The ill of love, not those of fate, I fear;
Those I can brave, but those I cannot bear.

— *Dryden*.

Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze. *Comptell*.

2. To carry a boasting appearance of. 'To brave that which they believe not.' *Beacon*.

3. To make fine, showy, or splendid. 'He (the sun) should have braved the east an hour ago.' *Shak* [Rare.]

Bravely (brāv'ly), *adv.* 1. In a brave manner; (a) courageously; gallantly, splendidly; heroically.

Who combats bravely is not therefore brave. *Pope*.

(b) Finely; gaudily. *Spenser.*

And decked herself bravely to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. *Judith* 2. 4.

(c) Well; prosperously; as, he is getting on bravely.

Braveness (brá'vnes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery. 'The *braveness* of the exploit.' *Holland.*

Bravery (brá'v-er-l), *n.* 1. The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness. 'Lancelot, the flower of bravery.' *Tennyson.*

Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
The natural *bravery* of your tale. *Shak.*

2. Splendour; magnificence. 'Great *bravery* of building to the marvellous beautifying of the realm.' *Camden.*

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. *Is. iii. 18.*

3. Show; ostentation; parade.

Prefaces . . . and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation.

5. A showy person. 'A man that is the *bravery* of his age.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bravi (brá'v), *See BRAVO.*

Braving (brá'v-ing), *n.* Bravado; defiance. 'With so proud a strain of threats and *braving*.' *Chapman.*

Bravishly (brá'v-ing-l), *adv.* In a braving or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

Bravissimo (brá'vis-i-mó), *interj.* Superlative of brave!

That's right—I'm steel—Bravo!—Adamant—*Bravissimo!* *Colman.*

Bravo (brá'vó), *interj.* [It.] 1. Well done! The word is an Italian adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company.—2. Used as a substantive. 'With *bravo* and hand-clapping.' *Carlyle.*

Bravo (brá'vó), *n.* pl. *bravos* (brá'vós) [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. 'Stab, like *bravos*, all who come that way.' *Churchill.*

Bravura (brá'vú-ra), *n.* [It. bravery, spirit.] In music, a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

Bravura (brá'vú-ra), *n.* In music, spirited; florid; brilliant; as, a *bravura* air.

Brav (brá), *a.* (Sw. *brav*, fine; D. *brause*, finery. *See BRAVE.*) Fine; gaily dressed; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; brave; stout. 'There's *brav*, *brav* lad on Yarrow braes.' *Burns* [Scotch.]

Brav (brá), *v.t.* [From root of *brag*; comp. W. *brast*, a boast, *brastiau*, to brag, to boast, *bragal*, to vociferate; with this there may have been a fusion of such Teutonic words as D. *brullen*, to boast, Dan. *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brólle*, to roar.] 1. To speak loudly and complainingly; to be clamorous or noisy; to quarrel noisily and indecently. 'I do the wrong and first begin to *brav*.' *Shak.*—2. To roar, as water; to make a noise. 'Where the brook *brav* along the painful road.' *Wordsworth*—Syn. To wrangle, squabble, quarrel, dispute.

Brav (brá), *v.t.* 1. To wrangle about; to be noisy or contentious regarding.

I care not what the sects may *brav*. *Tennyson.*

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. 'Your deep wit . . . reason'd, not *brav'd* h-r (Truth) hence.' *Sir K. Digby*. [Rare.]

Brawl (brá), *n.* 1. A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble. 'Stout polemic *brawl*.' *Hudibras*. 'He is a devil in private *brawl*.' *Shak.* 'Wholly given to *bravels* and wine.' *Tennyson*.—2. A kind of dance; a bransle or brantle.

My grave lord-keeper led the *bravels*;
The seal and maces danced before him. *Gray.*

Brawler (brá'ér), *n.* One who brawls; a noisier fellow; a wrangler. 'The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.' *Buckle.*

Bravely (brá'v-er-l), *adv.* [See BRAVE.] Bravely; finely; very well; heartily. [Scotch.]

Bravling (brá'v-ing), *n.* The act of quarrelling; specifically, in law, the offence of quarrelling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

Bravling (brá'v-ing), *a.* 1. Contentious; quarrelsome.

I know she is an irksome, *bravling* scold. *Shak.*

2. Making the noise of rushing water; purring; rippling. 'Bravling springs.' *Collins.* **Bravlingly** (brá'v-ing-l), *adv.* In a bravling or quarrelsome manner.

Brawn (brán), *n.* [O. Fr. *brason*, the muscular parts of the body, from O.H.G. *brato*, *braton*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast.] 1. Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.—2. A boar. *Beau. & Fl.*—3. A fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body; as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, &c.

It was ordained that murderers should be brawn on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall.*

4. Muscular strength; muscles.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

5. The arm, so called from its muscles or strength. 'And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.' *Shak.* 'Hew thy target from thy *brawn*.' *Shak.*—*Mook brawn*, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape.

Brawn'd (brán'd), *a.* Brawny; strong. 'Brawn'd bows.' *Spenser.*

Brawler (brán'ér), *n.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawn-fallen (brán'al-n), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin. 'Thy *brawn-fallen* arms.' *Dryden.*

Brawniness (brán'l-nes), *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Lack.*

Brawny (brán'l), *a.* 1. Having large strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; bulky; strong.

The muscles of his *brawny* arms
Are strong as iron bands. *Longfellow.*

2. Hard; unfeeling; callous. 'A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.' *Joseph Mede.*

Braves (bráz), *n.* One's best apparel; finery. [Scotch.]

Braxy (brák's), *n.* [As the disease is in some parts called also *brast*, *bracks*, the name is probably derived from the verb to *break*; comp. A. Sax. *broc*, disease, misery; G. *brechen*, vomiting, and *brechen*, to break.] 1. The name given in different parts of the country to several diseases of sheep, the two most commonly so called being a disease characterized by severe diarrhoea, and one arising from a plethora or fulness of blood, the animal dying in convulsions in a short time.—2. A sheep having the braxy; the mutton of such a sheep.

Braxy (brák's), *a.* Affected or tainted with braxy; as, *braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

Bray (brá), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *brayer*, *brasier*, *brasier* (Fr. *brayer*), to pound, from G. *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. *Prov. xvii. 22.*

Bray (brá), *v.i.* [Fr. *brasier*, to bray; L.L. *bragire*, *bragare*, to bray, to cry, from Celtic root seen in *brag*, *brawl*.] 1. To utter a harsh cry, as an ass.

Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*

2. To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound. Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray.*

Bray (brá), *v.t.* To utter with a loud harsh sound; sometimes with out.

Arms on armour clashing *brayed*
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*

Bray (brá), *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh or grating sound.

Loud rung out the beggie's *bray*. *Tennyson.*

Bray (brá), *n.* [In first sense probably from Fr. *brais*, O. Fr. *braye*, from L.L. *braco*, *bracca*, a dike or bank; in second meaning the same word as Sc. *brac*, W. *bre*, a mound or peak.] 1. A bank or mound of earth, used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress. 'That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark.' *Hall.*

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds. *Ld. Herbert.*

2. A piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity. 'Against a rock or an hie *braye*.' *Ascham.*

Push'd up the *bray* indignantly they feel
The clanking lash and the retorted steel. *Brooks.*

Brayer (brá'ér), *n.* One that brays like an ass.

Brayer (brá'ér), *n.* In hand-printing, an instrument used for spreading the ink equally.

Braying (brá'ing), *n.* Roar; noise; clamour; used only in contempt.

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men. *Carlyle.*

Brayle (brá'l), *n.* Same as *Brail*, 1.

Brass (bráz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brazed*; ppr. *brazing*. [Fr. *braser*, to brase, from the Scandinavian. *See BRASS*.] 1. To solder, more especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.—2. To cover or ornament with brass. 'A tripod richly *brazed*.' *Chapman*.—3. To harden; to harden to impudence.

Let me wing your heart, . . .
If damned custom hath not *brazed* it so,
That is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shak.*

Brasen (bráz'n), *a.* 1. Made of brass; as, a *brazen* helmet; also, from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like, extremely strong, impenetrable. 'Environed with a *brazen* wall.' *Shak.*—2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear. *Shak.*

3. Impudent; having a front like brass.

Talbot . . . appeared daily with *brass* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted. *Macaulay.*

—*Brasen age*, or *age of brass*, in myth, the age of war and violence, which succeeded the silver age, when men had still further degenerated from primitive purity.—*Brasen dish*, a standard measure kept in certain mining districts under the charge of a proper officer.—*Brasen sea*, in Jewish antiquity, a huge vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple. It was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 50 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

Brasen (bráz'n), *v.t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery; with an indefinite it.

Men would face it and *brasen* it. *Latham.*

—*To brazen out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery; with an indefinite it, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*.

Thornton *brazed* it out with his usual impudence. *Lord Lytton.*

I'm resolved to *brazen* the business out. *Sir T. Partridge.*

Brasen-browed (bráz'n-brou'd), *a.* Shameless; impudent. 'Noon-day vigils and *brazen-browed* iniquities.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Brasen-face (bráz'n-fás), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, *brazen-face*; hold it out. *Shak.*

Brasen-faced (bráz'n-fást), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. 'A *brazen-faced* varlet.' *Shak.*

Brasently (bráz'n-l), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

Braseness (bráz'n-nes), *n.* 1. Appearance like brass: in this sense *braseness* is the more correct word.—2. Impudence; excess of assurance; as, his *braseness* is excessive.

Brazier (brá'zhér), *n.* Same as *Brasier*.

Brasil, **Brasil-wood** (brá-zil', brá-zil'wud), *n.* [Pg. *braza*, a live coal or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its colour, and it is said that King Emanuel of Portugal gave this name to the country on account of its producing this wood. The country was first named Santa Cruz by its discoverer, Pedro Alvarez Cabral.] A very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is the produce of *Cesalpinia echinata* and *C. braziliensis*. The heart-wood only is of value. The inferior Brazil-wood of the West Indies is from *C. cristata*. *See CESALPINIA.*

Brasileto (brá-zil-et-to), *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica, the produce of *Cesalpinia cristata*.

Brazilian (brá-zil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Brazil; as, *Brazilian* productions.

Brasilian (brá-zil'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Brasilin (brá-zil'in), *n.* The red colouring matter of Brazil-wood. It is soluble in water and alcohol; acids turn it yellow, alkalies violet. It is a delicate test of alkalinity.

Brasil-nut (brá-zil'nut), *n.* The seeds of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the nat. order *Lecythidaceae*, a native of

exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth is 8100 feet in length, 230 feet wide at bottom, and 46 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 80 feet. The sea slope from set-off to top is 1 in 6.

Bream (*brēm*), *n.* [*Fr.* *brème*, *O.Fr.* *brèmes*, from *O.H.G.* *brama*, *G.* *brassum*, *brassum*, the bream, allied to *barus*, *baes*.] 1 The name of several fresh-water, abdominal, soft-finned teleostean fishes, family Cyprinidae and genus *Abramis*, inhabitants of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued. The species best known to anglers is the *A. brama*, or carp-bream. This species sometimes attains the weight of from 12 to 14 lbs. The white bream or bream-flat is the *A. biocum*. See CYPRINIDÆ. 2 Applied also to some spiny-finned sea-fishes, family Sparidae, genus *Pagellus*, and family Labridae, genus *Labrus*. The sea-bream is the *Pagellus centrodentus*.

Bream (*brēm*), *v.t.* (Probably from *D. brēm*, broom, furze, from the materials commonly used, the verb *broom* being also used in the same sense.) *Naut.* to clear of shells, seaweed, etc., by fire—an operation applied

Breast (*brēst*), *v.t.* To meet in front boldly or openly, to oppose with the breast; to act with the breast upon; to bear the breast against, to stem.

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea, Breasting the lofty surge. *Shak.*

(Who) *breasts* the horrors of circumstance, And grapples with his evil star. *Tennyson.*

—To *breast up a ledge*, to cut the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

Breast-band (*brēst'bānd*), *n.* *Naut.* a band of canvas or a rope passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea.

Breast-beam (*brēst'bēam*), *n.* 1. A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecabin. 2. The cloth beam of a loom. 3. The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

Breast-bone (*brēst'bōn*), *n.* The bone of the breast, the sternum.

Breast-casket (*brēst'kās-ket*), *n.* One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.

Breastcloth (*brēst'kloth*), *n.* A bib for children. *Wright.*

Breast-deep (*brēst'dēp*), *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him breast-deep in earth and smother him. *Shak.*

Breast-drill (*brēst'drīl*), *n.* In mach. a drill-shock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

Breasted (*brēst'ed*), *a.* 1 In compounds, having a breast (of this or that kind); as, *breast-breasted*, *deep-breasted*, *open-breasted*, &c. 2. Having a fine voice. 'Singing men well *breasted*.' *Prideaux.*

Breast-fast (*brēst'fast*), *n.* A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to some other ship.

Breast-height (*brēst'hīt*), *n.* In *fort.* the interior slope of a parapet.

Breast-high (*brēst'hī*), *a.* High as the breast.

Lay madam Purfleet buckling in the sun, Breast-high in sand. *Dryden.*

Breast-hook (*brēst'hōk*), *n.* A thick piece of timber bent in the form of a knee, and placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore-part and unite the bows on each side.

Breasting (*brēst'ing*), *n.* In mach. the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns, closely adapted to the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. See BREAST-WHEEL.

Breast-knot (*brēst'not*), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this breast-knot? *Addison.*

Breast-milk (*brēst'milk*), *n.* Milk from the breast.

Breast-pain (*brēst'pān*), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore-legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

Breast-pang (*brēst'pang*), *n.* Anguish, pectoria. See ANGUISH.

Breast-pin (*brēst'pīn*), *n.* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast, a brooch.

Breastplate (*brēst'plāt*), *n.* 1. Properly a metal plate worn on the breast as a part of defensive armour, but also applied to armour for the breast made of other materials. See ARMOUR. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. 3. In *Jerusalem* a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. It was called also the *Breastplate of Judgment*, because it contained the Urim and Thummim. 4. A plate or piece which receives the butt end of a boring tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use.

Breast-plough (*brēst'plow*), *n.* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

Breast-rail (*brēst'rāl*), *n.* *Naut.* the upper rail of the balcony, or of the breast-work on the quarter-deck.

Breast-rope (*brēst'rōp*), *n.* *Naut.* (a) a rope used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and

with the parrels to hold the yards fast to the mast. Called also a *Parrel-rope*. (b) Same as *Breast-band*.

Breast-summer. See RIBBET-SUMMER.

Breast-wall (*brēst'wāl*), *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.

Breast-wheel (*brēst'whēl*), *n.* In mach. a kind of water-wheel, in which the water is delivered to the float-board at a point somewhere between the bottom and top,

Breast-wheel.

generally a very little below the level of the axle. In this kind of wheel the water acts partly by impulse and partly by its weight. When the water is laid on considerably above the axle the wheel is a *pitch-back*, and when laid on very much below the axle it is *under-shot*.

Breast-wood (*brēst'wud*), *n.* In *hort.* the shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls.

Breast-work (*brēst'wōrk*), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a hastily-constructed work thrown up breast-high for defence. 2. *Naut.* a sort of balustrade of rails or mouldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore-end, and also incloses the forecabin both before and behind. 3. The parapet of a building.

Breath (*brēth*), *n.* [*A.Sax.* *brēath*, *odour*, *scent*, *breath*, allied to *O.H.G.* *brādam*, *Mod. G.* *brudem*, *brudem*, *brudem*, *steam*, *vapour*, *breath*, *brud*, *vapour*, a bubble. Grimm regards it as akin to *G.* *brāde*, *Sc.* *brue*, the liquor in which flesh is boiled, *broth*, and *E.* *brock* and *brue*.] 1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals. 2. The power of breathing; life. 'Weary of *breath*.' *Keats.*

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, to be out of *breath*. 'Drink to Hamlet's better *breath*.' *Shak.* 'I lose my colour, I lose my *breath*.' *Tennyson*. 4. *Respite*, *pause*, time to breathe. 'Give me some *breath*, some little *breath*.' *Shak.* 5. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. 'For your health and your digestion sake, an after-dinner's *breath*.' *Shak.* (Rare.) 6. A single respiration, as he swears at every *breath*. Hence—7. The time of a single respiration, a single act; an instant. 'Sweet and bitter is a *breath*.' *Tennyson*. 8. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruddled as a summer's sun, When not a *breath* of wind blew o'er its surface. *Addison.*

9. Words, language.

Art thou the slave that with thy *breath* hast killed Mine innocent child? *Shak.*

10. A mere word, a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

A dream, a *breath*, a froth of fleeting joy. *Shak.* A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made Goldsmith.

11. An exhalation, an odour, a perfume. 'The *breath* of the fading edges of box-wood.' *Tennyson*. —*Breath of the nostrils*, anything essential to the existence of a person or institution, the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the *breath* of their nostrils. *Brugnot.*

—*Out of breath*, breathless.

Too much breathing put him out of *breath*. *Addison.*

Breathable (*brēv'n-ā-bil*), *a.* Capable of being breathed.

Breathableness (*brēv'n-ā-bil-ness*), *n.* State of being breathable.

Breasting.—Drawn by Capt. May.

to a ship's bottom, and performed by holding to it kindled furs, reeds, or such-like light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may be then easily swept off.

Breastflat (*brēm'flāt*), *n.* The white bream. **Breast** (*brēst*), *n.* [*A.Sax.* *brēast*. Common to Teutonic tongues generally, as *Iscl.* *brjst*, *Sw.* *brist*, *Dan.* *bryst*, *Goth.* *brusta*, *G.* *brust*. Allied to *E.* *burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling.] 1 The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants. 2. The fore-part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beast.

My Eustace might have said for Narcissa, Be muscular, be spry as *breast* a *breast*. *Tennyson.*

2. *Fig.* the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets, the affections, the heart.

Each in his breast his secret sorrow kept. *Rome.*

The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the breast of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office.

Breast-arm.

4. The power of singing. 'An excellent song, and a sweet songster, a fine breast of his own.' *B. Jonson*. — 5. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front like the human breast, or below like the breast in the lower animals, specifically, (a) in *agri.* the front part of the mould-board of a plough. (b) in *arch.* (1) that portion of the wall between the window and the floor (2) that portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment. (c) in *arp.* the lower surface of a handrail, rafter, or rib of a dome. (d) In *mining*, (1) the face of coal or other mineral workings. (2) The wooden partition dividing the shaft of a coal-mine into two compartments, one for the 'upcast' and the other for the 'downcast' current of ventilation. (e) The front of a furnace. (f) Same as *Breasting*. 2.—6. That part of an object against which the breast pushes in some machines, such as the breast-drill, breast-plough, &c. 7. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast side by side.

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a breast, and the horse by sixteen. *Swift.*

—To *make a clean breast*, to disclose secrets weighing upon one; to make full confession.

Breathe (bré'th), v. i. pret. & pp. *breathed*; ppr. *breathing*. 1. To respire; to inspire and expire air; hence, to live.

When he *breathed* he was a man. *Shak.*

2. To make a single respiration. 'Before you can *breathe* twice.' *Shak.*—3. To take breath; to rest from action.

Breathe awhile, and then to it again. *Shak.*

4. To pass, as air; to blow. 'When winds *breathe* sweet.' *Shak.*—5. To exhale, as odour; to emanate. 'And all Arabia *breathe*s from yonder box.' *Pope.*—6. *Fig.* to be instant; to be alive.

The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill *breathed* with the loves and wars of gods and heroes.

Breathe (bré'th), v. t. 1. To inhale and exhale in respiration; as, to *breathe* vital air. 2. To inject, by breathing; to infuse: followed by *into*. 'To *breathe* life into a stone.' *Shak.*

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed* into his nostrils the breath of life. Gen. ii. 7.

3. To exhale; to send out as breath; to express; to manifest.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould *Breathe* such divine, enchanting ravishment?

Now *breathe* again, dear Youth, the kindling fire, And let her feel what she could once inspire.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Metinks . . . every man should beat his. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon.

5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing. 'They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire.' *Prior.*—6. To utter; to speak; to whisper. 'Breathed a secret vow.' 'Or let the church our mother *breathe* her curse.' *Shak.* 'Breathes she forth her spite.' *Shak.* 'Breathes a thousand tender vows.' *Tennyson.*—7. To suffer to take or recover breath. 'A moment *breathed* his panting steed.' *Sir W. Scott.*—8. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

Mr. Tullingham arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up.

—To *breathe* one's last, to die.

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past, New to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd* his last.

—To *breathe* a vein, to open it and take blood from it. *Dryden.*

Breathed (bré'th), a. 1. Endowed with breath; exercised.

A man so *breathed*, that certain he would fight; yea, From morn till night.

2. In *philol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.

Breather (bré'th-ér), n. 1. One who breathes or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life, A statue than a *breather*.

2. One who utters or whispers.

My authority bears a credible bulk That no particular scandal once can touch, But it confounds the *breather*.

3. One who animates or inspires.

The *breather* of all life does not expire. *Norris.*

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, or the like, that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs. [Colloq.]

So here we are at last—that hill's a *breather*.

Breathful (bré'th'fúl), a. 1. Full of breath. 'The *breathful* bellows.' *Spenser.*—2. Odorous; fragrant. 'Fresh costume and *breathful* camomile.' *Spenser.*

Breathing (bré'th'ing), p. and a. 1. Inhaling or exhaling breath.—2. As if informed or instinct with life; living, as a *breathing* picture.

Breathing (bré'th'ing), n. 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 'A difficulty of *breathing*.' *Melmoth.*—2. Aspiration; secret prayer. 'Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state.' *Tillotson.*—3. Air in motion; a gentle breeze.

There's not a *breathing* of the common wind That will forget thee.

4. *Fig.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.—5. *†* Breathing-place; vent.

The warmth disends the chinks, and makes New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.

6. Physical exercise, so named from calling the lungs into free play; as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten. 'I lack *breathing* and exercise of late.' *Sir W. Scott.*—7. Communication by words *breathed*: soft or secret utterance.

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose. *Shak.*

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.

Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing*.

9. In *gram.* an aspiration; an aspirate. In Greek there are two breathings—the rough, indicated by a mark () equivalent to the letter *h*, and the smooth () indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus *is* is equal to *hos*, but *is* is *is*.

Breathing-hole (bré'th'ing-hól), n. A vent-hole, as in a caulk.

Breathing-place (bré'th'ing-plás), n. 1. A pause. 'That caesura, or *breathing-place*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. A vent.

Breathing-pore (bré'th'ing-pór), n. In *physiol.* a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the cuticle of plants. See *STOMA*.

Breathing-space (bré'th'ing-spás), n. A breathing-time; a breathing-while; an interval during exertion.

Breathing-time (bré'th'ing-tím), n. Pause; relaxation. 'We may have some *breathing-time* between our promise and its accomplishment.' *Bp. Hall.*

Breathing-while (bré'th'ing-whíll), n. An interval during exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*

Breathless (bré'th'les), a. 1. Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action. Unwounded from the dreadful close, But *breathless* all Fitz-James arose.

2. Without breath; dead.

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou And pale shalt lie.

3. Incapable of breathing, as with wonder or admiration.

The holy time is quiet as a nun *Breathless* with adoration.

Breathlessness (bré'th'les-nes), n. The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

Breccia (bré'chi-á), n. [It., a breach, a breccia.] In *geol.* an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the siliceous, calcareous, and trap breccias. When rounded stones and angular fragments are united by a cement the aggregate is usually called conglomerate or pudding-stone. *Osseous breccia* is, as its name implies, composed of bones.

Brecciated (bré'chi-át-ed), a. In *geol.* consisting of angular fragments cemented together. 'A *brecciated* marble of white and deep green.' *Ruskin.*

Brech, *†* n. Breches. *Chaucer.*

Brecham (bré'ch'am), n. [Perhaps from Gael. *braid* (for *braghaid*, from *braghaid*, the neck), a horse's collar, and E. *hame*, Sc. *hem*; or for *bear-hame*, as carrying the hames.] A work-horse's collar. [Scottch.]

Brechan, *Brechan* (bré'ch'an), n. Brake or bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). [Scottch.]

Bred (bréd), pp. of *breed*.

Brede (bréd), n. A piece of embroidery; a braid. 'A curious *brède* of needlework.' *Dryden.* 'Glowing gauze and golden *brède*.' *Tennyson.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as the lava ravishes the mead, Spoils all her silver mail, and golden *brède*.

Brede, *†* n. Breadth. *Chaucer.*

Bred-sore† (bréd'sór), n. A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause.

Bree, *Broo* (bré, brú), n. [A Sax. *brise*, broth, G. *brühe*; from root of *brew*, broth.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [Scottch.]

Breech (bréch), n. [A singular developed from a plural. See BREECHES.] 1. The lower part of the body behind.—2. The hinder part of anything.—3. The large thick end of a cannon or other firearm; the distance from the hind part of the base ring to the beginning of the bore.—4. *Naut.* the angle of knee-timber, the inside of which is called the throat.

Breech† (bréch), n. [Old plural. See BREECHES.] Breches.

That you might still have worn the petticoat, And ne'er have stolen the *breech* from Lancaster.

Breech (bréch), v. t. 1. To put into breeches.

Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched*.

2. To cover, as with breeches. [Rare.]

There, the murderers, Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore.

3. To whip on the breech.

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me.

4. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.—5. To fasten by a breeching.

Breech (bréch), v. i. To suffer whipping on the breech. *Shak.*

Breech-band (bréch'band), n. See BREECHING.

Breches (bréch'es), n. pl. [Really a double plural. In O.E. *breche*, *breche*, *breke*, had the plural meaning of breeches, being the form corresponding to A. Sax. *bréo*, *breches*, pl. of *bréo*, as *bé* (books) was the pl. of *bóc*, a book, and as in E. *feet* is the pl. of *foot*. The word is Teutonic and Celtic. *Erys brók*, pl. *brék*, *breches*; D. *broek*, a pair of breeches or trousers; Dan. *bróg*, breeches, the breeching of a gun; Icel. *brók*, pl. *bræk*, breeches; O.H.G. *prók*, Mod.G. *bruch*, Ir. *bróg*, Gael. *brigiaga*, armor. *brages*—breeches. L. *braca*, breeches, is from the Celtic.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; less properly, under the sense of trousers or pantaloons.—To *wear* the *breches*, to usurp the authority of the husband; said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women wear the *breches*.

—*Breches Bible*. See BIBLE.

Breeching (bréch'ing), n. 1. A whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes, Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—3. In *gunn.* a strong rope fastened to the cascabel of a cannon by a thimble, and clenched to ring-bolts in the ship's side to prevent it from recoiling too much when fired.—4. That part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, and hooked on the shafts, which enables him to push back the cart or other vehicle to which he is harnessed. Called also *Breech-band*.—5. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

Breeching-loop (bréch'ing-lúp), n. *Naut.* a loop of metal at the breech-end of naval guns, through which a rope, called the breeching, is passed and secured to the sides of the vessel, to prevent the guns recoiling in a sea-way.

Breech-loader (bréch'lód-ér), n. A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle. The objects sought to be attained by this mode of loading are expedition in charging, celerity in cleansing after firing, and accurate adjustment of the diameter of the ball to the calibre of the piece. Breech-loaders (small arms) have now almost entirely superseded muzzle-loaders, both for sporting and military purposes. The earliest firearms made in Europe were breech-loaders. See RIFLE.

Breech-loading (bréch'lód-ing), a. Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle; applied to firearms; as, a *breech-loading* rifle.

Breed (bréd), v. t. pret. & pp. *bred*, ppr. *breeding*. [A Sax. *brédan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm; cog. with D. *broeden*, G. *brüten*, to brood, hatch; and allied to E. *breve*, W. *brud*, warm.] 1. To procreate; to beget; to engender; to hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike.

2. *†* To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process. 'The worms that did *breed* the silk.' *Shak.*

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger.

3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate. 'To *breed* this present peace.' *Shak.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.* My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and a brain to *breed* it in!

4. To produce; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

Hail foreign wonder!

Whom, certain these rough shades did never *breed*.

5. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy and through the period of youth: often in the phrase 'born and *bred*.'

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.

6. To form by education; to train; as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university: often with up. 'To *breed* up the son to common sense.' *Dryden.*

'The trade he breeds them up in.' *Larkin*.
 7 To rear as live stock; as, to breed cattle for the market. *Well bred*, of good extraction, having a good pedigree. 'A gentleman well bred and of good name.' *Shak*. Now used in this sense only of the lower animals. See **WELL-BRED**. — *True bred*, genuine. 'He is true bred.' *Shak*. — *Bred out*, degenerated.

The strain of man is bred out
 Late between that monkey *Shak*.

Breed (bréd), v. t. 1 To beget or bear a child or children; to produce one or more young, to be fruitful, and *fig* of the increase of money at interest, or of increase generally. 'That they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful.' *Gen. xiii. 17*. 'Where they most breed and haunt.' *Shak*.

The author had never bred before. *Dr Carpenter*.
 I make it (poetry) bred on fast *Shak*.

2 To have birth, to be produced; to arise; to grow; to develop, as, magpies breed readily in carrion. 'So will this base and envious discord breed.' *Shak*. — 3 To raise a breed, to engage in rearing live stock, as, to choose the best species of cattle to breed from. — 4 To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.

Breed (bréd), n. 1 A race or progeny from the same parents or stock, especially, a race of men or other animals which have an alliance by activity and some distinctive qualities in common, hence, family, extraction, as, a breed of men in a particular country, a breed of horses or sheep. 'His-plume his breed.' *Shak*.

I bring you witnesses,
 Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed *Shak*.

Hence — 2 Sort, kind, in a general sense. 'This country is not the right breed.' *Shak*. 3 A number produced at once, a batch; a brood. 'Above an hundred at a breed.' *N. Crow*.

Breed-bate (bréd-bát), n. One that breeds or originates quarrels. 'We tell-tale nor no breed-bate.' *Shak*.

Breeder (bréd-ér), n. 1 One who breeds, procreates, or produces young formerly often used distinctively of the female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 'She was a great breeder.' *Dr A. Curlye*.

You love the breeder better than the male. *Shak*.

2 The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.

Italy and Rome have been the best breeders of worthy men. *Arbuth.*

3 One who or that which produces, causes, brings about, as, a great breeder of dissensions. 'The breeder of my sorrow.' *Shak*.

Time is the sower and breeder of all good. *Shak*.

4 One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed or race, as of horses or cattle. — 5 Same as *Bred-out* (which see).

Breeding (bréd-ing), n. 1 The act of generating or producing. — 2 The rearing of cattle or live-stock of different kinds, particularly by mingling or crossing one species or variety with another, so as to improve the breed. *Cross breeding*, breeding from individuals of two different offspring or varieties. *Breeding in the line*, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage. — *In-and-in breeding*, breeding from animals of the same parentage. — 3 (Springing, nurture, education, instruction.

She had her breeding in my father's charge. *Shak*.

4 Deportment or behaviour in social life; manners, especially good manners, as, good breeding, that is politeness, a man of no breeding, that is a very ill bred man.

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
 I avoid great errors, meet the less contempt. *Pope*.

In society his good breeding and vivacity made him always welcome. *Macready*.

5 Descant, extraction.

Honest gentlemen, I have not your breeding. *La. 5*

BYN Generation, begetting, production, education, instruction, nurture, training, up-bringing, manners.

Breeding (bréd-ing), n. A term applied formerly to the rude inhabitants of the far country of England. *Macready*.

Breake (bréik), n. Breache (Scottish).

Breaker (brék), n. A Breche (which see).

Breaker (brék), n. and v. t. Same as *Break* (which see). [Scottish.]

Breeze (bréz), n. The breeze or breeze-ly. 'The breeze upon her, like a cow in June.' *Shak*.

Breeze (bréz), n. [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, a breeze, It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist.] 1 A wind, generally a light or not very strong wind, a gentle gale.

From land a gentle breeze arose at night. *Dryden*.

— *Land breeze*, a breeze blowing from the land, especially one blowing near the coast by night in consequence of the more rapid cooling of the atmosphere on land than at sea. — *Sea breeze*, a similar wind blowing by day from the sea, in consequence of the more rapid heating of the atmosphere on land. — 2 A noisy quarrel, a row, a disturbance. [Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order; and Johnny, who expected a breeze, told his wife to behave quietly. *Marquand*.

Breeze (bréz), v. i. To blow gently. [Rare.] — *To breeze up* (naut.), to blow with greater strength, to freshen.

Breese, **Breeze-ly** (bréz, bréz-ly), n. [A. Sax. *brimes*, a giddy, a hoarsely, D. *brims*, O. *brims*, from the sound it makes, comp. Q. *brummen*, D. *brummen*, O. H. G. *brumen*, to hum.] A name given to flies of various species, more especially of the genera *Tabanus* and *Cestrus*. Of the former there are many species, but the most noted is the *T. borealis* (great borealis), whose mouth is armed with sharp blades or lances, which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis it sucks the blood. Written also *Brees* and *Bree*.

Breese (bréz), n. [Fr. *bris*, *brisée*, rubbish, fragments, from *briser*, to break.] 1 House sweepings, as straw, dust, ashes, &c. — 2 Small ashes and cinders used instead of coal for burning bricks.

Breeseless (bréz-less), n. Noticalness; destitute of breezes.

A stagnant, breezesless tide booms my soul. *Shakespeare*.

Breezy (bréz-i), n. 1 Fanned with gentle winds or breezes, as the breezy shore. 'The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.' *Gray*. — 2 Subject to frequent breezes.

Bregha (bré-gá), n. [Fr. *breche*, to motion.] In anat. the fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is tender and moist, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain.

Brehon (bré-hon), n. [Ir., a judge.] An ancient Irish judge. Such judges existed also in Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with principal standing on twelve benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies. *Hallam*.

— *Brehon law*, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the sacerdotal order, were, to a large extent at least, embodied at a very early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated—the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine 'pillars of Erin,' under the superintendence of St. Patrick, and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous Brehon judges, the 'Royal Cormac' and the 'Learned Cennfaelach.' This system of law was abolished by statute of Edward III.

Breme, **Breame** (brém), n. [A. Sax. *brēm*, to murmur, to rage, to fret, M. E. G. *brēmen*, to roar, to rage with I. *brēma*, to roar or rage.] Boisterous, rough, sharp, severe. 'Comes the breme winter.' *Spenser*.

Brem, **Bremet** (brén), v. t. [A. Sax. *brēman*, to burn.] To burn.

Clasp the wicked flame his bremet brow. *Spenser*.

Brennage (brén-á), n. [From O. E. *brēn*, burn.] In old law, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of brass which they were obliged to furnish for his house.

Brenning (brén-ing), n. and v. t. Burning. **Brenningly**, adv. In a burning manner, hotly. *Chaucer*.

Brunt (brént), n. [Jamieson regards this word as being the same as *brunt*, steep (which see).] 1 [Scottish.] Upright, straight, lofty, also, smooth, unwarlike exclusively or almost exclusively applied to the brow. 'Your bonny brow was brunt.' *Burns*.

Her fair brow bore smooth as th' unwarlike deep
 When a' the winds are in their calm sleep. *Kenney*.

2 See **BRANT**.

Brunt (brént), n. Same as *Brunt-geese*.

Brunt-geese, **Brant-geese** (brént-geez, bránt-geez), n. [D. and O. *brant-gees*, Icel. *brant-geis*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning.] A bird of the family *Anatidæ*, frequenting our shores, and known to naturalists as the *Bernicle Branta*. It is much smaller than the common geese, but has much larger wings, and it traverses greater distances in its migrations. Its breeding places are in the far north, but it migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France. Called also simply *Brant* and *Brunt*.

Brunt-new (brént-né), n. A *Brant-new* (which see). Cottillon *brunt-new* from France. *Burns*. [Scottish.]

Bruguet-chain (brék-ét-chán), n. [After a celebrated French watchmaker named *Bruguet*, but influenced by *Fr. briguet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the key is usually attached; a fob-chain.

Brura, n. *Briar*.

Broomer, **Broommer** (brém-som-ér, brém-som-ér), n. In arch. same as *Brum-sommer*.

Brout, **Brout** (brout), n. In arch. the member of a column, more usually called *Turne* or *Tors*. See **TORUS**.

Brout, v. t. To burst.

Brout-sommer, **Brout-sommer** (brout-som-ér), n. In arch. a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over shop windows, a lintel.

Bret (brét), n. The brill (*Plavonectus rhombus*). Called also *Birt* and *Burt*. [Provincial.]

Bretche, **Bretschke** (brét-ék), n. [Fr. *brèche*, O. Fr. *brèches*, See **BRATCHE**, **BUTTRICH**.] A name common to several wooden, cranellated, and roofed erections, used in the middle ages for military purposes. Erections bearing this name were used in sieges both by the assailants and besieged. by the former, to afford protection while they were undermining the walls, for which purpose they were made with a strong roof, by the latter, to form defences behind breaches, for which purpose they were made much on the principle of the modern *abris de prier*. Later, the name was more specifically given to a sort of roofed wooden balcony or cage, cranellated and machicolated, attached by corbels, sometimes immediately over a gateway, to add to its defence, and sometimes projecting from the angle of a building where the

wall meets the roof, and standing out from the latter somewhat like a storm-window, so that it commanded three directions—in front and to the right and left—thus serving for observation as well as defence. The *bretche* over a hotel-de-ville was sometimes used as a convenient place to read proclamations from.

Bretches (bré-ték), n. [Fr. from O. Fr. *brèches*, battlements. See **BRATCHE**.] In *her* a term applied to an ordinary embattled on each side, the battlements being opposite to each other.

Bretched, v. t. [Comp. *bréched*, *bretche*, and See **BRATCHE**.] Embattled. *Lydgate*.

Bretful, n. [Comp. O. E. *bréful*, full to the brim, A. Sax. *bréud*, *breod*, brim.] Brimful. 'Bréful of pardons.' *Chaucer*.

Brethrum (bré-thrum), n. pl. of *brother* (which see).

Breton (bré-tón), n. Relating to Brittany, or Bretons in France, or the language of its people. 'Here on the Breton strand.' *Byron*, not *Briton*. *Tennyson*.

Breton (bré-tón), n. The native language of Brittany, *Armoric* (which see).

good fellow 'He's a dear little brick' *Thackeray*. [Colloq. or slang.] This application of the word is said by some to have originated in one of the universities, and to be a translation of Aristotle's *terrageneus* and, a rectangular, complete, or perfect man.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* Made of brick; resembling brick, as, a brick wall; a brick-red colour.

Brick (brĭk), *v. t.* 1. To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks. 'A narrow street, closely bricked in on all sides like a tomb.' *Dickens*.—2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ochre and making the joints with an edge-tool, and then filling them with fine plaster.

Brickbat (brĭk'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. See *BAT*.

Brick-built (brĭk'bĭlt), *n.* Built with brick. 'The brick-built town.' *Dryden*.

Brick-clay (brĭk'klā), *n.* 1. Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles. It should be a pretty pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with not more than 2 per cent. of lime and other alkaline earth. The red colour of bricks depends on the presence of a little iron peroxide.—2. In geol., as distinguished from *boulder-clay*, a finely laminated clay immediately overlying and evidently derived from the boulder-clay by denudation and re-arrangement by water.

Brick-dust (brĭk'dust), *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.

Brick-earth (brĭk'ēth), *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.

Brick-field (brĭk'fild), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

Brick-kiln (brĭk'kĭl), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

Bricklayer (brĭk'lā-er), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.—*Bricklayers' slab*, a species of local tetter produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

Bricklaying (brĭk'lā-ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar into various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

Brickie (brĭk'), *n.* [From *A. Sax.* *brēc*, to break.] Brittle, easily broken. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Th' alone on the which this image stood,
Was, O great pity! built of brittle clay. *Spenser*.

Brickleness (brĭk'lē-ness), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Brickmaker (brĭk'māk-er), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

Brickmaking (brĭk'māk-ing), *n.* The art of making bricks.

Brick-mason (brĭk'mā-sō), *n.* A brick-layer.

Brick-nogging (brĭk'nōg-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing.

Brick-tea (brĭk'tē), *n.* The larger leaves and young shoots of the tea-plant softened by steam and moulded into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland to Russia. In Asia brick-tea is employed to facilitate commerce, articles being valued by bricks of tea.

Brick-trimmer (brĭk'trīm-er), *n.* In arch, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of the fireplace, to guard against accidents by fire.

Brickwork (brĭk'wērk), *n.* 1. The laying of bricks, a building or structure of brick.—2. A place where bricks are made.

Bricky (brĭk'), *n.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.

Brick-yard (brĭk'yārd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

Bricks (brĭk's), *n.* [Fr.] *Mitt* harness worn by men for dragging guns when it is impossible to use horses.

Bridal (brĭd'āl), *n.* [Property *bride-ale* (in which form the word was formerly written), from *bride* and *ale*, in the sense of a feast, comp. *church-ale*, and other similar words.] A nuptial festival, a marriage.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky. *G. Herbert*.

Bridal (brĭd'āl), *n.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding. 'The bridal chamber.' *Shak*.

Bridality (brĭd'al-ē or brĭd'al-ē), *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *B. Jonson*.

Bride (brĭd), *n.* [A. Sax. *brȳd*, *brīd*, O. E.

bride, *brȳde*, *brude*, also by metathesis *bride*, *brude*; *og. D.* *brēid*, *lcel. brāstr*, *Dan. brud*, *Goth. brūthra*, *O. brūt*—a bride.] A woman newly married, or on the eve of being married.

He, only he, can tell, who, search'd his life

Has by his own experience tried,
How much the wife is dearer than the

bride. *Ed. Lytton*.

Bridet (brĭd), *v. t.* To make a

bride of, to marry.

I know a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen brided. *Shak. & P.*

Bride-ale (brĭd'āl), *n.* A feast

at a nuptial marriage.

The man that's bid to bride-ale, if he
be cakes
And drink enough, he need not fear
his stake. *B. Jonson*.

Bride-bed (brĭd'bed), *n.* The

marriage-bed. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bridecake (brĭd'kāk), *n.* Same as *Bride-cake*.

Bride-chamber (brĭd'chām-bēr), *n.* The

nuptial apartment. *Mat. ix.*

Bride-day (brĭd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day

Sir W. Scott.

Brideroom (brĭd'grōm), *n.* [The more

proper spelling would be *bride-room*, or

bridegroom, as the word is in *A. Sax.* *brīd-
guma*, from *brȳd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man,

comp. *D.* *brūdagum*, *lcel.* *brūthgum*, *Dan.* *brudgom*, *G.* *brūdgum*. The *A. Sax.* and

Goth. *guma* is cognate with *L. homo*, a man.] A man newly married, or just about

to be married.

He that hath the bride is the *brideroom*. *Jn. iii. vi.*

Those dulcet sounds in hush of day,
That creep into the dreaming *brideroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*

Bride-knot (brĭd'not), *n.* A breast-knot; a

knot of ribbons worn by the guests at a

wedding; a wedding-favour.

Bridally (brĭd'āl), *n.* Of or pertaining to a

bride, nuptial.

She, having as a heinous crime the bond of *bride-
bed*,
Did fold about her father's neck with *swarming* arms. *Golding*.

Bridecake (brĭd'kāk), *n.* The cake which

is made for the guests at a wedding, and

pieces of which are sent to friends after the

feast. Such cakes are commonly highly

ornamented.

Bride-maid, **Bridemaid** (brĭd'-
mād, brĭd'mād), *n.* A woman

who attends on a bride at her

wedding.

Bridemaids (brĭd'mād-ing), *n.* The state of being a bride-

maid.

I'll hide my time for *bride-maid*ing. *Twelfth*

Brideman, **Brideman** (brĭd'-
man, brĭd'man), *n.* A man who

attends upon a bridegroom and

bride at their marriage.

Bride's-stake, **Bride-stake** (brĭd'stāk, brĭd'stāk), *n.* A stake

or post set in the ground to

dance round. *B. Jonson*.

Bridewall (brĭd'wel), *n.* A house

of correction for the confinement

of disorderly persons, in which they are

subjected to solitary confinement and hard

labour so called from the palace built near

St. Bride's or *Bridget's* Well, in London,

which was turned into a penal workhouse.

The name is now sometimes applied to

prisons for criminals of all sorts as well as

for the purpose at each extremity of the

bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass,

and are attached beyond them to rocks or

massive frames of iron firmly secured under-

New Suspension Bridge, Chelsea.

ground. The flooring is connected with the

chains by means of strong upright iron rods.

A *flying-bridge* is made of pontoons, light

boats, hollow beams, empty casks, or the

like. They are made, on occasion require,

for the passage of armies. The term is also

applied to a kind of ferry in which the force

of the current of a river is applied to propel

the boat, which is made fast in the middle

of the river by a cable and an anchor, from

the one side to the other. A *skew bridge*, or

oblique bridge, is a bridge by which a road

or railway is carried over an opening at

some other than a right angle, so as better

to maintain the continuity of the road or

line. A *tubular bridge* is formed of a great

rectangular tube, through which the road-

way or railway passes. Tubular bridges are

employed where the span is wide and the

weight to be carried over great. The bridge

over the Conway in Wales, which has a clear

span of 400 feet, consists of two such tubes,

formed of plate-iron rivetted upon malleable-

iron ribs, each weighing 1300 tons. Other

well-known tubular bridges are the *Britannia*

Bridge over the Menai Straits, and the *Victoria*

Bridge over the St. Lawrence—the

latter nearly 1½ mile in length, and resting

on twenty-four piers, from 343 to 530 feet

apart. A *lattice-bridge* is one constructed

The Britannia Tubular Bridge.

with cross-framing, like lattice-work, so

arranged that the head of one rafter is over

the bases of the two adjoining rafters. Some

lattice bridges are constructed with trussed

rafters, like roofs, with a king-post or

hanger in the centre, others with diagonal

braces united by strong pins, and without

suspension-rods. These bridges are con-

structed both of wood and iron. Many

very large wood bridges of this kind have

been erected in America, that over the *An-*

nahanna being 1½ mile long.—2. The upper

part of the nose. 3. In engraving, a board

resting on end-cleats on which the engraver

in working rests his hand, which is thus sup-

ported clear above the plate.—4. In *furnace*

of different kinds, a low wall or vertical par-

tion for compelling the flame and heated

vapour to ascend.—5. In gun, the two pieces

of timber which go between the two trans-

oms of a gun-carriage.—6. In metal, the

platform or staging by which ore, fuel, &c.,

are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-

furnace.—7. In musical instruments, the

part of a stringed instrument over which the

strings are stretched, and by which they are

raised above the sounding-board. In bow in-

struments, such as the violin, the bridge is

arched in order to allow the bow to impinge

on any one string without touching the

others.—8. *Naval*, a range of planks which

squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

A female *brigade*, properly disciplined and accoutred, would not be afraid to charge a numerous body of the enemy. *Goldsmith.*

2. A body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority; as, a shoeblack *brigade*; a fire *brigade*.

Brigade (brí-gád'), v.t. pret. & pp. *brigaded*; ppr. *brigading*. To form into brigade or into brigades; as, regiments of militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

Brigade-major (brí-gád' má'jér), n. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

Brigadier-general, **Brigadier** (brí-gá-dér'-jen-ér-ál, brí-gá-dér'), n. [Fr., from *brigade*.] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general. 'Wishing to be one day *brigadiers*.' *Byron.*

Brigand (brí-gánd'), n. [Fr. *brigand*, a brigand, O. Fr. *brigand*, *brigant*, an armed foot soldier, a brigand or highway-robber, from It. *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, from It. *brigante*, intriguing, seditious, from *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), from *briga*, an intrigue, a quarrel, trouble, disquiet.] 1. A sort of irregular foot soldier. *Froissart*. — 2. A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests.

These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*. *Buckle.*

Brigandage (brí-gánd'-áj), n. The life and practices of a brigand; highway-robbery.

Many of the peasants in their distress had taken to poaching or *brigandage* in the forests. *C. H. Pearson.*

Brigantine (brí-g'an-dín), n. A kind of light sailing-vessel. *Spenser*. See **BRIGANTINE**.

Brigantine, **Brigantine** (brí-g'an-dín, brí-g'an-tín), n. [Fr. *brigantine*, from *brigand*, in the sense of foot-soldier. See **BRIGAND**.] Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials. Mediæval archers and crossbowmen are generally represented in these quilted coats or jackets. *Jer. xli. 4.*

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon, Vantbrace and greaves. *Milton.*

Brigant (brí-g'ánt), n. Same as *Brigand* (in both senses).

Brigantine (brí-g'an-tín), n. [Fr. *brigantine*, from It. *brigantino*, a pirate vessel. See **BRIGAND**. *Brig* is an abbrev. of this word.] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; now more specifically a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged; either, (a) a brig without her main-sail, that is, without the lowermost square-sail on the main or aft mast; or, (b) a hermaphrodite brig. See under **HERMAPHRODITE**.

Brigote (brí-g'ót), n. [A. Sax. *brig*, a bridge, and *bot*, compensation.] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

Brige, n. [See **BRIGUE**.] Contention. *Chaucer*.

Bright (brít), a. [A. Sax. *beorht*, *briht*, clear, shining; Icel. *bjart*, Goth. *baírhts*, O. H. G. *berht*, *beraht*, M. H. G. *brehit*, shining, bright. Same root as *L. flagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame, *flamma* (*flagma*), flame. Skr. *bhraj*, to shine.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; brilliant; shining; luminous; splendid; sparkling; as, a *bright* sun. 'A bright particular star.' *Shak.*

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday. *Macaulay.*

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors. From the *brightest* wines He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; evident; clear. He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, and *brighter* evidence . . . draw the learner on. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; splendid. Thy beauty appears In its graces and airs, All *bright* as an angel new drop from the sky. *Parnell.*

5. Illustrious; glorious; applied both to persons and things; as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom. 'The *brightest* annals of a female reign.' *Cotton.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined. The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

6. In a narrower sense as used with regard to persons: (a) having, or characterized by, brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull; as, a *bright* remark; he is by no means *bright*. (b) Spreading joy or cheerfulness around, as the sun sheds light; lively; vivacious; animated; cheerful. *Be bright and jovial among your guests. Shak.*

7. In painting, luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright* when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so close and distinct as to produce a brilliant appearance. *Bright* (brít), n. Brightness; splendour. Dark with excess of *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

Bright, v.i. See **BRITTE**.

Brighten (brít'n), v.t. 1. To make bright or brighter; to shed light on; to make to shine; to increase the lustre of. Her celestial eyes Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To dispel gloom from; to cheer; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* prospects. This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . gaiety and good humour. *Steele.*

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished; to heighten the splendour of; to add lustre to. The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people. *Swift.*

4. To make acute or witty; to sharpen the faculties of. — 5. Specifically, in the *calico trade*, to add brilliancy to the colours of, as prints, &c., by boiling them in a solution of soda. *Brighten* (brít'n), v.i. To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; to become less dark or gloomy. Like the sun emerging from a cloud, Her countenance *brightens*, and her eye expands. *Wordsworth.*

All his prospects *brightening* to the last, His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith.*

Bright-harnessed (brít'här'-nest), a. Having bright armour. *Milton.*

Brightly (brít'li), adv. In a bright manner; splendidly; with lustre. A substitute shines *brightly* as a king Until a king be by. *Shak.*

Brightness (brít'nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being bright; splendour; lustre; glitter. 'The *brightness* of the sun.' Acts xvi. 13. — 2. Acuteness; applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit. 'The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him.' *Prior.*

Bright's Disease (brít's dí-z-éz), n. A disease first described by Dr. *Bright* of London. It is characterized by a granular condition of the cortical part of the kidneys and inflammation of the malpighian bodies. The urine during life contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural. The disease is accompanied with uneasiness or pain in the loins, pale or cachectic countenance, disordered digestion, frequent urination, and dropsy. The blood contains urea, and is deficient in albumen and hæmatoxin. Progressive blood-poisoning induces other visceral diseases, and in the end gives rise to the cerebral disturbance which is the frequent cause of death. Called also *Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys*.

Brightsomeness (brít'sūm), a. Bright; brilliant. *Marston.*

Brignole (bré-nyol), n. [Fr.] The prunello, a variety of the common plum.

Brigose (brí-gós'), a. [L. L. *brigosus*, It. *brigoso*. See **BRIGUE**.] Contentious. 'Very *brigose* and severe.' *Dr. Fuller.*

Brigue (brég), n. [Fr., a cabal, from It. *briga*, a quarrel.] A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. 'The politics of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.' *Chesterfield.*

Brigue (brég), v.i. [Fr. *briguer*.] To canvass; to intrigue. I am too proud to *brigue* for admission. *Sp. Hurd.*

Brike, n. [A. Sax. *brice*, a breach.] A breach; ruin. *Chaucer.*

Brill (bríl), n. (Probably from Corn. *brithel*, a mackerel, pl. *brithelli*, *brilli*, from *brith*, streaked, variegated.) One of the flat-fishes, family *Pleuronectidae*, the *Pleuronectes rhombus*. In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it both in size and quality. It is taken on many parts of our coast, the principal

part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast, where it is most abundant.

Brillante (brél-an'tá), [It.] In music, a term prefixed to a movement, denoting that it is to be played in a gay and lively manner.

Brilliance, **Brilliance** (brí'l'yan, brí'l'yan-sí), n. [See **BRILLIANT**.] Great brightness; splendour; lustre; used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'Star the black earth with *brilliance*.' *Tennyson.*

The author does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition to the Ciceronian gloss and *brilliance*. *Macaulay.*

Brilliant (brí'l'yant), a. [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle, L. L. *beryllare*, to shine like a beryl, from L. *beryllus*, a beryl.] 1. Sparkling with lustre; glittering; bright; as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress. — 2. Fig. distinguished by shining qualities or such as command admiration; splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement. Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true, A truth the *brilliant* Frenchman never knew. *Cowper.*

Brilliant (brí'l'yant), n. 1. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible. The upper and principal face, called the *table*, is octagonal in form and is surrounded by sloping faces called *facets*, the lower face being parallel to the upper, but of smaller size. A well-cut brilliant reflects nearly all the light cast on it, and refracts it in coloured rays through the facets in front. See **DIAMOND**. — 2. In printing, a very small type, a size less than diamond. — 3. In the manege, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage. **Brilliantly** (brí'l'yant-ly), adv. In a brilliant manner; splendidly. One of these (banners) is most *brilliantly* displayed. *Waverley.*

Brilliantness (brí'l'yant-nes), n. The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendour; glitter.

Brilla (brí-lz), n. pl. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim (brím), n. [A. Sax. *brim*, Icel. *brim*, the surf, the sea; Dan. *bramme*, G. *bräme*, the edge, border. Derived by Max Müller from root seen in *L. frenare*, to roar, Skr. *bhram*, to whirl, *bhrami*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf makes a roaring noise.] 1. A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the part of the bank of a river or sheet of water next the water; by Shakespeare used of the brink of a cliff. 'By dimpled brook and fountain *brim*.' *Milton.* 'A primrose by the river's *brim*.' *Wordsworth.*

New stars all night above the *brim* Of waters lightened into view; They climb'd as quickly, for the rim Changed every moment as we flew. *Tennyson.*

2. The upper edge of anything hollow; as, the *brim* of a cup. — 3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat. And therefore would he put his bonnet on, Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep. *Shak.*

4. Shallow water at the edge of a sheet. [Rare.] The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh. iii. 15.*

Brim (brím), v.t. pret. & pp. *brimmed*; ppr. *brimming*. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. I drink the cup of a costly death. *Brimmed* with delirious draughts of warmest life. *Tennyson.*

Brim (brím), v.i. 1. To be full to the brim. The savoury plump they chew, and in the rind, Still as they thirsted, scoop the *brimming* stream. *Milton.*

2. To coast along near; to skirt. 'Where I *brim* round flowery islands.' *Keats.* — To *brim over*, to run over the brim; to overflow: used mainly in a figurative sense. He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour. *Edin. Rev.*

Brim (brím), a. [A. Sax. *bryme*, renowned, famous, from *bréman*, to celebrate.] Public; well known; celebrated; notorious. *Warner.*

Brimful (brím'fúl), v.t. To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*

Brimful (brím'fúl), a. Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful* of wine. 'Brimful of sorrow.' *Shak.* Her *brimful* eyes. *Dryden.* 'My heart *brimful* of those old tales.' *Tennyson.* (Generally used predicatively.)

See BREADTH, 2. — As broad as long, equal upon the whole, the same either way.

It is as broad as long whether they run to others or bring others down to them. *See B. L. Exchange*

— Broad Church, a name given originally to a party in the Church of England assuming to be midway between the Low Church or Evangelical section and the High Church or Ritualistic, now widely applied to the more tolerant and liberal section of any denomination.

It is called by different names: Moderate, Catholic, as *B. and Charv.* by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent, by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are charity and toleration. *Corydon*

— Broad gauge, any distance between the rails of a railway exceeding 4 feet 8½ inches, which is the common or narrow gauge. — Broad pennant (name), a swallow-tailed piece of hunting carried at the mast-head of a man-of-war, the distinctive mark of a commodore. — *Bra.* Wide, large, ample, extensive, vast, comprehensive, vulgar, coarse, obscene.

Broad (brəd), n. 1. A lake formed by the expansion of a river, a flooded fen, or lake in a fen, as the Norfolk broads. (Provincial English.) — 2. In meek a turning-tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.

Broad-arrow (brəd'arə), n. The royal mark of government stores of every description, to obliterate or deface which is felony. Persons in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200. The origin of this mark is not clearly known.



Broad-arrow.

Broad-axe (brəd'aks), n. 1. Formerly, a military weapon, battle-axe. — 2. A broad-edged axe for hewing timber.

Broad-based (brəd'beɪst), p and s. Having a broad foundation, securely founded. *Tenney*

Broad-bill (brəd'bil), n. The common name in America of a wild duck (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), called in England the Scaup (which see).

Broad-blown (brəd'bləʊn), n. A full-blown. 'With all his crimes broad-blown as fresh as May.' *Shak.*

Broad-brim (brəd'brɪm), n. 1. A hat with very broad brim, worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence 2. A member of such society, a Quaker. *Carple.* (Colloq.)

Broad-brimmed (brəd'brɪmd), n. 1. Having a broad border, brim, or edge. — 2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This broad-brimmed hat is a mark of holy things. *Tenney*

Broadcast (brəd'kast), n. In agr. a sowing or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

My lady, said he, let broad-cast be, And come easy to drill. *Ham.*

Broadcast (brəd'kast), n. 1. Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in drills or rows. — 2. Widely spread or diffused.

Broadcast (brəd'kast), adv. 1. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand, as to sow broadcast. — 2. So as to disseminate widely. 3. In a widely disseminated manner. 'An impure, so called, literature sows broadcast over the land.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

Broad-cloth (brəd'kləʊð), n. A species of woollen cloth, so called from its breadth.

Broaden (brəd'n), v. t. To make broad, to increase in breadth, to render more broad or comprehensive. *See J. Mackintosh.* 'Broaden'd contrivance.' *Thomson.*

Broaden (brəd'n), v. i. To grow broad or broader. *Thompson.*

Broad-eyed (brəd'ed), n. Having a wide view or survey. 'Broad-eyed day.' *Shak.*

Broad-fronted (brəd'frənt-ed), n. Having a broad front, having a large forehead. 'Broad-fronted Caesar.' *Shak.*

Broad-horn (brəd'hɔrn), n. A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known. 'A broad-horn, a prime river conveyance.' *Iving.*

Broad-horned (brəd'hɔrn-d), n. Having wide-spreading horns. *Hudnot.*

Broadish (brəd'ɪʃ), n. A rather broad.

Broadly (brəd'li), adv. In a broad manner, widely openly. 'That broadly flows through Pylus fields.' *Chapman.*

Continue him upon our mare broadly. *Shak.*

Broadness (brəd'nes), n. 1. Breadth; extent from side to side. — 2. Openness; openness, ruisement. 'Broadness and indelicacy of allusion.' *Cruik.*

Broad-piece (brəd'pi:s), n. A denomination of some old English gold pieces, broader than a guinea, especially Carolines and Jacobines.

Broad-seal (brəd'sel), n. The national seal of a country, specifically, the official or great seal of Great Britain. 'The king's broad-seal.' *Sheldon.*

Broad-stamp (brəd'stamp), v. t. To stamp as with the broad-seal, to guarantee, to make sure.

The promissory broad-stamp our delinquents for pure. *H. Tennyson.*

Broad-shouldered (brəd'shəldəd), n. Having the back broad across the shoulders. 'Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long.' *Dryden.*

Broadside (brəd'saɪd), n. 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time, as to fire a broadside. 2. The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter. — 3. A house-front.

In the great blank, grey broadside, there were only four windows. *Dickens.*

4. In printing, a sheet of paper, one side of which is entirely covered by a single page.

Van Clitters gives the best account of the trial. I have sent a broadside which contains his narrative. *Mansley.*

— To take on the broadside, to treat freely and unceremoniously. 'Determined to take the world on the broadside, and out thereof and be filled.' *Carple.*

Broadside (brəd'saɪd), adv. Full-mast; unconventionally, as, to go or send broadside.

We used in his prayers to send the king, the minister of state, all broadside to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift.*

Broad-sighted (brəd'saɪt-d), n. Having a wide view. *Quart. Rev.*

Broad-speaking, Broad-spoken (brəd'spɪkɪŋ, brəd'spɒk-ən), n. 1. Using vulgar or coarse language, speaking plainly out without endeavouring to soften one's meaning. — 2. Speaking with a vulgar accent.

Broad-spread (brəd'spreɪd), n. A wide-spread.

Broad-spreading (brəd'spreɪdɪŋ), n. A spreading widely. His broad-spreading leaves. *Shak.*

Broadsword (brəd'sɔrd), n. A sword with a broad blade and cutting edge, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

Broadwise (brəd'waɪz), adv. In the direction of the breadth, as, to measure broadwise.

Brobdingnagian (brəd'brɪŋdʒi-ən), n. A gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Brobdingnagian (brəd'brɪŋdʒi-ən), n. A gigantic person.

Sally! screamed the Brobdingnagian, what business is this? A gentleman with a head. *T. Hunt.*

Broads (brəd's), n. [Sp. *broads*, from an old *broser*, equivalent to Fr. *brocher*, to prick, emboss. See BROACH.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments, also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner. 'A gale suit of faded broads.' *Irvine.*

Broadened (brəd'hɔrn-d), n. 1. Woven or worked into a broadness.

Broadened flowers v to the gay mountain thine. *Cop.*

Broadened-shell (brəd'hɔrn-d), n. A name given to the *Conus geographicus*, one of the cono-shells belonging to the class Gasteropoda.

Brocco, Brocco (brəd'kɔ), n. [See BROCCO, BROCCO.] 1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for other men. — 2. The trade of a broker; the transaction of commercial business, as buying and selling for other men. See BROCCO, BROCCO. 3. The act of pimping.

It served well Pander's purpose for the behoof of his lovely brocco. *Scot.*

Brocco (brəd'kɔ), n. (Perhaps from *Broccolus*, *Broccolus* *capitata*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by Bartholomew, bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocco*. Heyne, as quoted by Mann.) 1. A law maxim founded on inviolable custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of our common

law. Hence — 2. An elementary principle or maxim, a short proverbial rule, a canon.

The scholastic brocco, 'Nil est in intellectu quod non sit in rebus,' is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called nominalists.

Broccato, Broccatello (brəd'kɔ-tel, brəd'kɔ-tel'lo), n. [Sp. *broccato*, fr. *broccatello*, It. *broccatello*, from root of *broccare*.] 1. A stone marble, a calcareous stone or species of ornamental, brecciated marble, composed of fragments of various colours, as of white, gray, yellow, and red. It occurs in large strata in Italy. — 2. A kind of light thin woollen cloth of silky surface used for linings, &c.; livery-woolsey. Spelled also *Broccatello*.

Brocco (brəd'kɔ), n. [It. *brocco*, pl. of *brocco*, sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a shower, a shoot. See BROACH.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage or kale (*Brassica oleracea*), closely resembling the cauliflower. The part used is the succulent flower-stalks.

Brochan (brəd'ʃan), n. [Gael.] Oatmeal boiled in water, gruel. [Scottish.]

Brochantite (brəd'ʃan-taɪt), n. [After Brochant de Villiers, a French mineralogist.] An emerald green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Brocha, n. The tongue of a buckle or strap, the buckle or clasp itself. See BROACH, BROACH.

Brochette (brəd'shet), n. [Fr. dim. of *broche*. See BROACH.] A skewer or stick used in cooking.

Brochura (brəd'shɔr), n. [Fr. from *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet, especially a slight pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

Brook (brəd'kɔ), n. [A Sax. *broc*, Dan. *brøt*, Ir. and Gael. *brua*, W. *brach*, a badge.] It seems doubtful whether the word in English has been borrowed from the Celtic or not. In any case the name is given from the white-streaked face of the animal. Comp. Gael. *brochan*, brochan, speckled, Dan. *brøget*, Sw. *brødet*, partly coloured, and Fr. *broché*, broché, speckled. For the same reason the beast is called *Brocco* or *Brocco*.

1. A badge. Frequently used as a term of reproach.

Harry, hang thee, brock! *Shak.*

or (brəd'kɔ), n. (Dan. a BROCK.) Varieties of black or other applied to cattle.

brocket, because to its antler.] A rooket. The term naturalists to designate a group of the deer family.

Brockish (brəd'kɪʃ), n. Like a brock or badger; beastly, brutal. 'Brockish bears.' *Bale.*

Brod (brəd), n. [Either from Gael. and Ir. *brod* a good, a prickle, a sting, or feel. *broder*, a spike. See BRAD.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. — 2. A prick with such an instrument, an incitement, instigation.

Brod (brəd), v. t. or i. To prick, to spur; to pierce often used metaphorically. [Scottish.]

Brodequin, Brodekin (brəd'kɪn), n. [Fr. *brodequin*.] A buskin or half boot, used in the seventeenth century. 'Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins.' *Richard.*

Broella (brəd'el'lo), n. A coarse kind of cloth used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the menial clergy in the middle ages.

Brog (brəd'gɔ), n. [Ir. and Gael.] A pointed instrument, as an shoemaker's awl.

Brog (brəd'gɔ), v. t. [Scottish.] 1. To prick with a sharp-pointed instrument; as, to brog leather. — 2. To push or thrust. 'Brogging an elchin through bend leather.' *Str. W. Scott.*

Brogan (brəd'gɔn), n. A stout coarse shoe; the name as *Brogan* (which see).

Broggle (brəd'glɔ), v. t. [Dim. of *brag*, which according to Halliwell is to catch sold by traps or small sticks.] To shag for sold by troubling the water. *Wright.*

Broguis (brəd'gɔ), n. [Ir. and Gael. *brag*, a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast. From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish the word came to designate their manner of speaking English.] 1. A coarse and light kind of shoe made of raw

or half-tanned leather, of one entire piece, and gathered round the foot by a thong; a stout, coarse shoe. 'My clouted brogues.' *Shak.* — 2. A dialectical manner of pronunciation; especially used of the mode of pronunciation peculiar to the Irish.

In the House of Commons, the Scotch accent and the Irish brogue may be often heard. *Quart. Rev.*



Irish Brogues.

Brogue (bróg), *n.* A trick. *Burns*. [Scotch.] **Brogues**† (brógz), *n. pl.* [See BREECHES.]

Breeches. *Shenstone*.

Broid† (broid), *v. t.* To braid. See **BRAD**. **Broider** (broi'dér), *v. t.* [Fr. *broider*, derived by Littré from *Armor. brouder*, a needle, whence *brouder*, to broider; comp. *Ir.* and *Gael. brod*, a point, a prick. Others, however, regard *Fr. broder* as a modified form of *O. Fr. border*, *Sp.* and *Pg. bordar*, to embroider, originally to form an ornamental border, from *Fr. bord*. See **BORDER**.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on pearls, or the like; to embroider. 'A broidered coat.' *Ex. xxviii. 4*. 'A red sleeve broider'd with pearls.' *Tennyson*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Broiderer (broi'dér-ér), *n.* One that embroiders.

Broideress (broi'dér-és), *n.* A female who embroiders. *Hood*.

Broidery (broi'dér-i), *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. 'Rare broidery of the purple clover.' *Tennyson*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Broil (broil), *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to jumble or mix up, to throw into bustle or confusion; origin doubtful.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state; a brawl. 'Your intestine broils weakening the sceptre of old Night.' *Milton*. — *Syn.* Feud, contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord.

Broil (broil), *v. t.* [Origin doubtful. *Skeat* connects it with *Gael. brúich*, to boil, seethe, or simmer.] To dress or cook over a fire, generally upon a gridiron; to subject to a strong heat.

Broil (broil), *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been broiling? *Shak.*

Broiler (broi'lér), *n.* 1. One that excites broils; one who promotes quarrels.

What doth he but turn broiler, . . . make new libels against the church. *Hammond*.

2. One who or that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

Broiling (broi'ling), *a.* Torrid; excessively hot; as, a broiling day.

Brooge, *n.* Same as **Brooge**.

Broke (brók), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *broke*; ppr. *broking*. [A. Sax. *brōcan*, to use, to profit; *broce*, *bruce*, use, profit, advantage; allied to *Dan. brug*, use, business, trade; *G. brauchen*, to use, to profit.] 1. To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; to carry on the business of a broker. — 2. To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters; to pimp.

We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between them, Cupid said. *Fanshawe*.

3. To transact business by means of an agent.

But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature; when men shall wait upon others' necessity, broke by servants and instruments to draw them on . . . and the like practices. *Bacon*.

Broke (brók), 1. Pret. of **break**. — 2. Obsolete or poetical pp. of **break**.

And the widows of Asher are loud in their wail, And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal. *Byron*.

As late as 1816 convicts were broke on the wheel. *Brigham*.

Broked, *a.* Same as **Broked**. [Scotch.]

Broken (brók'n), pp. of **break**, often used as an *a.* 1. Parted by violence; separated into fragments. — 2. Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (1 avoid broken numbers). *Burke*.

3. Subdued; humble; contrite; with feelings crushed.

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps. li. 17*.

4. Violated; transgressed; as, a broken vow. 5. Made weak; infirm; with strength gone: often with *down*; as, a broken down debauchee. 'So brown, so bow'd, so broken.' *Tennyson*. — 6. Interrupted by sobs or imperfect utterance; as, to speak in a broken voice. — *Broken beer*, remnants of beer. 'A humbard of broken beer.' *B. Jonson*. — *Broken meat*, fragments of meat. — *Broken man*, an outlaw; vagabond; public depredator. [Scotch.] — *Broken colours*, in painting, colours produced by the mixture of one or more pigments. — *Broken water*, waves breaking on and near shallows, or by the contention of currents in a narrow channel.

Broken-backed (brók'n-bakt), *a.* Having a broken back, in any of the senses of the word; in extract below, having a crack down the back from rough usage.

Yellow, thumb'd, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, broken-backed, dog's-eared — a sorry Lazar-house copy, which no bookstall-keeper would look at. *G. A. Sala*.

Broken-bellied (brók'n-bel'id), *a.* Having a ruptured belly; broken down; degenerate. 'Such is our broken-bellied age.' *Sir E. Sandys*. [Rare.]

Broken-hearted (brók'n-hart-ed), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

He hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted. *Is. lxi. 1*.

Brokenly (brók'n-li), *adv.* 1. In a broken interrupted manner; without a regular series. — 2. In broken or imperfect language.

If you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it brokenly with your English tongue. *Shak.*

Brokenness (brók'n-nes), *n.* The state of being broken. — *Brokenness of heart*, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; abject mental misery. 'Helpless, hopeless, brokenness of heart.' *Byron*.

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart. The iron had entered into his soul. *Macaulay*.

Broken-wind (brók'n-wind), *n.* A disease in horses, often accompanied with an enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them for bearing fatigue. In this disease the expiration of the air from the lungs occupies double the time that the inspiration of it does; it requires also two efforts rapidly succeeding to each other, attended by a slight spasmodic action, in order fully to accomplish it. It is caused by rupture of the air-cells, and there is no known cure for it.

Broken-winded (brók'n-wind-ed), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Broker (brók'ér), *n.* [See **BROKE**.] 1. One who brokes; an agent or negotiator who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers. Brokers are of several kinds — *Exchange-brokers*, *Pawn-brokers*, *Ship-brokers*, *Stock-brokers*, &c. See under these headings. — 2. One who deals in second-hand household goods, clothes, and the like. 3. A pimp or procurer.

Hence broker, lackey, ignomy and shame Pursue thy life. *Shak.*

[Some editions read *broker-lackey*.]

Brokerage (brók'ér-áj), *n.* 1. The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker. — 2. The business or employment of a broker.

Brokerly† (brók'ér-li), *a.* Mean; servile. 'A brokerly slave.' *B. Jonson*.

Brokery† (brók'ér-i), *n.* The business of a broker. *Marlowe*.

Broking (brók'ing), *a.* 1. Engaged as a broker. — 2. Pertaining to the business of a broker, as a pawnbroker. 'Redeem from broking pawn the blemished crown.' *Shak.* **Broking**, *† ppr.* [From *break, broke*; with a broken voice.] Throbbing; quivering.

He singeth broking as a nightingale. *Chaucer*.

Broma (bró'ma), *n.* [Gr. *brōma*, food.] 1. Aliment. — 2. A chocolate preparation from the cocoa seeds or beans.

Bromal (bró'mal), *n.* A compound obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colourless oily fluid, of a penetrating odour, which attacks the eyes.

Bromate (bró'mát), *n.* A salt formed of bromic acid.

Bromatology (bró'ma-to'l'o-jí), *n.* [Gr. *brōma*, *bromatos*, food, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on aliments.

Brome (bróm), *n.* Same as **Bromine**.

Brome-grass (bróm'gras), *n.* The name popularly given to grasses of the genus *Bromus* (which see).

Bromeliaceæ (bró-mé-l'i-á'-é-s), *n. pl.* A natural order of endogenous plants, taking its name from the genus (*Bromelia*, so called after a Swedish botanist, Olaus *Bromel*) to which the pine-apple was once incorrectly referred, and consisting of herbaceous plants remarkable for the hardness and dryness of their gray foliage. They abound in tropical America, commonly growing epiphytically on the branches of trees. With the exception of the pine-apple (*Ananassa sativa*) the Bromeliaceæ are of little value, but some species are cultivated in hothouses in this country for the beauty of their flowers. They can exist in dry hot air without contact with the earth, and in hothouses are often kept hung in moist mists.

Bromic (bró'mík), *a.* Pertaining to bromine. — *Bromic acid*, a compound of oxygen and bromine.

Bromide (bró'mid or bró'míd), *n.* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element.

Bromine (bró'mín or bró'mín), *n.* [Gr. *brōmos*, a fetid odour.] *Syn. Br.* At. wt. 80. A simple non-metallic element discovered in 1826 by Balard of Montpellier. In its general chemical habitudes it much resembles chlorine and iodine, and is generally associated with them. It exists, but in very minute quantities, in sea-water, in the ashes of marine plants, in animals, and in some salt springs. It is usually extracted from bittern by the agency of chlorine. At common temperatures it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour. It has bleaching powers like chlorine, and is very poisonous. It combines with hydrogen to form *bromic acid gas*. With oxygen it forms *bromic acid*. Its combinations are termed *bromides*. Its density is about four and a half times that of water.

Bromite (bróm'it), *n.* See **BROMITE**.

Bromize (bró'míz), *v. t.* In *photog.* to prepare or treat with bromine.

Bromoform (bró'mo-form), *n.* [*E. bromine*, and *L. forma*, an ant.] (*CHBr₃*) A limpid liquid produced by bromine with caustic potash acting on wood-spirits or alcohol, analogous to chloroform, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

Bromography (bró'mo-grá-fí), *n.* [Gr. *brōma*, food, and *graphō*, to write.] A term for a treatise or dissertation on food. [Rare.]

Bromus (bróm'us), *n.* [Gr. *bromos*.] A genus of grasses; the brome-grasses. Nearly 200 species have been described. Of these eight are enumerated by British botanists; they are known by having their spikelets many-flowered, two awnless glumes to each floret, two paleæ or valves, the lowermost of which has a rough, straight, rigid awn proceeding from below the tip of the valve. They are not held in much estimation by the farmer, but an Australian species, *E. Schraderi*, is strongly recommended as a forage plant.

Bromyrite (bró'mi-rit), *n.* Native bromide of silver, consisting of 87.5 parts silver and 42.5 bromine, of a yellowish-green colour, occurring at Huélot, in Brittany, in Mexico, and Chili, accompanying other ores of silver. Called sometimes *Bromite*.

Bronchi, *pl.* of *bronchus* (which see).

Bronchia (brong'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. and *L.*] The two tubes, with their subdivisions or ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the trachea or wind-pipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter; the bronchi. See **LUNG**.

Bronchial (brong'ki-al), *a.* Belonging to the bronchi or bronchia. — *The bronchial arteries* are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia. — *Bronchial glands*, glands at the division of the bronchia. — *Bronchial tubes*, the minute ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs. — *Bronchial membrane*, the mucous membrane lining the bronchia.

Bronchic (brong'kík), *a.* Same as **Bronchial**.

Bronchitis (brong'ki-tis), *n.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe, and term. -itis, signifying inflammation.] In *med.* an inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia, or tubes which convey air to the lungs; a complaint of very frequent occurrence. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. It is also a very serious disease among quadrupeds.

Bronchocoele (brong'ko-ell), n. [Gr. *bronche*, the wind pipe, and *cèle*, a tumour.] Same as *Coele*.

Bronchophony (brong'kaf'o-ni), n. [Gr. *bronche*, the wind pipe, and *phōnē*, voice.] In med. a loud, clear, thrilling sound, coming as if close to the ear of the hearer when applied to the patient's chest, or as if the patient spoke through his ribs.

Bronchotomy (brong'ku-tō-mi), n. In surg. a kind of incision, with a blunt and rounded point used in the operation of bronchotomy.

Bronchotomy (brong'kot'o-mi), n. [Gr. *bronche*, the wind pipe, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In surg. an incision into the wind pipe or larynx between the rings, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs when any disease prevents respiration in the usual way or to extract foreign bodies which have got into the trachea, or in cases of suffocation, drowning, &c. The operation is called *bronchotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

Bronchus (brong'zū), n. pl. **Bronchi** (brong'ki). [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind pipe.] One of the bifurcations of the trachea. See *TRACHEA*, *LENS*.

Brond (brond), n. A brand; a sword.

Brontium (bron'ti-um), n. [Gr. *brontion*, from *brōnē*, thunder.] In ancient Greek theatre, a brazen vessel used for imitating thunder by rolling stones in it.

Brontolith (bron'to-lith), n. [Gr. *brōnē*, thunder, and *lithos*, a stone.] An aerolite, meteorite.

Brontology (bron-to-lo-jī), n. [Gr. *brōnē*, thunder and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontosaurus (bron-to-sō'm), n. [Gr. *brōntēs*, a giant, and *saur*, a living creature.] A name given to the animal producing certain gigantic bird like footprints, some being 30 inches long, occurring in the new red sandstone of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Brone (brōn), n. [Fr. *brone*, from It. *brona*, brone, allied to *bruno*, *brund*, &c., being from Teut. root *brun*, to burn.] 1. A compound or alloy of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells, and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. Ancient brone generally contains 4 to 12 per cent. of tin. The alloy of our present brone statue consists of 94 parts of copper, 5 of tin, and 1 of zinc. — 2. Any statue or bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of brone, whether original or a copy of an antique. — 3. A priest, a brone, a flower, a root. — 4. A brown colour resembling brone, a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating brone, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust, the red of copper dust with a little pulverized red ochre. — 5. Beldnam, impudens, brone.

Imbrowned with antique brone, in. Hendry stands.

Tuning his voice and balancing his hands. *Page*

— *Imitation brone*, brone, *prince's medal*, or *Manassah gold*, terms applied to alloys of zinc and copper, containing 80 per cent. or more of copper. From zinc being cheaper than tin, these alloys are much used instead of true brone for ornaments, which are gilt or artificially bronzed over the surface. These terms are also applied to alloys of copper with zinc, tin, and lead. An alloy of about 86 parts copper, 11 zinc, and 3 tin, is used for statues.

Brone (brōn), v. t. pret. & pp. *broned*; pp. *bruning*. 1. To make brown or of the colour of brone, as by exposure to the sun.

Stained with an ancient sword-cut on the shield.

And broned and broned. *Templeton*

Broneficially — 1. To make anything resemble brone by means of copper dust, or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold leaf in gilding. — 2. To harden or make like brone, hence, to make hard or unfeeling. — The lawyer who brones his bosom instead of his forehead. *See W. Scott* — *Brone age* is evolved the age between the stone age and the iron age (See *AGE*). In the brone age the implements were of copper or brone, the dwellings were burned, and their ashes deposited in urns or stone-chests, covered with central mounds of earth or cairns of stones. Gold and amber ornaments appear in this age, but never silver.

Bronzed-skin Disease. Same as *Addison's Disease*.

Bronze-liquor (brong'lik-er), n. A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper used for bronzing gun barrels, &c.

Bronze-powder (brong'pou-der), n. A metallic powder, mixed with oil paint, for colouring objects in imitation of brone. The yellow is composed of pulverized brass and the red of pulverized copper.

Bronze-steel (brong'stēl), n. The name given to brone condensed and hardened by a method which has been adopted in the making of cannon. The piece is first cast in brone in the ordinary way, and its bore is afterwards widened by forcing in several strong steel cylinders in succession. When so treated the brone next the bore is said to acquire a tenacity approaching that of cast-steel.

Bronze-wing (brong'wing), n. A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the brone colour of their plumage. The common brone-winged ground-dove (*P. obscura*) abounds in all the Australian colonies, and is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for table.

Bronzing (brong'zī), n. Resembling brone; brone-coloured.

Bronzist (brong'ist), n. One who casts brones or lacquers metals, planter-figures, &c., to give them the appearance of brone.

Bronzite (brong'zī), n. A mineral, a variety of diasilite, nearly allied to Labrador hornblende or hypersthene. It has a yellowish brown colour, and semi-metallic lustre approaching to that of brone. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron.

Bronzy (brong'zī), n. Resembling brone; as, a bronzey appearance.

Broo, n. See *HAIR*.

Broo (brō), n. Broo (Scottish). — *Nas broo*, no favourable opinion. — *An ill broo*, an unfavourable opinion.

But this ridings and mappanhangings, my laddy,

I have no broo of them aw. *Ed. W. Scott*

Brooch (brōch), n. [A form of *broach* (which see), the present is the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] 1. An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display. It is now worn mostly by women, and on the breast, but formerly brooches were also worn by men, and on the cap or hat. A large circular brooch, generally made of silver, and set with a stone, such as a cat's paw, is one of the almost indispensable ornaments of a Highland costume. — *With broocher and siglets of gold upon their caps.* *Ralph Robinson*.

Honour's a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times. *J. Tennyson*

2. In painting, a painting of one colour.

Brooch (brōch), v. t. To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches. (Rare.)

Not the importance thou

Of the full-fledged Ceres over shall

Be brunched with me. *Shak.*

Brood (brōd), n. [A Sax. *brōd*, a brood; D. *broed*, G. *brut*, a brood; from root of *breed*.] 1. Offspring, progeny.

The two stars and glens his heavy brood. *Wordsworth*

2. A hatch, the young birds hatched at once; as, a brood of chickens or of ducks. — 3. That which is bred, species generated, that which is produced, sort, kind.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,

Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? *Addison*

4. In mining, any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as manila, black-jack, &c. — *To sit on brood*, to ponder. *Shak.*

Brood (brōd), v. t. (From the noun, comp. D. *bruden*, G. *brüten*, to hatch.) 1. To sit upon eggs, as a hen, for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, to sit over and cover young ones, as a hen over her chickens to warm and protect them, hence, to remain steadily settled.

Those from the first

Went forward, and with mighty wings outspread,

Dove-like sat in brooding on the vast abyss. *Milton*

Revered darkness brooded a or the deep. *See W. Scott*

2. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitude thought, to have the mind dwelling for a long time uninterceptedly on a subject with an error. — *Encouraged in themselves, by reading and meditation, a disposition to brood over their wrongs.* *Montaigne*

Brood (brōd), v. t. 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish, as, a hen broods her chickens; hence, to nourish.

The sturdy earth that brought out

And brooded up her brood. *Farmer*

2. To cherish with care. — *See how he broods the boy.* *Bacon*, & *Pl.* — *He nor broods his brooded stores.* *Gray*

You'll sit and brood your sorrow on a throne.

Dryden

3. To plan or mature with care. — *To brood was.* *Bacon*

Brooding (brōd'ing), n. 1. Sitting, as a hen on her eggs; as, a brooding hen. — 2. Warning. — *The brooding heat.* *Templeton* — 3. Pondering; thinking deeply on, disposed to ponder or think deeply on, as, a brooding disposition. — 4. Settled, rooted, fixed in the heart, a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a hen sits on her eggs. — *A brooding and unwarmed hostility.* *Milton*

Brood-mare (brōd'mār), n. A mare kept for breeding.

Broody (brōd'i), n. In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching, inclined to sit. (Rare.)

The common hen, all the while she is broody, she and leads her chickens, and runs a voice which we call clucking. *Ray*

Brook (brūk), n. [A Sax. *brēa*, a spring, a brook, from *brōm*, to burst forth, D. *brak*, a marsh, a pool, G. *brach*, a marsh. A brook is therefore a breaking forth of water, comp. spring.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.

Spring makes little rivulets, these united make brooks, and these coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke*

Brook (brūk), v. t. [A Sax. *brōdan*, to use, employ, or perform, to eat or chew; D. *gebruden*, loaf, brook, Goth. *brukan*, to use, of cognate origin with L. *frui*, to enjoy.] 1. To bear, to endure, to support, as, young men cannot brook restraint.

Still on, who could not brood one inch, crouch to the wicked son? *Montaigne*

2. To earn, to deserve.

Which name she brooded as well for her proportion and given as for the many happy passages she made in her Majesty's service. *See W. Montaigne*

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wedding-feast was held, so as to be first at the *brow* or other eatables, the term being identical with *brow*.

Browse (brôz), *v. i.* To browse. 'Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *browz'd* upon.' *Oldys*.

Brora-beds (brô-ra-bêdz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a series of strata occurring near Brora, Sutherlandshire, of the age of the lower oolite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the secondary strata of Britain.

Brose (brôz), *n.* [Gael. *brothas*, brose; same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. Sometimes butter is added to the meal, and when the brose is made with water sweet milk is generally added. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid; as, *kail-brose*, *water-brose*, *beef-brose*, &c.—*Athole-brose* is a somewhat different dish.

Brosen, † **Brosten** (brôsn), *pp.* Burst.
Brosimum (brô-si-mum), *n.* A genus of Artocarpaceae, one species of which (*B. Galactodendron*) is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alicastrum* (the bread-nut tree), common in the woods of Jamaica, produces nuts which, when roasted, are used as bread, and taste like hazel-nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake or leopard wood, used as veneers and for walking-canes, is yielded by a species (*B. Aubletii*) from British Guiana.

Brosimius (brô-si-mi-us), *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family (Gadidae). One species has been found on our northern coasts, commonly called the *torsk* or *tusk*.

Brotnay (brô-ta-ni), *n.* [L. *abrotanum*.] Southernwood.

Broth (broth), *n.* [A. Sax. *broth*, Icel. *broth*; from root of *brew*.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom applied unless pot barley forms one of the ingredients.

Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then;
Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men.

Tusser.

Brothel (broth'el), *n.* [Usually regarded as another form of *bordel* (which see), but Skeat shows that this is probably a mistake, *brothel* being originally a person. He derives *brothel*, as well as a parallel form, O.E. *brethel*, a wretch, from same root as A. Sax. *brothron*, degenerate, base, viz. from root *brut*, to break, as in E. *brutle*, though he admits that there was early a confusion between *brothel* and *bordel*.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*
Than a graced palace. *Shak.*

Brothell (broth'el), *v. i.* To haunt brothels.

Brothel-house (broth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

From its old ruins *brothel-houses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden*.

Brotheller (broth'el-er), *n.* One that frequents brothels. 'Gamblers, jockies, *brothellers* impure.' *Cowper*.

Brothelry (broth'el-ri), *n.* 1. A brothel.—2. Lewdness; obscenity. 'Loathsome *brothelry*.' *Bp. Hall*.

Brother (bruh'ér), *n. pl.* **Brothers** (bruh'ér-ers) or **Brethren** (brêth'ren). [A. Sax. *brothor*; a word widely spread through the Indo-European stock—D. *broeder*, Icel. *bróðir*, Dan. and Sw. *broder*, Goth. *brothar*, G. *bruder*, Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, W. *bradur*, Rus. *brat'*, Bohem. *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phrater*, Skr. *bhratr*, *brother*, believed to be ultimately from root *bhar*, in E. to bear.] 1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother or brother of the half-blood. In *Scrip.* the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in the case of Jacob and his uncle Laban. Gen. xxix. 12. The word may also be used of the lower animals, and is even used of plants.

It was then removed and planted in a remote place close to a *brother* long-style plant. *Darwin*.

2. Any one closely united, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, or occupation; or more generally, a fellow-creature.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*

Specifically, a member of a religious order.

Going to find a barefoot *brother* out.
One of our order. *Shak.*

3. One that resembles another in manners or disposition.

He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*.]

Brother-german (bruh'ér-jér-man), *n.* [Brother, and L. *germanus*, full-brother. See GERMAN, sprung from the same father and mother.] A brother by both father and mother's side; a full-brother.

Brotherhood (bruh'ér-hud), *n.* [Brother, and term. -hood.] 1. The fact of being a brother.

My brother slew so man; his fault was thought,
And yet his punishment was cruel death.
Who sued to me for him?
Who spake of *brotherhood*? *Shak.*

2. The quality of being brotherly. 'And friendship shall combine, and *brotherhood*.' *Shak.*—3. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity.

'There was a fraternity of men-at-arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George.' Sir J. Davies.—4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation. 'The *brotherhood* of Christendom. Burke. 'A *brotherhood* of venerable trees.' Wordsworth.

Brother-in-law (bruh'ér-in-lâ), *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brotherless (bruh'ér-less), *a.* Without a brother.

Brotherlike (bruh'ér-lik), *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

Brotherliness (bruh'ér-li-nes), *n.* State of being brotherly.

Brotherly-love (bruh'ér-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

Brotherly (bruh'ér-li), *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love.

Brotherly (bruh'ér-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately. 'I love thee *brotherly*.' *Shak.*

Brother-uterine (bruh'ér-û-tér-in), *n.* A brother by the mother's side only.

Brouded, † *pp.* [Fr. *brodê*.] Embroidered. *Chaucer*.

Brouette (brô-et'), *n.* [Fr.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

Brougham (brô'am or brôm), *n.* [After the first Lord Brougham.] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

Brought (brât), *pret. & pp. of bring*.

Brouken, † *v. t.* [See BROOK, *v. t.*] To enjoy; to use. 'So mote I *brouken* wel min eyen tway.' *Chaucer*.

Broussonetia (brô-on-ê-shi-a), *n.* [After M. Broussonet, a French naturalist.] A genus of trees, nat. order Moraceae. *B. papyrifera*, or paper-mulberry, is cultivated in China and Japan for the sake of its young shoots, which are made into baskets. Its outer bark is the chief paper-making material in China and Japan, and cloth is made from the inner bark.

Brouse (brôuz). Same as *Browse*.

Brow (brôu), *n.* [A. Sax. *brâ*, *bræw*, the eyebrow; D. *brauw* (only in compound *wenkbrauw*, the eyebrow, lit. wink-brow); Icel. *brân*, the eyebrow, *brâ*, the eyelid; G. *braue*, *augenbraue*, the eyebrow; the same word is seen also in Gr. *ophrys*, Per. *abru*, Skr. *bhrâ*, the eyebrow.] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown and elevate it in joy or surprise; hence, to *knit the brows* is to frown. 2. The arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow. 'Your *inkly brows*, your black alk hair.' *Shak.*—3. The forehead.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*. *Shak.*

4. The general air of the countenance. 'To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow*.' *Milton*.—5. The edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope. 'The

brow of the hill.' Luke iv. 29.—6. A fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field.—7. The gallery in a coal-mine which is cut across the face of the coal.—8. *Naut.* An inclined plane of planks on one or each side of a ship, to communicate with the inside; a gangway for the accommodation of the shipwrights in conveying timber, &c., on board.—*Nas brow*, an ill *brow*. See under BROO.

Brow (brôu), *v. t.* To form a brow or elevated border to. [Rare.]

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton*.

Brow-antler (brôu-ant-lér), *n.* The first start that grows on a deer's head. See ANTLER.

Brow-band (brôu-band), *n.* 1. A band or fillet worn round the brow.—2. In *saddlery*, a band of a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

Browbeat (brôu-bét), *v. t.* To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.

(He) was not ashamed to *browbeat*, from the seat of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives. *Macaulay*.

Browbeater (brôu-bét-er), *n.* One who browbeats; a bully. *Warren*.

Brow-bound (brôu-bound), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled, as with a diadem. 'Brow-bound with the oak.' *Shak.*

A queen with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes
Brow-bound with burning gold. *Tennyson*.

Browless (brôu-less), *a.* Without shame. 'Browless heretic.' L. Addison. [Rare.]

Brown (brôun), *a.* [A. Sax. *brun*, Icel. *brunn*, Dan. *brun*, Sw. *brun*, D. *bruin*, G. *braun*, brown; lit. of a burnt colour, from the root seen in Goth. *brinnan*, to burn, Icel. *brenna*, to burn, *brunninn*, burnt.] Dusky; of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness. 'Cheeks *brun* as the oak leaves.' *Longfellow*.—To do a person *brown*, to deceive him; to take him in.

Brown (brôun), *n.* 1. A dark colour inclining to red or yellow. The shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. Brown results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.—2. A halfpenny. [Slang.]

Brown (brôun), *v. t.* 1. To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the diu void and darkens deep the groves. *J. Barlow*.

Specifically.—2. To give a brown lustre to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by applying certain preparations.

Brown (brôun), *v. i.* To become brown.

Brown-bess (brôun-bes), *n.* [Said to be jocularly formed in imitation of *Brown-bill*, the old weapon of the English infantry.] A name given to the old government regulation bronzed flint musket formerly used in the British army.

Brown-bill (brôun-bil), *n.* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot soldiers. See BILL.

The black, or as it was sometimes called, the *brown-bill*, was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grass*.

Brown-blaze (brôun-blâz), *n.* The fumes which rise from the furnace flame in reducing zinc when cadmium is present; they are the oxide of cadmium.

Brown-bread (brôun-brêd), *n.* 1. Wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour.—2. Wheaten or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal, sometimes sweetened. [United States.]

Brown-coal (brôun-kôl), *n.* Lignite (which see).

Brown-gull (brôun-gul), *n.* The brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.

Brown Holland (brôun' hol-land), *n.* An unbleached linen used for various articles of clothing and upholstery.

Brownie (brôun'i), *n.* [From his brown or swarthy appearance.] In Scotland, an imaginary spirit that haunts houses, particularly farmhouses. Instead of doing any injury he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep

are washed. —2. The cloth or cloths soaked or washed in tea.

Of him, not able to travel with her favored pack, she
wishes to be home to her.

Soak (*sōk*), *v.* [Perhaps directly from I.G. *bosken*, *biskun*, *Dum. bōss*, *Skt bhas*, *G. bhāshen*, *bhusken*, O.Pr. *bhuś*. *Bhar* derives these words ultimately from the Celtic stem for the noun.] 1. To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or soda.—2. To break up and pulverize, as dirt.

Back (bak), *n.* [*A. Sax. bacen, bus, a he-goat, a buck, a widely spread word; D. bak, Icel. batti, bakk, a he-goat. Dan. buk, a buck, a he-goat, a ram. O. bak, a he-goat, a buck. W. buch, a buck. Ir. bac, a he-goat.* Grimm considers the word as of Teutonic origin, and the Celtic forms borrowed.

Buck-eye (bukT) *n.* 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut (*Aesculus*) native to the United States. — 2. An inhabitant of Ohio, in allusion to the quantity of buck-eye trees in that state, which is often called the Buckeye State.

Duck-eyed (huk'id), a. A horse-dealer's epithet for horses which have bad or speckled eyes.

Back-bowd (buk'bowd), n. A kind of bowd, resembling a small stag-bowd, for hunting bucks.

Buckle (buk'1), *v.* [Perhaps from *L. buccina*, *buccinum*, a trumpet, also a kind of spiral shell. comp. *O. Fr. bouquet*, a great prawn (Cotgrave).] [Scotch.] 1 A general name in Scotland for several marine shells, but more particularly applied to the *Fusus antiquus*. 2 A perverse refractory person; a mischievous madcap. — *Deer's* or *dell's* buckle, (a) a particular species of that kind of shells called buckles. (b) Same as *Buckle*, 1. *Flow*

Buckling-iron (buk'ing-i-ron), *n.* In mining, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore.

Bucking-kier (bak'ing-kēr), *n.* A large circular boiler used in bleaching.

Bucking-plate (buk'ing plāt), *n.* In mining, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

Ducking-stool (duk'ing-stōl), *n.* A washing

Buckish (buck'ish), a. Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow. *Sonnish.*

Backlash (bak'ish-us), *n.* Foppishness, the quality or condition of a back.

Buckism (buk'izm), *n.* The quality of a buck foppery

I was once a delighted customer — my personal
train is fantastic.

Dactyloctenium (buh-lak'ti-dē-um) n. A magnificent evergreen tree of India (the Himalayas) and Sumatra, nat. order Hamamelidaceae, the trunk of which sometimes measures 21 feet in circumference 6 feet from the ground, and grows to the height of 60 feet without sending out any branches.

Buckle (buk'k), *n.* [*Fr. boucle, buckle, from L. L. buccula, dim. of L. bucca, a cheek, the central part of the buckle, the boss*] 1. An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a ring or rim with a shape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts, or parts of dress together. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped as hair. "Let's his wig be in buckle for a whole half year." *A. d'A.* "Barlocks in tight buckle on each side of a lantern face."

Irving: 3 A contorted expression of the face (Kerrhill). To turn the buckle of the belt behind, to prepare to join in close fight.

Buckle (buk'l), *v.t.* pret & pp buckled, ppr buckling 1 To fasten with a buckle or buckles. 2 To prepare for action of any kind a metaphor taken from buckling on armor or weapons.

laptop taken from buckling on armour previous to engaging in battle; hence, to swi-
vigorously to work at anything, with the re-
flexive pronoun. 'The Berceau . . . him
limited to the field' *Sonnets*

Herzog Cartwright Incited Angrily to the employment.

3. To join in battle. 'The feet . . . were
doubled with them in front.' Sir J. Roy

*Dr R., who buckles breeches for a limerick and a dram of Geneva.' Sir W. Scott

Buckle (buk7), v. i. 1 To bend, to bow
Whose over-weakened joints, like strung-up
hangers,
Sway under life. Shel

21 To curl, to shrivel up. 'Melted and bubbled with the heat of the fire like parchment.' *Poey's* - 3 To yield assent, to agree

with *to*, as, I can't *buckle to* that, I don't understand it. (*Blang*) - *to* *bond to*, to apply with vigour, to engage with zeal. 'On *buckle to the law*' *Dryden*. - *to* *sute*

The bishop was as able and ready to Anathé with the Lord Protector as he with him. *Laumer*

BUCKLER (buck'kr), n. [*O Fr. buclier*, Fr. *bucclier*, *protuberance, a horn on the shield*.] A small shield. **BUCKLE** is a kind of shield, a piece of *defensive armour* anciently used in war, and worn on the left arm. Bucklers varied considerably in size, form, and materials in different ages and nations. In early times they were of wicker-work, or of wood covered with leather, and ornamented with metal plates, and during the middle ages they were made entirely of metal. Many of them were chased and ornamented in

continued work in a highly artistic man-

number -2. Naut. (a) one of two pieces of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-hole (b)

prevent the ship taking in much water in a heavy sea. (b) The lower half of a divided port lid or shutter.—2. The anterior segment of the carapace or shell in trilobites.

Buckler (buk'ler), *v. t.* To be a buckler or shield to, to support, to defend. "Fear not, sweet woman, I'll buckler thee."

Buckler-head, Buckler-headed (buk'ler-hed, buk'ler-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler

Blackier-mustard (bak'ler mus-tard) *n.*
Brucutella, a genus of small annual or per-
ennial biennial plants, with small bright-ye-
low flowers. It has some resemblance to

new flower. It has some resemblance to the mustard plant, and owes its name to that fact and to the peculiar form of the seed-vessels when bursting.

Buckler-thorn (buk'ler thorn), *n.* Christ-thorn so called because the seed-vessels are shaped like a buckler.

Buckra (buck'ra) *n.* [In the language of the
Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians, the word
means "white man." It is also used by the
Indians to refer to a white man.] The word
is also used by the white people to refer to a
black man. It is a derogatory term.

Calabar coast, a powerful and superior supernatural being, a demon.) A white man, a term applied to white men by the natives of the African coast, the West Indies, and

Buckra (buk'ra). *n.* [See previous art.
White, *as*, buckra yam, white yam. (See
also English.)

Duckram (duk'ram), n. [O. E. *deberum*, from O. Fr. *deumera*, *decurus* (Fr. *deguise*). M. H. G. *deberum*, *deberu*, L. L. *deguere*.

linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths and other

Buckram (buk'ram), *n.* Made of buck ram, or resembling buckram, hence, stiff

precise, formal. 'Bushman scribbles.' *Shant* & *PI*, *Breaks*. Used as a general term of contempt. 'Ah, thou say, thou serge, say thou Bushman lord.' *Shant*

A very stout, puffy man in buckskin and buckskin boots.

4 A person clothed in buckskin, a term applied to the American troops during the revolutionary war.

Buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* 1. Made of the skin of a buck. — 2. A term applied to a species of leather prepared in a particular way. See the noun.

Buck-stall (buk'stall), *n.* A stall or not to take down.

Buck-thorn (buk'thorn), *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, *Rhamnus*. See *RHAMNUS*. — *See* *Buckthorn*, the popular name of *Rhamnus cathartica*. See *RHAMNUS*.

Buck-teeth (buk'toth), *n.* Any tooth that juts out from the rest.

His jaw was underling, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded prominently and glared away in spite of the grin.

Buck, *v.* See *BUCOV*.

Buck-wagon (buk'wag-on), *n.* Same as *Buck-board*.

Buck-washing (buk'wash-ing), *n.* (From *buck*, *to wash*.) The act of washing linen, &c.

Buck-wheat (buk'wheat), *n.* (From *buck* and *wheat*.) A buck, buck, and E. wheat, D. buck-wheat, G. buck-wheat (D. buck O. buck, a buck) comp. buck-wheat. It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to buck's teeth. The name commonly given to a plant, the *Paspalum conjugatum*, or *Paspalum Paspalum* nat. order Polygumaceae, and also to its seeds. It is a native of Central Asia, but is naturalized both in Europe and the United States, and also grown to a small extent in this country. It is cultivated chiefly as food for horses, cattle, and poultry but on the Continent and in the United States is much used for human food. It grows on the poorest soils, and is much less nutritious than wheat. Called also *Bread*.

Bucalia, *Bucallia* (bū'kālī, bū'kālī-āl), *n.* [L. *bucalus*, from *Gr* *bucalis*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. *Bucalia* song. *See* *Warren*.

Bucalia (bū'kālī), *n.* 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds, as, the *Bucolica* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first *Bucalia* Latin Bucalia are those of Petrarca.

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

Bucalia is commonly applied to our earliest English writers.

Bucanum (bū'kālī-um), *n.* pl. *Bucania* (bū'kālī-ā), [Of *bous*, an ox, and *truncum*, a shell.] A sculptured ornament representing an ox skull adorned with wreaths or other ornaments, which was employed to decorate the frieze of the entablature in the Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture.

Bud (bud), *n.* [Allied to D. *bud*, a bud, O. Fr. *bud*, to bud, Fr. *bouton*, a bud, E. *bud*, *bud*.] 1. A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, composed of a solid central base supporting a number of rudimentary leaves or flowers. In the bud the central base represents the future stem with its internodes yet undeveloped, and the rudimentary leaves are all either the future leaves (as in so-called naked buds), or some of the outer ones are modified, forming protective scales which fall off when the bud is expanded. 2. A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism.

Bud (bud), *v.* pret. & pp. *budded*, *ger budding*. 1. To put forth or produce, *bud*. Job xiv 8—10 To be in the condition of a bud, to sprout, to begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. — 2. To be in an early stage of development.

Bud (bud), *v.* To insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising upon any stock a species of fruit or flower different from that of the stock, as, to bud a garden rose on a briar-stem, or to bud a briar stem with a garden-rose. See *Budding*.

Buddha (bud'da), *n.* (Gr. *buddha*, wise, from *buddhā*, to know.) The Wise or the Enlightened, the sacred name of the founder of Buddhism, who appears to have lived in the sixth century B.C. His religion formed

a system opposed to the prevailing Brahmanism. See *Buddhism*.

Buddha, from a Summer Dream.

Buddhism (bud'dizm), *n.* The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that *no* sin, or an absolute release from sin, is the chief good. According to it pain is inseparable from existence, and consequently pain can come only through *no* sin, and in order to attain nirvana, our desires and passions must be suppressed, the most extreme self-renunciation practiced, and we must, as far as possible, forget our own personality. From Buddhism involving a protest against caste distinctions it was eagerly adopted by the Dravids or non-Aryan inhabitants of Hindustan. It was pure moral and humane in its origin, but it came subsequently to be mixed up with idolatrous worship of its founder and other deities. Although now long banished from Hindustan by the persecutions of the Brahmins, Buddhism prevails in Ceylon, Java, Ceylon, China, Tibet, Mongolia, Tartary, China, and Japan, and its adherents are said to comprise about a third of the human race.

Buddhist (bud'dist), *n.* A worshipper of Buddha, one who adheres to the system of Buddhism.

Buddhist, *Buddhistic* (bud'dist, bud'tizm), *n.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

Buddhist architecture, the oldest and only true native style of Indian architectural architecture, the earliest specimens dating to the B.C. The objects of Buddhist art may be divided into five groups: (a) Stupas or mounds, bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblematic or animal on their capitals. (b) Stupas or towers, a great number of which were built in the form of large domes, some in the form of hemispheres, others partly cylindrical and furnished with either a flat circle or pointed terminals like a dome at the top. These towers are supposed to have been erected at first to commemorate some event, or to show that the place was sacred, but afterwards they were employed to contain relics of the Buddha or of some noted saint. Where there are relics the tower is called a *dagoba*, or *relic shrine*. (c) *Stupa*, consisting of elaborately sculptured pillars, found surrounding stupas, sacred trees, temples, pillars, and other objects. (d) *Chaitya*, churches or assembly halls, vast chambers cut out of the living rock, and corresponding in almost every respect with the churches of the Christian religion. Their plans, the position of the altar or relic water, the stupa, the open and other particularities, are the same in both. (e) *Vihara*, or monasteries, also excavated from the solid rock, supported by pillars of the natural rock left in their places, and surrounded by a number of small sleeping places or cells. One leading characteristic of the Buddhist style is a variety of arch, formed by each layer of stones overlapping that below it till the two sides approach so closely that the aperture at the top can be covered by a single stone or architrave.

Buddhist architecture prevails also in Ceylon, Tibet, Java, and generally wherever this faith still maintains its influence.

Budding (bud'ding), *n.* 1. Producing buds, as, a budding tree. 2. Being in the condition of a bud, as, being in an early stage of

growth, being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, &c., as, a budding career. — Young budding virgin. *Shak*.

Budding (bud'ding), *n.* 1. The putting forth or producing of buds or germs. Specifically, to bud, a name applied to the natural process of reproduction, whereby new animals are produced by a process analogous to that of budding in plants. See *GERMINATION*. — 2. In horticulture, a mode of grafting in which a leaf-bud is used as a graft instead of a young shoot. The bud then increased into a stem, and becomes in all respects similar to the parent whence it was derived, retaining all its special peculiarities. *See* *Plum*, *pear*, *apple*, *cherry*, and many other kinds of fruit are propagated in this way.

Budding-knife (bud'ding-uf), *n.* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding, the handle of which, usually made of bone or ivory, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

Budding-press (bud'ding-ess), *n.* A state of budding.

Buddle (bud'dl), *v.* (Comp. *to bud*, to shake.) To wring, a large square frame of boards used in washing coralliferous corals.

Buddle (bud'dl), *v.* or *t.* In mining, to wash ore; to separate the metalliferous ore from earthy matters by means of an inclined trough called a buddle, over which water flows.

Bude-burner (bud'de-burn-er), *n.* (From *Bude* in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Ousey, the inventor.) An arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric rings around a burner, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced.

Bude-light (bud'de-lit), *n.* (See *Bude-burner*.) An exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an argand lamp or gas-burner.

Budge (budj), *v.* or *t.* [Fr. *bouger*, to stir or wag, to move, from *bouger*, a hypothetical form from L. *budgere*, to bud, whence also *to budger*, to budger.] To move off; to stir, to wag, to flick, &c. *See* *Budge*.

I will not budge for no man's pleasure. *Shak*.

Budge (budj), *n.* (From *budge*, to move.) Irish pocket book.

Budge (budj), *n.* (From O. Fr. *bouge*, L. *budgere*, a leather bag or sack, the Latin being from a Gallic word seen in *Ir* and *Gas* only. *Budj*, a bag. See *BULLDOG*, *BULLY*.) 1. A leather bag. 2. A leather bag with the wood dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for ecclesiastical habits. 3. Same as *Budge-bag*.

Budge (budj), *n.* 1. Trimmed or adorned with budge. See the noun. *Budge gown*, *Budge*, *scholarship*, *pedantic*, *caustic*, *stiff*, *formal*. *Budge doctors*, *scholar*.

The *scholar* *scholar* and *budge*. A book with budge, enough to be a budge. *Conyer*.

Budge-bachelors, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the Lord-mayors of London at his inauguration.

Budge-barrel (budj-bar-el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head, on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings. It is used for carrying powder with a gun or mortar.

Budger (budj-er), *n.* A sternness, severity. A great detestation for budger. *Shakespeare*.

Budger (budj-er), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first budger do the other's share. *Shak*.

Budgero, *Budgerow* (budj-er-ō), *n.* A cabin'd passage-boat of the Ganges and Hooghly. *See* *W. H. Russell*.

Budget (budjet), *n.* [O. E. *budget*, *budget*, *budget*, *Fr* *budget*, *dim.* of *budget* (see *BUDGET*).] 1. A bag, a little sack, with the contents shut hence—2. A stock or store, as, a budget of news.

It was scarce in fact, that brought off the cat, when the cat's whole budget of invention first ran. *See* *W. H. Russell*.

8 The annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the



Budding.

House of Commons in a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose. *To open the budget*, to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

Budgy (budi), *n.* Consisting of fur.
Budlet (budlet), *n.* [Dim. from bud.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.
Budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Hind.] A scoundrel, a blackguard, during the time of the Indian mutiny, a rebel.

Buff (buf), *n.* [Abbrev. of buffalo, O.E. *bufle*, Fr. *bufle*, a buffalo.] 1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. It is used for making handollers, belts, pouches, gloves, and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks, and other animals dressed in like manner are also called *buff*. 'A suit of buff'. *Shak.* 2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather. *Shak.* 3. The colour of buff, a light yellow, hence, a name applied, in the plural, to the third regiment of the line in the British army, from the colour of their facings. The 78th is called the *Rose-shire Buffs* for the same reason. 4. In mod. the buffy coat. 5. A buff-stick, a buff-wheel. 6. The bare skin, as, to strip to the buff [Colloq.]

To be in buff is equivalent to being naked. *N. right.*

Buff (buf), *n.* 1. Made of buff leather. 'A buff waistcoat.' *Goldsmith.* 2. Of the colour of buff leather.

Buff (buf), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *bufier*, *bufier*, to strike, *bufe*, a blow.] To strike. 'A shock to have buffed out the blood.' *R. Jones.*

Buff (buf), *n.* [O. Fr. *bufe*, *bufe*, a blow. See the verb.] A blow, a stroke, a buffet. *Sponser.*—To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching, to confront without fear. Another origin is suggested for the phrase, viz. to stand stripped to the buff or skin like boxers.

And for the good old cause stand buff
'Gainst many a lesser kick and cuff. *Hudibras.*

Buffalo (buffa-lo), *n.* [From Sp. *bufalo*, Fr. *bufle*, L. *bubalus*, *bufalus*, from Gr. *boubalos*, from *bous*, an ox.] 1. A ruminant mammal, family Bovide, the best known species of which is the *Bubalus bubalis* or *Bos bubalis*, larger than the ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draught, and carriage in India, Italy, &c. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo (*Bubalus Caffr.*) is distin-



1. Head of Indian Buffalo (*Bubalus Bubalis*).
2. Head of Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus Caffr.*)

guished by the size of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great horny plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ordinary ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not very highly esteemed. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. See **BISON**. 2. A buffalo-robe (which see). 3. A fresh-water fish resembling the sucker *Burletti*. [United States.]

Buffalo-berry (buffa-lo-be-ri), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows on the Upper Missouri. 2. The tree itself.

Buffalo-chips (buffa-lo-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, used for fuel on the prairies of North America. [United States.]

Buffalo-clover (buffa-lo-klo-ver), *n.* *Trifolium pennsylvanicum*, an American species of short clover which covers the vast prairies on which bison feed.

Buffalo-grass (buffa-lo-gras), *n.* A species of short grass (*Stellaria dactyloides*) which grows on the prairies of North America, where bison feed.

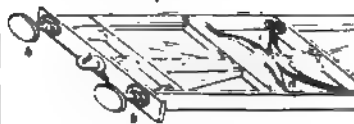
Buffalo-nut (buffa-lo-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Pyrolaria olivifera*. 2. The plant itself. Also called *Oli-nut*.

Buffalo-robe (buffa-lo-robe), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America (incorrectly called *buffalo*), prepared with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

Buff-coat (buf'köt), *n.* A close military outer garment, with short sleeves, and laced tightly over the chest, made of buffalo-skin or other thick and elastic material, much worn by soldiers in the seventeenth century as a defensive covering.

Buffal, Buffal, duck (buf'l, buf'l-dak), *n.* [E. *bufle*, a buffalo, and *duck* so called from the largeness of the head.] *Clangula albeola*, a bird with a short blue bill and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fulness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of North and South Carolina. Called also *Buffal-head* and *Spirit-duck*.

Buffer (butter), *n.* [In first sense evidently from *buf*, to strike, in other senses not so clear.] 1. Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and the one on which it strikes. More specifically, an apparatus attached to railway-carriages



Part of Under Frame of a Railway-carriage, showing buffer-springs (a) acted on at the ends by rods from the buffer-blocks (c).

to prevent injury from violent contact. The buffer shown above consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the buff or concussion between them when they come into collision. Called also *Buffering-apparatus*. 2. A foolish fellow, a fellow, a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavour of contempt. [Slang or colloq.] 3. A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides. 4. A person who took pay to swear false oaths.

Buffer-head (buf'er-hed), *n.* A block for receiving the concussion, fixed at the end of the rods connected with the buffering-apparatus of a railway-carriage. Called also *Buffering-block*.

Buffet (butfet), *n.* [Fr. *bufet*, a side-board, a cup-board.] 1. A cup-board, side-board, or closet, to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles. 2. The space set apart for refreshments in public places. 3. That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which incloses the pipes. 4. A kind of footstool. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Buffet (butfet), *n.* [O. Fr. *bufet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim. from *bufe*, *bufe*, a blow. See **BUFF**, *v. t.*] A blow with the fist, a box, a cuff; a slap, hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows; violent force or resistance. 'Fortune's buffet.' *Shak.* 'To brave the buffet of the Bay of Biscay.' *Burke.*

Buffet (butfet), *v. t.* pp. *buffeting*, pret. & pp. *buffeted*. 1. To strike with the hand or fist, to hit, to beat. *Mat. xvi. 67.* 2. To beat in contention, to contend against, as, to buffet the billows. *Shak.* 3. To deaden the sound of (bells) for a funeral peal by muffling the tongue or clapper.

Buffet (butfet), *v. t.* To exercise or play at boxing, to contend with the arms, to make one's way by buffeting. 'Strive to buffet to land.' *Tennyson.*

If I might buffet for any love, I could lay on like a buff-har.

Bufferer (buf'et-er), *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

Buffin (butfin), *n.* A sort of coarse cloth.

Buffin gown. *Mansinger.*

Buffing-apparatus (butfing-ap-pa-rä'tus), *n.* See **BUFFER**.

Buffing-block (butf'ing-blok), *n.* See **BUFFER-HEAD**.

Buffing-spring (butf'ing-spring), *n.* One of the springs connected with a railway-buffer. See cut at **BUFFER**.

Buff-jerkin (butf'er-kin), *n.* Originally a leathern waistcoat, afterwards one made of cloth of a buff colour and worn by sergeants and catchpoles.

Buffet (butf), *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

Buffet (butf), *v. t.* [Probably a form of *buffe*.] To be puzzled; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

Buffet-head (butf'et-hed), *n.* [Comp. *buffet*, *buffet-head*.] One who has a large or stupid head.

What makes you stare so, buffet-head?
Trance of Plutus, &c.

Buffe-headed (butf'et-hed-ed), *n.* Having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish. *Geyton.*

Buffo (butfö), *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera, a comic singer.

Buffout (butfout), *n.* [From Fr. *buffeur*, to puff out.] A projecting covering of game

or linen for a lady's breast, which stuck out from beneath the chin like the breast of a pigeon, much worn about 1750.

Buffoon (buf-fon), *n.* [Fr. *buffon*, Sp. *bufon*, from It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *bufa*, a trick, a piece of sport.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries, a droll, a merry-andrew, a clown, a jester.

'The scurril talk of buffoons, pleasantries, and jesters.' *Holland.* 'Buffoons that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons.' *Tatler.*

Buffoon (buf fon), *v. t.* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden* [Rare.]

Buffoon (buf-fon) *v. t.* To make ridiculous. 'Religion, despised, buffooned, exposed as ridiculous.' *Glanville* [Rare.]

Buffoon (buf-fon), *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon. 'Buffoon postures and antic dances.' *Melmoth.*

'Neither buffoon nor contemporary.' *Lamb.* 'Buffoon stories.' *Marcusley.*

Buffoonery (buf-fon-er-i), *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon, low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was secure, no person free
From its licentious buffoonery. *Oldham.*

Buffoonish (buf-fon-ish), *a.* Like a buffoon, consisting in low jests or gestures. *Black.*

Buffoonism (buf-fon-izm), *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

Buffoonly (buf-fon-li), *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks, or of low, ridiculous jesting.

'Aplish tricks and buffoonly discourses.' *Dr. J. Goodman.* [Rare.]

Buff-stick (buf-stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, valves, velvet, &c., and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

Buff-tip (buf-tip), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Pyrrhus buccephalus*, an insectivorous bird of the family *Dicranuridae*, having a buff patch at the tip of each wing. 2. A name given to a kind of moth for a similar reason.

Buff-wheel (buf-whel), *n.* See **GLASSER**.

Bufy (butf), *a.* Buff-coloured pertaining to buff or to the blood. *Bufy coat*, the buff-

coloured fibrin on the surface of the cramentum or clot of blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, and particularly manifested in pleurisy.

Bufo (bū'fō), n. [L.] A genus of tailless batrachians comprehending the true toads, with rounded muzzle and no teeth. Two species are found in Britain. See **TOAD**.

Bufo (bū'fō), n. pl. [L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad, and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] A family of anurous or tailless batrachians, comprehending the toads, and distinguished from the frogs (*Ranidae*) by a thick clumsy body, warty skin, and legs generally short, and with imperfectly webbed toes, by the absence of teeth on the jaws, and by a cushioned set of secreting glands behind each ear.

Bufo (bū'fō), n. [From L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of the *Sphærodont*, *Pycnodont*, and other mesozoic ganoid fishes, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was thought to have existed in the head of a toad.

Bug (bug), n. [W. *bug*, a hogoblin, a scarecrow, probably connected with G. *bögg*, *bögg*, a scarecrow, and with Sc. *boyle*, E. *boyey*. In meanings 1 and 2 the original sense was probably that of a nasty terrifying insect.] 1. A hogoblin; a spectre; anything terrifying; a bugbear. 'Fear boys with bugs.' *Shak.* 'The bug which you would fright me with.' *Shak.* 'The bug we fear.' *Milton.* 2. The name formerly applied loosely to insects of various kinds, and still, with certain distinctive additions, of wide application, as may-bug, the lady-bug, the land-bugs (*Geocoris*), the water-bugs (*Hydrocoris*), &c. In the United States the name is generally used where *beetle* would be used in England.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings;
This palated child of dirt, which stinks and stings.

3. The *Cimex lectularius*, otherwise known as the house-bug or bed-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family Cimicidae. It is about 1/4 inch long, wingless, of a roundish, depressed body, dirty red colour, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of bedsteads, furniture, and walls of rooms. Its larvæ are small, white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bug has a three-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.

Bugboo (bug'bo), n. [From *bug*, and *boo*! *boo*!] A bugbear; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

Bugbane (bug'bān), n. Same as *Bugwort*.

Bugbear (bug'bār), n. [Lit. a bug or hogoblin in the shape of a bear.] Something that causes terror. Frequently something that causes needless fright or terror.

A bugbear take him!
Invasion was the bugbear with which the court tried to frighten the nation.

Bugbear (bug'bār), n. Occasioning causeless fright, as, such bugbear thoughts. *Locke.*

Bugbear (bug'bār), p.t. To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abb. King.*

Bugalew (bug'a-lō), n. Same as *Baggala*.

Buggerow-boat (bug'e-rō-bōt), n. Same as *Budgero*.

Buginess (bug'i-nez), n. The state of being infested with bugs.

Buggy (bug'i), a. Abounding with bugs.

Buggy (bug'i), n. [Perhaps an Indian term originally.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs; as, (a) in England, a light one-horse two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. 'See if my buggy is at the door.' *Thackeray.* (b) In the United States, a light one-horse four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a hood or top. (c) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays.

Buggy-boat (bug'i-bōt), n. A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land vehicle.

Buggy-cultivator (bug-i-kul'ti-vāt-er), n. A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. II. Knight.*

Buggy-plough (bug'i-plōw), n. A plough with a seat on which the ploughman may ride, and usually having several ploughs in the same frame. *E. II. Knight.*

Bugiard (bū'jard), n. [It. *bugiarde*.] A liar. *Sp. Hackst.* [Rare.]

Bugle (bug'le), n. Same as *Baggala*.

Bugle (bū'gl), n. [An abbreviation of *bugle-horn*, that is buffalo-horn, from O. E. *bugle*, a buffalo, from L. *buculus*, a young bullock.] 1. A hunting horn. — 2. A military musical brass wind-instrument, now generally furnished with keys so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

Bugle (bū'gl), n. [L. *buculus*, a young bullock, a steer, dim. of *bos*, an ox.] A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

These are the beasts which ye shall eat of: oxen, sheep, and goats, hart, roe, and *bugle* (in the Authorized Version, wild ox). *wyde goote*, &c. *Isa. lxxi.* Deut. xiv. 5.

Bugle (bū'gl), n. [L. *bugula*, a female ornament, from root seen in A. Sax. *bügen*, to bend, G. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal.] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel and also in trafficking with savage tribes. 'Bugle bracelet.' *Shak.*

Bugle (bū'gl), a. Having the colour of a glass bugle; jet black. 'Bugle eye-balls.' *Shak.*

Bugle (bū'gl), n. [Fr. *bugle*, It. *bugola*, L. *bugula*.] The popular name for *Ajuga reptans*, a labiate plant, with dark leaves and purplish flowers, common in woods and pastures. — *Yellow bugle*, the *Ajuga Chamapitys*.

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Build (bild), v. t. 1. To exercise the art or practice the business of building. — 2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation, to base; to rely; with on.

This is a surer way than to *build* on the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Adams.*

Build (bild), n. Construction; make; form; as, the *build* of a ship.

The little sofa was, fortunately, like its *build*, strong as a cob. *Marryat.*

Builder (bild'er), n. One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Ency.*

Building (bild'ing), n. 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing. — 2. A fabric or edifice constructed; the thing built, as a house, a church, and the like. 'Seest thou these great *buildings*?' Mark xiii. 2.

Building-lease (bild'ing-lēs), n. A lease of land for a long term of years (usually 99), according to which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease.

Building Society (bild'ing so-si-ē-ti), n. A joint-stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in obtaining small portions of landed property and houses, which are mortgaged to the society till the amount of the shares drawn on shall be fully repaid with interest. The original object of such societies was to make their members proprietors of dwelling-houses, but now in many cases they merely provide a means of investing the members' money in house property.

Building-stance (bild'ing-stans), n. A piece of ground for building on. [Scotch.]

Buildress (bild'res), n. A female builder. [Rare.]

Built (bilt), p. and a. 1. Formed; shaped. 'Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly *built*.' *Lander* Frequently used in composition in sea-terms, as, *clinker-built*, *clipper-built*, *frigate-built*, &c. — 2. Constructed of different pieces, not composed of one piece; as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* beam; a *built* rib.

Built (bilt), n. Form, shape; build; mode of building. *Sir W. Temple.*

Buirly (būrd'li), a. [Comp. Icel. *burthir*, the habit of body, strength. Perhaps *burthir* is another form of this word.] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. 'Buirly chieft and clever hissed.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Buisson (bū-sōn), n. [Fr. a bush.] In gardening, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, and with the head closely pruned.

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1. Bulb of Hymenophyllum. 2. Longitudinal section of do. a. Bud or growing point. b. Bases of leaves. c. Crown of the root or stem. d. Fibres of root proper. e. Young bud or offset.

a stem from its centre. It is formed of imbricated scales or of concentric coats or layers. It incloses the rudiments of the future plant and a store of food to nourish it. Examples of bulbs are the onion, lily, hyacinth, &c. — 2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body; as, the *bulb* of a thermocouple.

house the same. — 2. *New* the great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin; also, a general term for main-deck guns. — 3. In metal, a decomposed protomelicate of iron, used as a lining for the hoes of puddling or smelting furnaces.

Bulled (bū'led), a. [From root of *bulge*, &c. See BOLT.] Swollen. 'And hang the bulled nosebags 'bove their heads.' R. Jonson.

Bullen (bū'len), n. The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Provincial.]

Bullen-nail (bū'len-nāil), n. [O E. *bolton*, *boln* (which see).] A round-headed nail with short shank, tinned and lacerated, used chiefly by upholsterers.

Bullescence (bū'les-ens), n. [L. *bullesco*, incept. from *bulle*, to be in bubbling motion. See BOLL, v.] In bot. state of leaves in which the parenchyma between the nerves is so developed as to seem inflated or bladder-like, as in the cabbage.

Bullet (bū'let), n. [Fr. *bullet*, a dim. from *boule*, a ball, from L. *bulle*, a bubble, a bomb.] 1. A small ball. — 2. A projectile intended to be discharged from firearms or other missile weapons, more specifically, one discharged from a rifle, musket, fowling-piece, pistol, or similar firearm. Bullets used to be solid spherical masses, but of late many changes have been made on their shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather ogival at the apex, somewhat like half an egg drawn out, with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with small cuts (canals) in the metal outside, which are filled with beeswax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the head of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the groove.

Bullet-headed (bū'let-hed-ed), a. 1. Round-headed. — 2. Stupid, doltish.

Bulletin (bū'le-tin), n. [Fr. from It. *bulletina*, dim. of *bulle*, an edict of the pope.] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of the sovereign or other distinguished personage, issued for the information of the public.

'False as a bulletin' became a proverb in Napoleon's time. Carlyle.

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received. — 3. The name given to some periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

Bulletin (bū'le-tin), v. t. To make known, as by a bulletin.

The report received at a late hour this afternoon, and bulletined throughout the city, that the fire had broken out again in Chicago, in a quarter hitherto untroubled, happily proves untrue.

Bullet-mould (bū'let-mōld), n. A mould for casting bullets.

Bullet-proof (bū'let-prōf), a. Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bullet-shell (bū'let-sheil), n. An explosive bullet for small arms.

Bullet-tree, a. See BULLY-TREE.

Bullet-wood (bū'let-wōd), n. A wood of a greenish-bazel colour, close and hard, resembling green heart. See BULLY-TREE.

Bull-faced (bū'fāst), a. Having a large coarse face. 'Bull-faced Jonas.' Dryden.

Bull-facet (bū'fēst), n. Same as *Bull-fist*.

Bull-fist, *Bullface* (bū'fist, bū'fās), n. [Bull, and Prov. E. *foist*, *foist*, a puff-bell, *foist*, *foist*, being lit. wind from the anus. (See FOIST.)] The German name *bofet* (whence *Bovata*) and the generic name *Lycopodium* are of similar signification.] Puff-ball. See BOVATA and LYCOPodium.

Bull-fight (bū'fīht), n. A combat between man and a bull or bulls: an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *torero* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him till the bull rushes upon and perhaps dismounts him. After the bull has been tormented a long time the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck, and at a signal given by the president the barbarous sport is ended by the sword of a *matador*.

Bull-fighter (bū'fīht-er), n. One who fights bulls, the human combatant in bull-fight. Byron.

Bullfinch (bū'fīnsh), n. An innumerable bird, *Pyrrhula rubicilla*, family *Fringillidae*

or finches, with short thick rounded bill, black and crown of the head black, body bluish-gray above and bright tile-red below. It occurs in Britain, in the middle and south

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula rubicilla*).

of Europe, and in Asia, and when tamed may be taught to sing musical airs. *P. syriacus* is an Asiatic species, and *P. cineroides* an inhabitant of Brazil.

Bull-finch (bū'fīnsh), n. [Probably a corruption of *bull finch*.] A strong finch, or a hedge allowed to grow high to impede hunters. [Provincial English.]

Bull-fly, **Bull-bee** (bū'fī, bū'bē), n. An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See GADFLY.

Bull-frog (bū'fīrog), n. The *Rana pipiens*, a large species of frog found in North America, 6 to 15 inches long, of a dusky-brown colour mixed with a yellowish-green.

Bull-frog (*Rana pipiens*).

and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a low croaking sound resembling the lowing of cattle, whence the name.

Bull-fronted (bū'frunt-ed), a. Having a front or forehead like a bull.

A sturdy man he looked to fall as on. *Bull-fronted*, ruddy. Hood.

Bull-head (bū'fēd), n. 1. The popular name of certain fishes. One of these, the *Cottus gobio*, is about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. It is often called also *Miller's thumb*. The armed bull-head is the *Apollodorus surpessus*, found in the Baltic and northern seas, the six-horned bull head (*C. hexacornis*) is a North American species. In America this name is given to a species of *Pimelodus*, called also *Cat-fish* and *Horned-pout*. See CAT-FISH. — 2. A small water insect of a black colour. — 3. A stupid fellow; a lubber. Johnson.

Bullidae (bū'fī-dē), n. pl. A family of tectibranchiate gasteropod molluscs, of the section Murex, having the male and female organs in the same individual. The shell is convoluted and fragile, and serves as a covering for the gills. Some are very voracious, preying on shell-fish, which, by means of a pizzard lined with calcareous or horny plates, they crack after swallowing whole. The family includes the genera *Acera*, *Bulla*, *Bulla*, &c.

Bullion (bū'yōn), n. [Partly directly from L. *bullio*, *bullio*, a mass of gold or silver, partly from O Fr. *bullion*, a stud, a boss, a large-headed nail, both from L. *bulle*, a bubble, a boss, a stud. An old meaning of the word was the mint itself, whence came the signification base coin, which meant originally coin that ought to be taken to the mint to be purified and recoined.] 1. Uncoined gold or silver in the mass, gold or silver not current or not in the form of current coin; the precious metals unrefined and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or in any uncoined form, as in plate.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned to coin or bullion. Bacon.

Foreign coin such as value here for its stamp, and our coin is bullion in foreign dominions. Locke.

2. Base or objectionable coin.

And those which old's strict doom did disallow, And damn for bullion, go for current now. Jonson.

3. A showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, clasp, buckle, hose, and the like. The clasps and bullions were worth a champion's pound. Scott.

4. A kind of heavy twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent; when used for epaulets, &c. made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire. — 5. In glass-making, the extreme end of the glass bulb at the end of the blowing-tube.

Bullioner (bū'yōn-er), n. A dealer in bullion. 'Melted down by the bullioners.' Ross. Langhams.

Bullion-fringe (bū'yōn-frīng), n. Same as *Bullion*.

Bullionist (bū'yōn-ist), n. An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency, or of a paper currency always convertible into gold.

Bullring (bū'fī-rīng), n. t. Same as *Bullring*.

Bullish (bū'fīsh), a. Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

A toothless murex is an improper as a toothed stock stone, and as bullish. Milton.

Bullist (bū'fīst), n. A writer of papal bulls. Harmer. [Rare.]

Bullition (bū'fī-shōn), n. [L. *bullio*, to boil. See BOLL.] The act or state of boiling, ebullition. Bacon.

Bullock (bū'lok), n. [A. Sax. *bullian*, dim. of *bull* (which see).] 1. A young or little bull, but always used of an ox or castrated bull, a full-grown steer.

Take thy father's young bullock, even the second bullock of seven years old. Judges vi. 25.

Bullock (bū'lok), v. t. or i. To bully. 'Tu bullock and dominion over me.' Feels.

Bullock's-eye (bū'lok's-ē), n. A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof.

Bull-sag (bū'fī-sag), n. A castrated bull. [Scottish and North English.]

Bull's-eye (bū'fī), n. 1. *New* (a) an oval wooden block without a sheave, having a groove round it for the band and a hole in the centre for a small stay or rope to revolve through. (b) A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into the decks, ports, scuttles, hatches, or skylight-covers of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light. (c) A perforated ball on the jaw-ropes of a puff. (d) A small obscure cloud, usually in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm. (e) The hurricane or storm itself. — 2. In archery, any circular opening for light or air, a bullock's eye. 3. In astronomy, Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus or the bull. 4. A small lantern with a lens in one side of it, to concentrate the light in any given direction.

We know a lighted bull's-eye from the comfortable ordinary there. Dickens.

5. In archery and gun, (a) the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest of it and usually round.

One or two balloons, who have shot into the very centre and bull's-eye of the fashion. Thackeray.

(b) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made. 6. The knob in a sheet of glass marking where the tube by which it was blown was inserted. — 7. A small and thick old-fashioned watch.

Bull's-feather (bū'fī-ter-er), n. An emblem of cuckoldom.

Bull's-nose (bū'fī-nōs), n. In arch the external angle of a polygon or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

Bull-stag (bū'fī-stag), n. A castrated bull.

Bull-terrier (bū'fī-ter-er), n. A cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and ferocity of the one with the activity of the other.

Bull-trout (bū'fī-trout), n. 1. A large species of fish of the salmon family, the *Salmo error*, the gray-trout of the Tweed and the sewin of Wales, thicker and clumsier in form than the salmon, but so like it as sometimes to be mistaken for it by fishers. It attains a weight of 15 to 20 lbs. and lives chiefly in the sea, ascending rivers to spawn. Its scales are smaller than those of the salmon, and its colour less bright. 2. A name given to the huso or Danube salmon, which sometimes attains the weight of 60 lbs.

Bull-voiced (bū'fī-voiced), a. Having a loud coarse voice. 'Bull-voiced St. Mungo.' Carlyle.

Bull-weed (bul'wéd), *n.* Knap-weed.
Bull-wort (bul'wört), *n.* Gout-wort or bishop-weed.

Bully (bul'i), *n.* (From root of *bull*, *bellow*; probably it originally formed the first element in compounds such as *bully-rook*, *bully-jack*, *bully-buck*, equivalent to I.G. *bullock*, *buller*, *buller-buck*, *buller-brook*, a bully or blistering fellow, *bw* *bulder*, a noisy person, from *bulder*, to make a noise. D. *bulder*, *bulder*, a rough or rude fellow, from *bulder*, to bluster.) 1 A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage, a swagbagger, a swash-buckler, one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers. 'The blustering bully in our neighbouring streets.' *Prior*

Daily conflicts with presumption and thence called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he (Jeffrey) became the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. *Macaulay*.

2 A companion, a brisk, dashing fellow, a familiar term of address.

I love the lovely bully. *Shak.*

3 A degraded fellow who protects and lives off fallen women. 'That the lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her bully and a sharper.' *Goldsmith*.

Bully (bul'i), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *bullied*; *gvr* *bullying*. To act the bully towards; to overbear with bluster or menace.

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious steals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Taiter*.

Bully (bul'i), *v. i.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; to be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch may uncover'd sit,
 While Bradshaw *bullies* in a broad-brim'd hat. *Brumston*.

SVN To bluster, swagger, vapour, crow, hector, domineer.

Bully (bul'i), *a.* Fine; capital; good; as, a *bully* horse, picture, etc.—*Bully* for you, you have done very well. [Vulgar American.]

Bullying (bul'i-ing), *p* and *a* insulting with threats, imperious, overbearing, blustering, as, a *bullying* manner.

Bully-rook (bul'i-rök), *v. t.* [A different spelling of *bully-rook*, *bully-rook*. (See *BULLY*) *Bullying* is another form.] To bully, to hector, to abuse or scold. 'He *bully-rook*ed me.' *Lever* [Provincial and low.]

Bully-rook, *Bully-rook* (bul'i-rök, bul'i-rök), *n.* [Comp. I.G. *bullock-rook*, *bullock*, a bully. See *BULLY*.] A hectoring, blustering fellow, a cowardly braggart; a bully.

What says my *bully-rook*? *Shak.*

Bully-tree, *Bulley-tree* (bul'i-tré, bul'i-tré), *n.* [A corruption of *balutia*, the native name.] The common name in Guiana for a species of *Mimusops*, which produces durable, close-grained timber and small delicious fruits.

Bulrush (bul'rush), *n.* [From *bull*, implying largeness, and *rush*.] The popular name for large rush like plants growing in marshes, but very definitely applied. Thus while Johnson says the bulrush is without knots, Dryden calls it 'the knotty bulrush.' Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (east-tall or reed mace). But it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured. (See *SCRIPUS*) The bulrush of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the *Juncus plicatus*.
Bulrushy (bul'rush-i), *a.* Abounding in bulrushes, resembling or pertaining to bulrushes.

Bulse (buls), *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse; same word as *burs*, *bourse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables. 'Presents of shawls and silks. . . bulses of diamonds and bags of guineas.' *Macaulay*.

Bulst (bul't), *n.* A bolster or bolting cloth, also, brass after lifting.

Bulwark (bul'wark), *n.* [Bull, large, and low; comp. *bulwark*.] A mode of fishing for cod on the Newfoundland Banks, by stringing a number of hooks on one line.

Bulwark (bul'wark), *n.* [Lit. a work built of the bolts or trunks of trees, from Dan. *bulwerk*, I. *bolwerk*, II. *bulwerk*, rampart, by corruption fr. *bulwark*.] 1 A fort or rampart, a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc., a fortification. 2 That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Prayers are the bulwarks of piety and good conscience.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament. . . . *Blackstone*.

3. Next, the boarding above the level of the decks, nailed on the outside of the masts, chocks and timber-heads.

Bulwark (bul'wark), *v. t.* To fortify with a bulwark or rampart, to secure by a fortification, to protect.

Some proud city, bulwark'd round and arm'd with rising towers. *Garner*.

Bum (bum), *n.* [Contr. of *bottom*.] The buttocks, the part of the body on which we sit. *Shak*.

Bum (bum), *v. i.* [A different spelling of *boom*, D. *bummen*, to boom or sound hollow.] To make a hollow noise, to boom. *Nares*. [Rare.]

Bum (bum), *n.* An imitative word expressive of a drowning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

I have known twenty such branches placed up, and made whole, without a *bum* of noise. *A. Young*.

Bumbluff (bum'bluff), *n.* (From *bum*, the buttocks, intended as a contemptuous term.) An under-bluff, a subordinate civil officer.

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jumped against the quay — 2 To form bumps or protuberances. 'Long fruit fastened together by couples, one right against another, with kernels bumping out near the place in which they are combined.' *Gervase*.

Bump (bump), *n.* [From the verb, a swelling being often the result of a blow. Comp. W. *pump*, a round mass, *pump*, to thump, to form a round mass.] 1 A swelling or protuberance. 'A bump as big as a young cocker's stone.' *Shak*. Specifically — 2 In phren. one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind, as the bump of veneration, acquiescence, and the like. — 3 A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle, specifically, in boat-racing, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. 'Those thumps and bumps which fish is heir to.' *Heek*.

I can still remember to give our boat a shove when it makes a bump. *Cambridge Spectator*.

Bump (bump), *v. i.* [W. *bump*, a hollow sound, *bump-gers*, the bitters, *cump*, *bumble* to boom, *bumble*, a bittorn.] Imitative.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise as the bittorn, to boom. *Dryden*.

Bumped (bump), *a.* A booming, hollow noise. 'The bittorn with his bump.' *Shak*.

Bumper (bump'er), *n.* [Corrupted from older *bumbard*, *bombard*.] 1 A cup or glass filled to the brim or till the liquor runs over. 'He frothed his bumpers to the brim.' *Tennyson*. — 2 A crowded house at a theatre, &c. — 3 A bumper game, one in which the scoring is all on one side.

Bumper (bump'er), *v. t.* To fill to the brim. *Burns*.

Bumpers (bump'er-iz), *v. t.* To drink in bumpers. [Rare.]

Pleased to see him, we kept bumping him off after red-calling. *Golden*.

Bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* [Perhaps from *bumpkin*, a short bump, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] An awkward, heavy rustic, a clown or country lost.

What a *bumpkin* he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought. *Thackeray*.

Bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown, clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conciliatory fellow, who gives an air of bumpkinry to his whole. *Richardson*.

Bumpkins (bump'kins), *a.* [Probably for *bumpkin*, from *bump*, apt to strike against others, having protuberances, liable to come into contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive, liable to give or take offence; disposed to quarrel, domineering. *Thackeray*. [Colloq.]

Bumpkinness (bump'kins-ness), *n.* The quality of being bumpkin. 'Tom, notwithstanding his bumpkinness, felt friends with him at once.' *T. Hughes*. [Colloq.]

Bun (bun), *n.* [O Fr. *buigne*, a swelling; Fr. *bunnet*, a little puffed loaf.] A kind of cake, a kind of sweet bread.

Bunch (bunch), *n.* [Softened form of O.E. and Dan. *bunke*, Icel. *bunak*, a heap. An O.E. form *bunche* also occurs, like Icel. *bunak*, *bunke*, bulk, a heap. See *BULK*, *BUNGE*.] 1 A protuberance, a hunch, a knob or lump.

They will carry . . . their treasure upon the bunches of corn. *Is. xxi. 6*.

2 A collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together, as, a bunch of grapes; a bunch of radishes, a bunch of ribbands, a bunch of hairs. *Spenser*. — 3 More generally, any cluster or aggregate.

He's the best of a bad bunch of them. *Corbitt King*.

4 In weaving, a small isolated mass of ore, so distinguished from a vein.

Bunch (bunch), *v. i.* 1 To swell out in a protuberance to be protuberant or round. 'Bunching out into a large round knob at one end.' *Woodward*. — 2 To cluster, as into bunches. 'Clustered among cool and bunch'd leaves.' *Keats*.

Bunch (bunch), *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

Bunch-backed (bunch'backt), *a.* Having a bunch on the back crooked. 'Foul bunch-backed toad.' *Shak*.

Bunchiness (bunch'i-ness), *n.* The state of being bunchy or growing in bunches.

Bunchy (bunch'i), *a.* 1 Having a bunch or hunch, having knobs or protuberances.

'An unshapen bunchy spear.' *Phar* —

2 Growing in bunches, like a bunch; having tufts. 'His *bunchy* tail.' *N. Grass*.—3. In many, variable in yield, sometimes rich, sometimes poor. *Paper*.

Buncombe, *n.* See **HURON**.

Bund (*bund*), *n.* In the East Indies, an embankment.

Bundle (*bun'dl*), *n.* [A dim. form from stem of *band*, equivalent to *D. bundel*, *G. Bündel*, *bundle*.] A number of things bound together, anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling, a package, a roll, as, a *bundle of lace*, a *bundle of hay*.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the *rods*, which, when united in a *bundle*, so strength could lend. *Goldsmith*.

Bundle (*bun'dl*), *v. t. pret. & pp. bundled*; *ppr. bundling*. 1 To tie or bind in a bundle or roll often followed by up, as, *to bundle up clothes*. 2 To place or dispose of in a hurried unconscious manner.

They unconsciously *bundled* us and my gaiters *second* into our own hocky-catch. *T. Hook*.

—To *bundle off* to send a person off in a hurry. 3 To send off unconsciously, as, the children were *bundled off* to bed.—To *bundle out*, to expel summarily, as, I *bundled* him out of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave. *Darwin*.

Bundel (*bun'dl*), *v. t.* 1 To depart in a hurry or unconsciously: often with *off*.

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then? *Colman the Younger*.

2 In America and Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing, applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

Van Corven stopped occasionally in the village to eat pumpkin pie, dance at country frolics, and *bundled* with the Yankee lasses. *T. Hook*.

Bundie-pillar (*bun'di-pil-ter*), *n.* Same as *Clustered Column* (which see under **COLUMNA**, *v. t.*).

Bung (*bung*), *n.* [Allied to *D. bung*, *O. D. bunge*, a *bung*, *Ir. bunneo*, a *tap*, a *spigot*, *W. bung*, a *bung-hole*.] 1 A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled.—2 The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled. 3 A pickpocket, a sharper. 'Away, you cunners, away! you filthy *bung*, away!' *Shak.*

Bung (*bung*), *v. t.* To stop the orifice of with a bung, to close up.

All motives to the coal are *stopped and bunged up*. *Northwood*.

Bungall (*bun'gal*), *n.* A base coloured currant in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it went for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

Bungalow (*bung-ga-lo*), *n.* [Per *bungahol*, from *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor. Native bungalows are constructed of wood, bamboo, &c., but those erected by Europeans are generally built of

upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The colour is generally of a light blue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Called also *Roach-serpent*.

Bung-drawer (*bung-dra-er*), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for taking the bung out of a cask. [Local.]

Bung-hole (*bung-hol*), *n.* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung.

Bungle (*bung'gl*), *v. t.* [A diminutive or frequentative from *bung*, *O. dial. bungen*, *O. Sw. bunge*, to beat, to bang.] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner, as, to *bungle* in making shoes.

Can you fall or *bungle* in your trade? *Oldham*.

Bungle (*bung'gl*), *v. t. pret. & pp. bungled*; *ppr. bungling*. To make or mend clumsily, to botch, to manage awkwardly, to perform inefficiently. 'Botch and *bungle* up damnation with patches.' *Shak.* 'Beams are coarsely *bungled* up and down.' *Dryden*.

I had always an idea that it was *clinging at Keweenaw* would be *bungled*. *Byron*.

Bungle (*bung'gl*), *n.* A clumsy performance, a piece of awkward work, a botch. *Flay*. **Bungler** (*bung'gl-er*), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy awkward workman, one who performs without skill.

If to be a *dunce* or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow*.

Bungling (*bung'gl-ing*), *n.* 1 Prone to *bungle*, clumsy. 'This *bungling* wretch.' *Oldham*.—2 Characterized by bungling.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then mailed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift*.

Bunglingly (*bung'gl-ing-ly*), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily, awkwardly. 'Solitude and solitude that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar motions.' *Bentley*.

Bung-starter (*bung-start-er*), *n.* A kind of fat ball for starting shives or wooden bungs.

Bunion, *n.* See **BURTON**.

Bunium (*bun'i-am*), *n.* [Gr. *bunion*.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferae. *B. feruacum*, called also *earth-nut*, hawk nut, kipper-nut, and pig-nut, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tubercles and brown. *B. bulbocastaneum* has a similar root.

Bunk (*bunk*), *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, coop, in O. Sw. also part of a vessel's deck, and a heap.] 1 A wooden box or case, serving as a seat during the day and a bed at night, one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other. 2 A piece of timber crossing a sled to sustain a heavy weight. [American.]

Bunker (*bung'k-er*), *n.* [See **BUNG**; comp. also *bunker* in the sense of a bench, a seat.] A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat, a sort of fixed chest or box, a large bin or receptacle, as, a coal *bunker*.

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When a critic talks for half an hour, just to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other earthly purpose but *electro-magnetic*, our folks call it *buncombe*. *Holburn*.

The origin of the phrase, talking for *buncombe*, is thus related in *Whitaker's History of North Carolina*. Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the house, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very indubitably he told those who remained that they might go too, he should speak for *buncombe*. *Barrett*.

Buncheon. Same as **Buncheon**.

Bunning (*bun'ing*), *n.* In mining, a stage or platform placed for miners to stand upon whilst stripping down the ledge, and used also when selecting the ore from the dregs, or rubble and loose stones. Called also a *Stall*.

Bunny (*bun'ni*), *n.* In mining, in tin and copper mines a great collection of ore without any vein coming into or going out from it.

Bunny (*bun'ni*), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bun*, root, stump, lit. the short-tailed animal.] A sort of pet name for a rabbit.

Bunt (*bunt*), *n.* [Sw. *bunt*, *Dan. bundt*, a bundle.] 1 A middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

Bunt (*bunt*), *v. t.* 1 To swell out; as, the sail *bunts*.—2 To push with the horns; to butt. [Colloq.] See **POUNT**.

Bunt (*bunt*), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *bunt*.] 1 A disease of wheat, wheat (which see).—2 The *Uredo* (or *Tilletia*) *fusca*, the fungus producing the disease in wheat called *bunt*.

Bunter (*bun't-er*), *n.* A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman. [Slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, the *bunters* in *stiff* gowns, are now taking stately walks of ten at the White Conduit House. *Goldsmith*.

Bunter-mountain (*bun't-er-mand'tin*), *n.* [O. lit. variegated sandstone.] A German name for the new red sandstone, the lowest group of the Triassic system. See **NEW RED SANDSTONE**.

Bunting (*bun'ting*), *n.* [O. R. *bunting*, *bunting*, *buntel*, *Sc. buntin*; origin unknown.] The popular name of a number of insectivorous birds, family *Emberizidae*, chiefly included in the genus *Emberiza*, such as the English or common bunting, the rice bunting, the Lapland, snow, black headed, yellow, chiri, and orotian buntings. The yellow bunting or yellow hammer (*E. castralis*) is one of our most common birds. The common or corn bunting (*E. miliaria*) is also common in cultivated districts. The snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) is one of the few birds which cheer the solitudes of the polar regions.

Bunting, Buntine (*bun'ting*, *bun'tin*), *n.* [Probably from *O. bunt*, *D. bunt*, partly coloured, of different colours. Comp. next art.] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours, or flags and signals, of ships are made, a vessel's *flag* collectively.

Do you see my bunt? It has an eagle in it. It is a piece of *vulgar*, ragged *bunting*; but all the world knows it. Such is the force of symbols. *Hawthorne*.

Bunting-crow (*bun'ting-kro*), *n.* [D. *bunt-kraas*, *bunt*, partly coloured, and *bread*, a crow.] The hooded crow (*Corvus corax*).

Buntline (*bun'tlin*), *n.* [See **BUNT** (*bunt*).] *Naut.* one of the ropes fastened to cringles on the bottom of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

Buntline-cloth (*bun'tlin-kloth*), *n.* *Naut.* the lining sewed up the sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent the sail being chafed.

Bunyon, Bunion (*bun'yon*), *n.* [From *O. Fr. bunion*, *bunion*, a lump, a swelling, perhaps through *It. bunion*, a round knot, or bunch, a boll. *Bun* is of the same origin.] An excrescence or knob at the side of the ball of the great toe, arising from an inflammation of the small metatarsal bone called *bunyon* *excrescence*.

Buoy (*boi* or *bwoi*), *n.* [D. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter, *O. Fr. boie*, from *L. boies*, a kind of fetter or shackle, a buoy being a floating object fettered at a fixed point.] 1 A floating object attached to something for a particular purpose, as, (a) A floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow. (b) An empty cask or piece of wood employed to float a cable in rocky anchorage to keep it from chafing on the rocks, called more specifically a mooring or cable-buoy. Buoys are of various shapes and with various names, as *con-buoys*, in



Buoys.—Drawn by Captain May.
1. Con-buoy. 2. Horn-buoy. 3. Ball-buoy.
4. Mooring-buoy.

the form of a cone; *run-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end, *bell-buoys*, consisting

Bungalow on Pannay Hills.

sun-dried bricks, and thatched or tiled, and are of all styles and sizes, but invariably surrounded by a verandah. A *dak-bungalow* is a house for travellers, one of which is constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the highroads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. Government charges each traveller one rupee or two shillings a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bangarus (*bang-ga-rus*), *n.* [A Latinized form of the native name *banger* or *banger*.] A genus of venomous serpents, family *Elapidae*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naja*, though the neck is not so distensible. In the hatched *Bangarus* the head is flat and short, the muzzle round, and the

B. Fr. ten; ng. sing; ru, then, th, this;

w, ut; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

ch, chain; th, the, look; g, go; j, job;

2. To polish by friction; to make smooth and lustrous, as, to burnish steel. 'Burnished gold.' *Shak.* 'Frame of burnished steel.' *Dryden.*

3. string. *burnish'd without fear*
The brand, the buckle, and the spur. *Tennyson.*

Burnish (bér'nish), v. i. To grow bright or brilliant, to show conspicuously. 'Ere Jago burnished, or young Jove was grown.' *Dryden.*

I've seen a stake in human form

Burnish and make a gaudy show. *Swift.*

Burnish (bér'nish), n. Gloss; brightness; lustre. 'Burnish . . . the burnish of his sin.' *Crusoe.*

Burnisher (bér'nish-er), n. One who burnishes or uses instrument used in burnishing, as a piece of red dog's or wolf's tooth, a pebble, &c. It is used to smoothness to the books, preparing the plates, and toning the binding with pressure.

Burnoose (bér'noose or bér'nóse), n. [Fr. *burnouse*, *burnouse*, from Sp. *al-burneo*, a kind of Moorish cloak, from *Ar burneo*, a high-crowned cap.] 1. A white woollen mantle, with hood, worn in one place, worn by the

Burr (bér), s. d. To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter 'r'; to talk or whisper hoarsely; to murmur. See *BURR*.

These hideous streets, these graves, where men
Packed close with earth-worms, *burr* unconsciously
About the plague that view them. *H. E. Browning.*

Burrage (bér'aj), n. *Boraga.* *Tadler.*
Burras-pipe (bér'as-pip), n. A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

Bur-reed (bér'red), n. The common name of British plants of the genus *Spartanum*. Their habitat is the sides of lakes and pools. See *SPARTANUM*.

Burral (bur'al), n. [O Fr. *burat*, reddish, from O L. *burris*, red.] A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp.

Burral-ry (bur'al-ri), n. [From its reddish colour. See above.] A kind of reddish-coloured gaudy, or broma.

Burral-shot (bur'al-shot), n. [Fr. *bourellet*, to torment, and *shot*.] Small shot, balls, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

Burr, Burr-stone (bér, bér'stón), n. A name given to certain siliceous or siliceo-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen-cutting texture, whence they are much used for millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the eocene strata of South America. The French burrs are of a whitish or cream colour. *Pape.* Written also *Burr-stone*.

Burridge (bér'ij), n. Same as *Boraga*.

Burr-millstone (bér'mill-stón), n. Same as *Burrstone*.

Burr-oak (bér'ók), n. A useful and ornamental species of oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), growing in the middle and western states of America, the wood of which is close-grained, tough, and durable.

Burrook (bur'ók), n. [A Sax. *bury*, *burk*, a hill, and dim. -*ok*.] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

Burrow (bur'ó), n. [The same word with *bury*, *borough*, from A. Sax. *berigan*, to protect, shelter. *Burrow* is closely allied. See *BOUROUGH*, *BARROW*.] 1. A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, hares, and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation. — 2. Same as *Berrow*, a sepulchral mound. *See F. Browne.* See *BARROW*. — 3. In mining, a heap of dirt or rubbish. — 4. A borough.

Burrow (bur'ó), s. d. 1. To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth, to work a way into or under something. 2. To lodge in a burrow, in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; to hide. 'The human vermin which burrows among all physical and among all moral pollution.' *Meadell.*

Burrow-duck (bur'ó-duk), n. The sheldrake; so called because it makes its nest in rabbit burrows or other holes in soft soil.

Burrowing-owl (bur'ó-ing-oul), n. An American species of owl, the *Athene noctularis*, which dwells in holes in the ground either made by itself or by some other animal, as the prairie-dog or marmot. It feeds on insects and is killed by day.

Burr-pump (bér'pump), n. *Neut* a kind of pump, in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

Burry (bér'i), s. d. Full of burrs; resembling burrs; as, burry wool.

Burra (bér'ra), n. [L.] In some a kind of sock. *Burra* weaves, a sock estimated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid.

Burser (bér'ser), n. [See *BURSE*.] 1. A treasurer or cash-keeper, as, the burser of a college or of a monastery, a purser. — 2. A student to whom a burary is paid.

Bursarship (bér'ser-ship), n. The office of a burser.

Burary (bér'ser-ri), n. 1. The treasury of a college or monastery. 2. In the Scottish universities, a grant of money for a short period of years to enable a student to prosecute his studies, sometimes bestowed by competition, sometimes by presentation.

Burash (bur'ah), n. pl. *Burashes* (bur'ah'sen). In Germany, a youth; specifically, a student at a university.

In beer-swilling Copenhagen I have drunk your
Ouseman blood,
I have kept my feet in June when each *burrish* to
earth declined. *Alfons.*

Burne (bér), n. [Fr. *bourne*, a purse, burary, exchange, from L. L. *burna*, a purse, a skin, leather. See *FURSE*.] 1. A purse to hold something valuable, now used only as the designation of one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England. 2. Anything resembling a purse, a vessel; a pod. *Holland* — 3. A public edifice in cities for the meeting of merchants; an exchange, a bourse. 'Merchants' *burne*. *Burton*. — 4. A name formerly given in London to the shops over the Exchange, where female linen was largely sold.

She says she went to the *burne* for patterns. *Old play.*

5. A burary (which see). [Scotch.] — 6. *Enders* a receptacle for the corporal and chalice cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

Bursera (bér'ser-er), n. [Named after Joachim *Burser*, a Neapolitan botanist.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Amyridaceae, consisting of trees with compound leaves. *B. acuminata* yields a yellow concrete essential oil, and *B. mombinata* called *bois de colo-*

out, from the copious flow
penetrate odour,
consistence of
be of camphor.
a. pl. Same as

[L. *burna*, a
shaped like a

1. *burnt*, ppr
c. *burnt*, A. Sax.
c. *burna*, Dan.
c. *burna*, Mod.
is root appears
ed, to break;
internal force
o suffer a violent

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Burra — 2. A kind of mantle worn by ladies. Written also *Burnouse*, *Burnouse*, *Burnouse*, *Burnouse*.

Burst (bérst), s. and a. Consumed or scorched by fire. — *Burst wine*, wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavour suggestive of burning.

Burst wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. *Ross.*

— *Burst brandy*, rum, whiskey, &c., brandy, &c., with part of the spirit removed by burning.

Burst-ear (bérst-er), n. A disease in corn, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and, as it were, burst up, so that the whole ear appears black, and is easily reduced to powder. Microscopic observations have proved that the black powder consists of the minute germs or seeds of a parasitical mushroom, the *Uredo carbo* or *U. segetum*, which are developed in the growing ears, and live on its substance.

Burst-offering (bérst-of-fer-ing), n. Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice: called also *burnt-offering*. The burnt offerings of the Jews were either some clean animal, as an ox, a sheep, a pigeon, or some species of vegetable substance, as bread, flour, ears of wheat or barley.

Burst-sacrifice (bérst'-sák-rí-fis), n. See *BURST-OFFERING*.

Burst-senna (bérst'-en-sa), n. *Senna* earth (*Terra di Senna*) submitted to the action of fire by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment, used both in oil and water-colour painting. See *SINNA*.

Burst-sponge (bérst'-spun), n. See under *SPONGE*.

Burst-stone (bérst'-stón), n. A term applied to antique carnelians found in ruins, which apparently have been acted on by fire, being dull externally, but showing a fine red colour when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by the workmanship.

Bur-paruley (bér'pá-ri-ly), n. The common name for *Cuscuta damascena*, an umbelliferous plant, with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields, in chalky soils, in England.

Burr, n. See *BUR*.

ch, chain; th, the, lack; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. too; ag, along; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; ch, chess. — See KEY.

Bursting (bûr'ing), *v.* and *a.* Breaking forth, ready to burst or expand.

Young spring potatoes are bursting green.

Bursting-charge (bûr'ing-chârj), *n.* 1. In mining, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to ensure the ignition of the latter. 2. In ordnance, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or cannon.

Burst-weed (bûr's-wêd), *n.* The hornwort, or rupture-weed, a plant formerly considered effluvia in the cure of hernia.

Burt (bûrt), *n.* A fat-fish of the turbot kind. See **ILLEG**.

Burthen. For this and its derivatives, see **BRIDDER**, &c.

Burthen (bûr'then), *n.* (Reverent term for burden, the refrain of a song (which see).) 'The old burthen of some merry song.' Pope. 'As if it were the burthen of a song.' Tennyson.

Bur-thistle, **Burry-thistle** (bûr'thîs-l, bûr'thîs-l), *n.* The spear-thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*), from its prickly involucres. See **THURTELL**.

Burton (bûr'ton), *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used in ships to set up or tighten the topmost chords and for various other purposes. Called also **Top-burton-tackle**. A single Spanish burton has three single blocks, or two single blocks and a hook fixed to one of the bights of the standing part of the tackle. A double Spanish burton has one double and two single blocks.

Bur-weed (bûr-wêd), *n.* A name common to plants of the genus *Xanthium*.

Bury (bûr'i), *v.* A different orthography of bury. It signifies a house, habitation, castle, or borough, and is retained in many names of places, as in Shrewsbury, Alfordbury, &c. Edmund's.

To this very day the chief house of a man, or the burf's man, is called bury in some parts of England.

Bury (bûr'i), *n.* (Fr. *bour*, from *bour*, *butier*.) A delicate part of several varieties.

Bury (bûr'i), *n.* 1. A camp or heap of turnips or the like stored up. — 2. A burrow. (It is an allusion to dig himself buried, as the coney does.)

Bury (bûr'i), *at* pret. & pp. buried, *ppr.* burying. 1. To sepel, to bury, to bury, allied to *bergen*, to protect, and thus to *bergh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *burrow*, &c. 2. To cover with earth, water, or other matter, as the jewel lay buried under a heap of rubbish in the deep bottom of the cuth buried. *Shaks*.

All their confidence Under the weight of mountains buried deep.

Buried (bûr'ed), *ad.* 1. To deposit in the grave when dead, to inter, to entomb.

Land, under me first to go and bury my father him, will be.

7) I bury thee in a wombful grave. *Shaks*.

2. To hide, to keep secret, to cover up, to conceal.

I have as when the sun doth light a steam, Buried this sign in womb of a mist. *Shaks*.

3. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to bury one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will bury myself in myself, and the devil may spite to his own.

4. To hide in oblivion, to put away finally; as, to bury an injury.

I have me a heart of stone; To this I bury all embowels, *Shaks*.

— To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace a phrase borrowed from the American Indians, who bury a tomahawk when they conclude a peace. — 5. To entomb, inter, hide, cover, conceal, overwhelm, repress, keep down.

Bury (bûr'i), *v.* To perform a burial service.

Burying (bûr'ing), *n.* Burial, sepulture.

Burying (bûr'ing), *n.* Burial, sepulture.

Burying-beetle (bûr'ing-bê-tl), *n.* An insect of the genus *Necrophorus* (which see).

Burying-ground, **Burying-place** (bûr'ing-grôund, bûr'ing-plâs), *n.* A graveyard, a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead, a churchyard.

Bush, **Bum** (bûsh), *n.* An abbreviation commonly used instead of bushes, a street-courage. See **CHURCH**.

I'm a conductive one, but wouldn't be long behind a bush if I wasn't from necessity.

He pronounced that they should go, get over a little way into the country.

Bushy (bûsh'i), *n.* A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the linings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung over, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defence against sword cuts.

Bushman (bûsh'm), *n.* (Sp. *bushma*, a searcher, hunter, to search.) One who searches or searches for arms, a prospector also, a miner who pays part of the proceeds of his work to the owner or holder of the mine. (American.)

Bush (bûsh), *n.* (Softened form of an older bush, from the Scandinavian *Bush*, *Bush*, *Bush* a bush, bag with D bush, a grove, O bush, a bush. The word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages. It came, Fr. *buis*, O. Fr. *buis* (Mod. Fr. *buis*). *Bush*, *bushy*, *bushy*, &c., are from this stem.) 1. A thicket, a clump of shrubs or trees.

There as by overture this Palace Was to a bush, that no man might bin see, For sure almost of his death was he.

2. A shrub with branches, a thick shrub. Bush common bush shall Syria come over.

3. A branch of a tree, property of ivy, as sacred to Bacchus, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. 'If it be true that good wine needs no bush.' *Shaks*. Hence — 4. The tavern itself.

T weary to one you find him at the bush.

5. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation, a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, from, &c. a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub; as, the bush was here very dense to take to the bush (to become a bush-ranger). — 6. The tall or brush of a fox. To beat about the bush, to approach anything in a roundabout manner to the circumlocution to dilly-dally.

Bush (bûsh), *v.* To grow thick or bushy, to serve or show as a bush. The bushing alders formed a shady scene. Pope.

Bush (bûsh), *v.* 1. To beat about the bush, to approach anything in a roundabout manner to the circumlocution to dilly-dally. 2. To use a bush-barrow on, or for covering, as, to bush a piece of wood, to bush in seeds.

Bush (bûsh), *n.* A parallel form of bush probably from D bush, a box, a bush O bush, a box, also means the bush of a wheel. 1. A lining of harder material let into an article to guard against wearing by friction. The perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot hole of a clock, the centre of a cart-wheel, &c., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. — 2. A like circular metallic lining in other round holes, as the keyhole of a watch, the vent of a gun, &c. 3. A thimble. (American.) Called also *Bushy*.

Bush (bûsh), *v.* To furnish with a bush, or to line any article with metal to prevent wearing.

Bush-bone (bûsh'bôn), *n.* The American name for the kidney bean.

Bush-buck (bûsh'bûk), *n.* (D. *bush-buk*.) The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. oryx*, an antelope of Caffria and Cape Colony 4 feet long and 3 feet high with triangular sub-spiral horns. The male is dark spots brown and the female reddish brown above both are white below. Called also *Bush goat*. — *White-backed bush-buck* the name given to the *Cephalophus* *capensis*. — *Black-backed bush-buck* a white-backed true antelope of Sierra Leone &c. 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, and nearly straight horns short slender limbs, sleek, glossy, deep brown hair.

Bush-bunt (bûsh'bunt), *n.* See **REVEL**.

Bushel (bûsh'el), *n.* (Norm. Fr. *bushel*, O Fr. *bushel*, &c. I. L. *bushellus* a diton from *bush*, for *bush*, *perda*, from Gr. *perda*, a box.) 1. A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel introduced in 1836 has a capacity of 274.8 cubic inches, and holds 64 lbs. avoirdupois.

of distilled water, at the temperature of 60° Fahr with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from the time of Henry VII. Its capacity was 218.6 of cubic inches — 2 A vessel of the capacity of a bushel. — 3 A large indefinite quantity. [Colloq.]

The wisdom of antiquity brought the exact picture with bushel of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces.

Bushel (bûsh'el), *n.* The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel. See **WHEEL**.

Bushelage (bûsh'el-aj), *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

Busheler, **Bushelman** (bûsh'el-er, bûsh'el-man), *n.* (From American bush, bushing, a thimble.) One who repairs garments for sailors. Spelled also *Busheller* (American.)

Bushet (bûsh'et), *n.* (Dim. of bush.) A thicket; a copse, a wood. 'A bushet or wood on a hill, not far from the way-side.' *Alce* (Rare).

Bush-fighting (bûsh'fî-ting), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants center, and fire from behind the shelter of trees and bushes.

I don't like this phal's combated work, this bush-fighting.

Bush-gout (bûsh'gût), *n.* Same as *Bush-bush* (which see).

Bush-hammer (bûsh'hâm-mêr), *n.* A mason's large breaking hammer, a hammer for dressing millstones.

Bush-harrow (bûsh'hâr-ô), *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing green lands, and covering grass or clover seeds. It consists of a frame with three or more bars, in which barbs are interposed.

Bushiness (bûsh'ness), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or internodal, like the branches of a bush.

Bushing (bûsh'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *Bush*, a perforated box. 2. A thimble also called a *Bush* (American).

Bushions (bûsh'ions), *n.* Distillates of bushes, from *Tennyson*.

Bushman (bûsh'man), *n.* (In second sense a translation of D. *bushman*.) 1. A woodman, a settler in a new country as Australia. — 2. An aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope, a Bushman.

Bushment (bûsh'ment), *n.* (From bush.) A thicket; a cluster of bushes. 'Woods, briars, bushments, and waters. *Shaks*. — 3. [Contr. for *embushment*.] An ambush or ambuscade; any concealed body of soldiers or men. 'Surrounding him with a bushment of soldiers.' *Golding*.

In the capture and of the hall, a bushment of the Duke's servants began suddenly at men's heels to cry out.

Bush-metal (bûsh'met-âl), *n.* Hard brass, gun-metal, a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.

Bush-ranger (bûsh'rân-er), *n.* In Australia, a criminal generally an escaped convict, who takes to the 'bush,' or woods, and lives by robbery.

Bush-shrike (bûsh'shrik), *n.* One of a sub-family (*Thamnopithecus*) of the *Formicivora* or *ant-birds*. The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they are perpetually prowling about after insects, and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species of bush-shrikes are found in the hotter latitudes of America.

Bush-whacker (bûsh'whak-er), *n.* (American.) 1. One accustomed to journey in the woods, or beat about bushes.

They were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of vermin by moonlight.

2. A strong scythe or other implement for cutting bushes.

Bush-whacking (bûsh'whak-ing), *n.* Pushing one's way through bushes or thickets, hauling a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. (American.)

Bush-woman (bûsh'wô-man), *n.* A female Bushman.

Bushy (bûsh'i), *n.* 1. Full of bushes, overgrown with shrubs.

The bush with pleasant brown the bushy grass.

2. Having many close twigs and branches, low and shrubby. *Sponser*, *Alce*. 3. Combining a bush thick and spreading, like a bush; as, a bushy beard. 'Bushy eyebrows.' *Irving*.

Bushy (bûsh'i), *adv.* In a busy manner; (a) with constant occupation, actively, busily, as, to be bushy employed.

'How busily she turns the leaves.' *Shak.*
(b) With an air of hurry or importance;
with too much curiosity; impatiently;
effusively. *Dryden.*

Business (bis'nēs), *n.* [This word can hardly
be unconnected with *busy*, and yet it is not
an ordinary abstract noun derived from the
adjective, for it seems never to have the
meaning of state of being busy, *busy-ness*.
Probably the *O. Fr.* *business*, *business*,
affairs, business (Fr. *business*, work, affair),
was supposed to be connected with the *ll.*
adjective *busy*, and influenced at least the
meaning of the word.] 1 A matter or
affair that engages a person's time, care, and
attention whether for a longer or shorter
period, an affair requiring or requiring
attention, specifically, that which binds or
occupies one's time, attention, and labor as
his chief concern, that which one does
for a livelihood, occupation, employment,
as, his business was that of a merchant, to
carry on the business of agriculture.

They were far from the *Eden*, and had no
business with any man. *Jed. with.*

2 Mercantile concerns, or traffic in general.

In address heaping that sort of a confused turn
acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge
of business. *Forster.*

3 The proper duty; what belongs to one to
do.

Analysis is not the business of the poet. *Manning.*

4 Task or object undertaken.

It is the business of the following pages to discover
how his lady hopes came to terminate in disappointment.
Caroline.

5 Concern, right of action or interposing;
as, what business has a man with the dispo-
sition of others?—6. Affair, point, matter.

Business in general is a perplexed business.

Busy.
—Business card, an advertisement in a
public print giving a tradesman's name and
address with a few particulars as to the
nature of his business. —To do the business
for a man, to do one's business, to kill,
destroy, or ruin him, to settle him. [*Col-
ing.*] —To make a thing one's business, to
devote one's attention to it, to see that it is
done. —*By.* Affair, concern, matter, engage-
ment, employment, calling, occupation,
trade, profession, office, duty.

Business (bis'nēs), *n.* Relating to or con-
nected with business, traffic, trade, &c.; as,
business habits; business hours; business
man.

Busk (busk), *n.* [Fr. *busc* *busque*, probably
from *ll.* *busca*, *busca*, bodice, by change of
letter.] A piece of steel, whalebone, or
wood, somewhat elastic, worn by women in
front of their stays.

Busk (busk), *v. t.* (and *v.*) [From *ll.*
busca, to get one's self ready, this form
being a contraction of *busca se*, from *busca*,
to prepare, and *se* (=*o* *se*), one's self.
Busca is similarly formed. *Brevel*, in the
sense of on the point of going, is from *busca*
verb.] 1 To prepare, equip, dress. —*Busk*
him boldly to the dreadful fight. *Palfrey.*
[Old English and Scotch.] —2 To go, to
direct one's course. —*And busked* westward,
for to rob off. *As of Brunne.* —*Busked*
him to the house, there the bride dwelled.
Piers Plowman.

Busk (busk), *v. t.* *Busk* (s) to busk to wind-
ward along a coast, to cruise off and on.
(s) To cruise, as a pirate.

Busket (busket), *n.* A bush. *Chaucer.*

Busket (busket), *n.* Wearing a busk.

Busket (busket), *n.* [Fr. *busquet*, a thicket,
whence *busquet*.]

1 A small bush. —

2 A compartment of shrubs in a gar-
den. —3 A spring; a bouquet. *Spenser.*

Buskin (buskin), *n.*

(Probably for *buscin*, *buscin*, a dim.
from *D. busca*, a buskin, perhaps al-
lied to *ll.* *busca*.)

1 A kind of half-
boot or high shoe
covering the foot
and leg to the
ankle and tied un-
derneath the knee, worn to protect the leg
against thorns, mud, &c.

The famous red-shod and embroidered hose
These hairy buskins well equipped. *Sir H. Scott.*

2 A similar covering worn by actors in
tragedy among the ancients in contradic-
tion to the *cost* were by comedians.



1. Buskin of Chaucer.
2. Buskin of Spenser.

The stage buskins had very thick soles to
give an appearance of elevation to the stature
of the actor. *Hume*—A tragedy or the tragic
drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon opera too,
And knew all vicissitudes of the rock and buskin. *Byron.*

4 In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a kind of steeking of
precious stuff, as satin, cloth of gold or silk
embroidered, worn by bishops when cele-
brating, being the first vestment assumed.

Buskined (bus'kined), *a.* 1 Wearing buskins.
'The bounding Amazon, your buskined mis-
tress.' *Shak.* —2 Pertaining to tragedy,
tragic.

In buskined measures move.

Pale Critic, and glowing Poet. *Gray.*

Busky (bus'ki), *a.* Busky; wooded; shaded
or overgrown with trees or shrubs; busky.

You busky hill. *Shak.*

Bus (bus), *n.* [A word of somewhat doubtful
origin, but apparently the same as *G. bus*,
Sw. busa, a kiss, comp. also *lr* and *Geel*,
bus, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss, a salute with
the lips. —*Then don't give me kissing*
business. *Shak.* [Familiar.]

Bus (bus), *v. t.* [*O.* and *Prov. O. busa*,
Sw. busa, to kiss. See the noun.] To
kiss, to salute with the lips. —*And bus*
thine as thy wife. *Shak.* —*Her burnt*
the grange, nor heard the milking-maid.
Tranquill. [Familiar.]

Kissing and busking differ both in this.

We buss our children, but we kiss our men. *Herrick.*

Bus (bus), *n.* [*O. Fr.* *busm*, *ll.* *busm*, a
kind of boat, whence also *D. bus*, *G. bus*,
a herring boat, really the same word as
bus.] A small vessel, from 60 to 70 tons
burden, carrying two masts, and two decks
or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-
fishing.

It was a small proper for whale-fishing; *But*
business might cost out more for vessels and herring.

As. Busket.

Bus (bus), *n.* See *Bus*.

Busm-palm (bus'm-plan), *n.* A palm, the
Washingtonia, found in the trunks of the
Amazon, whose stem is only 10 to 18 feet
high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long
by 4 to 5 feet in breadth. These are used
by the Indians for thatch, for which they
are admirably adapted.

Their value acting as
rafters to carry off
the rain. The spathes
are used as legs, or
when cut longitudinally
and stretched out
they form a canopy
but strong kind of
cloth.

Busm (busm), *n.* [Fr. *busm*, *ll.* *busm*,
busm, *ll.* *busm*, from *busm*, a small
boat, *ll.* *busm*. See *Bus*.]

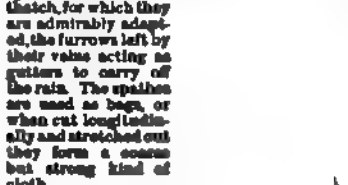
1 In *crisis*, the figure of a person
in relief, showing only the hand, shoulder,
and breast. —2 The chest or thorax; the
trunk of the human body.

It seemed upon a hard but glowing face
Which bore as if there was a warm heart under.

Byron.

Busard (bus'ard), *n.* [*O. Fr.* *busard*, a
peacock corruption of *ll.* *bus arde*, *ll.*
slow bird, comp. *Sp.* *busarda*, *crucarda*.]
A bird of the genus *Ola*, belonging to the order
Carnivores, but approaching the vulture.

The great busard (*Ola tarda*) is the largest Euro-
pean bird, the male often weighing 30 lbs.,
with a breadth of wing of 6 or 7 feet. The
busard is now rare in Britain, but abounds
in the south and east of Europe and the
steppes of Tartary, feeding on green earth
and other vegetable, and on earth-worms.



Busard (*Ola tarda*).

All the species run fast, and take flight with
difficulty. *O. nigriceps* is the Asiatic and *O.*
crucicarpus the African species.

Buster (buster), *n.* [*For buster*.] 1 Some-
thing of extraordinary aim. —2 A roistering
blaze. —3 A frolic; a spree. —4 A violent
wind. (Slang in all its senses, and probably
of American origin.)

Bustle (bus'l), *n.* 1. prot. bustled; *pp.*
bustling. [From root of *busy*, same word
as *look*, *bustle*, to bustle, to splash in water;
bustle, *bustle*, a splash, comp. *O. E.* *bustle*,
bustle, which is evidently of same origin if
not a mere modification.] To display activity
with a certain amount of noise or agitation;
to be active and stirring, to be very
quick in motion. —*And leave the world for
me to bustle in.* *Shak.*

Bustle (bus'l), *n.* Activity with noise and
agitation, stir, hurry-scurry; tumult, dis-
turbance. —*A strange bustle and disturbance
in the world.* *Scott.*

Golden he varied features, *bus*, or *busle*,
And could be very busy without *busle*. *Byron.*

Bustle (bus'l), *n.* [Perhaps for *bustle*, a
dim. of *bus*, a support for a lady's stays.]
A pad stuffed with cotton, feathers, &c.,
worn by ladies for the purpose of giving a
greater roundness or prominence to the back
part of the body immediately below the
waist, and of setting off the smallness of
the waist, but more especially to relieve the
weight of the clothes. —*Whether she was
pretty, whether she was much bustled.*
Deborah.

Bustler (bus'ler), *n.* One who bustles;
an active stirring person.

Perceive him, then, that bustler to converse
Of state worth. *Compton.*

Bustling (bust'ling), *p.* and *a.* Moving ac-
tively with noise or agitation; active, busy;
stirring. —*A busy, bustling time.* *Crabbe.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and bustling man.
Clarendon.

Busk (bus'k), *n.* [It.] A busk, a statue.

The *busk* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the mast, gives up its charge. *Alfred.*

Busy (bi'si), *a.* [*O. E.* *byg*, *byg*, *byg*,
byg, *byg*, *byg*, *byg*, *byg*, *byg*, *byg*, *byg*,
further affinities doubtful. The old spelling
with *i* instead of *y* had better have been
retained.] 1 Employed with constant attention;
engaged about something that renders
interruption inconvenient.

My mistress needs you wed
That she is busy, and she can not come. *Shak.*

2 Actively employed, occupied without
cessation; constantly in motion. —*They*
hammer closing rivets up. *Shak.* —*The*
music-stirring motion of soft and busy feet.
Shelley. —3 Active in that which does not
concern the person, meddling with or prying
into the affairs of others, officious, impor-
tunate, hence, troublesome, vexatious. —*On*
meddling monkey or on busy ape. *Shak.*

4 Causing to be much occupied with
employment. —*To-morrow is a busy day.* *Shak.*

Busy (bi'si), *v. t.* *Busy* (s) *busy*, *pp.*
busying. To employ with constant atten-
tion, to keep engaged, to make or keep
busy; as, to busy one's self with books.

Be it thy course to busy giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*

Busybody (bi'si-bo-di), *a.* A meddling
person, one who officiously concerns him-
self with the affairs of others. —*A busy-*
body who had been properly punished for
running into danger without any call of
duty. *Macaulay.*

Busybodyism (bi'si-bo-di-izm), *n.* The
habit of busying one's self about other
people's affairs.

The most common effect of this much evangelical
spirit, especially with young women, is self-satisfaction
and busybodyism. *Clarendon.*

But (bat), *adv.* Originally a prop. and still often
to be so regarded, though also as *adv.* and
frequently a *conj.*, in many cases its charac-
ter is ambiguous. [*A Sax. bātan*, *bātan*,
without, out of, unless—*ba*, *by*, and *ātan*, *ātan*,
without, like *O. Sax. bātan*, *D. bātan*, *ex-*
cept.] 1 Without, as, *A Sax. bātan* *ex-*
cept, without, *Of* *known* *fact*, but *fact* (that
is without *fact* or *equal*). —*Denham* —*Touch*
not a cat but a glove a Scotch proverbial
saying. —2 Except; besides; unless.

Who can it be, ye gods, but *perjured* *Lyons*.
Ed. Scott.

The wedding guest he *beat* his breast,
Yet he cannot choose but *hast*. *Coleridge.*

For less than this is shocking in a man
Most wretched, but from strains of mental agony.
And uncreated but for love divine. *Yates.*

In this sense *but* is very common after *all*
and *cannot*. (See under *All* and *Can*.) In

Old English *if* was often used pleonastically after *but* in this sense.

*But if I have my will
For dreme love of thee, leman, I spille.* Chaucer.
3. Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.

And, but infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measured to look upon you. Shaks.

Last year, my love, it was my hap,
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, but he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man methinks than me. Thackeray.

Often followed by *that*.

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that
looks for all the world like an inn, but that we
never see company. Goldsmith.

4. Only; merely; simply; as, there is but
one man present.

If they kill us we shall but die. z Kil. vi. 4.
I am, my lord, but as my betters are
That led me hither. Shaks.

[A negative has been omitted in such phrases.
Chaucer would have said, 'There *was* (i.e. is
not) but one man present.]-5. Equivalent
to a relative with a negative; *who*, *which*,
etc., . . . not.

No voice except; no voice but well could join
Melodious part. Milton.

Here 'no voice but well could join' is equivalent
to 'no voice which could not well join.'

6. Otherwise than that; that . . . not. In
this sense (*a*) after negative clauses.

I see not then but we should enjoy the same license.

It cannot be but nature hath some director of infinite
power to guide her in all her ways. Hooker.

Believe not but I joy to see thee safe. Rowe.

The negative clause is often represented by
the single word *not*.

Not but they thought me worth a ransom. Hudibras.

Often followed by *that*.

I was not so young when my father died but that I
perfectly remember him. Byron.

Sometimes *what* follows, but this is considered
ungrammatical.

Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into
a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful
necessity. Lord Lytton.

(b) In interrogative sentences implying a
negative answer.

Who knows but we may make an agreeable and
permanent acquaintance with this interesting family?

(c) After such expressions as *God forbid*.

God defend but still I should stand so. Shaks.

7. *But* and *but that* are used in a peculiar
manner after phrases expressing absence of doubt.

I doubt not but I shall find them. Shaks.

There is no question but the King of Spain will
reform most of the abuses. Addison.

My lord, I neither can nor will deny
But that I know them. Shaks.

[The *but* in this case may be the adversative
conjunction as in 9.]-8. For *than*.

I no sooner saw my face in it but I was startled at my
shortness in it. Addison.

[This usage is not obsolete, but is now
considered ungrammatical.]-9. [In the following
usages *but* is clearly an adversative
conjunction.] On the contrary; on the other
hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless. [In
this use *but* notes an addition to supply
what is wanting to elucidate or modify the
sense of the preceding part of a sentence
or of a discourse, or to continue the dis-
course, or to exhibit a contrast.]

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but
the greatest of these is charity. i Cor. xiii. 13.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with
the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi. 2.

[The adversative force of this conjunction
often refers to an unexpressed thought,
and not to the clause or sentence preceding.

Of much less value is my company than your good
words. But who comes here? Shaks.

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, but I have.

But often also follows an exclamation of
surprise, admiration, terror, or any strong
feeling, and introduces a clause expressing
the ground of the feeling.

Good heavens, but she is handsome! Adam Smith.

—But and *if*, but if.

But and *if* we have this livery, if we wear his cog-
nizance here in this world, that is, if we love our
neighbour, help him in his distress, be charitable,
loving and friendly unto him, then we shall be
known at the last day. Latimer.

See AND.†

—However, But, Yet, Still, Notwithstanding,
Nevertheless. See HOWEVER.

But (but), *n*. [That is *be-out*, the opposite
of *ben=be-in*. See BUT, *adv*.] The outer
apartment of a house consisting of only two
apartments; the kitchen; the other apart-
ment being the *ben*. Also used as a prep.
and *adv*; as, to come but the house, to come
but. [Scotch.]

Butt (but), *v*. t. To butt or about.

Butt (but), *n*. Same as *Butt* (which see).

Butcher (bych'ér), *n*. [Fr. *boucher*, from
boue, a he-goat, the males being generally
killed for food and the she-goats kept for
milk. Comp. It. *becasso*, *becaro*, a butcher,
from *becco*, a goat.] 1. One who slaughters
animals for market; one whose occupation
is to kill animals for food.—2. One who kills
in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of
indiscriminate slaughter.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors,
who, for the most part, are but the great butchers of
mankind. Locke.

Butcher (bych'ér), *v*. t. 1. To kill or
slaughter for food or for market.—2. To
murder, especially in an unusually bloody
or barbarous manner.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself
be tortured and butchered without using his weapons.
Macaulay.

Butcher-bird (bych'ér-bérd), *n*. An insec-
sorial bird of the genus *Lanius*, sub-family
Laniinae; a shrike. They have received
the name of butcher-birds from their habit
of suspending their prey, after depriving it
of life, upon thorns, as a butcher does his
meat, and then pulling it to pieces, and
devouring it at their leisure. See SHRIKE.

Butcherliness (bych'ér-li-ness), *n*. The
quality of being butchery. Johnson.

Butcherly (bych'ér-li), *a*. Cruel; savage;
murderous. Shaks.

Butcher-meat (bych'ér-mét), *n*. The flesh
of animals slaughtered by the butcher for
food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, &c.,
as distinguished from game or other animal
or vegetable food.

Butcher-row (bych'ér-rò), *n*. A row of
shambles.
How large a shambles and butcher-row would such
make? Whitlock.

Butcher's-broom (bych'érz-bròm), *n*. *Ruscus
aculeatus*, a plant, called also *Knee-
holly*, used by butchers for brooms to sweep
their blocks. See RUSCUS.

Butcher's-meat (bych'érz-mét), *n*. Same
as *Butcher-meat*.

Butchery (bych'ér-i), *n*. 1. The business
of slaughtering cattle for the table or for
market.—2. Murder, especially murder com-
mitted with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.
'Whom gaols, and blood, and butchery
delight.' Dryden.—3. The place where ani-
mals are killed for market; a shambles or
slaughter-house; also, a place where blood
is shed.

This house is but a butchery:
Avoid it, fear it, do not enter it. Shaks.

Syn. Murder, slaughter, carnage, massacre.
Butes (bù'té-a), *n*. A genus of plants, nat.
order Leguminosae, tribe Papilionaceae,
named after a late Earl of Bute, a distin-
guished patron of botanical science. The
species are natives of the East Indies; they
are trees having pinnately trifoliate leaves,
with racemes of deep scarlet flowers. *B.
frondosa* yields a red juice, which is brought
into the market under the name of Butea-
gum or Bengal kino.

Butea-gum (bù'té-a-gum), *n*. See BUTEA.

But-end (but'end), *n*. See BUTT-END.

Buteo (bù'té-ò), *n*. A genus of raptorial
birds, family Falconidae, containing the buz-
zards.

But-gap (but'gap), *n*. A fence of turf.

Butler (but'lér), *n*. [O.E. *boteler*, from L.L.
botellarius, a butler, and that from *botellus*,
a bottle. See BOTTLE.] A servant or officer
in a household whose principal business is
to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

Fie, daughter! when my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both pander, butler, cook. Shaks.

Butlerage (but'lér-áj), *n*. In old English
law, a duty of two shillings on every ton of
wine imported into England by foreigners or
merchant strangers; so called because
originally paid to the king's butler for the
king.

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain,
as be the excises, the customs, butlerage, and im-
posts. Bacon.

Butleress (but'lér-es), *n*. A female butler.

Butlership (but'lér-ship), *n*. The office of
a butler. Gen. xi. 21.

Butment (but'ment), *n*. In arch. and con-
struction, same as *Abutment*.

Butment-cheek (but'ment-chèk), *n*. One
of the sides of a mortise.

Butomaceae (bù'tó-má'sé-é), *n*. pl. A small
nat. order of endogens, the type of which is
the *Butomus umbellatus*, or flowering-rush.
See FLOWERING-RUSH.

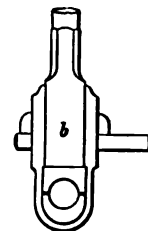
Butomus (bù'tó-mus), *n*. [Gr. *bous*, an ox,
and *temno*, to cut; said to cause the mouths
of cattle that crop it to bleed.] A genus of
plants, the type of the nat. order Butom-
aceae. The *B. umbellatus* is the well-known
flowering-rush. See FLOWERING-RUSH.

But-shaft, *n*. See BUTT-SHAFT.

Butt (but), *n*. [Partly from O.Fr. *bot*, Fr.
bout, the end or extremity of a thing, partly
from O.Fr. *bot*, Fr. *but*, an end, aim, or
goal, and partly from Fr. *butte*, a butt used
in shooting, all these words being from an
older verb (*boter*, to push, thrust, strike)
derived from M.H.G. *bôzen*, to strike, to
beat, a word cognate with E. *beat*.] 1. The
end or extremity of a thing, particularly,
the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of
timber or of a fallen tree; the thick end of
a musket, fishing-rod, whip-handle, &c.—
2. In *agri*, an irregularly shaped piece of
land, as an outlying piece left unploughed
at the end of a field.

The hay was growing upon headlands and butts in
corn-fields. Burritt.

3. In ship-building, the end of a plank or
piece of timber which unites with another
endways in a ship's side
or bottom; also, the join-
ing of two such pieces.—
4. In *mach*, the square
end of a connecting-rod
or other link, to which
the bush-bearing is at-
tached by a strap fas-
tened to the butt by a
cotter and mark. In the
cut *b* marks the butt.
See COTTER.—5. In *carp*,
a sort of hinge for a door,
consisting of two plates
of metal with edges in-
terlocking for a joint,
and fastened together by a pin on which they
turn: so named from being screwed to the
edge of the door, or the part which butts
against the casing, and not on the face of it.
6. The thickest and stoutest part of tanned
ox-hides, used for soles of shoes, harness
trunks, &c.—7. [Fr. *bout* in sense of *ferule*.]
The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a
fire-engine.—8. A mark to be shot at: the
point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot
at; the object of aim. 'As an aim or butt.'
Shaks.



Base Argives, blush ye not to stand as made for
butts to dart? Chapman.
Hence—9. The person at whom ridicule,
jests, or contempt is directed.
I played a sentence or two at my butt, which I
thought very smart, when my ill genius sug-
gested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on
his side. Budge.

10. A goal; a bound; a limit.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. Shaks.

11. In rifle-practice, the hut, embankment,
or other protection in which the marker
sits.—Butt's length, the ordinary distance
from the place of shooting to the butt or
mark; as, not two pair of butt's length from
the town.—Butts and bounds, the abutments
and boundaries of land.—Butt and butt sig-
nifies that the butt-ends of two planks come
together but do not overlap each other.—To
slant or spring a butt (naut.), to loosen the
end of a plank by the ship's weakness or
labouring.

Butt (but), *v*. t. [See BUTT, an end.] 1.† To
lay down bounds or limits for.

That the dean, &c., do cause all and singular
houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and
littled. App. Parker.

2. To saw the ends off, as boards, to make
them square and remove faulty portions.
E. H. Knight.

Butt (but), *v*. t. [Fr. *bouter*, O.Fr. *boter*, to
push, to butt. See BUTT, an end.] To strike
by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a
ram; to have a habit of so striking.

A ram will butt with his head, though he be brought
up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting.
Ray.

Butt (but), *v*. t. To strike by thrusting with
the head, as a ram; to strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast
With many heads butts me away. Shaks.

Butt (but), *n*. [In the first sense directly
from the preceding verb; in second from

Fr. bottle, a pass or thrust in fencing. See BUTT, an end.] 1. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; as, the butt of a ram. — *Full butt*, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively. 'Ram full butt at the lieutenant.' *Merryat*. 2. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer butt,
John shows the chalk on Robert's Prior.

Butt (but), n. [O. Fr. *boute*, *Fr. bottle*, a boot, a butt, the two having a considerable resemblance. See BOOR.] A cask whose contents are 135 gallons of wine or 2 hog-heads; called also a Pipe. A butt is 100-85 imperial gallons.

Butt (but), n. The east coast name for the flounder (*Platessa fœsus*).

Butt-chain (but'-chân), n. In saddlery, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the single tree. *E. H. Knight*.

Butt (but), n. [Fr.] A term applied to a detached hill or ridge in the Rocky Mountain and Oregon region of America, rising abruptly, too high to be called a hill, without being high enough to be called a mountain. 'Two remarkable buttes of a red conglomerate.' *Russon*.

Butt-end (but'-end), n. The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything, as, the butt-end of a musket or a piece of timber.

Butter (but'-er), n. An animal that butts.

Butter (but'-er), n. A machine for sawing off the butts or ends of boards. *E. H. Knight*.

Butter (but'-er), n. [A. Sax. *buter*, *butera*, *butor*, *butter*, from L. *butyrum*, *butter*, from Gr. *boutyron*, *butter*, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese.] 1. An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. It is a sort of concrete oil furnished by female Mammalia, especially by the cow and goat, and used as food by most civilized nations. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called *butter-milk*. — 2. In old chem., a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of buttery consistency and fusibility; as, *butter of antimony*, a name given to the trichloride of antimony, and made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and the regulus, *butter of arsenic*, sublimated chloride of arsenic made by a like process, *butter of bismuth*, sublimated chloride of bismuth; *butter of tin*, sublimated chloride of tin; *butter of zinc*, sublimated chloride of zinc. — *Butter of cacao*, an oily concrete white matter obtained from the beans or seeds of the cacao, made by bruising the seeds and boiling them in water. — *Butter of wax*, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, and of a butyrous consistency. — *Vegetable butters*, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals, such as those of the cacao-beans and cocoa-nut, of the nutmeg, &c., which are solid at common temperatures. — *Run butter*, clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India. — *Butter and tallow tree*, a name given to a tree of the genus *Pentadesma*, the *P. butyrosa*. See PENTADESMA.

— *Rock butter*, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistency and appearance of soft butter, appearing as a pearly exudation from aluminiferous rocks, as alum-slate, occurring at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, and several places on the continent of Europe. — *Shea butter*, a vegetable butter occurring in the nut of the shea-tree or *Bassia Parkii* of tropical Africa, where it forms an important article of internal commerce. See SHEA.

Butter (but'-er), v. t. 1. To smear with butter. 'I'll have my brains to 'em out and buttered.' *Shak*. 2. To flatter grossly; as, he buttered him to his heart's content. [Vulgar.]

Butter (but'-er), v. i. In gambling slang, to increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

Butter-and-eggs (but'-er-and-egs), n. 1. In bot., the popular name of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus aurantiacus*. — 2. The act of going along a slide on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals. [School-boy slang.]

I can do butter-and-eggs all down the slide.

Butter-bird (but'-er-bêrd), n. The name given to the rice-bunting (*Delichonys oryzi-*

vorax) in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table.

Butter-boat (but'-er-bôit), n. A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is contained.

Butter-bump (but'-er-bump), n. The bittern. *Tennyson*. [Provincial.]

Butter-burr (but'-er-bêr), n. A plant (*Pectis vulgaris*) growing in wet land, with large leaves, which were formerly used for wrapping butter in. See PECTIS.

Butter-crock (but'-er-krok), n. An earthenware vessel in which salted butter is kept. When filled it weighs about 4 cwt.

Buttercup (but'-er-kup), n. A name given to several species of Ranunculus or crow-foot, but most commonly to *R. acris*, a common field-plant with bright yellow flowers. Sometimes called also *Gold-cup* and *King-cup*.

Butter-fingers (but'-er-fing-gers), n. One who lets drop anything he ought to hold.

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of 'Ah, clumsy!' 'Halloo, butter-fingers!' were heard from various quarters of the assembly. *Hook*.

Butter-fish (but'-er-fish), n. A small acanthopterygious fish, allied to the blennies, and so called from the copious mucous secretion of the skin. It is the *Muraenoides guttatus* or spotted-gunnel.

Butter-flower (but'-er-flou-er), n. The buttercup.

Let weeds instead of butter-flow'rs appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay*

Butterfly (but'-er-flî), n. [A. Sax. *buterfles* or *butter-flesge*, like G. *butterfliege*, D. *bollerflieg* — *butter* and *fly*. Probably the name was originally given to a common yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkenstief* (whey-thief), from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter.] 1. The common English name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects, corresponding to the ori-

ginal name *butterfly* in the Latin language. 2. A small insect, which is said, as food for the plant. In the north of America the leaves are employed to curdle milk. See PIRIVICULA.

Buttery (but'-er-i), n. 1. Having the qualities or appearance of butter. — 2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket.

Buttery (but'-er-i), n. [Originally *boteleire*, a place for bottles. 'But as butter was (and is) also kept in butteries the word was easily corrupted to its present form.' *Shak*. See BOTTLE.] 1. An apartment in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept.

Take them to the buttery, and give them friendly welcome. *Shak*

This person was an assistant to the butter to put on (that is enter) bottles in the buttery book. *Wood*

2. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

Buttery-bar (but'-er-i-bâr), n. A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. *Shak*.

Buttery-hatch (but'-er-i-hach), n. A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.

Butt-hinge, Butt-hinge, n. Same as BUTT, b.

Butt-howl (but'-hou-el), n. A kind of howl or adze used by coopers.

Butting (but'-ing), n. An abutment. 'Without buttings or boundings on any side.' *Sp. Beechridge*.

Butting-joint, Butt-joint (but'-ing-joint, but'-joint), n. See under JOINT.

Butting-ring (but'-ing-ring), n. A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inwards along the axle.

Butteria (but'-er-i-a), n. See BYTTERIA.

Buttock (but'-ok), n. [Dim. of but.] 1. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 'Like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks.' *Shak*. — 2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. — *Buttock-maid*, a ludicrous

term applied to gamblers who increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simile, in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *butting* gambler, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison*.

Butteris (but'-er-is), n. [A form of *butters*, with a different application.] An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-knife (but'-er-nî), n. A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.

Butterman (but'-er-man), n. A man who sells butter.

Butter-milk (but'-er-milk), n. The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. It has a pleasant acidulous taste.

Butter-mould (but'-er-môld), n. A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

Butter-nut (but'-er-nut), n. 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut, but the fruit is oblong and clammy, and the wood is not so dark in the colour. It is sometimes called oil-nut and white walnut. — 2. The nut of *Caryocarpus butyraceus* and *C. nuciformis*, a native of North America. Also called *Chamisso's* or

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Butterfly-valve.

Butterfly-valve (but'-er-flî-valv), n. In pumps, a species of double check-valve, consisting essentially of two semicircular clappers, checks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and so named from its butterfly appearance when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. This form of valve is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines. See CLACK-VALVE.

Butterfly-weed (but'-er-flî-wêd), n. *Asclepias tuberosa*, the pleurisy-root of America, where it has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

Butterine (but'-er-in), n. An artificial butter made from oleomargarine, a product of animal fat, churned with milk and water, or from milk churned with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn in the latter case being converted into butterine.

It is used, (n) after the dot, the mark of common time, in which each measure is a crotchet or four minims, corresponding to 3 or 4, and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it affords time or a quicker movement is indicated. (b) The name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale, answering to the do of the Italians and the ut of the French (see SCALE). This letter is likewise used as the abbreviation of counter-tenor or contralto.

Ca' (kə) v t [Scottish] 1 To call - 2 To drive to impel, to push, to knock, as, to an' a man over, that is, drive or knock him over. (Is this sense the word can usually be the same as in the other, comp. lead, to, to harm.)

See or' them out to push or kill.
And let them wander at their will. *Shaks.*

Ca' (kə) n An Indian name for the Paraguay tree-plant, which is a species of holly (see HOLLY).

Caaba (kə'abə) n (Ar. from Am' a cube.) An oblong stone building within the great mosque of Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mohammedans as having been a place of worship from time immemorial, and as containing the famous black stone of Kabbah promoted by the angel Gabriel to Abraham on the occasion of building the original Caaba. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name.

Cabbing-whale (kə'ing-wail) n {A South's name, from the verb to cab, that is, to drive, because these whales can be driven like cattle. The round-headed porpoise (*Delphinus delphinus*) and the common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), a common animal of the family Delphinidae, characterized by a rounded snout and a convex head. Its general form resembles that of the porpoise, but it is much larger, attaining a size of 16 to 24 feet, and its general colour is black. It frequents the shores of Orkney, Shetland, the Feroe Islands, and Iceland, appearing in herds of from 200 to 1000, and numbers are often caught. They live on cod, hng, and other large fish and also on molluscs, especially the cuttle-fish.

Cabala, n Same as Kabbala.

Cab' (kəb) n A case, a quiver. *Chaucer*
Cab' (kəb) n (Rob and Chal cab, a hollow, from cabul, to hollow out.) A Hebrew dry measure, containing according to one estimate 1 pinta, according to another 2.
Cab' (kəb) n [Abbrev. of cabriolet.] 1. A kind of hackney carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse or ambulet.
2. A cab name denoting an open Hackney.

With great difficulty Moses, Bradshaw & Smith (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained from the Great Exhibition to stay, and showed them at large open-air rooms than those of Hackney-carriages. The new vehicle was loaded, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver who sat in the cabriolet for an hour or so, called for carrying the only one left. The name cab is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels.

3. The covered part in front of a locomotive, which protects the driver and stoker and shields the boiler.

Cab (kəb) v t To pass over in a cab, as, to cab the distance often with an infinitude of, as I'll cab it to Whitehall. [Colloq.]

Cabana (kə-bə-nə) n The native name of the green heart (which see).

Cabal (kə-bəl) n {Fr cabale, the cabala, an intrigue, a cabal. See CABALA.} 1. The cabala (which see). - 2. A secret. 'The man-servant of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. See JAMES. (Rare) 3. Intrigue, secret artifices of a few persons united in some design. 'Cuts' cabals of women.' Dryden.

Contrived gliss notes in the same unvaried sound of cabals or court.

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue, a junta. The name of the cabal was given to a conspiracy of Charles II consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

These names were therefore emphatically called the cabal, and it has ever since then been used except as a term of reproach. *Macaulay*

- Party, Faction, Cabal, Junta, Combination. Party a number of influential persons in a state united for the furtherance of some common object or principle, and necessarily involving the idea of an opposi-

tion, faction, a smaller number of persons than a party, whose principles and objects are mainly of a capricious and frivolous nature, but so persistently advanced as to become menacing and fatal, a union less comprehensive than either party or faction, whose intrigues are conducted in secret and mainly for the aggrandizement of the members of the union, combination, a union of persons in a state or society for self defence, or the defence of property or principle.

Cabal (kə-bəl) v t pret & pp caballed, pp caballing. To form a cabal, to intrigue to make by secret artifices to attain some design. 'Caballing still against it with the great Dryden. 'Perpetually caballing against each other.' Macaulay.

Cabala, Cabala (kə-bə-lə) n {Heb. cabala, receipt, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, from cabal, to take or receive.} 1. Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, specifically to Moses on Sinai, and transmitted by oral tradition serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be signified. Every letter, word, number, and account of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science. - 2. Any secret science mystery. If wholly untrue, not the cabala of this sort. *Scottish*

Caballism (kə-bəl-izm) n The secret science of the cabalists. 'Allegories, parabolas, cabalisms.' Dr Johnson. (Rare)

Cabalist (kə-bəl-ist) n A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. 'Stodius cabalist.' Swift.

Cabalistic, Cabalistical (kə-bəl-ist-ik, kə-bəl-ist-ik) n Pertaining to the cabala or mysterious science of Jewish traditions, containing an occult meaning. 'The letters are cabalistic.' Addison.

Cabalistic (kə-bəl-ist-ik) n One of the mysteries of the cabala. L. Addison.

Cabalistically (kə-bəl-ist-ik-ly) adv In the manner of the cabalists.

Cabaline (kə-bəl-in) v t To use the manner or language of the cabalists. (Rare)

Caballeria (kə-bəl-er-ē) n {L. caballus, a nag, a jade.} A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

Caballer (kə-bəl-er) n One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue one who cabals. 'A close caballer and tongue valiant lord.' Dryden.
Caballeria, Cavalieria (kə-bəl-er-ē) n {Sp. caballero, a noble or cavalry horse, probably because each such measure of land must provide a mounted horseman.} A Spanish superficial measure, equal to about 25 English acres.

Caballero (kə-bəl-er-ō) n A grave and stately Spanish dancer.

Cabaline (kə-bəl-in) n {L. caballus, from caballus, a horse.} Pertaining to or suited for a horse, as, cabalines alone - Cabalines spring the fountain Hippocrene. P. Bunsen.

Caballine (kə-bəl-in) n A coarse kind of aleen used as a medicine for horses.

Caballing (kə-bəl-ing) p and a Uniting into a cabal forming cabals, intriguing. 'Caballing captain. Dryden.

Cabarot (kə-bə-rōt) n {Fr.} A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. 'Some cabarot or tavern-cour.' Swinburn.

Cabarotier (kə-bə-rōt-ē) n {Fr.} The keeper of a cabarot, an alehouse or tavern keeper in France.

Cabas (kə-bəs) n {Fr. from Pg. cabas, from Ar. qaf, a cage, a pannier.} 1. A kind of panier of rush or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs of Provence, pomegranates and raisins. 2. A lady's hat with basket or reticulate. Sometimes written Caba. *Charlotte Brontë*.

Cabasson (kə-bəs-sōn) n [Native name.] A large species of arumlike, a native of South America. (*Dieffenbachia unguiculata*).

Cabbages (kə-bəj) n {OE. cabbil, cabage, from Fr. cabus, O Fr. cabus cabus, a large-headed cabbage. O Fr. cabus, cabus, large-headed from L. caput a head.} 1. The popular name of some species of Brassica, nat. order Cruciferae, and especially applied to the plant-leaved, hearting, garden varie-

ties of *B. oleracea*, cultivated for food. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, the savoy the broccoli, and the cauliflower. The common cabbage forms its leaves into heads or buds, the inner leaves being blanched. Its varieties are the white, the red or purple, the tree or cow cabbage for sauté (branching and growing when in flower to the height of 10 feet) and the very delicate Portulac cabbage. *Dryden*. See DOG-CABBAGE. See-cabbage, *Crucifera maritima*. See CRABER. - Cabbage order, a name sometimes given to the Cruciferae. - 2. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set.

Cabbage (kə-bəj) v t 1 To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing, as, a plant cabbages. 2 To grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer. *Shakspeare*.

Cabbage (kə-bəj) v t pret & pp cabbaged, pp cabbaging. {Fr. cabasser, to put in a cabas or basket, hence, to board, stow.} To purloin, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment.

Very unlike instead of cabbages which yards of cloth.

Cabbages (kə-bəj) n (See the verb.) A coat name for anything finished, more particularly cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbage-bark (kə-bəj-bark) n Warm bark the bark of the *Andira tomentosa*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, formerly used as an antiseptic. See ANDIRA.

Cabbage-butterfly (kə-bəj-bat-er-flī) n A *Pieris* or *Parus brassicae* a large white butterfly, the larva of which destroys cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe.

Cabbage-daisy (kə-bəj-dē-sī) n The globe-flower (which see).

Cabbage-fly (kə-bəj-flī) n The *Deltophys brassicae* a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidae*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip and potato flies. Its larva or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

Cabbage-lettuce (kə-bəj-lēt-ū) n A variety of garden lettuce, with leaves forming a low, broad, rounded head like a cabbage. See LACTUCA.

Cabbage-moth (kə-bəj-mōth) n The *Homocera* or *Veronica brassicae* or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1½ inch across the open fore-wings, which are dusky brown, clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots in their front edge. There are also various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white colour. The caterpillar is greenish-black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a green pupa.

Cabbage-net (kə-bəj-nēt) n A small net to hold cabbage in.

Cabbage-palm (kə-bəj-palm) n The cabbage tree (which see).

Cabbage-rose (kə-bəj-rōz) n A species of rose (*Rosa centifolia*) of many varieties, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times and continuously fitted for the manufacture of rose water and other from its fragrance. It has a large, rounded, and compact flower called also *Provence rose*.

Cabbage-tree (kə-bəj-trē) n 1 The cabbage-palm (*Arecia cerasifera*) a native of the West Indies. The simple unbranched stem of this palm grows to a height of 120 or even 200 feet. It is crowned by a head of large pinnatifid leaves. The flowers are placed on a branching pedicel and protected by a double spathe. The unopened bud of young leaves is much prized as a vegetable, but the removal of it completely destroys the tree, as it is unable to produce lateral buds. The fibres of the leaves are used for making

Cabbage-palm (*Arecia cerasifera*)

Cabbage-tree (*Arecia cerasifera*)

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Cabbage-tree (*Arecia cerasifera*)

dark. In ships of war and steamboats the cook-room is called a galley. — 2. A boat that carries the chimney in a ship. [Called also *Cambes* in both senses.]

Cachobos (ka-bosh'), n. See **CACHOED**.

Cachot (ka-bō), n. In Jersey, a dry measure in general use, of which 16 make a quart of wheat, and 11 a quart of barley. The potato and apple cabot weighs about 33 lbs., but generally the cabot differs according to the specific gravity of the various articles.

Cachotage (kab-o-tach'), n. [Fr. *cachotage*, from *cacher* to conceal, from *cachotier* Cabot, the celebrated navigator.] *Naval navigation along a coast coasting trade.*

Cachure (ka-brē), n. [Fr., pp. of *cacher*, to rear from L. *capere*, to take.] In *liv* a term applied to a horse rising on his hind-legs, *collet*.

Cachurris (kab-rī-dī), n. [Fr. *cachurris*, a goat-leap, from L. *capere*, to take, a goat, from L. *capra*, a goat.] A leap or curvet of a horse; a capricious (which see). *See W. Smith.*

Cachurris (kab-rē-dī), n. [Fr. *cachurris*, dim. from *cachure* a goat-leap. See **CACHURIS**.] A one-horse carriage, a cab. [Cab is a mutilated form of this word, but the one now always used.]

Cachuri (kab-rī), n. The hunter's name for the prong-horned antelope of North America (*Antilocapra americana* or *furcata*).

Cab-stand (kab-stānd'), n. A place where cabs stand for hire.

Cabura (kab-ūra), n. A small line made of spun yarn, to bind cables, coils, tacks, and the like.

Cachogone (kab-gōn'), n. [Or *habib*, movement, and *gōn*, to drive, to expel.] An ancient ornament made of alum and honey applied to the nose to produce evanescence.

Cachalia (ka-kā-lī'), n. [L. *cachalia*, Or *cachalia*, from *cachere*, evil, and *līa*, exceedingly, because supposed to be harmful to the soil.] A genus of plants nearly related to *Succisa* (groundsel), nat. order Compositae, alpine cold-forest. There are more than thirty species, of which some are used in different countries as condiments. *C. alba* is employed in Arabia to fumigate the chambers of the sick.

Cacao (ka-kā'), n. [Fr. Sp. *Py. cacao*, from Mexican *cacahuatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree (*Theobroma cacao*), nat. order Euphorbiaceae. The cacao is a small tree 16 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies and much cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres. Its fruit is contained in pointed oval ribbed pods 8 to 10 ins. long, each containing 50 to 100 seeds in a white, sweetish pulp. These are very nutritive, containing 10 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of diet. Cacao and chocolate are prepared from them, the former being a powder obtained by grinding the seeds, and often mixed with other substances when dried and roasted, the latter being this powder mixed with sugar and various flavoring matters, and formed into solid cakes. The seeds when roasted and divided of their husks and crushed are known as *cacao nuts*. The seeds yield also an oil called butter of cacao, used in pomatum and for making candles, soap, &c. [The term *cacao* is a corruption of *cocoa*, but is more commonly used in commerce; *cacao-nuts*, however, are obtained from an entirely different tree.]

Cacao-egg (ka-kā'-ō'), n. The fruit of the *Theobroma cacao*. See **CACAO**.

Cacatuina (kab-a-tā'-īna), n. pl. [Malay *babar*, a cockatoo.] A sub-family of non-venereal birds belonging to the family Psittacidae, characterized by a strong short, and much curved beak and a tuft of feathers on the head which they can raise or depress at pleasure as they are agitated by surprise, fear, or curiosity, the cockatoos. It embraces the genera *Cacatu* or *Ptiliophaps* or white cockatoos, *Calyptrorhynchus*, or

black cockatoos; and *Micropodina*, cockatoos with very large bills and long cylindrical tongues.

Cachia, v. t. To catch. *Chow*.

Cachumia (ka-hū-mī-a), n. [Or *cham*, bad, and *chama*, blood.] A vitiated state of the blood.

Cachalot (kash'-lot or kash'-lō'), n. [Fr. *cachalot*, said to be from Catalan *cachal*, a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] A cetaceous mammal, the *Physeter* or *Chimera macrocephalus*, or blunt-headed sperm-whale, family *Physeteridae* or *Cetodontidae*. Its head is of enormous size, and contains a large rostrum filled with spermaceti. The cachalot has been found 84 feet long, and 30 to 35 feet in circumference. Its mouth contains no whalebone, and it has teeth in the lower jaw. It feeds chiefly on cuttle-fishes, and lives in large troops, especially in the ocean between the west coast of America and the eastern hemisphere. Besides spermaceti it yields fine sperm-oil and ambergris.

Caché (kash'), n. [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the western states of America and Arctic explorers.

Cachectia, **Cachectical** (ka-kē'tik, ka-kē'tik-ik), n. Having or pertaining to cachexy or a morbid habit of body. Young and florid blood rather than rapid and cachectical. *See W. Smith.*

Cachemere (kash-mē'), n. See **CACHEMER**.

Cachet (ka-shā'), n. [Fr. from *cacher*, to conceal.] A seal. — *Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a sealed letter or order; a name given especially to letters proceeding from and signed by the kings of France, and counter-signed by a secretary of state. They were at first made use of occasionally as a means of delaying the course of justice, but they appear to have been rarely employed before the seventeenth century as warrants for the detention of private citizens, and for depriving them of their personal liberty. During the reign of Louis XIV. there was become frightfully common, and by means of them persons were imprisoned for life or for a long period on the most frivolous pretence. They were abolished at the Revolution.

Cachexy, **Cachexia** (ka-kē'sī, ka-kē'sī-a), n. [Or *cachexia*, from *cachere*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, from *hexis*, to have.] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease, as the venereal, or of intemperate habits.

Cachinnation (kab-in-shōn'), n. [L. *cachinnare*, from *cachinare*, to laugh imitatively.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Melancholic gesticulation — *imitated this general cachinnation*. *See W. Smith.*

Cachinnatory (ka-kīn'-ō-ri'), n. Of or pertaining to cachinnation, laughing loudly. To which, of course, I replied to the best of my cachinnatory powers. *Lord Lytton.*

Cachiri (ka-shē-rī'), n. A fermented liquor, somewhat resembling perry, made in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc.

Cacholung (kash'-lōng'), n. [Said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharra, and *cholong* a Chinese word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, and so often called *Pearl-opal*, usually with white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcidony, the two minerals being united by inseparable shades. It also associates with flint and *wood-opal*.

Cachlot (kash'-lot or kash'-lō'), n. See **CACHALOT**.

Cachou (ka-shō'), n. [Fr.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, *cachou-pot*, gum, &c., used by tobacco-smokers and others to remove an offensive breath.

Cachum (ka-chū'm'), n. [Sp.] A kind of dance performed by a man and woman to a lively graceful air, in triple time and with a strongly marked accent.

Cachunda (ka-chūn'dā'), n. [Sp.] A medicine composed of several aromatic ingredients, highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote and stomachic.

Cachue (ka-ō'), n. [Sp., from a Mexican word.] The name given to the native chiefs of the W. Indian and America when it was discovered. See **CATIQUE**.

Cach (kash'), v. t. [From L. *cacare*.] To man the body by stool. *Pope.*

Cachoral (kash'-ō-ral'), n. [O Fr. *cachoral*, from same root as *cach*.] A fish which is

said to void excrement when pursued. Other say, a fish which excretes prodigious quantities. *Shinner, Johnson.*

Cackie (kak'tī), v. t. pret. & pp. *cackied*, *pp. cackling*. [Same word as D. and L.O. *kackeln*, to cackle, Den. *kackel*; of imitative origin like *pipple*, *pipples*, *acknowledgment*, &c.] 1 To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen. 'When every goose is cackling.' *Shak* — 2 To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose, to giggle.

We grinned, cackled, and laughed till we was like to fall backward. *De Witt.*

3 To prate, to prattle, to tattle, to talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

Cackie (kak'tī), n. 1 The broken cry of a goose or hen.

The other geese before the cackling gander. These first, and by her cackled over the gate. *Dryden.*

2 Idle talk, silly prattle.

There is a buzz and cackles all round regarding the man. *Thackeray.*

Cackler (kak'tī-er), n. 1 A fowl that cackles. 2 A tell-tale, a tattler. *Johnson.*

Caca (ka-kā'), n. A Brazilian mining term for the sandy quartz in some gold veins.

Cacochymia, **Cacochymy** (kak-ō-chīm'-ē, kak-ō-chīm'-ē), n. [Or *chyma*, bad, *chyma*, juice.] In med. a morbid state of the fluids of the body.

Cacochymia, **Cacochymical** (kak-ō-chīm'-ē, kak-ō-chīm'-ē), n. [See **CACOCHEMIA**.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

Cacodemon, **Cacodemon** (kak-ō-dē-mōn'), n. [Or *chyma*, evil, and *demon*, a demon.] 1 An evil spirit, a devil.

We drive to drive for shame, and leave this world. Thus cackled. *Shak.*

2 In med. the nightmare.

Cacodyl, **Cacodyls** (kak-ō-dīl, kak-ō-dīl'), n. See **CACODYLE**.

Cacocommy (kak-ō-bō-mī'), n. [Or *chyma*, bad, and *commy*, economy, administration.] Bad management, misadministration. 'Marvellous cacocommy of their government.' *S. Smith (Harc.)*

Cacothese (kak-ō-thē'sē), n. [L. *cacothese*, a disease, an excessive desire, from Or *chyma*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something — *chyma*, vicious, and *thēse*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit, a bad disposition — *Cacothese orthodoti*, a disordered propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase was used by *Johnson*.

Cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen-ō-sis), n. [Or *chyma*, bad, and *genesis*, generation.] In med. a morbid formation, a monstruity.

Cacographie (kak-ō-grā'fik'), n. 1 Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing. 2 Writing. — 2 Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling, ill-spelled.

Cacography (ka-kō-grā'fik'), n. [Or *chyma*, bad, and *graphis*, to write.] Bad spelling or writing.

Cacole, **Cacole** (kak-ō-lē, kak-ō-lō'), n. [A French term used originally in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons, composed of strong iron rods with joints, united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of bands offering sufficient elasticity to permit of the occupant sitting or lying.

Cacole or *hick-hick*

Military *cacole* are of two kinds: one in the form of an arm-chair, suspended one on either side of a mule, for the lame wounded, the other in the form of a bed laid length along the mule's back for the more severely wounded. The French were the first to employ *cacoles* in the Crimean war (1854-5).

ch. chain, sh. & loak; g. go. j. job.

a. Fr son, ug. ting, vii. then, th. thin.

w. wing; wh. whig; sh. sure. — See KEY

applied to the tenth of Professor H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to our lower middle Devonian.

Cadanza (ka-den'za), *n.* [It. See CADENCE.] In music, (a) an addition or embellishment made by the performer at the end of an air or concerto, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character. (b) A running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cade-oll (kád'oll), *n.* An oil used in Germany and France for veterinary purposes, made of the fruit of the *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, called in those countries *cada*.

Cadette (kad'et), *n.* Same as *Caddow*. *Marlowe*.

Cadet (ka-det'), *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, O. Fr. *capdet*, contr. from L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, the head. The *capdet* or *cadet* was the little head or chief, in distinction from the eldest son, who was *caput* or head.] 1. The younger or youngest son. — 2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer. — 3. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school; specifically, one who is trained for the army by a course of military discipline, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, previous to obtaining a commission; or one who holds the first or lowest grade as a candidate for a commission in the Royal Navy.

Cadet's Fuming Liquor (kad'et fūm'ing lik'er). See ALKALINE, KAPOYLE.

Cadettship (ka-det'ship), *n.* The commission given to a cadet.

Cadew (ka-dū'), *n.* A caddice-worm.

Cade-worm (kad'werm), *n.* A caddice-worm.

Cadge (ka), *v. t.* [From *cadger*.] [Provincial English and Scotch.] To carry, especially to carry for sale; to hawk.

Cadge (ka), *v. t.* [Provincial English and Scotch.] 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise. — 2. To intrude or live on another in a mean way.

Cadger (ka-ér), *n.* [Perhaps from O. Fr. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a cage for sale.] 1. One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, to the market from the country; an itinerant huckster. — 2. A person who gets his living in a questionable manner. 'The gentleman *cadger*.' *Dickens*. [Provincial or low in both senses.]

Cadgy (ka'j), *a.* [A provincial word allied to Dan. *kæd*, wanton.] 1. Lively; frolicsome. — 2. Wanton.

Cadi (kad' or ka'di), *n.* [Turk. *kadi*, a judge. See ALCADE.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadilcesker (ka-dil-les'ker), *n.* [Turk. *kadi*, a judge, and *leskar*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish Empire; so called because he had originally jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

Cadillac (ka-dil'ak), *n.* [*Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

Cadis (ka'dis), *n.* [See CADIS.] A French term for a coarse woollen serge.

Cadji Gum (ka'jé-l gum), *n.* See ANACARDIUM.

Cadmean, Cadmian (kad-mé'an, kad'mi-an), *a.* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of Thebes, in Greece, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet — *a, b, g, d, e, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, v*, which are therefore called *Cadmean letters*. — *A Cadmean victory*, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished; probably in allusion to the soldiers who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, and having engaged in combat destroyed each other.

Cadmia (kad'mi-a), *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmia*, calamine.] 1. † A name given by old writers to calamine. — 2. An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed. *Dana*.

Cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* [From the above.] Sym. Cd. At. wt. 112. A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc, at Hanover. Its colour is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture

irregular, and it is susceptible of polish. In all its relations it is very analogous to zinc, and it is almost invariably associated with it. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and when strongly heated in the air it burns, forming a yellow oxide (Cd₂O). Its scarcity prevents its employment in the arts, but the oxide has been used as a pigment. Cadmium occurs in the form of carbonate, as an ingredient in various kinds of calamine, or carbonate of zinc. It is also found in the form of sulphide, as the rare mineral greenockite, and to the extent of 5 per cent. in some kinds of zinc blende. Like zinc, it forms only one oxide, chloride, sulphuret, &c.

Cadmium-yellow (kad'mi-um-yel-lō), *n.* A pigment prepared from the sulphide of cadmium. It is of an intense yellow colour, and possesses much body.

Cadrans (kad'rānz), *n.* [Properly a plural from Fr. *cadrant*, *cadrant*, lit. a quadrant.] An instrument for measuring the angles in cutting and polishing gems, and keeping the gems at the proper angle during the process. *R. H. Knight*.

Caducary (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [L. *caducarius*, relating to property without a master.] In old law, relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

Caducean (ka-dū'sé-an), *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

Caduceus (ka-dū'sé-us), *n.* [L.] In class.

myth. Mercury's rod; a wand entwined by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals the caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity; in modern times it is used as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity.

Caducary (ka-dū'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *caducius*, falling.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to a right not acquired by succession.

Caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt), *n.* [L. *caducius*, falling, and *branchia*, gills.]

In *zool.* a term applied to tailed amphibians, such as the newts, which lose the gills before attaining maturity.

Caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt), *n.* [See above.] A caducibranchiate amphibian.

Caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* [Fr. *caducité*, from L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility. 'A heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity.' *Lord Chesterfield*. 'At once in a state of childhood and caducity.' *Gibbon*. [Rare.]

Caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [See above.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically, in *zool.* and bot. applied to organs that early drop off, as branchiae, floral envelopes, &c.

Caduket (ka-dū'ket), *a.* [See CADUCITY.] Perishing; frail; fleeting. [Rare.]

Cady (kad'i), *n.* A street porter in Edinburgh. See CADDE.

Cæcal (sē'kal), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the cæcum. — 2. Having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped; as, the *cæcal* extremity of a duct.

Cæcally (sē'kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a cæcum.

In the former (the Articularia), . . . the intestine ends *cæcally*. *Dr. H. A. Nicholson*.

Cæcias (sē'si-as), *n.* [L. Gr. *kai'rias*.] The north-east wind. *Milton*.

Cæcilia, Cæcilia (sē-sil'i-a), *n.* [L. *cæcus*, blind, from the minute size of their eyes.] A genus of amphibians, formerly, on account of their external form, ranked with the ophidian reptiles. They are entirely destitute of limbs, and the eyes are very small, and nearly hidden by the skin. They are usually 1 to 2 feet in length, but often much longer. They constitute an order Ophiomorpha (Owen), of the class Amphibia.

Cæciliads, Cæciliæ (sē-sil'i-a-dē, sē-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* A name given to the group or order of animals included in the above genus. Also called *Cæcilians*.

Cæcum (sē'kum), *n. pl.* *Cæca* (sē'ka). [L. *cæcus*, blind.] In *compar. anat.* a blind process in the alimentary canal of various animals. In fishes they are often numerous and long; and birds have generally two

near the termination of the intestine. Mammals have commonly only one cæcum.

Cænozoic (sē-nō-zō'ik), *a.* See CAINOZOIC.

Cæno-stone (kæn or kōn stōn), *n.* The French equivalent for our Bath oolite. It is a cream-coloured building-stone of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury Cathedrals, Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.

Cænomycetæ (sē-nō-mā'sē-i), *n. pl.* A group of parasitic fungi, including the forms commonly called rust and mildew, which have naked simple spores.

Cærebinæ (sē-rē-bi'nē), *n. pl.* The gull-guys, a sub-family of Australian and South American tenuirostral passerine birds, family Nectarinidae, of which the *Cæreba Cyana* of Cayenne and Guiana may be taken as the type. It is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pendulous on the extremity of a slender twig.

Cærule, Cærulean. See CERULE, CERULEAN.

Cæsalpinia (sē-zal-pin'i-a), *n.* [After *Cæsalpinus*, physician to Pope Clement VIII.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. The Brazil-wood of commerce is furnished by *C. brasiliensis*, *C. erista*, and *C. echinata*; and *C. Sappan* furnishes the red dye-wood called sappan-wood.

Cæsalpinieæ, Cæsalpinieæ (sē-zal-pin'i-ē, sē-zal-pin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of leguminous trees, of which *Cæsalpinia* (which see) is the type.

Cæsar (sē'zér), *n.* A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne. Sometimes in English literature it is nearly equivalent to emperor, conqueror. 'And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar.' *Shak.* (Rich. III. iv. 4.)

Cæsaean, Cæsaian (sē-zā-ré-an, sē-zā-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar. — *Cæsaean section or operation*, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no other alternative: said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsius (sē'zi-us), *a.* [L. *cæsius*, blue.] In bot. lavender-coloured; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

Cæsim (sē'zi-um), *n.* [L. *cæsius*, blue.] Sym. Ca. At. wt. 133. A rare alkaline mineral, first discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. Its spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue lines. The metal occurs in the mineral lepidolite, and has been discovered in greatest abundance in the lepidolite of Hebron, Maine, U.S. It is always found in connection with rubidium. It belongs to the same group of elements with lithium, sodium, potassium, and rubidium, viz. the group of the alkali-metals.

Cæspitose, Cæspitose (sē'spi-tōs, sē'spi-tūs), *a.* See CESPITOSE.

Cæstus (sē'stus), *n.* See CESTUS.

Cæsura (sē'zū-ra), *n.* [L. *cæsura*, a cutting off, a division or stop, from *cadere*, *cæsum*, to cut off.] In *pros.* a pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected. Thus in the first of the following lines there is a cæsura or cæsural pause between the fourth and fifth syllables, in the second a cæsura between the fifth and sixth.

Lives through all life, extends through all extent
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

Cæsural (sē-zū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.



Caduceus.

Caf (kaf), *n.* The name of the mountain which, according to the Mohammedans, environs the whole earth, which is thus set within it like a finger in a ring.

Café (kaf-é), *n.* [Fr. *café*, a coffee-house.] A coffee-house; a restaurant. — *Café chantant*, a coffee-house in France where the guests are treated with music. Such houses have frequently inclosed yards in front planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer listening to the singers, &c., who perform on a stage.

Cafemet (kaf'-e-net), *n.* [A corruption, through the influence of Fr. *café*, of Turk. *kahveh-khanah*, conkr. *kahvehnah*, coffee-house.] In Turkey, a hotel or house of rest for travellers; a coffee-house.

Caff (kaf), *n.* Chaff. [Scotch.]

Caffa (kaf-ä), *n.* A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in India.

Caffeic (ka-fé-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to coffee. — *Caffeic acid*, a peculiar vegetable acid (C₈H₆O₆) existing in coffee, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Called also *Caffeianic Acid* and *Chlorogenic Acid*.

Caffeine (ka-fé-in), *n.* (C₈H₁₀N₄O₂) A slightly bitter, highly azotized substance, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles, found in coffee-beans, tea-leaves, Paraguay tea, guarana, &c. Coffee contains from 0.8 to 3.4, and tea from 2 to 4 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with an acid reaction. Doses of 2 to 10 grains induce violent nervous and vascular excitement. Called also *Theine* (which see).

Caffeone (ka-fé-on), *n.* The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer-bread (kaf-er-bred), *n.* The spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones of certain cyadaceous African plants of the genus *Encephalartos*, used by the Caffres as food. Written also *Cafre-bread*.

Caffer-corn (kaf-er-korn), *n.* A name given to Indian millet, or *Sorghum vulgare*, which is cultivated in portions of Africa as a cereal. Written also *Cafre-corn*. See DURRA, SORGHUM.

Caffetannic (kaf-é-tan-ik), *a.* Same as *Caffeic* (which see).

Caffia, **Caffiah** (kaf-i-lä), *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kaffet*, a caravan, a body of travellers.] An official Persian government caravan; a company of travellers or merchants.

Caffre (kaf-ér), *n.* One of a native race of Southern Africa; a Kafir or Kaffir. See KAFIR.

Cafftan. Same as *Kaftan*.

Cag (kag), *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *kagge*, a keg.] A small cask or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity: more commonly written *Keg*.

Cage (kä), *n.* [Fr. *cage*, from *L. cava*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence *E. cave*). For changes similar to *cage* from *cava*, see ABRIDGE.] 1. A box, or inclosure made of boards, or with lattice-work of wood, wicker, or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts a cage is sometimes made of iron bars.

It happens with it (wedlock) as with cages; the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio*.

2. Formerly, a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors. — 3. A skeleton framework of any kind; as, (a) in carp. an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as, the cage of a windmill, or of a staircase. (b) In mach. a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (c) A wire guard placed in front of an induction-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (d) The framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hutchies are raised and lowered. (e) Naut. an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the period it burns. — 4. A cup with a glass bottom and cover with a drop of water between containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope. — 5. In mining slang, a tap-room, or bar in the store attached to a work.

Cage (kä), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caged*; ppr. *caging*. To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine. 'Caged nightingales.' *Shak*.

Caged (kä-jid), *pp.* or *a.* Resembling a cage

or place of confinement. 'The caged cloister.' *Shak*.

Cageling (kä-j'ing), *n.* A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird. *Tennyson*.

Cagmag (kag-mag), *n.* 1. Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat. — 2. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliseell*. [Vulgar.]

Cagot (ka-gó), *n.* [Fr. perhaps from Armor. *cacous*, leprous. The Cagots are supposed to be descended from lepers.] One of a miserably degraded race of men inhabiting France, in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, as also, formerly at least, Lower Brittany. In the middle ages they were believed to be cannibals and heretics, and treated with the greatest ignominy. Legally they are now on a level with other Frenchmen, but socially they are still regarded as degraded. From insufficient nourishment and their mode of life they are often deformed and diseased, and have been confounded with *Cretins*.

Cagui (kag-u-é), *n.* [Native name.] A name common to two species of monkeys of Brazil, one of them called *Hapale Jacchus*, and the other *H. Chidius*.

Cahier (ka-e-yä), *n.* [Fr. O Fr. *cayer*, *quayer*, L.L. *quaternum*, a sheet of four leaves, L. *quatuor*, four.] 1. A number of sheets of paper put loosely together; specifically, one of the successive portions of a work, when printed in parts or numbers. — 2. Report of proceedings of any body, as the legislature; a memorial.

Cahoot (ka-hót), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *co-horte*, a company.] A company or partnership; as, to go in cahoot with a person. *Barlett*. [Southern and Western States of America.]

Caic (ka-ék), *n.* Same as *Caique*.

Caillach (kyl'yach), *n.* [Gael.] An old woman.

Give something to the Highland *caillachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest. *Sir W. Scott*.

Caimacam (kä-ma-kam'), *n.* [Turk. *kaimacam*, lieutenant — *kaim*, vigilant, and *mukam*, a deputy.] A lieutenant or a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; specifically, a title of the deputy of the grand vizier, and governor of Constantinople. Called also *Caimacan*.

Caiman. See CATMAN.

Cain-coloured (kän-kul-erd), *a.* A word found only in the following passage:—

No, forsooth, he has but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard—a *cain-coloured* beard. *Shak. Mer. Wiv. I. 4. 73.*

Supposed by some to be for *cane-coloured*; but Nares explains the word as meaning 'yellow or red as applied to hair; which being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.' Comp. *As You Like It*, III. 4. 9. The word *cane* does not occur in *Shakespeare*.

Cain-whale (kä-ing-whäl), *n.* Same as *Cacing-whale*.

Cainite (kän-ité), *n.* [From *Cain*.] A member of a strange sect of fanatical heretics of the second century, who professed to venerate Cain, Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and the Sodomites. They imagined a variety of angels, attributing to each a particular sin, so that when they were about any wickedness they invoked the angel whom they fancied to preside over it. They held that the way to be saved was to gratify their lusts and evil passions, and are said to have asserted that the power which created heaven and earth was an evil one.

Cainozoic (kä-no-zó-ik), *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zôé*, life.] In *geol.* a term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cainozoic* system embraces the tertiary and post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, ancient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Written also *Cenozoic*, *Kainozoic*.

Caique (ka-ék'), *n.* [Fr. from Turk. *kayık*.] 1. A small skiff or rowing boat; especially a light skiff used in the Bosphorus, where it almost monopolizes the boat traffic. It may have from one to ten or twelve rowers. — 2. A Levantine vessel of larger size.

Ca ira (sa é-ä), [Fr. 'It (the revolution) shall go on.'] The burden of a French revolutionary song composed about 1789 or 1790.

Caird (kärd), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *ceard*, a tinker.] A travelling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gypsy. *Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

Cairn (kärn), *n.* [Gael. Ir. W. *carra*, a heap,

a cairn.] A heap of stones; especially one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes, and were probably constructed for different objects. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, &c. Some were erected to commemorate some great event, others appear to have been intended for religious rites, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving traces of an exploring party or the like. See BARROW.

Cairned (kärd), *a.* Surmounted by a cairn or cairns.

The *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow. *Tennyson*.

Cairngorm, **Cairngorm-stone** (kärn'gorm, kärn'gorn-stön), *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal or crystallised silica, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm range in Scotland. They are regular hexagonal crystals with a pyramidal top, and are much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The colour is due to a little oxide of iron or manganese.

Caisson (kä'son), *n.* [Fr. *caisson*, from *caise*, a chest, a case, from *L. cassa*, a chest.] 1. *Milit.* (a) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. (b) An ammunition wagon; also, an ammunition chest. — 2. In arch. a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling or in the soffit of a Corinthian or Composite cornice; coffer; a lacunar. — 3. In civil engin. (a) a vessel in the form of a boat used as a flood-gate in docks. (b) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially a kind of floating-dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels while at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. See FLOATING-DOCK. (c) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c. They often take the shape of a cylinder with an open bell-like chamber resting on the ground where the excavating, building, &c., is to take place. Air is supplied to the workmen in the same way as is done in a diving-bell.

Caisson (kä-sön), *n.* Same as *Caisson*, more especially in meaning 3.

Calthness Flaga (käh'nes flag), *n. pl.* A well-known series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower-middle old red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes, and are much used in paving.

Caitiff (kä'tif), *n.* [O Fr. *caitif*, *cheatif*, captive; unfortunate; Mod. Fr. *caitif*, pitiful, mean, vile; from *L. captivus*, a captive, from *capere*, to take.] 1. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave. *Holland*.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean. 'Striking great blows at *caitiffs* and at wrongers of the world.' *Tennyson*.

Like *caitiff* vile that for misdeed Rides with his face to rump of steed. *Huddibras*.

Caitiff (kä'tif), *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; servile; base. 'His *caitiff* flight.' *Irving*. 'Bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.' *Tennyson*.

Caitiffy (kä'tif-ly), *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

Caitiffes, *t.* [Through the French, from *L. captivitas*, captivity. See CAITIFF.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeh into *caitiffery*, shall go into *caitiff*. *Wicliffe*.

Caitive, **Caitive** (kä'tiv), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Caitiff*. *Svensen*.

Cajanus, **Cajan** (ka-jä-nus, käj'an), *n.* [*Caján*, its Malabar name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae, one species of which, *C. indicus*, furnish a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. Called also *Pigeon-pea*, *Angola-pea*, *Congo-pea*, &c.

Cajeput, **Cajuput** (kä-j'i-put, käj'n-put), *n.* [Malay *kayu*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] An oil from the East Indies resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, or cajeput-tree of the Moluccas. It is antispasmodic, stimulant, and sudori-

fic, and is said to be a remedy in Asiatic cholera.

Cajole (ka-jōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cajoled*; ppr. *cajoling*. [Fr. *cajoler*, to cajole; O.Fr. *cajole*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; to wheedle; to coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance.

Cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), *n.* Cajolery. *Macaulay.*

Cajoler (ka-jōl'ér), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

Cajolery (ka-jōl'ér-i), *n.* The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude. 'Infamous cajoleries.' *Boslyn.*

Cajuput. See CAJUPUT.

Cake (kāk), *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, D. *koeck*, G. *kuchen*, cake; probably from L. *coquere*, to cook. See COOK.] 1. A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients, or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a mass. The name is applied to various compositions baked or cooked in different shapes. — 2. Something made or conformed in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended; as, a *cake* of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

3. Oil-cake for feeding cattle.

How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Arnold.*

—One's *cake* is *dough*, one has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My *cake* is *dough*, but I'll be among the rest. *Shak.*

Steward, your *cake* is *dough* as well as mine. *R. Johnson.*

Cake (kāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *oaked*; ppr. *oaking*. To form into a cake or mass.

Cake (kāk), *v.t.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c. 'Clotted blood that *oaked* within.' *Addison.*

Cake (kāk), *v.i.* To cackle. [North of England.]

Cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n.* Fine white bread; manchet. *B. Johnson.*

Cake-urchin (kāk'ur-čin), *n.* A name popularly applied to sea-urchins (Echinoidea) having a discoid shape.

Cakile (kāk'i-lē), *n.* [Arabic name.] A genus of cruciferous plants. The species are smooth, fleshy, annual branched herbs, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, and natives of the sea-coasts of the northern hemisphere. *C. maritima* (purple sea-rocket) is a native of Britain. (See SEA-ROCKET.) There are two other species, *C. americana* and *C. squallida*, all pretty annuals.

Cal (kal), *n.* A mining term for a kind of bastard metal found in tin ore; wolfram.

Calaba (ka-lā-ba), *See* CALOPHYLLUM.

Calabar Bean (ka-lā-bā'bēn), *n.* The seed of *Physicigna venenosa*, a leguminous African plant, nearly allied to the kidney-bean, employed in medicine chiefly as an agent for producing contraction of the pupil. It is a powerful narcotic poison, operating also as a purgative and emetic, and in virtue of these last qualities is the famous 'ordeal bean' of Africa, administered to persons suspected of witchcraft. If it causes purging it indicates crime; if vomiting, innocence. It induces fainting fits and asphyxia, and weakens or paralyzes the action of the heart.

Calabash (ka-lā-bash), *n.* [Pg. *calabaza*,

gourd-shell or of a calabash shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like. They are so close-grained and hard that when they contain any liquid they may be put several times on the fire as kettles. They are sometimes highly polished, and have figures engraved on them, which are variously tinged with indigo or other colours. — 2. The fruit of the calabash-tree. 3. A popular name of the gourd-plant (Cucurbita).

Calabash-tree (ka-lā-bash-trē), *n.* 1. The popular name of the American trees or shrubs belonging to the genus *Crescentia*, given to them because of their large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, &c. — 2. A name also given to *Adansonia digitata*, the baobab of Africa. See BAOBAB.

Calaboose (ka-lā-bōs'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo*, a dungeon, probably from Ar. *qal'ah*, castle, and *bāz*, hidden.] A prison. [United States, local.]

Calabre, **Calabert** (ka-lā-br'), *n.* A Calabrian fur. 'His cloak of *calabre*.' *Piers Plowman.* 'Costly grey amicos of *calabre*.' *Bale.*

Calade (ka-lād' or ka-lād'), *n.* [Fr.] The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground, down which a horse is ridden in training him.

Caladium (ka-lā'di-um), *n.* [From *kalo*, a native name for the edible rhizome.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceae, having the upper part of the spadix entirely covered with stamens, and the base with ovaries. The leaves are oblong-cordate, with large lobes, often veined with red. The juice of these plants is very acrid, but its injurious qualities are destroyed by cooking, and the fleshy starch-bearing rhizomes of some species are used as food. They are natives of the West and East Indies, &c., and are often cultivated. They have been introduced into our hot-houses because of their fine foliage.

Calaité (ka-lā'it'), *n.* [L. *callaita*, Gr. *kallaita*, a greenish-blue precious stone.] A name given to the turquoise (which see).

Calamagrostis (ka-lā-ma-gros'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kalamos*, a reed, and *agrostis*, the name of several grasses.] A genus of grasses allied to *Arundo*; small reed. The species are mere weeds, found chiefly in damp woods. Three species are found in Britain.

Calamanco (ka-lā-mang'ko), *n.* [L.L. *calamancus*, *calamancum*, *camelaucaum*, &c., perhaps a stuff originally of camel's hair.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp. 'A gay *calamanco* waistcoat.' *Addison.*

Calamander Wood (ka-lā-man'dér wūd), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood*.] A beautiful species of wood, the product of *Diospyros guajata*, nat. order Ebenaceae, a native of Ceylon; it resembles rosewood, but is so hard that it is worked with great difficulty. It takes a very high polish, and is wrought into chairs and tables, and yields veneers of almost unequalled beauty.

Calamar (ka-lā-mār), *n.* Same as *Calamary*.

Calamary (ka-lā-mā-ri), *n.* [Pg. *calamar*, an inkstand, from L. *calamus*, a reed, pen.] The general name for decapod cuttle-fishes of the family Teuthidae, order Dibranchiata, but properly used to designate those of the genus *Loligo*. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have the power of discharging, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid from an ink-bag. The species are found in all seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, &c. Some species can dash out of the water and propel themselves through the air for 80 or 100 yards. *Loligo vulgaris* occasionally grows to the length of 24 feet. Called also *Squid*, *Sea-sleeve*, *Preke*, or *Pen-fish*.

Calambak (ka-lām-bak), *n.* [Fr. *calambak*, from Per. *kalambak*, a fragrant wood.] Same as *Apalochum*.

Calambour (ka-lām-bōr), *n.* [Fr. *calambour*, *calamboura*, &c. See CALAMBAC.] A species of the aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled colour, of a light friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

Calamiferous (ka-lā-mif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing reedy plants; reedy.

Calamine, **Calamin** (ka-lā-mīn, ka-lā-min),

n. [L. *calamina*, from L. *cadmia* (d being changed into t), calamine, cadmia.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc, an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation. It generally occurs associated with zinc carbonate in calcareous rocks.

Calamint (ka-lā-mīnt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calamintha*.

Calamintha (ka-lā-mīn'tha), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *mintha*, mint.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatae. The plants are herbs or shrubs with dense whorls of purple-white or yellow flowers, with a two-lipped corolla and four conniving stamens. Five species are British, viz. *C. Nepeta*, lesser calamint; *C. officinalis*, common calamint; *C. sylvatica*, wood-calamint; *C. Acinos*, basil-thyme; and *C. Clinopodium*, wild-basil. They all contain a volatile oil.

Calamist (ka-lā-mīst), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount.*

Calamistrat (ka-lā-mīstrāt), *v.t.* [L. *calamistrare*, from *calamister* or *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair, from *calidus*, a reed.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave*; *Burton.*

Calamistrat (ka-lā-mīstrāt'ahon), *n.* The act of curling the hair.

Calamistrations, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess. *Burton.*

Calamite (ka-lā-mīt), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] 1. A mineral, probably a variety of tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated, its lustre vitreous, and more or less shining. — 2. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.

Calamites (ka-lā-mī'tēs), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, very characteristic of the carboniferous rocks. They had the habit of the modern equisetum, to which they are closely allied, but they were arborescent, with woody stems, true leaves, and corms with fruit scales like *Equisetum*, but protected externally with bract leaves.

Calamitous (ka-lām'i-tus), *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*, L. *calamitosus*. See CALAMITY.] 1. Suffering calamity; miserable; involved in deep distress; wretched. 'Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons.' *South*. — 2. Producing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressful; as, a *calamitous* event. 'That *calamitous* prison.' *Milton*. 'His sad and *calamitous* condition.' *South*. SYN. Miserable, deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, severe, sad.

Calamitously (ka-lām'i-tus-lī), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

Calamitousness (ka-lām'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

Calamity (ka-lām'i-tī), *n.* [L. *calamitas*, a word of doubtful root.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals.

Calamity is man's true touchstone. *Beau. & Fl.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

— *Misfortune, Calamity, Disaster.* See under MISFORTUNE. — SYN. Disaster, distress, affliction, adversity, misfortune, unhappiness, infelicity, mishap, mischance, misery, evil, extremity, exigency, downfall.

Calamodendron (ka-lā-mō-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *kalamos*, a reed, and *dendron*, a tree.] In *geol.* a genus of coal-plants, nat. order Equisetaceae, often of considerable thickness, with smooth surface or bark, and articulated hollow stems; reed-tree. They are generally represented by the amorphous casts of their striated hollow axes.

Calamus (ka-lā-mus), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen, a pipe of reed; Gr. *kalamos*. The root is the same as in *E. haultm*.] 1. In *Scrip* the word used to translate a Hebrew term which is believed to mean an aromatic substance obtained from some kind of reed or cane, probably *Andropogon Schamantius* or *A. Calamus aromaticus* (sweet-scented lemon-grass). — 2. The root of the sweet-flag or sweet-rush (*Acorus Calamus*). See SWEET-RUSH. — 3. A genus of palms, the stems of the different species of which are the rattan-canes of commerce.



Calabashes, from Kew Gardens, and Private Collection

Sp. calabazas. Catalan *carabassa*, a gourd, a calabash; from Ar. *qar*, a gourd, and *asbas*, dry.] 1. A vessel made of a dried

ch, chain; ch, Sa. lock; g, go; j, job; Vol. I.

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY.

This genus holds a middle station between the grasses and palms, with the habit of the former and the inflorescence of the latter. The species are principally found in the hotter parts of the East India. The stems of *C. Notang*, *C. verna*, *C. rudens*, and *C. antensis* are extensively used for the bottoms of chairs and similar articles. Malacca cane, so much used for walking sticks, are the stems of *C. arapontum*, which are imported from Singapore and Malacca, but are chiefly grown in Sumatra. The resin called dragon's blood is yielded by *C. Dracaena* in the R. C. C. A tube of precious metal, anciently used by communicants when partaking of the contents of the chalice in the eucharist. The kings of France used it at their coronation when they partook of both kinds in the sacrament.

Calando (ka-lan'do) (L. ppr. of calare, to decrease) In music, a direction to gradually slacken the pace and decrease the volume of tone.

Calandra (ka-lan'dra) n. [L. calandra, Gr. kalandra, a kind of lark] 1 A species of lark (*Alauda calandra*), with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky lark. It is a native of Southern Europe and Northern Africa. 2 A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and family Curculionidae. Some of the minute species



Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*), natural size and magnified.

commit great havoc in granaries, both in their larva and perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well known corn weevil (*C. granaria*) and the rice weevil (*C. oryzae*). The grain worm, which destroys palm trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmivora*, and is nearly 2 inches long. This grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who eat it when cooked. This species, with *C. asahary*, destroys also the sugar-cane of the West Indies.

Calangay (ka-lang'gh) n. A species of white parrot.

Calapitte (kal-a-pit) n. [Malayan calapitte, the coco-tree] A stony concretion occasionally present in the coco-nut, called also *Vegetable Bazaar*, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue.

Calash (ka-lash) n. 1 Fr. *calash*, from G. kalash, a word of Sanskrit origin. Baskin. *Calash* Pol. *calash* 1 A light chariot or carriage, with very low wheels. It may be open, or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. When you and I take the air in the calash together. *Leader* 2 The folding hood or top sometimes fitted to such a carriage. 3 A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies. It is generally made of silk supported on a frame of cane or whalebone, and worn projecting well over the face.

Miss. Bate a yam dashed out at her from under her black calash.

Calathidium, **Calathium** (kal-a-thid'i-um, ka-lá-thi-um) n. [Gr. kalathos, a flower basket.] Names sometimes given to the flower head of the plants called Composite.

Calathiform (kal-a-thi-form) a. [L. calathus, a basket, a bowl, and forma, form] In bot. hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

Calathium. See CALATHIDIUM.

Calathus (kal-a-thus) n. [Gr. kalathos, a basket.] An ancient sort of basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their work. It is often represented on monuments, and frequently as a symbol of maidenhood.

Calcareo-greous (kal-kar-gré-o) n. [Fr. lit. coarse limestone.] In geol. the coarse calcareous building-stone of Paris, formed of foraminiferous shells. It forms an extensive stratum or rather series of strata in the Paris basin, and belongs to the eocene tertiary period.

Calcareous (kal-kar'é-ous) a. In anat. relating to the calcaneum, or great bone of the heel, as, calcareous arteries.

Calcaneum (kal-kar'é-um) n. [L. the heel] In anat. the largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

Calcary (kal'kar) n. [L. calcary, a spur, from calx, calcis, the heel] In bot. a spur, a hollow projection from the base of a petal. It is in the sector of Linnaeus.

Calcary (kal'kar) a. [L. calcareus, a lime-kiln, from calx, lime] In glass-working, a kind of oven or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

Calcinate (kal'ka-rít) a. [L. calcinatus, a spur] In bot. furnished with a spur, as, an anticardic corolla, such as that of larkspur.

Calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kar'é-o-ár-jil-lá-shus) a. Partly calcareous partly argillaceous.

Calcareo-bituminous (kal-kar'é-o-bít-tá-mín-us) a. Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

Calcareo-siliceous (kal-kar'é-o-sil'í-shus) a. Consisting of or containing lime and silica.

Calcareo-sulphureus (kal-kar'é-o-sul'fú-rus) a. Having lime and sulphur in combination or partaking of both.

Calcareous (kal-kar'é-us) a. [L. calcarius, calcareus, from calx, lime (whence L. calx)] Partaking of the nature of lime, having the qualities of lime, containing lime, as, calcareous earth or stone. *Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime. It is found crystallized in more than 700 different forms all having for their primitive form an oblique rhomboid. The rarest and most beautiful crystals are found in Derbyshire. — *Calcareous tufa*, an alluvial deposit of carbonate of lime, formed generally by springs, which, issuing through limestone strata, hold in solution a portion of calcareous earth, this they deposit on coming in contact with air and light.

Calcareousness (kal-kar'é-us-ness) n. Quality of being calcareous.

Calcariferous (kal-ka-rí-fér-us) a. [L. calcarius, from calx, calcis, lime, and fero, to bear] In geol. and mineral lime yielding, as, calcariferous strata. Applied also to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime which, on the spring issuing into the air, is deposited as crusts of calcareous tufa. [Rare]

Calceatella, **Calceatello** (kal-ka-vel'la, kal-ka-vel'lo) n. A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. See CALCEVILLON.

Calceated (kal'ka-éd) a. [L. calcatus, from calcare, a shoe] Shod, fitted with or wearing shoes. Johnson.

Calcedon (kal'ed-on) a. [See CHALCEDONY] In jewelry a fossil vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

Calcedonic, **Calcedonian** (kal'ed-on'ik, kal'ed-on'ian) a. Chalcedonic (which see).

Calcedony (kal'ed-on'ee) n. Chalcedony (which see).

Calceiform (kal'kai-form) a. [L. calcareus, a slipper, and forma, form.] Having the form of a slipper, as the corolla of Calceolaria, calceolata.

Calceolaria (kal'ed-o-lá-ri-a) n. [L. calcareus, a slipper from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper] Slipperwort, a genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceae.

All the species are South American, several have been long known in British gardens. Most of them have yellow flowers, some have purple-coloured ones, and some occur with the two colours intermixed, while some are white. The roots of *C. calceolaria*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used for dyeing wool-lens cloth crimson, under the name of rellin. The greater number of the calceolarias in cultivation are hybrids and not true species.

Calceolate (kal'ed-o-lá) a. Same as Calceiform.

Calceus, **Calcea**. See CALX.

Calcia (kal'sia) a. [L. calx, calcis, lime] Of or pertaining to lime, containing calcium, as, calcia chloride, or chloride of calcium.

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Calcliferous (kal'el'fér-us) a. [L. calx, lime, and fero, to produce] Producing or containing lime, especially when in considerable quantity, as, calcliferous strata, calcliferous sandstone.

Calclification (kal'el'fí-ká-shun) n. [L. calx, calcis, lime, and facio, to make] In chem. a changing into lime, the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth.

Calcliform (kal'el'fórm) a. [L. calx, lime, and forma, form] In the form of chalk or lime.

Calclify (kal'el'fí) v. t. pret. & pp. calclified; ppr. calclifying [L. calx, lime, and facio, to make] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime, as in the formation of teeth.

Calclify (kal'el'fí) v. t. To make stony by depositing lime. — *Calclifying argument*, a thick glandular sac or dilatation in the lower part of the oviduct of birds, often, but erroneously, called the uterus, which secretes the shell of the egg.

Calcligenous (kal'el'fí-jen-us) a. [L. calx, calcis, lime, and gigno, to produce] In chem. a term applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth like substance.

Calcligorous (kal'el'fí-jér-us) a. [L. calx, lime, and gero, to bear] Producing or containing lime.

Calclimine (kal'el'fí-mín) n. [L. calx, calcis, lime] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

Calclimine (kal'el'fí-mín) v. t. To wash or cover with calclimine; as, to calclimine walls.

Calclimurite (kal'el'fí-mú-rít) n. [L. calx, lime, and muris, salt water] A species of earth of a blue or olive green colour of the consistency of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesian tinged with iron.

Calclifiable (kal'el'fí-á-ble) a. Capable of being calclined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

Calclinate (kal'el'fí-nát) v. t. pret. & pp. calclinated; ppr. calclinating. To calclinate. Bacon. [Rare]

Calclination (kal'el'fí-ná-shun) n. 1 The act or operation of calclifying or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calclination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. 2 The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide or metallic calx, now called Oxidation. Ure.

Calclinatory (kal'el'fí-ná-ri-ee) n. A vessel used in calclination.

Calcline (kal'el'fí) v. t. pret. & pp. calclined; ppr. calclining [Fr. calciner, from L. calx, see CALX] 1 To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat, to expel from a substance some volatile matter combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as carbonic acid from limestone, sulphur from iron ore, or the water of crystallization from salts. 2 To oxidize, as a metal to reduce to a metallic calx.

Calcline (kal'el'fí) v. t. To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pulverized one heat calcining without fumes. is a very strong fixation.

Calcliner (kal'el'fí-nér) n. 1 One who calclines. 2 A calclining or roasting furnace.

Calclispongia (kal'el'fí-spón-jí-a) n. pl. [L. calx, calcis, lime, and spongia, Gr. sponge, a sponge] A marine order or division of the spongiae, the corals of which is supported by granular horny matter mixed with three-sided needles or spicules of carbonate of lime. These spongiae are mostly extinct, but some species are found round the coast of British, hanging from the under side of rocks between Lido marks.

Calclite (kal'el'fí) n. [L. calx, lime] A term applied to various minerals, all of which are modifications of the rhombohedral form of calcium carbonate. It includes limestone all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland spar &c.

Calclitrate (kal'el'fí-trít) v. t. [L. calcinare, to kick, from calx, the heel] To kick.

Calclitration (kal'el'fí-trí-shun) n. The act of kicking.

The birth of the child is caused partly by its red calcitration breaking the membranes in which it is.

lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars*. *Lamb.*

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours. *Shak.*

Calendar month, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. — *Gregorian calendar*. See GREGORIAN. — *Julian calendar*. See JULIAN.

Calendar (kal'en-dér), *v.t.* To enter or write in a calendar; to register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendar*ed for saints. *Waterhouse.*

Calendar, **Calendarial** (kal'en-da-ri, kal-en-dá-ri-ál), *a.* Belonging to the calendar. *Loudon.* The usual or *calendar* month. *Sir T. Browne.*

Calendar (kal'en-dér), *n.* [Fr. *calandra*, L.L. *calendra*, a calendar, from Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] 1. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other, that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and even glazed by their pressure. — 2. An establishment in which, by a series of operations, differing according to the goods, woven fabrics are straightened, damped, pressed, stretched, starched, &c., including the various processes intervening between the bleaching or dyeing and the printing or packing for market. — 3. The person who manages such a business; a *calendarer*.

My good friend the *calendar*
Will lend his horse to go. *Cropper.*

Calendar (kal'en-dér), *v.t.* To press in a calendar for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy, as woollen and silk stuffs, linen, &c.

Calendar (kal'en-dér), *n.* One of an order of dervises in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, nor held in very high esteem by the Mohammedans. They preach in the market-places, and live upon alms. The name is derived from the founder of the sect. Also written *Kalender*.

Calendarographer (kal'en-dog-ra-fér), *n.* [L. *calendarius*, an account-book, and Gr. *graphô*, to write.] One who makes calendars. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Calender, **Calenderer** (kal'en-drér, kal'en-dér-ér), *n.* A person who calendars cloth.

Calendarical (kal'en-drik-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

Calends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* [L. *calenda*, from L. *calo*, Gr. *kalein*, call.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month. — *The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred; an ancient Roman phrase which originated in the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends; hence, to say that a debt would be paid at the *Greek calends* meant that the debt would never be paid at all.

Calendula (ka-len'dú-la), *n.* [L. *calender*, the first day of the month, from its flowers being prodigal almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, with yellow or orange flowers, with a powerful but not pleasant odour, natives of the Mediterranean region; the marigold. *C. officinalis* is the common or pot marigold. Its flowers are used to give a yellow colour to cheese, and to adulterate saffron, and were once used in soups and broths.

Calendulina (ka-len'dú-lín), *n.* A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the marigold, the *Calendula* of botanists.

Calenture (kal'en-túr), *n.* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*, heat, a calenture, from *calentar*, to heat, from L. *calere*, to be hot.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat. It is said to be accompanied with such fancies as those mentioned in the extract.

So by a *calenture* misled.

The mariner with capture sees,

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Enamelled fields and verdant trees.

With eager haste he longs to rove

In that fantastic scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove.

And in he leaps and down he sinks. *Swift.*

Calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [From L. *calesco*, to grow warm, incept of *calere*, to be hot.] Growing warm; growing hot.

Calves (káf), *n. pl.* **Calves** (kávz). [A. Sax. *cealf*, D. *kalv*, Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kál*, Dan. *kál*, G. *kalb*, a calf.] 1. Properly the young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale. — 2. An ignorant, stupid person; a dolt; a weak or cowardly man. 'Some silly, doting, brainless calf.' *Dryden.* [Colloq.] — 3. *Nousk* a mass of fœ-

ice, breaking from under the fœ, as a calf from under its mother, and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence. — *The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signifies the sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in the temple.

Calf (káf), *n.* [Icel. *kálfr*, the calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius muscle.

His leg is too big for Hector's.

More calf, certain. *Shak.*

Calf-hick (káf'lik), Same as *Cow-hick* (which see).

Calf-like (káf'lik), *a. or adv.* Resembling a calf.

So I charmed their ears

That calf-like they my lowing follow'd. *Shak.*

Calf-skin, **Calfs-skin** (káf'skin, káfs'skin), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin. 'And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs.' *Shak.*

Calf-ward (káf'wárd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. [Scotch.]

Calatour-wood (kal'í-a-túr-wúd), *n.* A kind of dye-wood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

Caliber (kal'í-bér), *n.* See CALIBRE.

Caliber (kal'í-bér), *v.t.* In gun, to measure with caliber-compasses; to calibrate.

Calibrate (kal'í-brát), *v.t.* To ascertain the calibre of, as a thermometer-tube.

Calibration (kal'í-brá'shon), *n.* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees.

Calibre, **Caliber** (kal'í-bér), *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, possibly from Ar. *káláb*, Pers. *kilab*, a mould.] 1. In gun, the weight of any projectile. — 2. The diameter of a body; as, the *calibre* of a column or of a bullet; usually and specifically, the diameter of the bore of a firearm. — 3. Fig. compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments: in this sense always written *calibre*, and frequently pronounced as a French word—*ka-lé-br*.

Coming from men of their *calibre* they were highly mischievous. *Burke.*

—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and retracted points, to measure the interior, diameter, or bore of anything. The legs move on an arc of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder.

—*Caliber-rule*, gunner's callipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 lb. weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, &c., lbs. are to the diameter of a ball of 1 lb. It is used by engineers to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and *vice versa*.

—*Caliber-square*, *caliper-square*, a rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. The cross-heads on one side are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes.

Caliburn (kal'í-bérn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur. 'Caliburn's resistless brand.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Caliceate (ká'li-kát), *a.* [L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup.] In bot. having a calyx, or a large or remarkable one.

Calice (ká'lis), *n.* [Fr. *calice*, L. *calix*.] 1. A cup, usually a communion cup; a chalice. 'Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calice.' *Jer. Taylor.* — 2. In zool. the little cup in which the polype of a coral-producing zoophyte is contained.

Caliche (ka-lé'chä), *n.* The name by which the impure native nitrate of soda of Peru is known throughout South America.

Calico (kal'í-kó), [From *Calicut* in India.] 1. A term for any white cotton cloth. In this country we have unbleached calicoes, shirting calicoes, and the like. Calico was first manufactured in, and introduced from India. — 2. Printed cotton cloth coarser than muslin. (United States.)

Calico-printer (kal'í-kó-print-ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

Calico-printing (kal'í-kó-print-ing), *n.* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with

variegated figures and colours, more or less permanent.

Calicular (ka-lik'ú-lér), *a.* [L. *calix*, a cup.] Formed like a cup. 'Calicular leaves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Calid (kal'íd), *a.* [L. *calidus*, from *calere*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent. *Bailey.*

Calidge (kal'íj), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant. *W. H. Russell.*

Calidity (ka-lid'í-tí), *n.* [See CALID.] Heat.

Ice doth not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Sir T. Browne.*

Caliduct (kal'í-duk't), *n.* [From L. *calere*, to be warm, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

Calif, **Caliph** (ká'líf), *n.* [Fr. *calife*, from Ar. *khalifa*, a successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. The sultans of Turkey assume this as one of their titles. Written also *Calif*, *Katíf*, *Khalíf*, &c.

Califate (ká'lí-fát), *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. Written also *Kalífate*, *Caliphate*.

Californian (kal'í-for'ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to California; as, *Californian* gold. **Californian** (kal'í-for'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

Caligation (kal'í-gá'shon), *n.* [L. *caligatio*, dimness, from *caligo*, to be dark, darkness.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight. 'A *caligation* or dimness.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Caligidæ (ka-líj'í-dé), *n. pl.* A family of crustaceans parasitic on marine fishes, of which the genus *Caligus* may be regarded as the type. See FISH-LOUSE.

Caliginous (ka-líj'í-nus), *a.* Dim; obscure; dark. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

Caliginously (ka-líj'í-nus-lí), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

Caliginousness (ka-líj'í-nus-nés), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

Caligo (ka-lí-gó), *n.* [L. darkness.] A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity; caligation (which see).

Caligraphic, **Caligraphical** (kal'í-gráf'ík, kal'í-gráf'ík-ál), *a.* Same as *Calligraphic*.

Caligraphist (ka-lí-g'ra-físt), *n.* Same as *Calligraphist*.

Caligraphy (ka-lí-g'ra-fí), *n.* Same as *Calligraphy*.

Calin (ká'lín), *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin.

Calipash (kal'í-pash), *n.* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] In cookery, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour. Spelled also *Calippash*.

Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either *calipash* or *calipee*. *Thackeray.*

Calipee (kal'í-pé), *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, and consists of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a light yellow colour. Spelled also *Calippee*.

Caliper (kal'í-pér), *n.* Same as *Caliber*.

Caliph, *n.* See CALIF.

Caliphate, **Caliphat** (ká'lí-fát), *n.* See CALIFATE. *Tennyson.*

Caliphship (ká'líf-shíp), *n.* Califate (which see).

Calippic (ka-líp'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Calippus*, a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ. — *Calippic period*, a collection of the metonic cycle of nineteen solar years, proposed by Calippus. At the end of four of these cycles there is an excess of one day and six hours over the number of lunations Calippus, therefore, proposed to quadruple the metonic cycle, and deduct a day from the end of it, by reducing the days of one of the months from thirty to twenty-nine.

Calisaya Bark (kal'í-sá'a bärk), *n.* A name for the yellow, or orange yellow, febrifugal barks of *Cinchona flava* or *aurantiaca*, consisting of the bass or inner bark.

Calisayne (kal'í-sá'in), *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from calisaya bark, now used in making a kind of bitter.

Calisthenic (ka-lis-then'ík), *a.* Same as *Calisthenic*.

Calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* Same as *Calisthenes*.

Caliver (kal'í-vér), *n.* [Probably, as Wedgwood thinks, from O.D. *kólavre*, a caliver, from Fr. *couteuvre*, *l. couteur*, a serpent, an adder, whence *couteuvrine*, *E. culserin*. Comp. etymol. of *dragoon*.] A kind of handgun, musket, or arquebuse. 'The report of a caliver.' *Shak.*

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, caliverts, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

Calix (ká'líks), *n.* Same as *Calyz* (which see).

Calixtine, Calixtin (ka-lik's'tín, ka-lik's'tín), *n.* 1. [From *L. calix*, a cup.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calice*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's Supper, from which they received their name of *Utraquists* (*L. uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and, by the beginning of the sixteenth century, had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.—2. A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the clergy, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants upon the basis of the Apostles' Creed.

Calc (kák), *v.t.* Same as *Caulk* (which see). **Calc** (kák), *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*, *It. calcolare*, from *L. calx*, lime.] To cover with chalk for the purpose of transferring the design. See *CALKING*.

Calc (kák), *n.* 1. A calker or calkin (which see).—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. [United States.]

Calc (kák), *v.t.* To furnish with a calker or calkin to prevent slipping.

Calker, Calkin (kák'ér, kák'in), *n.* [Perhaps from *L. calcar*, a spur, from *L. calx*, the heel, whence *A. Sax. calx*, a shoe, a hoof.] 1. The prominent part of either extremity of a horse-shoe, bent downwards and brought to a sort of point, to prevent the horse slipping; in America called a *calc*.—2. The semi-circular ring of iron nailed on to the heel of a strong shoe or boot to make it wear longer.

Calker (kák'ér), *n.* A caulker (which see). **Calik** (kák'kè), *n.* [Hind. *kalik*.] See *KALKI*. **Calking** (kák'ing), *n.* [See *CALK*, to cover with chalk.] The copying of a picture or design by rubbing the back of it with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing lines through on a piece of paper, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point.

Calking-iron. Same as *Caulking-iron*. **Call** (kál), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *callian*, to call, and *Sw. kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, to call; *D. kallen*, to talk, to prattle. Same root as *Gr. geryô*, to cry; *Skr. gar*, to call.] 1. To name; to denominate or give a name to.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. 1. 5.

2. To pronounce the name of. 'Answer as I call you.' *Shak.*—3. To designate or characterize as; to affirm to be.

Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing. *Shak.*

In this sense the word is often used to indicate that something is stated roughly or on insufficient data, or that what is stated is only nominally and not virtually the case. The following are examples.

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall call about fifty). *Sir W. Scott.*

The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 70,000 can be reckoned available. *Brougham.*

4. To invite or command to come; to summon; to convolve; as, to call a messenger; to call a cab; to call a meeting; often with *together*; as, the king called his council together.

He sent his servants to call them that were bidden. Mat. xxii. 3.

Call hither Clifford, bid him come again. *Shak.*

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you, defend your reputation. *Shak.*

5. To select or appoint, as for an office, duty, or employment. 'Paul, called to be an apostle.' Rom. i. 1.—6. To invoke or appeal to.

I call God for a record upon my soul. 1 Cor. i. 23.

7. To arouse, as from sleep; to awaken. You must wake, and call me early, call me early, mother dear. *Tennyson.*

8. To proclaim; to utter the name of in a loud voice. 'Nor parish clerk who calls the psalm so clear.' *Gay*.—9. To bring to know, believe, and obey the gospel. Rom. viii. 29, 30.—10. In *American law*, to require to answer or correspond with a description in a survey or grant of land. *Goodrich*.—To call back, to revoke or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.—To call forth, to bring or summon to action; as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind.—To call in, to collect; as, to call in debts or money; or to draw from circulation; as, to call in clipped coin; or to summon to one's house; to invite to come together; as, to call in neighbours or friends.—To call names, to use opprobrious epithets to.—*Swift*.—To call off, to summon away; to divert; as, to call off the attention; to call off workmen from their employment.—To call out, to challenge to a duel; also, to summon into service; as, to call out the militia.—To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name; as, to call over a list or roll of names.—To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.—To call to another's mind, to put another in mind of, to remind of.—To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister.—To call up, (a) to bring into view or recollection; as, to call up the image of a deceased friend. (b) To bring into action or discussion; as, to call up a bill before a legislative body. (c) To require payment of; as, to call up the sums still due on shares.—A called session, an extraordinary session of the Congress of the United States.—*Call, Invite, Convoke, Summon.* *Call* is generic and applicable to summonses of all kinds; *invite* is formal, and in accordance with the requirements of courteous ceremony; *convoke*, *it*, to call together, implies a degree of authority in the agent, and some sort of organization among the individuals so called together; *summon* implies authority in the summoner and formality in the method.—*SYN.* To name, designate, denominate, invite, summon, convoke, assemble, invoke, appeal to, arouse, awaken.

Call (kál), *v.t.* 1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name: often with *to*.

The angel of God called to Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.

2. To visit without intention of remaining; to make a short stop or pay a short visit; as, to call at the inn.

Yet say the neighbours when they call, It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson.*

In this sense *call* is often followed by *at, for, or on*. To call at is to visit for any purpose; to call for (a person or thing) is to visit a house or other place in order to obtain the company of the person to some other place, or to get the thing; to call on (a person) is to visit a house or other place in order to see and converse with the person there. [This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a call.]—To call for, (a) See above under definition 2. (b) To demand, require, claim; as, a crime calls for punishment.—To call on or upon, (a) See above under definition 2. (b) To demand from or appeal to; as, to call on a person to pay what he owes; to call on a gentleman for a song. (c) To pray to or worship; to invoke; as, to call on the name of the Lord.—To call out, to utter in a loud voice; to bawl.

Call (kál), *n.* 1. A vocal address or summons or invitation; as, he would not come at my call.

But death comes not at call; justice divine Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

2. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private; as, listen to the calls of justice or humanity; to have many calls upon one's time. Specifically.—3. In reference to joint-stock companies, a demand for payment of the whole or a portion of the amount which a person has undertaken to contribute to any scheme; as, a call was made of five pounds a share.—4. Divine vocation or summons; as, the call of Abraham.

St. Paul himself believed he had a call to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

5. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman receives a call to become the pastor of a church; in the Presbyterian churches, the written document signed by the members of a congregation calling on or inviting a clergyman to become their pastor, and presented to him after he has been duly elected.—6. Right; business;

cause; as, you have no call to be there. [Colloq.]—7. Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my call or yours. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A short visit; as, to make a call; to give one a call.—9. Vocation; employment; calling. 'Still cheerful, ever constant to his call.' *Dryden*.—10. The cry of a bird to its mate or young.—11. In *hunting*, a note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. 12. *Naut.* a whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mate to summon the sailors to their duty.—13. In *fooling*, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.—14. *Milit.* a summons by bugle or pipe for the soldiers to perform any duty; as, a bugle-call.—15. In *American land law*, an object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant, requiring or calling for a corresponding object, &c., on the land. *Goodrich*.—*Call of the House*, a parliamentary phrase implying an imperative summons sent to every member of the House to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.—*Call to the bar*, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.

Calla (kal'la), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order *Orontiaceae*. The known species are few and of widely different habitats. *C. palustris* occurs in the North of Europe and America. It has a creeping root-stock extremely acrid in taste, but which, when deprived of its causticity by maceration and boiling, is made by the Lapps into bread. The beautiful *Richardia ethiopica* was formerly included in this genus, and is still sometimes called *Calla ethiopica*.

Callan, Callant (kal'an, kal'ant), *n.* [O.Sc. *galand*, a young man, from Fr. *gallant*, a gallant.] A young lad; a fine fellow. [Scotch.]

Ye're a daft callant, and I must correct you some of these days. *Sir W. Scott.*

Callat, Callot (kal'fat, kal'lot), *n.* Same as *Callat*.

Call-bell (kal'bel), *n.* A stationary hand-bell rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger.

Call-bird (kal'berd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare.

Call-boy (kal'boy), *n.* 1. A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment.—2. The boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the steward.

Callie, Cal [Fr. *cale*. See *CAUL*.] A sort of cap. *Chaucer*.

Callier (kal'ér), *n.* One who calls.

Callier (kal'ér), *a.* [From root of *cold*.] [Scotch.] 1. Cool; refreshing; as, a callier breeze.—2. Fresh; in proper season: as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity; as, callier herrings.

Calliet (kal'iet), *n.* [Fr. *caillotte*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. from *caille*, a quail. The French use the quail as the type of an amorous nature: 'Chaud comme une caille.' *Cotgrave*. Probably this meaning of *Fr. caille* has arisen from confusion with a Celtic word: *Ir. caile*, a strumpet, Gael. *caile*, a hussey, a slut.] 1. A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old calliet, you tattling huswife. *Gosworne.*

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore: a beggar in his drink, Could not have laid such terms upon his calliet. *Shak.*

Calliet (kal'iet), *v.t.* To rail; to scold. 'Calliet like a butter-quean.' *Rich. Brathwaite*.

Calliard (kal'yárd), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *Fr. caillou*, a flinty pebble.] An English local name for any hard siliceous stone: often applied by miners and quarrymen to beds of cherty or siliceous limestone.

Callichroma (kal-i-kró'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *chróma*, colour.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section *Longicornes* and family *Cerambycidae*. The species of this genus emit a very agreeable odour, as the British *Callichroma moechata*, or musk-beetle. This species is about an inch long, entirely green or shaded with a blue or golden hue, and very common upon willows.

Callichthys (kal-ik'thís), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A genus of fish belonging to the section abdominal malacopterygians and family *Siluridae* or sheat-

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Calmer (kám'ér), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays or pacifies.

Angling was a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *J. Walton.*

Calmly (kám'li), *adv.* In a calm manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly. 'And calmly run on to bedience. *Shak.* 'The gentle stream which calmly flows. *Denham.*

Calmness (kám'nes), *n.* The state of being calm; (a) quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements; 'The gentle calmness of the flood.' *Denham.* (b) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state: applied to the mind, passions, or temper. 'Defend yourself by calmness or by absence.' *Shak.*—*STR.* Quietness, repose, composure, sedateness, placidity.

Calmuq, **Calmuqk** (kám'uk), *n.* 1. A member of a remarkable branch of the Mongol race, originally from Thibet, but now spread over a large portion of Asia.—2. The language spoken by the Calmuqs.

Calmly (kám'li), *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable. 'A still and calmly bay.' *Spenner.* 'Tescuco's calmly lake. *Southey.* [Poetical.]

Calochortus (kal-ó-kórtus), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *chortos*, grass.] A beautiful genus of bulbous plants from Columbia, Mexico, and California, nat. order Liliaceae, nearly allied to the fritillary and tulip.

Calodendron (kal-ó-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of a remarkable branch of the Cape Colony trees, nat. order Rutaceae. *C. capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Called also *Calodendrum*.

Caligraphy (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Calligraphy (which see).

Calomel (kal-ó-mel), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile.] (Hg Cl.) Hemi-, di-, sub-, or proto-chloride of mercury, or mercurous chloride; a preparation of mercury much used in medicine, and also found native as horn-quicksilver. It is prepared by grinding in a mortar sulphate of mercury with as much mercury as it already contains, and heating the compound which is formed with common salt until it sublimes. The calomel is thus produced in di-metric crystals, the prisms being generally united in fibrous masses. It is dirty-white and translucent.—*Precipitated calomel* is a white heavy powder, with a lemon-yellow tinge. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water. It becomes gray on exposure to light.

Calophyllum (kal-ó-fl'um), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, nat. order Guttiferae. The species are large timber-trees, with shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance; hence the name. *C. inophyllum* yields a medical resin, the tucamahac of the East Indies. The seeds afford an oil which is used for burning, for making ointment, &c. *C. Calaba* (calaba-tree), a tropical evergreen tree 60 feet high, with an edible green fruit, is a native of the West Indies and Brazil, and yields another variety of tucamahac.

Caloric (ka-ló'rik), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The name given to a supposed subtle impalpable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed.—*Sensible and insensible caloric*, obsolete for *sensible and latent heat*. See under HEAT.

Caloric (ka-ló'rik), *a.* Pertaining to caloric.—*Caloric engine*, a name given by Captain Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. Such engines are similar in principle and mode of working to the ordinary steam-engine, their motive power being derived from air expanded by heat instead of steam. The distinctive features of the improved caloric engines are that the air employed is compressed before being heated, and that the greater part of the waste heat is saved and used again and again, so as to effect a great saving of fuel. Many such engines are used, especially in America, for printing-presses and the like.

Caloricity (ka-ló-ris'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *calorificité*.] That faculty in animals of developing a quantity of heat necessary to life, and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part a temperature nearly equal.

Caloriduct (ka-ló-rí-duk't), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See CALIDUCT.

Calorie (ka-ló-ré), *n.* [Fr.] In physics, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water one degree Centigrade. It is the French conventional unit used in calorimetry.

Calorific (ka-ló-rí-fa'shi-ent), *a.* Same as *Calorificient*.

Calorifere (ka-ló-rí-fár), *n.* [Fr. from L. *calor*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat; a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes.

Calorifant (ka-ló-rí-fí'ant), *n.* Same as *Calorificient*.

Calorific (ka-ló-rí-fík), *a.* Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorific; calorificient.

We distinguish the gravitative, luminiferous, and calorific properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Calorific rays*, certain rays emanating from the sun, which are not visible, and which are only manifested by their effects on the thermometer. Their presence is detected by placing a thermometer near the rays forming the solar spectrum by being transmitted through a glass prism. They are most powerful near the red end of the spectrum.

Calorification (ka-ló-rí-fí-ká'shon), *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

Calorificient, **Calorifient** (ka-ló-rí-fí'shent, ka-ló-rí-fí'ent), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.] Heat-producing; relating to the power of producing heat: a term applied by physiologists to materials of food of which the basis is carbon, as fat, gum, sugar, starch, and which are believed to be expended in the production of heat in the system. Written also *Calorifant*.

Calorimeter (kal-ó-rim'e-tér), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat or the specific or latent heat of bodies, as an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling from the quantity of ice it melts or from the rise of temperature it produces in water around it.

Calorimetric (ka-ló-rí-met'rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the use of the calorimeter.

Calorimetry (kal-ó-rim'et-ri), *n.* The estimation of the specific or latent heat of bodies apart from the sensible changes of temperature; the art or process of using the calorimeter (which see).

Calorimotor (ka-ló-rí-mó'tér), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, mover.] A galvanic instrument of one pair or a few pairs of very large plates to produce considerable heat effects, and in which the caloric influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

Calorist (ka-ló-ríst), *n.* One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat were attributable to a fluid called caloric.

The theory of the calorists, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Ency.*

Calosoma (kal-ó-só'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sóma*, body.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Carabidae. To this genus belongs the largest and most beautiful British insect of the family, the *C. Sycophanta*, which is about 1 inch long. Species of this genus occur in almost all countries.

Calotropis (ka-ló'tró-pis), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *tropis*, a keel, alluding to the keel of the flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceae. The species are shrubs or small trees, natives of the tropics of the Old World. *C. gigantea* yields a tough fibre; its acid juices are used for cutaneous diseases, and a tincture called mudar obtained from the roots is similarly employed. See MUDAR.

Calotte (ka-lót'), *n.* [Fr. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *cale*. See CAUL.] 1. A plain skull-cap or coif of hair, satin, or other stuff worn in Catholic countries as an ecclesiastical ornament, and in England by sergeants-at-law on their wigs; also, a military skull-cap. After the Bourbon restoration the epithet *Régiment de la Calotte* was applied to the influence of the clergy in political matters. 2. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—3. In arch, a round cavity or depression in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other

pieces of the apartment. Sometimes written *Calote*.

Calottist (ka-lót'hist), *n.* A member of the *Régiment de la Calotte*, a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. and formed a regiment under the name *La Calotte* (a flat cap worn by the priests), which was the symbol of the society. All were admitted whose ridiculous behaviour, odd character, foolish opinions, &c., had exposed them to public criticism.

Calotype (kal'ó-tip), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, figure, impression.] The name given by Mr. Talbot to the process which he invented about 1840 of producing photographs by the action of light upon nitrate of silver. The paper is first washed on one side with a solution of nitrate of silver; when dry it is immersed in a solution of iodide of potassium; and again, after drying, in a mixture of nitrate of silver solution, acetic acid, and gallic acid. The paper is now exposed to the luminous image in the camera, after which the paper is again soaked in a solution of nitrate of silver and gallic acid, when the latent image makes its appearance, and is fixed by hyposulphite of soda solution. From the negative image a positive is then easily obtained.

Caloyer (ka-ló-ier), *n.* [Fr. from Mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *geron*, Mod. Gr. *geros*, an old man, the *g* in Mod. Gr. being pronounced like *y*.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church. They are also divided into *celestes*, who are employed in reciting their office from midnight to sunrise; *anchores*, who retire and live in hermitages; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottoes and caverns on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries.

Calp (kalp), *n.* A sub-species of carbonate of lime, of a bluish-black, gray, or grayish-blue colour, its streak being white. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl, and forms a division of the carboniferous limestones of Ireland. Called also *Argillo-ferruginous Limestone*.

Calp-slates (kalp'sláts), *n. pl.* A series of shale, calp, and flaggy sandstone strata developed in Ireland between the two great bands of carboniferous limestone.

Calque (kalk), *v. t.* In painting, to calk (which see).

Calquing (kalk'ing), *n.* In painting, calking (which see).

Caltha (kál'tha), *n.* [L. *caltha*, supposed to be our *Calendula officinalis*, or pol-mari-gold.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, and showy flowers composed entirely of petaloid sepals. The carpels contain many seeds. These herbs are found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres. *C. palustris* (marsh marigold) is common in meadows and marshy places, and about the edges of rivers and lakes in Britain. A double variety is cultivated in gardens.

Calthrop (kál'throp), *n.* See CALTROPS.

Caltrop (kál'trop), *n.* [L.L. *calcitrappa*, from L. *calc*, *calcis*, a heel, and L.L. *trappa*, a snare.] 1. *Milit.* An instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that three of them being on the ground the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass to impede their progress by wounding the horse's



Caltrop.

feet.—2. In bot. a term applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of several plants from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

Calumba (ka-lum'ba), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that the plant came from Colombo,

Ceylon.) A plant, *Jatropha palmata*, indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, nat. order Menispermaceae. The large roots are much used as a bitter tonic in cases of indigestion. American or false calumba is the bitter root of *Fraxino Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous herb found in North America.

Calumbine (ka-lum-bin), n. The bitter principle of calumba.

Calumbo (ka-lum-bō), n. Same as Calumba.

Calumet (ka-lum-met), n. [Fr. *calumet*, from

Calumet, from the Christy Collection in British Museum.

1. *calamus*, a reed—a parallel form of *calamus*, a reed-pipe.] A kind of pipe used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco. Its bowl is usually of soft red soapstone, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

Calumniate (ka-lum-ni-āt), v. t. pret. & pp. *calumniated*; ppr. *calumniating*. [L. *calumniator*, *calumniatus*, to calumniate, from *calumnia*, *calumny*. See CALUMNY.] To utter calumny regarding; to accuse, or charge falsely and knowingly, with some crime, offence, or something disreputable; to slander. 'To disdain and calumniate another' *Ep. Sprat*. 'Calumniated by apostates' *Macaulay*. — *Aspersus*, *Defame*, *Calumniate*, *Slander*. See under ASPERSE. SYN. To slander, defame, vilify, traduce, asperse, blacken, backbite, libel.

Calumniate (ka-lum-ni-āt), v. i. To charge one falsely and knowingly with a crime or offence, to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another. 'Created only to calumniate' *Shak*.

Calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā-tion), n. The act of calumniating, calumny.

The slander and calumniation of her principal counsellors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm. *Beacon*.

These descriptions are delivered dissuasively, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumniation. *T. Norton*.

Calumniate (ka-lum-ni-āt), n. One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offence, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports. 'The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars' *Usher*. 'The calumniators of Epicurus's philosophy' *Craley*.

A wicked thing is a calumniate. *Brougham*.

SYN. Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeller, detractor, traducer.

Calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā-tion), n. Slandering. 'Calumniation information' *Mounslay*.

Calumnious (ka-lum-ni-ūs), a. Using calumny, containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous. 'Calumnious knave' *Shak*. 'Calumnious misstatements' *Motley*.

Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes. *Shak*. For thither he assembled all his trials, and with calumnious art Of counteracted truth thus held their ears. *Milton*.

Calumniously (ka-lum-ni-ūs-lī), adv. In a calumnious manner; slanderously. *Mounslay*; *Sheldon*.

Calumniousness (ka-lum-ni-ūs-nēs), n. The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness, defamation. The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness. *Ep. Norton*.

Calumny (kal-'um-nī), n. [L. *calumnia*.] False accusation of a crime or offence, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another, untruths maliciously spoken to the detriment of another; defamatory reports, slander.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shak*. Chaumeth not the breeding bee Sweeter tones than calumny? *Tennyson*.

SYN. Slander, detraction, libel, falsehood, backbiting, evil-speaking, lying, defamation.

Calvary (kal-'va-ri), n. [L. *calvaria*, a skull, used in the Vulgate to translate the Hebrew *Golgotha*, from *calva*, a scalp without the hair, from *calvus*, bald.] 1. A place of skulls, Golgotha, the place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem. — 2. In R. Cath. countries, a kind of chapel, sometimes erected on a hill near a city, and sometimes on the exterior of a church, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered. In Calvaries of this sort the various scenes of his passion and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving strongly coloured. — 3. A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected, an adjunct to religious houses. — *Calvary cross*, or *cross of Calvary*, see CROSS.

Calvary, formerly on Mount Valerian, Paris.

Calve (kāl'), v. i. pret. & pp. *calved*; ppr. *calving*. (From *calv*, pl. *calves*, comp. D. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.) To bring forth a calf or calves. need sometimes contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc. 'Not Romans though calved i' the porch o' the Capitol' *Shak*.

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do calve? *Job xxxix*.

The grassy clove now calved. *Milton*.

Calver (kal-'vēr), v. i. 1. In old cookery to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling. 'Larks, woodcocks, calver'd salmon.' *Manning*.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon, knots, godwin, lampreys. *S. Jonson*.

2. As a modern term, to crump (fish). *Nares*. **Calver** (kal-'vēr), v. i. To be susceptible of being calvered. See above.

For his flesh the groyling's, even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily calver that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times. *Coke*.

Calves'-snout (kāl-'snout), n. A plant, *Antirrhinum majus*, so called from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head. Called also *Snappragon*.

Calville (kal-'vil'), n. [Fr.] A sort of apple. **Calving** (kāl'ing), n. The act of bringing forth a calf; used specifically of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving. *Prof. H. F. Feltz*.

Calvinism (kal-'vin-izm), n. The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

Calvinist (kal-'vin-ist), n. A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, **Calvinistical** (kal-'vin-ist'ik, kal-'vin-ist'ik-sil), a. Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology.

Calvinism (kal-'vin-iz), v. i. To convert to Calvinism.

Calvish (kāl-'ish), a. Like a calf. *Sheldon*. **Calvities** (kal-'vish-ēz), n. [L. from *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness, appear-

ing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples.

Calvity (kal-'vī-tī), n. See CALVITIES. **Calx** (kalk), n. pl. *Calces*, *Calces* (kalk-'ēz, kalk-'ēz). [L. *calx*, limestone, whence A. Lat. *calx*, E. *chalk*.] 1. Properly lime or chalk, but applied formerly to the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination. Metallic calces are now generally called oxides.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists per se all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calx or lime by such operations as reduces lead into it. *Sir K. Digby*.

2. Lime recently prepared by calcination. — 3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.

Calycanthaceae (kal-'i-kan-thā-'ē-sē), n. pl. [Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, allied to Magnoliaceae, but with aberrant characters which indicate affinities with other natural orders. They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera—*Calycanthus*, the best known of the two species of which is *C. floridus*, or Carolina allspice, a sweet-scented shrub with yellow flowers, whose bark is used as cinnamon in the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, the only species of which, *C. fragrans* (Japan allspice), has lemon-coloured flowers.

Calycanthemous (kal-'i-kan-thē-'mūs), a. [Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] In bot. a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx.

Calyciflorous (ka-'lī-'fī-'rō-'rē), n. pl. [L. *calyx*, a calyx, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower, a corolla.] According to Decandolle, a sub-class of dicotyledons or angiosperms, distinguished generally by having a calyx and corolla (dichlamydeous), petals separate (polypetalous or dipetalous) or united (monopetalous or gamopetalous), and the stamens inserted either on the side of the calyx (perigynous) or above and on the ovary (epigynous).

Calycifloral (ka-'lī-'fī-'rō-'rāl), a. In bot. having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx.

Calyciflorate (ka-'lī-'fī-'rō-'rāt), a. In bot. having the stamens inserted in the calyx.

Calyciform (ka-'lī-'fī-'rō-'rāl), a. In bot. having the form of a calyx.

Calycinal, **Calycine** (ka-'lī-'fī-'nāl, kal-'fī-'nāl), a. In bot. pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.

Calycle, **Calycule** (kal-'ī-'kl, kal-'ī-'klū), n. [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*, Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, a cup.] 1. In bot. an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. — 2. In zool. a term applied to the small cuplike prominences, containing each a polype, covering the surface of many corals, better known as *Calices* (which see).

Calycoid (kal-'ī-'klōid), a. Same as *Calyculate* (which see).

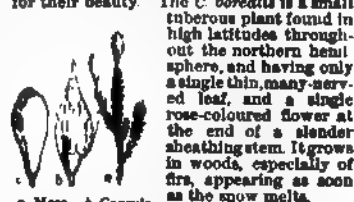
Calypoid (kal-'ī-'klōid), n. In bot. like a calyx; cup-shaped.

Calyculate, **Calyculated** (ka-'lī-'fī-'lāt, ka-'lī-'fī-'lāt-ed), a. In bot. having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.

Calymene (ka-'līm-'ē-nē), n. A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks.

Calymon (kal-'yūn), n. Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, etc. *Pelagrove*, *Promptorium*, *Parvulorum*.

Calypso (ka-'lī-'pō), n. [After *Calypso*, a mythological being of ancient Greece, celebrated for her beauty and fascination.] A genus of orchidaceous plants remarkable for their beauty. The *C. borealis* is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single rose-coloured flower at the end of a slender sheathing stem. It grows in woods, especially of firs, appearing as soon as the snow melts.



a. Moss. b. Capsule with calyptra. c. d. with calyptra removed.

Calyptra (ka-'lī-'p'tra), n. [G. *calyptra*, a veil or covering.] In bot. the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elon-

Fāle, thr. fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pēn; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, ūc. abuse; y, ūc. say.

gation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle and the calyptra remains at its base. The same name is given to any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pilea* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudemia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens.

Calyptraeidae (ka-lip-tré-dé), n. pl. A family of gastropod molluscs, known by collectors as bonnet or chambered limpets. The typical genus *Calyptra* includes the cup-and-saucer limpet.

Calyptrate (ka-lip-trát), a. In bot. furnished with a calyptra, also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher.

Calyptriform (ka-lip-tri-form), a. Having the form of a calyptra.

Calystegia (kal-i-sté-jí-a), n. [Gr. *kalyx*, the calyx, and *stégē*, a covering, two bracts hiding the calyx.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceae, composed of species separated from *Convolvulus* because of the two large bracts which inclose the calyx. The species are lactescens, glabrous, twining or prostrate herbs, with solitary one-flowered peduncles. Two British species, *C. sepium* and *C. Soldanella*, are known by the name of bindweed.

Calyx (ká'lik-s), n. pl. **Calyces**, **Calyxes** (ká'li-séz, ká'lik-séz). [L. *calyx*, the cup or calyx of a flower, from Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, a husk or covering, from *kalyptēs*, to cover, conceal.] 1. In bot. the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, united by their margins (mono- or gamosepalous, b) or distinct (poly- or dialysepalous, a), usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla. In endogens the venation of the sepals is parallel, in exogens reticulated. The part formed by the union of the sepals is called the tube; the upper part, where the sepals are free, is the limb. In some plants the calyx grows to the sides of the ovary, except, perhaps, a small portion at the extremity, in which case it is termed superior, but when it is quite separate from the



Forms of Calyx.

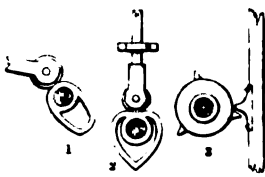
ovary it is called inferior.—2. In anat. a small cup-like membranous canal, several of which invest the points of the papillae of the kidney. The union of the calyces forms the three infundibula which open into the pelvis of the kidney, whither they convey the urine.

Calzoonst (kal-zónz'), n. pl. [O. Fr. *calçons*, Mod. Fr. *calçons*, from It. *calzonis*, ang. of *calzon*, a stocking, from L. *calceus*, a shoe.] An under-garment worn on the lower limbs; drawers.

The better sort of these sex here wear linen drawers or calzoonst. Sir T. Herbert.

Cam (kam), n. [O. E. *camð*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hjul*, G. *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] In mach. a simple contrivance for converting a uniform rotatory motion into a varied rectilinear motion; a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating or varying motion to another piece that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction; a cam-wheel. A common variety of the cam is that better known as the eccentric (which see). Various forms, such as those exemplified in figs 1 and 2, are employed to impress accelerated or retarded motions. The form shown in fig 3 is employed when two or more strokes of the rectilinear motion are required to be produced during one revolution of the rotatory part.—Solid cam, a

form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single



Cams.

1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching and shearing machines. 2. The heart-cam or heart-wheel, much used in cotton machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail on which the spindles are situated. 3. Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also endlong by means of a screw. Usually the spindle passing through it is screwed and works in a fixed nut to communicate this endlong motion.

Cam (kam), a. [W. Gael. *Ir. cam*, crooked. Comp. Gr. *kamptō*, to bend.] Crooked; bending. See **KAM**.

Camaleu, n. See **CAMATEU**.

Camail (ka-máil), n. [Fr., a camail, also a head-dress worn by priests in winter, from Fr. *capmail*, *cap*, from L. *caput*, the head, and *mail*, See **MAIL**.] 1. Mitre, the chain-mail or armour appertaining to the head-piece, as the casque or bascinet, and falling down from it over the shoulders like a tippet, so to form a guard for the sides of the head, throat, and chest, worn by knights in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. 2. *Eccles*, a name sometimes given to the almuce (which see).



Camail.

Camaldolite, **Camaldulian** (ka-mal'dó-lit, kam-al-dó'li-an), n. A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the Vale of *Camaldoli* in the Apennines in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were originally hermits, but as their wealth increased they associated in convents. They have always been distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. Like the Benedictines they wear white robes.

Camara (kam'a-ra), n. A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, from *Dipteryx odorata*. It is well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. *Simmonds*.

Camarella (kam-a-rí-la, Sp. pron. ka-na-rí'ya), n. [Sp., a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault. See **CHAMBER**.] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique: from meaning the *private chamber of the king*, the word came to express collectively courtiers, sycophants, priests, and such uncredited and secret councillors, in opposition to that of a legitimate ministry. Encircled with a dangerous *camarella*. *Times newspaper*.

Camassia (ka-masí-a), n. The latinized form of *gusmash*, and the name of the genus to which that plant is referred. See **QUAMASH**.

Camata (kam'a-ta), n. The commercial name for the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Egilops*, dried and imported for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

Camatina (kam-a-tí-na), n. The commercial name for the incipient acorns of the *Quercus Egilops*, which are imported for tanning.

Camateu, **Camaleu** (ka-má'té), n. [Fr. *camaleu*, a form equivalent to *cameo* (which see).] 1. A stone or an onyx engraved in relief; a *cameo* (which see).—2. In fine arts, monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaro-oscuro. Pictures in two or three tints where the natural hues of the objects are not copied may also be called *en camateu*.

We speak of brown, red, yellow, green, and blue *camateus*, according to their principal colours.

Cambaye (kam-bá'), n. A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Camber (kam'bér), n. [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from L. *camere*, a vault, a chamber.] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. The part in a dockyard where timber is stored, and where cambering is performed; also, the small dock for loading and unloading timber—*Camber window*, a window arched at the top.

Camber (kam'bér), v. t. To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

Camber-beam (kam'bér-bém), n. In arch. A beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a truncated roof, and supports the covering of the summit.

Cambered (kam'béréd), pp. or a. Bent upwards in the middle; arched; convex.—*Cambered deck* (a) one which is higher in the middle or arched, but drooping toward the stem and stern. (b) An irregular deck.

Cambering (kam'bér-ing), p. and a. Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering*.

Camber-keel (kam'bér-kéid), a. Applied to a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

Camberwell Beauty (kam'bér-wel bó'ti), n. A rare British butterfly, *Vanessa Atalanta*, so named from having been sometimes found at Camberwell when it was more rural than now, and from its great beauty. The wings are deep, rich, velvety brown, with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer band or margin of pale yellow dappled with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the willow.

Cambial (kam'bí-al), a. [L. *cambiatus*, from L. *ambio*, to exchange.] Belonging to exchanges in commerce. [Rare.]

Cambist (kam'bíst), n. [Fr. *cambiator*, from L. *ambio*, to exchange.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker.

The word *cambiat*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Kear*.

Cambistry (kam'bís-trí), n. The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

Cambium (kam'bí-um), n. [L. *ambio*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] 1. In bot. a mucilaginous viscid substance forming a layer immediately under the liber of plants, now known to consist entirely of cellular tissue, composed of growing cells with very thin walls, retaining their primordial utricle, and largely charged with the fluid to which the name of cambium was once given. The growth of the wood and bark takes place in this layer.—2. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humour, which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

Camblet (kam'blet), n. See **CAMLET**.

Camboge (kam-bó'f or kam-bó'f), See **GAMBOGE**.

Camboose (kam-bó's), n. Same as **Caboose**.

Cambraine (kam'bra-sén), n. A kind of fine linen cloth fabricated in Egypt, so called from resembling cambric.

Cambrel (kam'brel), n. A crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on. See **GAM-BREL**.

Cambrian (kam'bri-an), a. Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambria*.

The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds,
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise.

Thomson.

—*Cambrian group*, in geol. an extensive series of gneisses, sandstones, and slates, often metamorphosed into chlorite and mica schists, and gneiss, and lying under the lower Silurian beds. A few fossils occur in the series. They may be regarded as the bottom rocks of the Silurian system.

Cambrian (kam'bri-an), n. A Welshman.

Cambrio (kam'brík), n. A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambury* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. An imitation of cambrie is also made of fine cotton yarn, hard twisted. 'Cadisees, cambries, lawns.' *Shak.*

Cambro-Briton (kam'bró-brit-on), n. A Welshman.

Came (kám), pret. of *come* (which see).

Came (kám), n. In glazing, a small slender

rod of cast lead, 12 or 14 inches long, of which, by drawing it through a species of vice, glaziers make their turned or milled lead for joining the panes or quarrels of glass.

Camel (kam'el), *n.* [From *L. camelus*, Gr. *kamelos*, from Heb. *g'mal*, camel.] A large quadruped of the genus *Camelus*, family Camelidae (or Tylopoda), and order Ruminantia, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on. It is characterized by the absence of horns, by having 16 teeth in the upper jaw, 2 incisors, 2 canines, and 12 molars—and 18 in the lower—8 incisors, 2 canines, and 10 molars—and a fissure in the upper lip. It has a very long neck, and a broad elastic foot, ending in two small hoofs, which does not sink readily in the sand of the desert. The dromedary or Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) has only one adipose hump on the middle of the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind legs. It is a native of the Arabian deserts, and is chiefly confined to Arabia and Egypt in a domesticated state. There are two varieties, one strong and slow, for burdens, the other slighter and faster, for travelling. The Bactrian camel, or common camel (*Camelus bactrianus*), has two humps on the back, and is stouter and more muscular than the dromedary. The South American members of this family constitute the genus *Aschelus* (which see) or llamas; they have no humps. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without them he could neither subsist, carry on trade, nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry 600 to 1000 lbs. burden, and are rapid in their course. The hair of the camel is imported into this country chiefly for the purpose of being manufactured into fine pencils for drawing and painting. In the East, however, it serves for the fabrication of tents, carpets, and wearing apparel. The

Camel-insect, **Camel-loanet** (kam'el-in-sekt, kam'el-lo'net), *n.* Names given to orthopterous insects of the genus *Mantia*, or praying insects, from the long thorax resembling the elongated neck of the quadruped.

Camellia (ka-mel'ia), *n.* [After George Joseph Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs, nat. order Ternstroemiaceae, with showy flowers and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel-like leaves, nearly allied to the plants which

Camellia (Camellia japonica).

yield tea. *C. japonica* is the origin of the many double varieties of our gardens. *C. Saemangus* is mixed with tea in China, the leaves being said to give fragrance and flavour to other teas. All the species are natives of Asia and the Eastern Archipelago.

Camelopard (ka-mel'o-pard or kam'el-o-pard), *n.* [*L. camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard.] Same as *Giraffe*.

Camelopardalis (kam'el-o-pär'da-lis), *n.* 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds of which the camelopard (*C. Giraffe*) is the sole species. The genus is co-extensive with the family Camelopardidae (which see).—2. A northern constellation formed by Revelius. It is situated between Capheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco, and contains thirty two stars.

Camelopardal (ka-mel'o-pär-del), *n.* An imaginary beast of heraldic creation, formed by the addition of two long horns, slightly curved backward, on the head of the camelopard.

Camelopardidae (kam'el-o-pär'di-dä), *n. pl.* A family of the Ruminantia, comprising only one genus, the Camelopard. See *GIRAFFE*.

Camelornithes (ka-mel'or-nith's), *n. pl.* (Gr. *kamelos*, a camel, and *ornis*, ornithos, a bird.) A name occasionally given to the family of birds which includes the ostrich, from their traversing the desert like camels.

Camelot (kam'el-lot), *n.* Camelot.

Camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladed.

Camel's-hair (kam'el's-här), *n.* The hair of the camel, imported into this country chiefly for the manufacture of fine pencils for drawing and painting.

Camel's Thorn (kam'el's thorn), *n.* A spiny leguminous plant, *Alhagi Camelorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.

Camel-swallower (kam'el-swo'l'der), *n.* 1. A term applied to a weakly credulous person, one who swallows incredible stories.—2. A person severely punctilious in trifling matters, but loose in greater. See *MAT. XXII. 24*.

Camelus (ka-mé'lus), *n.* The generic name of the camel, including two species, *C. bactrianus* and *C. dromedarius*. See *CAMEL*.

Camenes (ka-mé'n's), *n.* In logic, a mnemonic word to express a syllogism in the fourth figure having one universal affirmative and one universal negative premise and a universal negative conclusion.

Cameo (kam'ë-o), *n.* [It. *cameo*, *cammeo*, from *L. L. cammeus*, a word of uncertain origin.] A general name for all stones cut in relief, in contradistinction to those hollowed out, or *intaglios*. More particularly, a cameo is a stone composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, carnelian, agate, amethyst, &c. The shells of various molluscs, the inner strata of whose shells are some-

times differently coloured from the outer, are now much used for making cameos. Those best suited for the purpose are the bull's mouth, the shell of *Canis ruga*, the warty helmet-shell of *Canis tuberosus*, the horned helmet-shell of *Canis cornuta*, and the queen-conch of *Strombus gigas*. Formerly written *Cammeo*.—*Camée incrustation*, the art of producing bas-relief casts within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in making the article to be incrustated of less fusible material than the glass, which is welded to the article in a soft condition.

Caméotype (kam'ë-tip), *n.* In photography, a name given to a small vignette daguerrotype for mounting in a jewelled setting like a cameo.

Camera (kam'ë-ra), *n.* [L. a vault, a chamber, from Gr. *kamara*, anything arched.] 1. In one arch an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. See below.—*Camera lucida* [L., lit. clear chamber], an invention of Wollaston the chemist, for the purpose of facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon the paper, and also copying or reducing drawings. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass, mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object are reflected upon the paper, and is covered at top by a metallic eye-piece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tracing point. In the figure the object *f* to be traced is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism *d c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *e b*, making an angle with *e c* of 67½°, from this they are reflected at an equal angle to the plane *e b*, making an angle of 135° with *b c*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the last reflection. The rays of light from the object, proceeding upwards from *A* towards the eye of the observer, the observer would be led to



Camera Lucida.

Imagine the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place, the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d c*, for short-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for long sight. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—*Camera obscura* [L., lit. dark chamber], an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex lens, are exhibited distinctly, and in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter, except by a small hole in the window shutter. A picture of the objects opposite the hole will then be seen on the wall or a white screen placed so as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable camera obscura are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, &c., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, amusement, or getting photographic pictures. The surface on which the image is seen may be paper, and thus,

Camel (Camelus bactrianus).

most esteemed hair comes from Persia.—2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal, a bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shoal water. It is first filled with water and sunk, in order to be fixed on. The water is then pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it and the process is continued until the ship is enabled to pass over the shoal. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.

Camel-backed (kam'el-bakt), *n.* Having a back like a camel, hump-backed. 'Not that he was crook-shouldered or camel-backed.' Fuller

Camel-bird (kam'el-bërd), *n.* A name applied to the ostrich.

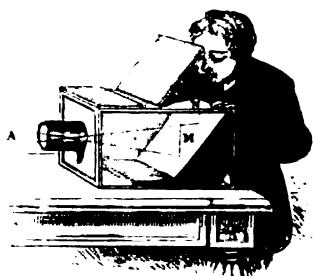
Camelion (ka-mé-lion), *n.* Same as *Chameleon*.

Camelidae (ka-mel'i-dä), *n. pl.* A family of quadrupeds, including the true camels of the eastern hemisphere, and the llamas of the western. They are the only ruminants with canine and incisor teeth in the upper jaw.

Camellina (kam-e-lin'na), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferae. *C. asiatica* (gold of pleasure) has obovate pods and small yellow flowers. It is found in Britain growing in cultivated fields, chiefly among haz.

Camellina, *n.* Camlet; a stuff made of camel's hair. Chausser

by introducing the hand, the figure may be traced with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silverized mirror.



Camera Obscura.

The figure represents a portable camera obscura. A rays of light passing through a convex lens and reflected from a mirror placed at an angle of 45° upon a horizontal plate of ground glass, where they form an uninverted image, and can be easily traced. The camera obscura employed by photographers is a box, one half of which slides into the other, with a tube in front containing an object-glass at its extremity. The object-glass is usually compound, which has the advantage of giving the same effective focal length as a single length of smaller radius of curvature, while it permits the employment of a larger aperture, and consequently gives more light. At the back of the box is a slide of ground glass, on which the image of the object to be depicted is thrown. The focussing is performed in the first place by sliding the one half of the box into the other, and then by means of a pinton attached to the tube in front which moves the lens. When the image has thus been rendered as sharp as possible, the ground-glass slide is removed and a sensitized slide substituted, which not only receives but retains the image.

Camérade (kam'ér-ad), *n.* A comrade (which see). *Philips.*

Cameralistic (kam'ér-a-list'ik), *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue. *Smart.* [Rare.]

Cameralistics (kam'ér-a-list'iks), *n.* [G. *cameralist*, a financier, from *It. camérale*, pertaining to a camera, or treasury, from *L. camera*, a chamber; comp. *camerlingo*.] The science of state finance. *Brande & Cox.* [Rare.]

Caméraria (kam'ér-á-ri-a), *n.* [After *Caméraria*, a Nuremberg botanist.] A genus of handsome flowering plants, nat. order Apocynaceae. The species are natives of hot climates, and are cultivated in our hot-houses.

Camérate (kam'ér-át), *v.t. pret. & pp. camérated*; *ppr. camérating*. [L. *camera*, *camerare*, from *camera*, an arched roof.] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Camérated (kam'ér-át-ed), *a.* 1. In arch, arched; vaulted; as, a camérated roof. *Weale.*—2. In *conch.* divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; as, a camérated shell. *Owen.*

Camération (kam'ér-á-shon), *n.* An arching or vaulting. *Boelyn.* [Rare.]

Caméritelous (kam'ér-it'e-lus), *a.* [L. *camera*, a chamber, and *tela*, a web.] A term applied to spiders that make intricate webs to hide themselves.

Caméringo (kam'ér-lén'go), *n.* [It., a chamberlain, from *L. camera*, a chamber.] The highest officer in the papal household: the chamberlain. The *cardinale camerlingo* was formerly the head of the government, having the control of the treasury, administering justice, and exercising almost sovereign power when the papal chair was vacant.

Cameronian (kam-ér-ó-ni-an), *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They constituted the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the majority of which in 1876 joined the Free Church.—2. pl. A name given to the 26th Regiment of British Infantry, from its having been originally raised out of

the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the Revolution of 1688.

Camérostoma (kam-ér-ós'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kamara*, a vault, and *stoma*, a mouth.] The anterior part of the body of Arachnida, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

Camése (ka-més'), *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A kind of shirt. 'With his anowey camése and his shaggy capote.' *Byron.*

Camion (ká'mi-on), *n.* [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camis, **Camiset** (kam'is, ka-més'), *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A light loose dress or robe of silk or other material. 'All in a *camis* light of purple silk.' *Spenser.*

Camisado, **Camisado** (kam-i-sád', kam-i-sá'do), *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, Sp. *camisado*, O. Fr. *camise*, a shirt. See CHEMISE.] 1. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other. 'Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.' *Sir R. Williams.*—2. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed, properly by soldiers wearing the *camisado*.

They had appointed the same night to have given a *camisado* on the English. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Camisard (kam'i-zárd), *n.* [From O. Fr. *camise*, a shirt; comp. *camisade*.] One of the French Calvinists of the Cevennes in revolt from 1688 till 1705.

Camisated (kam'i-sát-ed), *a.* [See CAMIS, CHEMISE.] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson.*

Camisole (kam'i-sól), *n.* [Fr. dim. of O. Fr. *camise*, L. L. *camisia*, a chemise.] 1. A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in negligé.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep. *Thackeray.*

2. A strait-jacket put upon lunatics.—3. A sort of strait-jacket of stout sackcloth, very stiff and hard, fastened with several strong buckles, and with the sleeves sewed up at the ends so that the hands cannot get out, put upon a prisoner in France after condemnation to the guillotine, to prevent his injuring himself or others.

Camister (kam'is-tér), *n.* [Lit. one wearing a *camis* or *camise*.] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

Camlet (kam'let), *n.* [See ANGORA GOAT.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of the Angora goat. Sometimes written *Camelot*.

Camleted (kam'let-ed), *a.* Coloured, veined, or undulated like camlet. [Rare.]

Camletteen, **Camletto** (kam-let-tén', kam-let'tó), *n.* A kind of fine worsted camlet.

Cammas (kam'mas), *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cammock (kam'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *camnoc*.]

A plant. Same as *Rest-harrow*. [Southern England.]

Cammoocky (kam'ok-i), *a.* Having a disagreeable goat-like smell: a term applied to cheese from the idea that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [Southern England.]

Camomile (kam'ó-mil), *n.* See CHAMOMILE.

Camorra (ka-mor'ra), *n.* A secret society in Naples and other large Neapolitan cities, whose members, styled *Camorristi*, exercised a lawless influence over the lower classes, appearing openly, and claiming the right of settling disputes, extorting a part of the money due for purchases, rents, wages, gaming, &c., and undertaking for money the commission of serious crimes.

Camoufflet (ka-mó-fá), *n.* [Fr.] *Mit.* a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *Stifter*.

Camous, **Camoused** (ká'mus, ká'must), *a.* [Fr. *camus*, Pr. *camusat*, flat-nosed, from Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said only of the nose.

And though my nose be *camous'd*, my lips thick, And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such. *B. Jonson.*

Camounly (ká'mus-li), *adv.* Awry. *Skellon.*

Camoy's (ka-moiz'), *a.* Same as *Camous*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Camp (kamp), *n.* [Fr. *camp*, a camp, formerly

also a field, a parallel form of *champ*, a field, both being from the L. *campus*, a plain. *Campaign*, *champion* are from this source.] 1. The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment; as, to pitch a *camp*; there are many Roman *camps* in Britain. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp*, surrounded by earth-works, redoubts, &c. A *flying camp* is one occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for only a night's stay, were of the intrenched kind, in the shape of a square surrounded by a fosse (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. There were four gates, one at either side and one at either end, and the interior was divided into streets, the broadest of which, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp.—*Camp of instruction*, a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in manœuvring in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There is a permanent camp of this kind at Aldershot.—2. Body of troops moving and encamping together; an army.

For I shall sutler be Unto the *camp*, and profits will accrue. *Shak.*

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice. *Hume.*

3. In *agri.* a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up for preserving through the winter. In some places called a *Pie*, in others a *Bury*.

Camp (kamp), *v.t.* 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; to encamp. [Rare.] 2. To afford camping ground for; to afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shak.*

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; to pit. *Louden.* [Local.]

Camp (kamp), *v.i.* To live in a camp, as an army; to encamp.—To *camp out*, to live in a camp: especially applied to volunteers from their usually living in houses.

Are they also to build their own houses or to *camp* out in tents? *Saturday Rev.*

Camp (kamp), *n.* [A. Sax. *camp*, Dan. *kamp*, G. *kampf*, a fight, a contest, all, according to Skeat, from L. *campus*, a plain, and in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and, on a given signal, each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal. The contest generally involved kicked shins, and sometimes serious injury.

Camp (kamp), *v.i.* To play at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

Campagnol (kam-pag'nol), *n.* [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country.] A species of field-rat or vole, with a short tail, the *Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis*.

Campaign (kam-pán'), *n.* [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L. *campania*, a level country, *campus*, a plain. See CAMP.] 1. An open field; a large open plain: an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. *Garth.*—2. The time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season; as, the *campaign* lasted six months.

Campaign (kam-pán'), *v.i.* To serve in a campaign. 'The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.' *Sir R. Musgrave.* [Rare.]

Campaigner (kam-pán'ér), *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett.*

Campaign (kam-pán'), *n.* Same as *Campaign*.

Campana (kam-pá-na), *n.* [L. L. and It. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Ecclcs.* a church bell. 2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In bot. the pasque-flower. 'Campana here he crops.' *Drayton.* 4. In *arch.* one of the drops or guttae of the Doric architrave. Called also *Campanula*.

Campanal (kam-pá-nal), *a.* A term applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alli-

Camphor (kam'phor), *n.* Same as **Camphor**.

Camphor-shed, **Camphor-shedding** (kam'phor-shed-ing), *n.* [A *box*, *shed*, a ridge, and *shedding*.] A piled incense formed of a guide pile, a wall, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks driven in, usually of the thickness of 2 inches, erected at the foot of an embankment or soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

Camphor-stem (kam'phor), *n.* A stem or stem with crown logs, so made as to fold up when not used.

Camphor-tropal (kam'phor-tro-pal), *n.* [Or *camphor*, curved, and *tropal*, to turn.] In bot. same as **Camphor-tropal**.

Camphor-vinegar (kam'phor-vin-ger), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, cay, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

Camphorite (kam'phor-it), *n.* [Or *camphor*, crooked.] A mineral, a variety of minette or arsenate of lead in which phosphoric largely replaces arsenic acid. It is found in Cumberland. The crystals are curved, hence the name.

Camphoroparous (kam'phor-o-par-ous), *n.* [Or *camphor*, curved, and *oparous*, a seed.] In bot. having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form a longitudinal furrow, as in the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as sweet clover.

Camphorotropical (kam'phor-tro-pal), *n.* [Or *camphor*, curved, and *tropal*, to turn.] In bot. a term applied to curved organs in which the nucleus is folded over upon itself in the form of the letter 'l'.

Camphorotropical (kam'phor-tro-pal), *n.* Same as **Camphorotropical**.

Camphorite, **Camphorite** (kam'phor-it), *n.* [Probably from *cam*, *camp*, a fight or contest, and *phor*, to stir.] Forward, perverse, unmanageable. [Scotch.]

Camphor, *n.* Camis (which see).

Camphor, *n.* Camis (which see).

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Camphor, *n.* Camis (which see).

or resources, as physical strength, intellectual power, knowledge, experience, skill, dexterity, patience, fortitude, inclination, legal, moral, or social right, wealth, or the like, necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined.

Can the fig-tree bear olive berries? *John 15: 5.*
God thoughtest ungratefully with his voice: great things doest he which we are not comprehending. *Job 41: 11.*

It is a contradiction to imagine that *Camphorotropical* can do that, which, if it could be done, would render all power insignificant. *Fullerton.*

There about me my I did it; never think. *Shak.*
They cry look at me.

[This verb is now used only in the indicative mood, but Chaucer has an infinitive form, *canne* ('I shall not *canne* answer,' that is, I shall not be able to answer), and the infinitive is still so used in Scotch in such expressions as, 'I'll no can go, for I shall not be able to go.'—*Can* but, *cannot* but. *Can* but indicates restraint, moral or physical, and is equivalent to, *Can* do no more than, *can* only.

He could but cry in proportion to be read, and empty his commences as he only as he filled in. *See 17: 10.*

Can but, on the other hand, indicates necessity or constraint, especially moral, and is equivalent to, *Cannot* help doing or being, *cannot* refrain from.

I cannot but remember such things were. *Shak.*
That were not common to me.

Yet he could not but acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to inspire awe, in the sudden appearance and vanishing of the tempest. *De Quincy.*

—*Can* away with, to negative pleasure, to be able to endure or put up with.

We are away with our company when dinner goes beyond what cheer and conversation inspire. *Locke.*

Can't (kan), [A form of *can* for *cannot*.] An auxiliary verb of the past tense—did, *cannot* to Old English and Scotch.

With gentle words he saw his lady go. *Spenser.*
Alas, alas! the silly lady can cry. *See 17: 10.*

Canamite (ka-nam-it), *n.* An inhabitant of the land of Canaan, specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt, a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham.

Cananite (ka-nan-it), *n.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the Cananite nation escaped. *F. W. Coats.*

Canada Balsam, **Canadian Balsam** (ka-na-da bal-sam, ka-na-da-an bal-sam), *n.* A fluid resin mixed with essential oil obtained from balsam in the bark of the balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) and of *Prunus balsam* (*A. Prunus*). It is extensively used by microscopists as the medium for mounting and preserving dry transparent objects.

Canada Rice (ka-na-da ris), *n.* The *Zizania aquatica* or *Hydrophyllum acuminatum*, a plant growing in deep water along the edges of ponds and sluggish streams in the northern states of America and Canada. It is very prolific in large, inland, farmaceous lands, constituting a kind of rice, which affords good meal. The seeds form much of the food of the American Indians, and of the great flocks of water-fowl.

Canadian (ka-na-da-an), *n.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

Canadian (ka-na-da-an), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

Canagga (ka-nag-ga), *n.* See **KORN**.

Canaille (ka-nai' or ka-nah-ya), *n.* [Fr., from *il* *canaille* a pack of dogs, from *il* *canes*, a dog.] The lowest orders of the people, the rabble, the vulgar. To keep the sovereign canaille from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

Canakin (kan'a-kin), *n.* A little one or cup.

And let me see the canakin drink. *Shak.*

Canal (ka-nal'), *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from *L. canal*, a channel, from the water root as *river* *canal* to *the*.] 1. An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships. 2. In arch., a channel, a groove or a flute, thus, the canal of the volute in the chancel on the face of the circumscriptions enclosed by a list in the Ionic capital. 3. In anat. any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solid, liquid, or certain

organs pass, a duct, as, the spinal or vertebral canal containing the spinal cord; the intestinal or alimentary canal. — 4. In bot. a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing tube possessed by them.

Canal-boat (ka-nal'-boat), *n.* A boat used on canals for conveying goods or passengers.

Canal-boat (ka-nal'-boat), *n.* See **CANAL-BOAT**.

Canaliculate, **Canaliculated** (ka-na-lik'-u-late, ka-nal'-u-late), *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, from *canal*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, a pipe.] 1. Channelled, furrowed, grooved, specifically, in bot. having a deep longitudinal groove above and convex underneath applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.

Canalization (ka-nal'-i-ze'-shun), *n.* The construction of a canal or canals.

Canal-lift (ka-nal'-lift), *n.* A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level of a canal to another.

Canard (ka-nar or ka-nard'), *n.* [Fr., a duck, from *L. canardus* a kind of boat, from *G. can*, a boat or ship.] 1. An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers, a fabricated story to which currency is given by some newspapers. This name comes, according to Littré, from an old French phrase signifying 'to half-mill a duck,' in which the words meaning 'half' came to be employed. It is clear that to half-mill a duck is not to sell it at all, whence the sense of cheating, making a fool of. Cotgrave gives the term *canard* de *canards* a *canard* (one who half-mill ducks) as meaning a swearer or liar. — 2. A broadside fired in the streets, from the generally sensational nature of its contents.

Canarium (ka-na-ri-um), *n.* [From *canari*, an eastern name.] A genus of plants, native to the Canaries, consisting of lofty trees which exude resin or balsam. The exudation of one species resembles in its quality the balsam of capivi, that of another is so like copal that it is used as a varnish in place of it. *Dioscorides* or *dioscorus* is a brownish resin obtained from *C. striatum*. *C. canarium* yields a fruit much prized in Java, from which an oil is expressed which is used at table and for lamps.

Canary (ka-na-ri), *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary Islands. 2. An old dance introduced into Spain from the Canary Islands, and thence brought to England.

I have seen a melody That's able to breathe life into a stone. *Quintus* a cork, and make you dance canary. *Shak.*

3. A canary-bird. — 4. A word put by Shakespeare in its singular and plural forms in the mouth of Mrs. Quickly (*Merry Wives*), and which commentators differ in explaining. It is probably a blunder for *quandary*.

Canary (ka-na-ri), *v. i.* To dance, to frolic; to perform the old dance called a canary.

Ye got a tune at the singer's end, canary to it with your feet, because it was tending up your eyelids. *Shak.*

Canary-bird (ka-na-ri-bird), *n.* An insouciant singing bird, a kind of finch, from the Canary Islands, the *Carduelis canaria*, or *Pringilla canaria*, family *Pringillidae*. These birds are now bred in other countries.

and are dispersed everywhere as chamber-birds. They were introduced into Europe 300 or 400 years ago. The canary produces music with allied species, as the goldfinch, siskin, linnet, bull-finch.

Canary-finch (ka-na-ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

Canary-grass (ka-na-ri-grass), *n.* *Phalaris canariensis*, nat. order *Gramineae*, a native of the Canary Isles. Its seed is used as

food in the Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is largely collected for canary-birds. It is cultivated for this last purpose in Kent and Essex.

Canary-seed (ka-ná'ri-séd), *n.* The seed of the canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

Canary-stone (ka-ná'ri-stón), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow colour.

Canary-wood (ka-ná'ri-wúd), *n.* [From its colour resembling that of the canary-bird.] A wood of a light orange colour, straight and close in the grain, adapted for the purposes of the cabinet-maker and turner. It is imported into England from the Brazils under the name of *Madeira mahogany*. It is the wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*.

Canaster (ka-nas'tér), *n.* [Fr. *canastro*, Sp. *canastro*, a basket. Same word as *Canister*.] 1. The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Can-buoy (kan'bol or bwol), *n.* A large cone-shaped, floating buoy, generally painted, as a mark for shoals, &c. See **BUOY**.

Cancan (kan'kan), *n.* [L. *quancum*, although. In the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quancum*; hence it came to signify tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, undue familiarity.] A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures.

Cancel (kan'sel), *v. t. pret. & pp. cancelled*; *ppr. cancelling*. [Fr. *cancelier*, to cancel; L. *cancelare*, to furnish with lattice-work, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, from *cancelli*, a lattice, whence *chancel*, *chancellor*, &c.] 1. To inclose with lattice-work or a railing.

A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. Evelyn.

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.—3. To annul or destroy; to throw aside; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt. 'The indentures were *cancelled*.' Thackeray.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge. Shak.

4. Specifically, (a) in *math.* to strike out a common factor, as from the numerator and denominator of a fraction; as, by *canceling* 2 in the fraction $\frac{2}{4}$ we obtain the equivalent fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. (b) In *printing*, to throw aside any portion of a printed work, as single leaves or whole sheets, &c., and print it afresh.—*SYN.* To blot out, obliterate, deface, erase, efface, expunge, annul, abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, destroy, do away, set aside.

Cancel (kan'sel), *n.* [See **CANCEL**, **CANCELLI**.] 1. Lattice-work, or one of the cross bars in lattice-work; a lattice-work or grated inclosure; hence a barrier; a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body. Jer. Taylor.

2. In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work; the part thus altered.

Cancel (kan'sel), *v. i.* To become obliterated or void. 'A rash oath that *cancel*'d in the making.' Cowley. [Rare.]

Canceleer (kan-se-lér), *v. i.* [Fr. *chancelier*, to be unsteady, to waver, lit. to go in zig-zags, from L. *cancelli*, lattice-work.] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses.

He makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced
To *canceleer*. Massinger.

Canceleer (kan-se-lér), *n.* The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop.

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach. Drayton.

Cancellarian (kan-sel-lá'ri-an), *a.* Same as **Cancellarian**. [Rare.]

Cancellareate (kan-sel-lá'rē-át), *a.* [See **CANCELLOR**.] Belonging to a chancellor. [Rare.]

Cancellarian (kan-sel-lá'ri-an), *a.* Relating to a chancellor; cancellareate. [Rare.]

Cancellate, **Cancellated** (kan'sel-át, kan'sel-át-ed), *a.* Separated into spaces or divi-

sions, as by *cancelli*; specifically, (a) marked with lines crossing each other; marked lattice-wise.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. N. Grew.

(b) In *anat.* containing *cancelli* having a peculiar kind of cellular structure, as certain portions of bones. (c) In *bot.* a term applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open net-work. Called also *Cancellous*.

Cancellation (kan-sel-lá'shon), *n.* The act of cancelling.

Cancelli (kan-sel'li), *n. pl.* [L. a lattice, inclosure, balustrade, grating, &c.] Lattice-work; specifically, (a) in *R. Cath. churches*, the lattice-work partition between the choir and the body of the church, so constructed as not to intercept the view. (b) In *compar. anat.* the lattice-like cellular or spongy texture of bones, especially at the ends of long bones, and consisting of numerous spaces communicating with each other.

Cancellous (kan-sel-lus), *a.* Same as *Cancellate*. 'The cancellous texture of the bones.' Owen.

Cancer (kan'sér), *n.* [L.] 1. The crab genus, a genus of ten-footed, anomalous or short-tailed crustaceans, now used to include only the common European edible crab (*C. pagurus*) and a few allied species in North and South America and New Zealand. See **CRAB**. 2. In *astron.* one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.—*Tropic of Cancer*. See **TROPIC**.—3. A morbid growth or structure which can extend itself and form again after removal, arising from a vitiated constitution and ending in ulceration: so called from the resemblance of the tumour, traversed by red markings, to a crab with extended claws. Cancer is divided into *scirrhus*, *encephaloid*, *colloid*, and *epithelial cancer*. *Scirrhus cancer* is a hard, firm, incompressible, and nodulated mass, at first non-adherent to the skin and attended with little or no pain. On section it is smooth and glistening, and exudes, on pressure, a small quantity of milky-looking juice. *Encephaloid cancer* is a soft elastic tumour, less circumscribed and increasing more rapidly than the preceding. It ends in a fungous vascular ulcer, to which the term *fungus hæmatodes* has been given, and which has a great tendency to bleed. *Colloid cancer* occurs most frequently in the stomach and alimentary canal, and consists of fibres arranged so as to form *loculi*, which contain a soft viscous matter of a yellowish, grayish, or reddish colour. *Epithelial cancer*, occurring on the skin and mucous membranes, commences as a hard little tubercle, often resembling a wart, and like the other varieties ends in an ulcer with an ichorous discharge.—*Cancer bandage*, a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the split-cloth of eight tails.

Cancerate (kan'sér-át), *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

Canceration (kan-sér-á'shon), *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

Cancer-cell (kan'sér-sel), *n.* In *pathol.* a cell characterized by its large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; it frequently occurs in malignant tumours.

Cancerin (kan'sér-in), *n.* An artificial guano from Newfoundland.

Cancerite (kan'sér-it), *n.* A petrified crab. Buchanan.

Cancerous (kan'sér-us), *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer; virulent.

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth. Hallam.

Cancerously (kan'sér-us-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

Cancerousness (kan'sér-us-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

Cancer (kan'sér), *a.* [See **CANKER**.] Cross; ill-natured. 'A *cancer*ed crabbed carle.' Spenser.

Canceriform (kan'sér-kri-form), *a.* [L. *cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form.] 1. Cancerous.—2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

Cancerine (kan'sér-kri), *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancerite (kan'sér-nit), *n.* [After *Cancerin*, a Russian minister of finance.] In *mineral* another name for nepheline.

Canceroid (kan'sér-oid), *a.* [Cancer, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Like cancer: applied to mor-

bid growths somewhat like cancer, but not really cancerous.

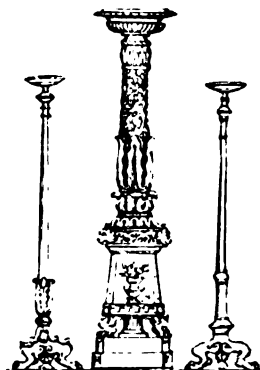
Canceroid (kan'sér-oid), *n.* A skin disease approaching in its nature to cancer.

Cancroma (kan'sér-ó-ma), *n.* [L. *cancer*, from their voracity.] A genus of birds belonging to the order of Gallæ; the boat-bills. See **BOAT-BILL**.

Cand (kand), *n.* A miner's term for fluor-spar.

Candareen (kan-da-rén'), *n.* A Chinese weight, the 100th part of a tael, and equal to 10 cash. It may be estimated at about 6 grains. In accounts, its money value ranges from ten to fourteen copper cash.

Candelabrum (kan-de-lá'brum), *n. pl. Candelabra (kan-de-lá'bra). [L.] 1. In *antiq.* (a) a tall candlestick, often highly orna-*



Candelabra.

mented. (b) A stand by which lamps were supported, either standing on broad discs or pendent from branches.—2. A branched highly ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.

Candent (kan'dent), *a.* [L. *candens*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot.] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat. 'A *candent* vessel.' Boyle.

Canderos (kan-de-ros), *n.* An East Indian gum, of the appearance of amber, but white and pellucid. It is sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light, and of a good polish.

Candescence (kan-des-ens), *n.* [L. *candescere*, to become red hot, to begin to glow, intransitive of *candeo*. See **CANDENT**, **CANDED**.] Incandescence.

Candicant (kan'di-kant), *a.* [L. *candido*, to be whitish.] Growing white. Bailey.

Candid (kan'did), *a.* [L. *candidus*, from *candeo*, to be white, from which stem also *candle*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c.] 1. White.

The boy receives all black, but poured from thence. The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. Dryden.

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken; applied to persons; as, to be *candid* with you I think you are wrong.

Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. Canning.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial; applied to persons or things; as, a *candid* view or construction. 'Candid and dispassionate men.' Irving.

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. Pope.

—A *candid* friend, a phrase applied ironically to a person disposed to tell unpleasant truths or to say ill-natured things under the guise of candour.

But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send
Save, save, oh! save me from the *candid* friend. Canning.

SYN. Fair, open, ingenuous, impartial, just, frank, artless, unbiassed, equitable.

Candidacy (kan'di-da-si), *n.* Candidature.

Candidate (kan'di-dát), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature.] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour; one who offers himself, or is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment: usually followed by *for*; as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff. 'A *candidate* for praise.' Pope. 'A *candidate* of heaven.' Dryden. Often used of things in

the sense of something that enters into competition with something else; as, the different forms of railway brakes that are candidates for public favour.

Candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with them, we can allow this candour, to party and chance in, that we may be the better candidates for the court of heaven and glory. *Faithful.*

Candidatenhip (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* Candidaten.

Candidature (kan'di-dāt-ūr), *n.* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate; candidatenhip, candidacy.

The candidature commonly lasted two years.

Candidly (kan'did H), *adv.* In a candid manner openly, frankly, without trick or disguise (ingenuously). 'Not so fairly and candidly as he ought.' *Candour.*

Candidness (kan'did-nēs), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind, frankness, honesty or truthfulness, fairness, ingenuousness. 'The candidness of an upright judge.' *Faithful.*

Candied (kan'di-dē), *pp. &c.* [From *candy*.] 1 Preserved with sugar, or impregnated with it, covered with crystals of sugar or with matter resembling it, as, candied raisins. — 2 Wholly or partially converted into sugar, as, candied honey. 3 Fig. honeyed, flattering, glossing.

Should the poet be flattered?
No, let the sweetest tongue be hushed.
And cross the poetical heights of the times,
Where truth may follow far away. *Shak.*

Candily (kan'di-lē), *et. &c.* *pp.* *candied*, *pp.* *candifying*. To make or become candied, to candy.

Candiot (kan'di-ot), *n.* An inhabitant of Candia.

Candiot (kan'di-ot), *n.* Belonging to Candia. **Candiotter** (kan'di-ōt-ēr), *n.* In fort a frame used to lay brushwood or faggots upon, to protect or cover a working party.

Candle (kan'dl), *n.* [L. *candela*, a candle, from *candere*, to shine. See *CANDID*.] 1 A taper, a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, woven or twisted loosely, used for a portable light.

Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. *Mat. v. 15.*

But, bush, and candle shall not drive me back
When gold and silver backs the to come on. *Shak.*

Fig.

Light's candle are burnt out, and second day
Sheds light on the every mountain peak. *Shak.*

2 A candle power. — To drink of candle's ends, a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk, as candles and formed a very formidable and disagreeable flap dragon. 'Carouse her health in cans and candle's ends.' *Shak. &c.*

3 'Drinks off candle's ends for flap dragon.' *Shak. &c.* **Ball, Bush and Candle** See under *BALL*. — *Known as a metaphor by touch of candle*, a form of communication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns out. *Said by touch of candle* a species of action at which birds could only be made during the burning of an inch of candle. — *Mediant candle*, in used a bough. — *Rush candle* a species of candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow. — *Not lit to hold the candle to one*, to be very inferior. The allusion is to lunkheads who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Beaumont,
That Myrceus' candle's but a tallow.
Others say that he is lit to hold
In company with a candle. *Symon.*

— The game is not worth the candle (L. *non valet pueri chan-elle*), a phrase of French origin indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.

Candle-bark (kan'dl-bark), *n.* A candle-case [Provincial].

Candle-berry (kan'dl-bē-ry), *n.* The fruit of *Aleurites triloba* (the candle-berry tree), so named because the berries, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Called also *Candle-nut*.

Candle-berry Tree (kan'dl-bē-ry trē), *n.* 1 The *Aleurites triloba*. See *ALEURITES*. — 2 The *Myrica aspera*, or wax myrtle, not, order Myricaceae, a shrub common in North America, 4 to 15 feet high, the drupes or berries of which are of the size of pepper-

corns, and covered with a greenish-white wax (popularly called bayberry tallow), of which candles are made. The wax is col-

Candle-berry or Wax myrtle (Myrica aspera).

lected by boiling the drupes in water and skimming off the surface. It is afterwards melted and refined, a bushel of berries yielding from 4 to 5 lbs. of wax.

Candle-bomb (kan'dl-bōm), *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it explodes from the force of the steam which is generated.

Candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

For aches in coming to a new hat and an old jacket;
A pair of old breeches, three turned, a pair of boots
that have been candle-cases, one buckled, another
loose. *Shak.*

Candle-coal (kan'dl-kōl), *n.* See *CANDLE-COAL*.

Candle-ends (kan'dl-ēnds), *n. pl.* Petty savings; scraps; fragments; worthless trifles.

We are but scraps and candle-ends. *Shak. &c.*

— To drink of candle-ends. See under *CANDLE*.

Candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* A sea-fish of the salmon family, the *Phaethichthys Pustulus*, frequenting the north-western shores of America, of about the size of the mullet. It is used by the Indians, not only for food, but for making oil, and as a natural candle, whence its name. It is converted into a candle simply by passing the pith of a rush or a strip of the bark of the cypress-tree through it as a wick, when its extreme oiliness keeps the wick blazing. The candle-fish appears in immense shoals off the coast in summer.

Candle-holder (kan'dl-hōld-ēr), *n.* A person that holds a candle, hence, one that remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer in the pursuits of others, an inferior.

It is a candle-holder and look on. *Shak.*

Candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n.* 1. The light of a candle, illumination by candles.

In darkness candle-light may guide man's steps,
which to use in daylight were madness. *Hamlet.*

2. The time during which candles are required; the dark hours. 'Between daylight and candle-light.' *Shak.*

Candlemas (kan'dl-mās), *n.* [Candle and mass.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. This feast in the medieval church was remarkable for the number of lighted candles borne about in processions and placed in churches. On this day the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Scotland Candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest, and it gives name to a law term, beginning January 16 and ending February 3.

Candle-mine (kan'dl-mīn), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow a term which Shakespeare makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

Candle-nut (kan'dl-nūt), *n.* See *CANDLE-BERRY*.

Candle-power (kan'dl-pōw-ēr), *n.* The illuminating power of a candle, specifically, the illuminating power of a candle of determinate composition and rate of burning taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent, as, gas or electric power. The standard usually employed for this purpose is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

Candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name for *Juncus effusus*, from its pith being used for rush lights.

Candlestick (kan'dl-stīk), *n.* An instrument or utensil to hold a candle made in different forms and of different materials, originally a stick or piece of wood.

Candle-tree Oil (kan'dl trē-ōil), *n.* A solid oil obtained from the berries of the candle-berry tree (which see).

Candle-waster (kan'dl-wāst-ēr), *n.* 1 One who wastes or consumes candles, whether for study or dissipation always used in contempt or reproach. 'A wondrous candle-waster, a candle-waster.' *A. Jonson.*

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune death
With candle-wasters. *Shak.*

2 A small bit of burning wick falling upon the substance of the candle and melting it. [Old English and Scotch.]

Candock (kan'dok), *n.* [Can, a vessel, and dock, comp. the G name *kanakadokan* (can work).] A local name for one or more species of Equisetum, or horse-tails, given because some of the kinds are employed in polishing tin cans and other vessels.

Let the pond be dry as ice or twelve months, both to
kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, *maids*
and *burbs*. *Shak.*

Candour, Candor (kan'dēr), *n.* [L. *candor*, whiteness, candour, from *candere*, to be white.] 1 Whiteness, clearness, brilliancy. *Shak. &c.* 2 Openness of heart, frankness, ingenuousness of mind, a disposition to transact with fairness, freedom from tricks or disguises, sincerity.

I know not which is best most, *candour* or wit. *Shak.*

Unto the end shall charity endure.

And *candour* bids these loaths I cannot cure. *Shak.*

CANON Fairness, ingenuousness, frankness, openness, sincerity, impartiality.

Candroy (kan'drō), *n.* A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

Candy (kan'di), *et. &c.* *pp.* *candied*, *pp.* *candying*. [From *tr. candir*, to candy, from *it. candire*, to candy, *candi*, candy. See *the noun*.] 1 To convert with sugar so as to form a thick mass, to boil in sugar. — 2 To form into confections or crystals, as, to candy sugar. 3 To cover or incrust with sugar or crystals, as of ice. 'The cold brook, candied with ice.' *Shak.*

Now no more
The frost can candy the grass. *Carver.*

Candy (kan'di), *et. &c.* 1 To take on the form of, or become incrustated by, candied sugar; as, preserves candy with long keeping. — 2 To become crystallized or congealed.

Candy (kan'di), *n.* [It. *candi*, candy from *Ar. qandi*, made of sugar, from *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency.

Candy (kan'di), *n.* 1 An eastern measure of weight equal to 500 lbs. in some places, but varying in different towns, up to 600 lbs. 2 In Meiser a measure of length equivalent to 30 English inches.

Candy-sugar (kan'di-shū-gēr), *n.* Crystallized sugar formed upon strings by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly. It is sold white, brown, or pink. *Symon.*

Candytuft (kan'di tuft), *n.* [From *Candia*, the ancient *Crete*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Lyris*, especially *Lyris umbellata*, a tufted flower brought from the island of Candia. See *LYRIS*.

Cane (kān), *n.* [Old spelling also *cane*, from L. *canna*, Gr. *kanne*, a reed.] 1 A term applied popularly and commercially to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane. — 2 A cane used as a walking stick, hence, any straight smooth walking-stick resembling a cane.

His Phoebe, of amber wood, has justly won,
And the nice conduct of a limber cane. *Pope.*

3 A lance or dart made of cane. 'The flying extremity of the darted cane.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

4 A long measure in several countries of Europe, at Naples the length is 7 feet 34 inches, in Toulouse, in France 8 feet 4 inches, in Provence, &c. 8 feet 4 inches.

Cane (kān), *et. &c.* *pp.* *canned*, *pp.* *canning*. 1 To beat with a cane or walking stick. 'Was caned by a brutal tutor.' *Monday*. — 2 To furnish or complete with cane, as, to cane chairs.

Cane, See *CANE*.

Cane-brake (kán'brák), *n.* 1. A thicket of canes. — 2. A large-sized reed belonging to the genus *Arundinaria*. *London.*

Cane-chair (kán'chár), *n.* A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.

Cane-coloured (kán'kul-éd), *a.* Of the colour of cane, straw-coloured. See **CANE-COLOURED**.

Caned (kánd), *a.* Filled with white matter; made white, mothery, sold of vinegar. *Hallmark.*

Cane-gun (kán'gun), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with the discharging device, arranged within a hollow cane so as to prevent the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick.

Cane-hole (kán'hól), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations.

Canal, *t.* *(Fr. canal.)* Channel. *Chambers.*

Canella (ka-nel'la), *n.* [Dim. of *L. canna*, a reed, from the cylindrical form the inner bark assumes when peeled off.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Canellaceae*. The principal species is *Canella alba*, a tree of the West Indies, 10 to 50 feet high, which produces the bark called white cinnamon or false winter's bark. It is the inner bark of the branches, and is brought to this country in canes as an aromatic.

Canellaceae (kan-el-lá'sé-á), *a pl.* A small natural order of thalamiflorous plants, consisting of tropical American trees belonging to two genera, *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron*, and comprising altogether only four known species.

Cane-mill (kán'míl), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-cane for the manufacture of sugar. See **SUGAR-MILL**.

Canephorus (ka-nep'o-rus), *n.* [Or. *kanephoros*, a basket-bearer.] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice, in the processions of the

and assuage, head, the large sacrificial blocks it contains suggesting the name.

Canna, *Kanna* (kang'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth, manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 8 yards long, which has a fixed value in currency.

Cannary (kang'ni), *n.* A class of persons employed by the Ceylonese planters to hire Coolie labour from the Indian continent.

Cannery (kang'ni), *a.* Changing.

Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green. Where the artificial shoulder stands old and cracked. The original colour of a mallow's neck. *Spenser. Du Rost.*

Cannon-wood (kán'j ká-wú), *n.* A wood of the rosewood character, imported from the Brazil. It is lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is imported in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches diameter for the use of the cabinet-maker and turner.

Cane-hook (kán'hók), *n.* A contrivance to sling a cane by the ends of its leaves, formed by weaving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and splicing its ends together.

Canis, *Canis* (ka-ní's-lá, kan't-kál), *n.* [*L. canis*, a little dog, from *canis*, a dog.] A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the Dog star or Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars.

Canicular (ka-ní'kú-lá), *a.* [*L. canicularis*.] Pertaining to the star Canicula or the Dog star. *Canicular days* or *dog-days*, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. See **DOG DAY**.

Uranus such as are much of the amount the *canicular day* are in *Edwards.*

—*Canicular year*, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canine, *Canis* (kan'í-dé, ka-ní'na), *n.* pl. The dog tribe, a family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals. It includes the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal.

Canimal (ka-ní-nál), *a.* Canine. 'Canimal tiger, vented by snapping and snarling sprits on both sides.' *Puller.*

Canine (ka-ní-ná), *a.* [*L. caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog, as canine madness or hydrophobia. — *Canine teeth*, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders so named from their resemblance to a dog's tooth. — *Canine muscle*, in man, the levator anguli oris, so called because it is the muscle which elevates the angle of a dog's mouth in snarling. *Canine laugh*, rises ardently or ardently laugh a particular facial expression produced by spasm of the canine muscle. — *Canine appetite*, inordinate appetite, bulimic (which see). — *Canine letter*, the letter R. It is the dog's letter and harketh in the sound. *T. Moore.*

Canis (kán'í-pí), *n.* A small knife or dagger.

Canis (kán'í-ní), *n.* [*L.*] A genus of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, family *Canidae*, restricted by Cuvier and modern zoologists to the species of dog, wolf, fox, and jackal, but by Linnaeus used in a wider sense to include the hyena. Of the domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) there are many varieties. See **DOG**.

Canis Major (kán'í-ní má'jor), *n.* The Great Dog, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, below Orion's feet. It contains thirty-one stars, among which is Sirius (a Canis Majoris), the brightest star in the heavens.

Canis Minor (kán'í-ní mí'nor), *n.* The Little Dog, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing fourteen stars, among which is a bright star called Procyon.

Canister (kan'í-sí-tér), *n.* [*L. canistrum*, or *canistrum*, from *canis*, a dog.] 1. Properly a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like. 'White lilies in full canisters they bring.' *Dryden.* 2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c. 3. In the R. Cath. Ch. the metal vessel used to contain the altar breads, or wafers before consecration. — *Canister shot*, same as *Cann shot* (which see).

Canker (kang'kér), *n.* [Formerly written also *Canker* from *L. cancror* (properly pronounced *cancer*), a crab, a cancer.] 1. A kind of cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease whether in animals or plants, an eating corroding, or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, and the like. And their word will eat as death a canker. *Spenser. T. Moore.*

Specifically, (a) In med. a collection of small sloughing ulcers, generally covered with a

whitish slough, in the mouth, especially of children, called also *canker of the mouth*, or *water canker* (*cancrum oris*). (b) A kind of gangrenous disease to which fruit trees especially are liable, beginning generally in the younger shoots and branches, and gradually proceeding towards the trunk so as to kill the tree in the course of a few years. (c) In *varicella*, a disease in horses' feet, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush. — 3. A canker-worm or insect larva that feeds on plants. 'To kill cankers in the musk-rose buds.' *Shak.* 3. *P.* anything that corrupts, corrodes, destroys, or irritates, irritation, pain, grief, care. 'Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts.' *Shak.* 'And heal the canker of one wound by making many.' *Shak.* 'Grief that's beauty's canker.' *Shak.*

The canker and the cure are mine alike. *Spenser.*

4. A kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose, And plant this thorn, this canker, *Bolingbroke.*

Canker (kang'kér), *v. t.* To infect with canker either literally or figuratively, to eat into, corrode, or corrupt; to infect as with a poisonous influence, to render ill-conditioned or venomous, to render sour and ill-natured.

A little poisoned canker a whole estate. *G. Herbert.*

May this angel New mould his cankered heart. *Coleridge.*

Canker (kang'kér), *v. i.* 1. To grow corrupt; to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; to be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as with age his body softer grows, So his mind cankers. *Shak.*

2. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause, to grow rusty or discoloured by oxidation, as a metal.

Stirring will only and canker more than gliding.

Canker-bit (kang'kér bit), *n.* Bitten with a cankered or venomous tooth. *Shak.*

Canker-bloom, **Canker-blossom** (kang'kér-blóm, kang'kér-blos-óm), *n.* 1. A bloom, blossom, or flower eaten by canker. — 2. A bloom or flower of the dog-rose.

The canker-blossom have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the rose. *Shak.*

3. What canker canker in a blossom. 'O me! you juggler, you canker-blossom, you thief of love.' *Shak.*

Cankered (kang'kér-d), *p* and *a.* 1. Affected with canker, as a cankered tree. — 2. Ill-natured, cross, crabbed, venomous, malignant, wicked. 'A cankered grandam's will.' *Shak.*

Cankerously (kang'kér-dí), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly, adversely. *Shak.*

Canker-fly (kang'kér-flí), *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.

Cankerfoot (kang'kér-foot), *v. t.* To eat into like a canker. 'If God break off this nail between from this site, ere it have cankered the soul.' *Daniel Rogers.*

Cankorous (kang'kér-us), *a.* Corroding like a canker, cancerous.

Tyrannic rule Unknown before, whose cankerous shadow o'er'd The crimson'd soul. *Thomson.*

Canker-rash (kang'kér-rash), *n.* Is med. a variety of scarlet-fever complicated with cyanosis, ulcerations appearing in the throat.

Cankert (kang'kér-t), *a.* Cankered, venomous, ill-natured, crabbed, vexing. 'Cankert care.' *Burns* [Scotch.]

Canker-worm (kang'kér-wér-m), *n.* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants, especially in America the larva of the *Geometra brunnea* or the winter moth, which in some years destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees.

That which the locust hath left hath the canker-worm eaten. *Isaiah.*

Cankery (kang'kér-í), *a.* 1. Cankered, corroded, rusty. 2. Ill-natured, crabbed; venomous, vexing. 'Cankery care.' *Burns.*

Canna (kan'na), *n.* [*L.*, a arrow.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order *Marantaceae*, of which there are several species known by the name of Indian shot, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds, resembling shot. *C. indica*, *C. patens* and *C. arvensis* are common plants within the tropics on all the continents. Some species have large yellow,

Canephorus, from three canes in British Museum.

Blonysia, Panathosia, and other ancient Greek festivals, an office of honour much coveted by the virgins of antiquity — 2. In arab. a term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads sometimes improperly confounded with *Caryatides*.

Canascent (ka-ne'sent), *a.* [*L. canascent*, *canascentia*, ppr of *canere*, to grow white, from *canes*, to be white.] Growing white or hoary, tending or approaching to white, whitish applied generally to hair or hair-like processes of plants. *London.*

Cane-sugar (kán'shú gér), *n.* Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet root sugar, grape-sugar, maple-sugar, &c. See **SUGAR**.

Canes Varrat (kán'séz ve-nat'el), *n.* pl. The Konds or Greyhounds, a constellation in the northern hemisphere which contains twenty-five stars.

Cane-trash (kán'trash), *n.* Refuse of canes or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

Canevas, *t.* *Canvas*. *Chambers.*

Cane-fram (kán'frám), *n.* A cotton-roving machine, in which the roving is received into cans.

Canga (kang'ga), *n.* The auriferous iron-conglomerate of Brazil, probably of glacial origin. This word is said to be a contraction of two Tupi words, *aganghuna*, negro,

red, or orange flowers, which with their fine foliage make them to be prized in cultivation. Their leaves are large and tough, and are employed for forming envelopes for

art or practice of eating human flesh by mankind. 2. Murderous cruelty, barbarity. **Canibally** (kan'at-bai-li) adv. In the manner of a cannibal. 'Canibally given' (dedicated to cannibalism). **Scat**

Cannible (kan'at-bi) adj. [See CANIB] Skillfully, cautiously, slyly, gently, craftily [Scotch]

Cannibere (kan'at-pere) n. pl. Same as **Canibere**. See **CALLIPPER**, **CALLIPPER**.

Cannon (kan'un) n. pl. **CANNONS** or **MAINE** as **stng**. **Shashpere** name both forms with apparent indifference, so also **Tennyson**. (Fr. *cannon*, a tube, a barrel, a cannon, from *l. canna*, a cane or reed.) 1. A large military engine for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder, a big gun or piece of ordnance. Guns of this kind are made of iron, brass, bronze, or steel, and of different sizes, carrying balls from 3 or 4 lbs. weight up to 3000 lbs. Formerly the calibre or power of cannon was usually expressed by the weight of shot they fired, now their relative powers are usually gauged by the weight of the piece. Thus, prior to the introduction of armour-plated ships, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (68 cwt.), 8-inch shell guns (68 cwt.), and 24-pounders (42 to 50 cwt.). Now the largest of the gun armed with 64, 12, 14, 20, 28, 32, 40, 48, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 240, 300, 360, 480, 600, 720, 840, 960, 1080, 1200, 1440, 1680, 1920, 2160, 2400, 2700, 3000, 3240, 3600, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5400, 6000, 6400, 7000, 7200, 7600, 8000, 8400, 8800, 9200, 9600, 10000, 10400, 10800, 11200, 11600, 12000, 12400, 12800, 13200, 13600, 14000, 14400, 14800, 15200, 15600, 16000, 16400, 16800, 17200, 17600, 18000, 18400, 18800, 19200, 19600, 20000, 20400, 20800, 21200, 21600, 22000, 22400, 22800, 23200, 23600, 24000, 24400, 24800, 25200, 25600, 26000, 26400, 26800, 27200, 27600, 28000, 28400, 28800, 29200, 29600, 30000, 30400, 30800, 31200, 31600, 32000, 32400, 32800, 33200, 33600, 34000, 34400, 34800, 35200, 35600, 36000, 36400, 36800, 37200, 37600, 38000, 38400, 38800, 39200, 39600, 40000, 40400, 40800, 41200, 41600, 42000, 42400, 42800, 43200, 43600, 44000, 44400, 44800, 45200, 45600, 46000, 46400, 46800, 47200, 47600, 48000, 48400, 48800, 49200, 49600, 50000, 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Canorousness (ka-nô'rus-ness), *n.* Musicalness.

Cant (kant), *v. i.* [From *L. canto*, freq. of *canto*, to sing.] 1. To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; to assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of begging or exciting compassion; hence, to beg.—2. To make whining pretensions to goodness; to affect piety without sincerity; to sham holiness.—3. To talk in a certain special jargon; to use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
Of miserere and the mesentericum,
What does he else but *cant*? *B. Jonson.*

Cant (kant), *n.* 1. A whining or singing manner of speech; specifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.—2. The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, and the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—3. The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a sect or set of people.

Of all the *cants* which are current in this canting world, though the *cant* of hypocrisy may be the worst, the *cant* of criticism is the most tormenting. *Stevens.*

4. A pretentious assumption of a religious character without sincerity; a hypocritical addition to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used.

That he (Richard Cromwell) was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and severity when he was at the height of human greatness, by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the *cant* then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal. *Macaulay.*

Cant (kant), *a.* Of the nature of cant or slang; as, a *cant* word or phrase.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *n.* Something given in charity. [Vagabonds' slang.]

Cant (kant), *n.* [Fr. *encan*, O. Fr. *encant*, incant, a call for bids at auction—*en*, in, to, and O. Fr. *cant*, for *L. quantum*, how much; lit. to how much (will you bid)? A call for bidders at an auction; the act of crying out things for sale by auction.

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *v. t.* [See the noun.] 1. To offer for sale by auction; to sell by auction.

It is not the general method of landlords to *cant* their land to the highest bidder. *Swift.*

2. To determine by bidding at an auction.

When two monks were outwitting each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he (William Rufus) observed a third at some distance, who said never a word; the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing, if he were ever so rich; the king replied, then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *Sw.* and *D. kant*, edge, border, margin, &c.; *G. kante*, a side, a border or brim; O. Fr. *cant*, corner, angle (from this meaning 1 may be borrowed); also It. *Sp.* *Pg.* *canto*, side, edge, &c. The origin of the word is obscure.] 1. A corner or retired place; an angle; a niche.

The principal person in the temple was Irene or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*. *B. Jonson.*

2. An external or salient angle. A bolt with a head having six angles is said to be six-canted.—3. One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.—4. A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel.—5. An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*.—6. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*.

Cant (kant), *v. t.* 1. To turn about or over by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a pall or cask.—2. To toss; as, to *cant* a ball.—3. To cut off an angle, as of a square piece of timber.—4. *Naut.* to turn (anything) so as to be no longer fair or square; to give a ship an inclination to one side so as to prepare her for being careened.

Cant (kant), *a.* A colloquial contraction of *can* not.

Cantab (kan-tab'), *n.* and *a.* An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian*. 'The rattle-pated trick of a young *Cantab*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Cantabile (kan-tâ'bê-lâ), *adv.* [It.] In music, a term applied to movements intended to be performed in a graceful, elegant, and singing style.

Cantabrian (kan-tâ'bri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brî'gî-an), *a.* [L. *L. Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge.] Relating to Cambridge or its university.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brî'gî-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Commonly abbreviated into *Cantab*.

Cantaliver, **Cantliver** (kan'ta-liv-ér, kan'ti-liv-ér), *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *cant*, an angle and *lever*, to raise; comp. *E. cant*, a corner or angle, and Prov. *E. lever*, a support of the roof of a house.] A wooden or



Cantaliver.

iron block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions, brackets, &c., but are not so regularly applied.

Cantaloupe, **Cantaloup** (kan'ta-lûp, kan'ta-lûp), *n.* [From the castle of *Cantaloupe*, in Italy, where they were first grown in Europe.] A small round variety of muskmelon, globular, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow colour, and of a very delicate flavour.

Cantankerous (kan-tang'kér-us), *a.* [O. E. *cantankerous*—prefix *can*, and O. Fr. *tancer*, *tancer* (Fr. *tancer*), to chide or reprimand.] Ill-natured; ill-conditioned; cross; waspish; contentious; disputatious. 'A cantankerous humour.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Cantankerously (kan-tang'kér-us-ly), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

Cantankerousness (kan-tang'kér-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; crossness; waspishness; fretfulness; ill-temper. [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*. *Times newspaper.*

Cantara, **Cantaro** (kan-tâ'ra, kan-tâ'rô), *n.* [Sp. and It.] A measure of weight and capacity used in many countries, and varying greatly in extent. Thus the weight in Turkey is about 125 lbs.; in Egypt, 98 lbs.; in Malta, 175 lbs., &c. The Spanish wine measure *cantara* is equal to about 3½ gallons.

Cantata (kan-tâ'tâ), *n.* [It., from *cantare*, *L. cantare*, freq. of *canto*, to sing.] In music, originally a composition intermixed with recitatives and airs, intended for a single voice; now a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without *dramatis personæ*.

Cantation (kan-tâ'shon), *n.* [L. *cantatio*, from *cantare*. See *CANTATA*.] A singing. *Cockeram.*

Cantatory (kan'ta-to-ri), *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining; canting. *Dr. S. Miller.* [Rare.]

Cantatrice (kan-ta-tré'châ, kân-tâ-trés, the former the Italian, the latter the French pronunciation), *n.* [It. and Fr.] A female singer.

Canted (kant'ed), *a.* Having cants or angles; in arch. applied to pillars, turrets, or towers whose plan is a polygon.

Canteen (kan-tên), *n.* [Fr. *cantine*, from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner. See *CANT*, a corner.] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c., where provisions, liquors, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates.

The king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco. *Ross.*

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. In the British army the *canteen* is a small wooden vessel capable of containing 3 pints of liquor, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field.—3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack a variety of

articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, &c.

Cantel (kan'tel), *n.* Same as *Cantle* (which see).

Canteloup, **Canteloup** (kan'te-lûp, kan'te-lûp), *n.* Same as *Cantaloupe*.

Canter (kan'tér), *v. i.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury Gallop*. See *CANTERBURY-GALLOP*.] To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring; said of horses.

Canter (kan'tér), *v. t.* To cause to canter. **Canter** (kan'tér), *n.* 1. A moderate gallop; a Canterbury-gallop.

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. *Yonah.*

2. A rapid passing over. 'A rapid *canter* in the *Times* over all the politics of the day.' *Sir J. Stephen.*—To win in a *canter*, in horse-racing, to distance all the other horses so much that galloping towards the end of the race is unnecessary. Hence—*fig.* to overcome an opponent without great exertion. 'Win the game in a *canter*.' *Lord Lytton.*

Canter (kan'tér), *n.* One who cant or whines; a professional beggar or vagrant. 'Spiritual *canters*.' *Bp. Gauden.* 'Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars.' *B. Jonson.*

Canterbury (kan'tér-be-ri), *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions.

Canterbury-bell (kan'tér-be-ri-bel), *n.* The popular name of *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because it is abundant around Canterbury. Also applied to the exotic *C. Medium*, a beautiful border annual which has been so long cultivated as to be as familiar as the most common field-flower.

Canterbury-gallop (kan'tér-be-ri-gal-lup), *n.* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly abbreviated into *canter*: said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* A genus of fungi nearly allied to *Agaricus*, but having veins instead of gills. *C. cibarius* is one of the best of our eatable mushrooms. It is of a rich yellow colour and has a fruity smell. The French name *chanterelle* is generally given to it.

Cantharides (kan-thar'î-dé), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects the type of which is the genus *Cantharis*; other genera are *Meloe* and *Mylabris*. See *CANTHARIS*.

Cantharidine, **Cantharidin** (kan-thar'î-din, kan-thar'î-din), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₂O₆). That peculiar substance which causes vesication existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish fly. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichoris* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains less fat. It is only when in solution that this body possesses vesicating powers.

Cantharis (kan-thar'î-déz), *n. pl.* **Cantharides** (kan-thar'î-déz). [Gr. *kantharis*, a blistering fly.] A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated from the thorax by a

neck; the type of the family Cantharidae. The best-known species is that which is sold in our laboratories under the name of the Spanish or blistering fly (*C. vesicatoria*). This insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green colour mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is, when bruised, extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain. Called also *Lytta*.

Cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Sparoidae, inhabiting chiefly the Mediterranean and Atlantic. *C. griseus* (Cuv.) is the black bream of Montagu, found on the southern shores of England.

Canthook (kant'hök), *n.* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs. *Barlett.* [American.]

Canthus (kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *kanthos*, a corner.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose, the lesser near the temple. *Wierman.*

Cantic (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *canticum*, a little song, from *canticum*, a song, from *canto*, to sing. See **CANT**.] 1. A song, especially a little song. 'Moses in his canticles.' *Bacon.* Specifically—2. *pl.* The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.—3. An unmetrical hymn of a poetical character taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service.—4. A canto; a division of a song. *Spenser.*

Cantile (kan'til), *v. t.* [See **CANTLE**.] To cut to pieces.

Cantilever (kan'ti-lev-er), *n.* See **CANTILEVER**.

Cantillate (kan'til-lát), *v. t.* [L. *cantillo*, *cantillatum*, dim. of *canto*, freq. of *canto*, to sing.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. *Mos. Stuart.* [Rare.]

Cantillation (kan'til-lá'shon), *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations. [Rare.]

Canting (kan'tén'), *n.* Same as **Canteen**. **Canting** (kan'ting), *a.* Affectively pious; whining; as, a canting hypocrite; a canting tone of voice. 'Canting rascals.' *Dryden.*

Canting arms, in *her. arms* containing charges which allude to the name of the bearer; thus one of the branches of the family of Arundel bears six swallows (Fr. *hirondelles*), while the arms of the Kingdom of Castile and Leon are a castle and a lion. Called also *Allusive* or *Punning Arms*.

Cantingly (kan'ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly.

Cantingness (kan'ting-nes), *n.* Quality of employing cant. *Sheridan.*

Cantinière (kan-tén-yár), *n.* [Fr.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

Cantion (kan'shon), *n.* A song or verses. 'Singing a cantion of Collin's making.' *Spenser.*

Cantle (kan'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *cantel*, corner-piece, dim. of *cant*. See **CANT**, a corner.] 1. A corner; a fragment; a piece; a portion. 'A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle.' *Shak.*—2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind-bow.

Cantlet (kan'tlet), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cantled*; ppr. *cantling*. To cut into pieces; to cut a piece out of. *Dryden.*

Cantlet (kan'tlet), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*.] A corner; a piece; a fragment. 'Huge cantlets of his buckler.' *Dryden.*

Cant-moulding (kan'tmôld-ing), *n.* A moulding with a bevelled face.

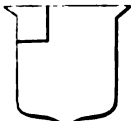
Canto (kan'tô), *n. pl.* **Cantos** (kan'tôz). [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. See **CANT**.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length. 2. In *music*, the highest voice part in concerted music; soprano.

Canto-fermo (kan'tô-fer-mô), *n.* [It. *firma* song.] In *music*—1. Plain song or choral song in unison or octave, and the notes all of one length; a sort of grave measured chant in use in the early Christian church. 2. Any simple theme or subject chosen for contrapuntal treatment, usually a short diatonic passage written in semibreves or other long notes.

Canton (kan'ton), *n.* A canto. 'Write loyal cantons of contemned love.' *Shak.*

Canton (kan'ton), *n.* [Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner. See **CANT**, **CANTLE**.] 1. A small portion of land or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border.—2. The inhabitants of such a division; a small tribe or clan.—3. A small portion or district of territory constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzerland.—4. In *her.* a portion of the shield comprising a third part of the chief, and occupying always the dexter chief of the escutcheon, unless otherwise expressed.—5. A distinct part or division; as, the cantons of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

Canton (kan'ton), *v. t.* [Fr. *cantonner*. See above.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts; as territory; to divide into distinct portions; to separate off. They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.* 2. To allot separate quarters to each regi-



Canton.

ment of; as, to *canton* an army or a detachment: in this sense pronounced kan-ton'.

Cantonal (kan'ton-al), *a.* Pertaining to a canton or cantons.

Cantoned (kan'tond), *a.* 1. In *her.* a term used of charges borne with a cross.—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.* applied to a building when its corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or quoins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing the pillars of the Roman churches which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.

Cantonize (kan'ton-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cantonized*; ppr. *cantonizing*. To canton or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; the dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, &c., but so as not to be widely scattered; quarters. The term is also frequently used to designate the winter quarters of an army.

Cantoon (kan-tôn'), *n.* A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

Cantor (kan'tor), *n.* [L. a singer, from *canto*, *cantum*, to sing.] *Eccles.* an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral, collegiate, or parish church; a precentor.

Cantred, **Cantref** (kan'tred, kan'tref), *n.* Same as **Kantry**.

Cantrip, **Canttrap** (kan'trip, kan'trâp), *n.* [Derivation doubtful. Perhaps from *cant*, in sense of charm or incantation, and *trap*, a rope or cord, and originally meaning magic cord. Cords knotted in various ways used to figure frequently in old spells or charms.] [Scotch.] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Ramsey.*—2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade 'Tak' heed the auld Whig played him *mac cantrip*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Cant-spar (kan'tspâr), *n.* *Naut.* a hand-mast pole, fit for making small masts or yards, booms, &c.

Cant-timber (kan'tim-bér), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship, which are *canted*, that is, rise obliquely from the keel. The pair (called knight-heads) at the stem form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Canty (kan'ti), *a.* [Comp. Ir. *cainteach*, talkative.] [Northern English and Scotch.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful; applied to persons and things. 'Contented with little and canty wi' mair.' *Burns.* 'The canty dame.' *Wordsworth.*

There were the ballie's wife, and the ballie's three daughters, and the ballie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eye-browed, *canty* old Scotch fellows. *Dickens.*

Cannula. See **CANNULA**.

Canvas (kan'vas), *n.* [Fr. *canavas*, Fr. *canabas*, It. *canavaccio*, L. L. *canabacius*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] 1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes; hence a large *canvas* often means a large picture. 'And on the floor ycast a *canavas*.' *Chaucer.* 'Bid silent poetry the *canvas* warm.' *Mason.* 'Touched the glowing *canvas* into life.' *Addison.*—2. A clear unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. *Naut.* cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear. 'In the north her *canvas* flowing.' *Tennyson.*—4. Disappointment; dismissal. *Burton.*—5. To receive the *canvas* had anciently, says Nares, the same meaning as to get the bag, because tradesmen's tool-bags were often made of *canvas*.

Canvas (kan'vas), *a.* Made of *canvas*.

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*

Canvas (kan'vas), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *canvassed*; ppr. *canvassing*. To provide or cover with *canvas*.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over. *Dickens.*

Canvas-back (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A species of marine duck belonging to North America, the *Fuligula ruficauda*, highly esteemed

for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in the rivers of Chesapeake Bay and adjoining waters. It derives its name from the colour of the plumage of its back.

Canvas-climber (kan'vas-klim-ér), *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. 'From the ladder-tackle washes off a *canvas-climber*.' *Shak.*

Canvass (kan'vas), *v. t.* [From *canvas*, *canvas*, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of *canvas*; like O. Fr. *canvasser*, to examine, search, sift.] 1. To examine; to scrutinize.—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss; to debate. 'An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* 'He *canvassed* human mysteries.' *Tennyson.*

To *canvass* with official breath The future and its viewless things. *Matt. Arnold.*

3. To go through soliciting votes or support for a candidate for an office or appointment; as, to *canvass* a city, district, or county for votes.—4. To apply to for support to a candidate; to solicit a vote from; as, he *canvassed* me for my vote.—5. To ass, as in *canvas*. *Shak.*

Canvass (kan'vas), *v. t.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders; as, to *canvass* for an office or preferment; to *canvass* for a friend; to *canvass* for such and such a firm. **Canvass** (kan'vas), *n.* 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny; as, a *canvass* of votes. 2. Discussion; debate. 'Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men.' *Dr. H. More.*—3. A seeking; solicitation.

No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.*

Canvasser (kan'vas-ér), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, &c.

As a *canvasser* he (Wharton) was irresistible. *Mackinlay.*

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

Canv (kánv), *a.* 1. Consisting of or made of cane. 'Their *canv* waggons light.' *Milton.* 2. Abounding with canes; as, *canv* brakes.

Canvon. See **CANON**.

Cansone (kan-tô'ná), *n.* [It., from L. *cantio*, *cantione*, a singing, from *canto*, to sing.] In *music*, (a) a song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. (b) An instrumental composition similar to the earlier forms of the sonata.

Canzonet (kan-zô-net'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*. See **CANZONE**.] In *music*, (a) a little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the *arie* of oratorio or opera. (b) A short concerted air; a madrigal. 'The *canzonet* and roundelay.' *Rogers.*

Caoutchine, **Caoutchoucine** (kú'chin, kú'chô-sin), *n.* An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

Caoutchouc (kú'chök), *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic gummy substance,

Caoutchouc (*Siphonia elastica*).

which is the inspissated juice of several tropical plants; india-rubber; gum-elastic. Our chief supplies are from the South American *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea caoutchouc*), a euphorbiaceous plant, and the East Indian *Ficus elastica*, nat. order Moraceae. But it is found in considerable quantity in several apocynaceous plants, as the *Ureola elastica* of Sumatra, and also in *Cattilia elastica*, and various other artocarpids, &c. It is only, however, in the juice of tropical or sub-tropical plants that it exists in such proportion as to be of economical importance. The elasticity of this substance is very great. Cold renders it stiff and rigid, but heat soon restores its original elasticity. When exposed to the fire it softens, swells up, fuses, and burns with a bright flame. Caoutchouc has become an article of great

mentary — 2. A kind of wine from the Cape of Good Hope. *Bismarck*.

Cape (káp), *n.* [O. Fr. *cap*, L. *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. See CAP.] 1. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders. 2. A loose garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c.

Cape (káp), *n.* [L. *capa*, imper of *capio*, to take.] A judicial writ, now abolished, relative to a piece of lands or tenements, divided into *capa magna*, or the grand cape, and *capa parva*, or *petit cape*, so named from the word with which it began.

Cape (káp), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *caped*, *ppr* *caping*. *Naut.* to keep a course, to head or point, as, how does she *cape*?

Capel, **Caple** (káp), *n.* A compound stone, consisting of quartz, schist, and hornblende, generally occurring on both walls of a tin lode, and sometimes with copper lodes.

Capel, **Caple**, *n.* [L. *capellus*, a horse, whence also *foal*, *capell*, *Geol.* *capell*.] A horse. "And gave him *caples* to his carts." *Piers Plowman*.

Capellan, **Capellin** (káp-é-lan, káp-é-lin), *n.* See CAPLIN.

Capella (káp-é-lá), *n.* [Dtn. of L. *capra*, a she-goat.] A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

Capellane (káp-é-lán), *n.* [Fr. *capellain*. See CAPLAIN.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller*.

Capellet (káp-é-lét), *n.* [Fr. *capellet*.] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

Capellmeister (káp-é-mis-tér), *n.* [G. *capellmeister*—*capelle*, a chapel, and *meister*, a master.] 1. The musical director of a church or chapel in Germany, a choir-master; a precursor — 2. The conductor of a band or an opera.

Cape-pigeon (káp-pí-on), *n.* A species of petrel common about the Cape of Good Hope (*Procellaria Capensis*).

Caper (káp-ér), *n.* [Fr. *caprie*, It. *caprieola*, a caper, from L. *capere*, *capere*, a goat.] A leap; a skip; a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb, a sportive or capricious action, a prank.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*. *Shak.*

—To cut capers, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to act sportively or capriciously.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow, And my internal spirit cut a *caper*. *Byron.*

Caper (káp-ér), *v. i.* To leap; to skip or jump, to prance, to spring. "Making a runn horse *caper*." *Templeton.*

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. *Shak.*

Caper (káp-ér), *n.* [Fr. *capere*, G. Fr. *capere*, L. *capere*, Gr. *capereia*, from Pers. *kar*, to take, the caper.] The bud of *Caprea spinosa*, or *caper-bush*, which is much used as a

Capercaille, **Capercaille** (káp-ér-ká-yí, káp-ér-ká-yí), *n.* [Geol. *capercaille*—*capell*, a horse, and *caille*, a wood—so named from its pre-eminence in size.] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe. It is most frequently found in

Capercaille (*Tetrao urogallus*).

the northern parts of the Continent, Norway and Sweden being favourite haunts. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain, but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments, having been reintroduced into Scotland. The male is commonly called the mountain cock or cock of the woods. Boece calls it 'the *capercaille* or wilder horse.'

Caperclaw, **Caperclaw** (káp-ér klá, káp-ér klá), *v. i.* [Perhaps a more mis-spelling of *clapperlaw*.] To tear with the nails; to clapperlaw, to abuse.

No *caperclaw* shall I have very soon. *Shak.*

Caper-cutting (káp-ér-kú-tíng), *n.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner, slightly. *Boece.*

Caperdewiel (káp-ér-dé-wí), *n.* The stocks. *Holliswell.*

I have engaged myself to loose ye, And from your heels from *caperclaw*. *Holliswell.*

Caperer (káp-ér-ér), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about or dances. "The nimble *caperer* on the cord." *Dryden.*

Capering (káp-ér-ing), *n.* and *v.* After the manner of a caperer, dancing. "Nor *capering* monster from active France." *Ross.*

Caper-sauce (káp-ér-sés), *n.* A kind of sauce seasoned with capers.

Caper-tee (káp-ér-té), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a frothy curled leaf, so named from its *capercaille* resemblance to the caper.

Caper-tree (káp-ér-tré), *n.* The caper or caper bush.

Capetian (káp-é-pí-an or káp-é-pí-an), *n.* Pertaining to the third Frankish dynasty, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo Capet ascended the French throne. Capet was considered the family name of the kings of France, hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

Capful (káp-fúl), *n.* As much as fills a cap, a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grapes right in our faces. *W. H. Russell.*

Specifically in nautical language applied to a light flaw of wind which suddenly carries a vessel and passes off.

I warrant you you were frightened, wot't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful* of wind. *Du/ot.*

Capias (káp-i-as), *n.* [L. you may take.] In law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant and make him answer to the plaintiff, the other, which issues after judgment, of divers kinds, as, a *capias ad satisfactionem*, or writ of execution.

Capibara (káp-i-bá-ra), *n.* See CAPYBARA.

Capillaceous (káp-i-lá-shus), *n.* [L. *capillus*, hairy.] Resembling a hair or the hair of the head. See CAPILLARY.

Capillare (káp-i-lá-ré), *n.* [Fr. *capillaire*, the maiden hair fern, and a syrup from it, from L. *capillus*, capillary.] Originally a kind of syrup prepared with maiden-hair fern, but now applied to any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey flavoured with orange flowers, or orange-flower water.

Capillament (káp-i-lá-men-t), *n.* [L. *capillum*, anything like hair.] A filament or fine fibre, specifically, in bot. the filament, the stalk of the stamen, a small fine thread like a hair. "The solid *capillaments* of the nerves." *Sp. Barbery.*

Capillaries (káp-i-lá-rí-tes or káp-i-lá-rí-tes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [Rare.]

Capillarity (káp-i-lá-rí-tí), *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

Capillary (káp-i-lá-rí or káp-i-lá-rí), *n.* [L. *capillus*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head.] 1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter though long; filiform, as, a *capillary* tube or pipe, a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood-vessels — 2. Specifically, in bot. resembling hair in the manner of growth, applied in this sense by Ray, Bombarda, and others to ferns.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head, and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Gray.*

3. Pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures; as, *capillary* action. — *Capillary* tubes are tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, &c., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, be taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore, or the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is owing to the attraction (called *capillary attraction*) which subsists between the fluid and the matter of the tube, consequently those liquids which do not adhere to or wet glass do not rise in capillary tubes of that material, but on the contrary stand lower within than without, thus, water, alcohol, ether, oil, &c., rise in narrow tubes of glass, metal, &c., having the surface clean, but if the surface is greased depression takes place instead of elevation. Mercury, on the other hand, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. *Capillary* attraction is exhibited in numerous instances in nature, as in the rising of the sap in vegetables and in the circulation of fluids in the porous tissues of animal bodies. The oil or grease rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle. — *Capillary* repulsion, the repulsion which is exhibited when a capillary tube is dipped into mercury, so that the fluid stands lower within the tube than without. — *Capillary* vessels, in med. the minute ramifications of the arteries and other vessels. They are also termed *Capillaries*.

Capillary (káp-i-lá-rí or káp-i-lá-rí), *n.* 1. A tube with a small bore; specifically, a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein, one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins. The diameter of the human capillaries in muscular tissue averages $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line — 2. In bot. a fern, especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. See the adjective. *See F. Brown.*

Capillation (káp-i-lá-shon), *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair, a capillary. *See F. Brown.*

Capillature (káp-i-lá-tár), *n.* A bush of hair, fringing of the hair. [Rare.]

Capilliform (káp-i-lá-fór-m), *n.* [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs, as, a *capilliform* fibre.

Capillitium (káp-i-lá-shí-um), *n.* [L. *capillus*, a hair.] In bot. a kind of pore or urt in which the spores of some fungi are retained.

Capillous (káp-i-lús), *n.* [See CAPILLARY.] Hairy, abounding with hair.

Capistrum (káp-i-strum), *n.* [L. *capistrum*, a halter, muzzle.] In eury. a name given to several kinds of headgear for the head.

Capital (káp-i-tál), *n.* 1. *L. capitale*, capital, doubly, also pre-existent, from *caput*, the head.] 1. Resisting to the head, on the head.

A snake most the serpent now his capital brows Respect with mortal pain. *Alfion.*

2. First in importance, chief, principal, notable, metropolitan, as, a *capital* city or town. "A *capital* article in religion." *A literary.* "Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity." *Is. Taylor.*

3. That has been. *See above.*

Perhaps the *capital* seat, from whence had spread All generations. *Alfion.*

4. Affecting the head or life, incurring the forfeiture of life, punishable with death, as,

Fine, far, fat, fall, mé, met, hér; pine, pin, note, not, move, tube, tub, begil,

oil, pound, u. See above; 2. See try.

treason and murder are capital offences or crimes.

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us. *Swift.*

Capital felonies are those crimes upon conviction of which the offender is condemned to death. In England these crimes are now restricted to treason and murder. In Scotland (where, however, *felony* is not a law term) murder, robbery, rape, and fire-briking are still capital crimes, but the practice is virtually the same as in England, capital conviction never being pressed for except in the case of murder. — 4. Very good, excellent, a capital dinner; a capital singer or player; a capital fellow. *a capital fellow.* [Mainly a colloq. usage.]

When the reading was over, nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable.



Capital Cross

A. In writing and printing the term applied to letters of a particular form and of a larger size than the other letters in the same piece of writing or the same font in printing. — **Capital cross**, in her a cross composed at each end. — **Capital stock**, the sum of money which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer embarks in any undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership, his capital invested. *SYM.* Chief, principal, leading, prominent, notable, essential, important, excellent, first-class, splendid.

Capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* [Partly from *L.L.* *capitulum*, the capital of a pillar, *capitulum*, the same, also a chapter in a book; partly from the adjective *capitalis*, *L.* *capitulus*, chief, capital, all from *caput*, the head.]

1. The head or uppermost member of any part of a building, but generally applied in a restricted sense to the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. In *class. arch.* the dif-

Egyptian Capital

Moorish Capital, Al-kasim.

Gothic Capital, Salisbury Cathedral.

ferent orders have their respective appropriate capitals, but in Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Norman, and Gothic architecture they are endlessly diversified. — 2. In *fort.* the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. 3. A chapter or section of a book. — 4. By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective *capitalis* refers, it stands for (a) the chief city or town in a kingdom or state, a metropolis. (b) A type or letter of a certain form, and of a larger size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing. a capital letter (c) Money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, in manufactures, or in any business; stock in trade. In *pol. econ.* it is defined as the produce of industry which remains either in the shape of national or of individual wealth, after a portion of what is produced is consumed, and which is still available for further production. Capital may be applied either directly in the payment of labourers, or in providing tools and other auxiliary machinery, to assist their labour and increase its productiveness. The former is usually termed *circulating capital* and the latter *fixed capital*. Both, however, are indispensa-

ble to the progress of the arts and national wealth, and are used in combination.

Capital, by persons wholly unacquainted with the subject, is supposed to be synonymous with money.

(d) *Fig.* stock of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The Lords have no constituents to talk to, and no speeches to make merely as political capital.

Capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the capitalist, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke.*

Capitalization (kap'i-tal-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of capitalizing: (a) the act of applying as capital to the purposes of trade. (b) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (c) The act of writing or printing in capitals.

Capitalize (kap'i-tal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capitalized*; ppr. *capitalizing*. 1. To convert into capital: (a) to apply as capital to the purposes of trade. (b) To compute or realize the present value of a periodical payment for a definite or indefinite length of time, as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents.

As in the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair. *Times newspaper*

2. To form or print in capital letters. [Rare.]

Capitally (kap'i-tal-i), *adv.* In a capital manner: (a) so as to involve life. 'He was

by the head; a numbering of persons. — 2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne.* Sometimes written *Capitation-tax*. — **Capitation grant**, a grant of so much per head; specifically applied to grants from government to schools, on account of such scholars as pass a certain test examination, and to volunteer companies on account of such members as reach the stage of 'efficient'.

Capite (kap'i-tē), Ablative of *L.* *caput*, the head, used in such legal phrases as *tenant or tenure in capite*. A *tenant in capite*, or in *chief*, was anciently a tenant who held lands immediately of the king (the *caput*, head, or lord paramount of all lands in the kingdom), by knight's service or by socage, this tenure being called *tenure in capite*. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II. xxiv.

Capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [*L.* *capitulatum*, dim. of *caput*, a head.] In *bet.* growing in small heads; capitular.

Capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* [*L.* *capitulum*, from *caput*, the head.] 1. In ancient Rome, the name of a hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter and by a citadel, and also of the temple itself, in which the senate assembled. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. — 2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by the Congress in their deliberations at Washington; also, in some states the state-house or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'l-i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capitoline (kap'i-tō-l-in), *a.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome, or to Jupiter, in whose honour the temple called the Capitol was erected. — **Capitoline games**, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstated, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, after which they were celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonides (kap-i-ton'i-dēs), *n. pl.* [*L.* *capito*, large-headed.] The name sometimes given to a family of scissor-birds, the barbets, nearly allied to the toucans.

Capitular, Capitulary (ka-pit'ū-lēr, ka-pit'ū-lār), *n.* [*L.L.* *capitulare*, from *L.* *capitulum*, a chapter, a capital. See **CAPITAL**, *n.*] 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons. — 2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because they are divided into chapters or sections. — 3. The member of a chapter. 'Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or capitulars.' *Ascham.*

Capitular (ka-pit'ū-lēr), *a.* 1. Belonging to a chapter, capitulary. 2. In *bot.* growing in a capitulum or head, as the dandelion, and plants of the order Compositae.

Capitularly (ka-pit'ū-lēr-i), *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

The keeper, Sir Thomas Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met. *Swift.*

Capitulary (ka-pit'ū-lār), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. 'The capitulary acts of York Cathedral.' *T. Warton.*

Capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating*. [*L.L.* *capitulum*, *capitulatum*, to arrange in heads or chapters, from *L.* *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, the head.] 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; to arrange terms of agreement, to treat; also, to enter into an agreement; to confederate. 'Capitulate again with Rome's mechanics.' *Shak.*

Percy, Northumberland, The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Morton.

Capitulatus against us. *Shak.*

The king took it for a great indignity that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.

Sir J. Hayward.

2. To surrender to an enemy on certain stipulated conditions, used especially regarding an army or garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Cromwell advanced to Edinburgh, where he was received without any consideration, and the castle that made long resistance did capitulate. *By Burnet.*

Capitulation (ka-pit'ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions. 2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender. — 3. An article of agreement; formal agreement. 'With special capitulation that neither the Scots nor the French shall reformat.' *By Burnet.* [Rare.] Specifically — 4. (a) In *old German* polity, a contract which the emperor made with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he was raised to the imperial dignity. (b) See *extract*.

Capitulations is the name given to the immunities and privileges granted three centuries ago to France by the Ottoman Porte as an act of temporary and voluntary generosity, but which have been since converted by degrees into a series of one-sided engagements which now absolutely bind the Porte towards all the Powers. The same appellation was also bestowed on the conventions with the Swiss cantons, by which Holland, Spain, the Pope, the king of Naples, and all the kings of France, from Louis XI. to Charles X., have taken Swiss regiments into their service. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lār), *n.* One who capitulates.

Capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.* [*L.* a small head or knob. See **CAPITULATE**, *v.*] 1. In *anat.* the head of a bone. — 2. In *bot.* a close head of sessile flowers (as in the Compositae); also, a term vaguely applied among fungals to the receptacle, peltus, or peridium. *Trevis.* *Bot.* Called also *Capitule*.

Capivard (kap-i-vārd), *n.* The Brazilian water-hog or capybara (which see).

Capivi (ka-pē-vi), *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See **COPALBA**.

Caple, *n.* See **CAPEL**.

Caplin, Capling (kap'lin, kap'ling), *n.* [*Dim.* of *cap*, or a corruption of *cappling*.] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swivel to the staff. [Local.]

Caplin (kap'lin), *n.* [*Fr.* *caplin*, *capelin*. *Rym.* unknown.] A fish, the *Salmo arcoticus* or *Mallosus villosus*, family Salmonidae. It is about 6 or 7 inches long, and resembles a smelt in form and colour, but has very small scales. It is delicate eating, but its chief value is as bait for cod. This fish frequents the shores of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland,

cal genus of the Caprimulgidae or goat-suckers. See CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Caprine (kap'rin), *n.* [L. *caprinus*, from *capra*, *capra*, a goat.] Like a goat, pertaining to a goat. 'Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine.' *Sp. Golden.*

Capriole (kap'ri-ol), *n.* [O Fr. *capriole*, now *carriole*, lit. a goat-leap, from L. *caprioleus*, a wild goat, from *capra*, a goat.] 1. A caper or leap, as in dancing, an active bound, a spring. 'With lofty turns and caprioles.' *Mr J. Davies.* — 2. In the manege, a leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing. In such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap he jerks out with his hind-legs. — 3. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

Capriole (kap'ri-ol), *v. t.* To execute a capriole.

Far over the hillary one of hands may see
Recently caprioling on horses from the royal stud.
Cavendish

Capriped (kap'ri-ped), *n.* [L. *capra*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat.

Capriplant (kap'ri-sant), *n.* [L. *capra*, *capri*, a goat.] A term used in regard to the pulse when it seems to leap, one imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

Caproate (kap'ro-at), *n.* A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

Caproic (ka-pro'ik), *n.* Of or pertaining to a goat, derived from a goat. — *Caproic acid* ($C_6H_{12}O_2$), the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which may be produced from butter, from coconut oil, and from various other sources, its salts are termed *caproates*. It is extremely fluid, colourless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

Capromys (kap'ro-mis), *n.* [Gr. *beipies*, a wild boar, and *mys*, a mouse.] The hog-rat, a genus of rodent animals, family Muridae, different species of which, including the musk-cavy, are found in the West Indies.

Caprone (kap'ron), *n.* A clear colourless oil obtained from butter, to which it assists in giving its peculiar flavour.

Caprovis (ka-pro'vis), *n.* [L. *capra*, a goat, and *ovis*, a sheep.] A genus of the sheep family, comprehending the mouflon or wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica, and the argal or wild sheep of India and Siberia.

Caproyl (kap'roi), *n.* ($C_6H_{11}O$). The radical of caproic acid and its derivatives.

Capryl, **Caprylamine**, **Caprylene** (kap'ri, kap'ri-ä-min, kap'ri-lén), *n.* See OCTYL, &c.

Caprilla (kap'ri-la), *n.* [L. a dim. from *capra*, a capriole;] Shepherd's purse, a small genus of cruciferous plants. See SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Cap-sheaf (kap'shef), *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain, the crowner.

Capicine (kap'ä-sin), *n.* An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of *Caposium sinuatum*, or Cayenne pepper. It has a resinous aspect and a burning taste. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallisable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

Capitulum (kap'ä-küm), *n.* [New L. from L. *caput*, a head, from the shape of the fruit.] A genus of South American and Asiatic annual sub-shrubby plants, nat. order Solanaceae, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are cultivated for their fruit, which is sometimes reaches the size of an orange, is fleshy and variously coloured, and contains a pungent principle (*capicine*), which is present also, and more largely, in the seed. The fruit or pod is used for pickles, sauces, &c. and also in medicine, both externally and internally. Cayenne pepper consists of the ground pods of *C. frutescens*

Capicine contents.

and *C. sinuatum*. The latter species, called Guinea pepper, produces the fruit known as chillies. *C. sinuatum* is the berry bearing capsicum or bird pepper, and *C. frutescens* is the goat-pepper, which is much hotter than the other species. *C. greenum*, or bell-pepper, is an East Indian species with large capsules.

Cap-sill (kap'sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber framing of bridges, viaducts, &c.

Capsize (kap-siz), *v. t. pres. & pp. capsized*; *ppr. capsizing*. [Origin doubtful. Probably the first syllable means head or top, and is ultimately from L. *caput*. *Skat* suggests that the Sp. *caesear*, to nod the head in sleep, and is nautical language to pitch (from *caesear*, head) may be the origin.] To upset or overturn. 'What if carrying sail capsizes the boat?' *Byron.*

Capsize (kap-siz), *v. t.* To be upset or overturned, as, take care the boat does not capsize.

Capsize (kap-siz), *n.* An upset, an overturn. *Cap-square* (kap'skwar), *n.* In gunnery, one of the strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a gun and keep it in the carriage.

Capstan (kap'stan), *n.* [Fr. *cabestan*, from Sp. *cabestano*, full form *cabestrante*, also *cabestrante*, a capstan, from *cabestrar*, to halter, L. *capistrum*, from *capistrum*, a halter or muzzle, from *capra*, to take.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder

Capstan.

or barrel adjusted on an upright axis, the barrel being made to turn round by means of horizontal bars or levers, the ends of which are inserted in holes near the top of the barrel, so that a rope is thus wound round it and a weight raised or moved, as stones from quarries, or the like. In large ships it is chiefly used for weighing anchor, hoisting sails, &c. A capstan is distinguished from a windlass by the axis and, consequently, the barrel being vertical. When it is employed to draw coal from pits, it is usually called a gin, and when worked by horses it is called a *whale-gin*. — To *man the capstan*, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave. — To *surge the capstan*, to slacken the rope wound round upon it. — To *heave in at the capstan*, to go round with it by pushing with the breast against the bars. — To *come up with the capstan*, to turn it the contrary way. — To *pull the capstan*, to fix the pawls to prevent it from recoiling. — To *rig the capstan*, to prepare the capstan for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise. Sometimes written also *Capstern*.

Capstone (kap'stön), *n.* A name given to a fossil echinile (see-urchin) of the genus *Conulus*, from its resemblance to a cap.

Capula (kap'ol), *n.* Same as *Capula*.

Capular, **Capulary** (kap'ul-ler, kap'ul-ler), *n.* Hollow like a chest or capsule, pertaining to a capsule. — *Capular ligament*, in anat. the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. It is well seen in the hip-joint.

Capulate, **Capulated** (kap'ul-ät, kap'ul-ät-ed), *n.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. *Derham.*

Capule (kap'ul), *n.* [L. *capula*, a little chest, dim. of *capra*, a chest, from *capra*, to take.] 1. In bot. a dry fruit, either membranous or woody, which dehisces by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as many. — 2. In anat. (a) a small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (b) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, &c., for evaporations, solutions, and the



Capule of Poppy.

like. — 3. In anat. a membranous production inclosing a part like a bag, as, the capsule of the crystalline lens. — 4. A small gummy envelope for mucous medicines. — 5. The metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle.

Captain (kap'tän or kap'tin), *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*, O Fr. *capitaneus*, from L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head.] 1. One who leads the head of or has authority over others, a chief; a leader, a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, &c. 'Captain of the host of the Lord.' *Jon. v. 14, 15.* 'Ancient him captain over my people.' *1 Sam. ix. 16.* 'Captains over thousands.' *1 Sam. xiii. 12.* 'Great Mar, the captain of us all.' *Shak.* 'The foremost captain of his time.' *Tennyson.* 'Maiting the mighty hearts of captains and of kings.' *Tennyson.* More specifically — 2. The military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. — 3. An officer in the navy commanding a ship of war. The captain is next in rank above the commander, and ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but after three years from the date of his commission he ranks with a full colonel. Captains of ships were formerly designated *post capitaneus*. The heads of small parties or gangs of men in a ship of war are also called captains, as of the forecabin, main-top, fore-top, &c. — *Captain of the fleet*, a flag-officer temporarily appointed by the admiralty, who acts as adjutant-general of the force, sees to the carrying out of the orders of the commander-in-chief, and to proper discipline being maintained in the fleet. He wears the uniform of a rear-admiral. — 4. The commander or master of a merchant vessel. 5. In some of the public schools of England a title given to the senior scholar. 6. In the game of cricket, the head of an eleven, or of the body of players on one side. — 7. In some occupations, the title given to an overseer; as, the captain of a mine.

Captain (kap'tän or kap'tin), *a.* 1. Of principal excellence or value, chief. [Rare.]
Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or captain jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*

2. Valiant. 'The sea more captain than the lion.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Captaincy (kap'tin-si), *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

Captaincy-general, **Captain-generalcy** (kap'tin-ä-jen'ä-äl, kap'tän or kap'tin-jen'ä-äl), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general.

Captainess (kap'tin-es), *n.* A female commander. *Mr P. Sidney.*

Captain-general (kap'tän or kap'tin-jen'ä-äl), *n.* The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia. 'The magnanimous and most illustrious captain-general of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.' *Shak.*

Captain-lieutenant (kap'tän or kap'tin-jen'ä-äl), *n.* An officer who, with the rank of a captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Since the colonel of a regiment is the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

Captain-pacha, *n.* See CAPTAN-PACHA.

Captainry (kap'tin-ri), *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

Captainship (kap'tin-ship), *n.* 1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. 'Therefore as please thee of our Athens to take the captainship.' *Shak.* 2. The command of a clan or government of a certain district, chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their usurped captainships. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Skill in military affairs; as, he displayed good captainship.

Captation (kap'tä-shön), *n.* [L. *captatio*, from *capio*, to catch.] The act or practice of catching favour or applause by flattery or address. *Eden Barlow.*

Caption (kap'shön), *n.* [L. *captio*, a taking, fraud, deceit, from *capio*, to seize.] 1. The act of taking any one unawares by some trick or specious pretext, imposition.

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange impressions you have gone about to deceive your king and country. *Christenburgh.*

2. The act of urging captious objections; cavilling; cavil.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for captious and contradiction. *Boon.*

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.] — 4. In law, a cer-

Northern Africa and South-western Asia. It is about the size of a fox, and of a uniform deep brown or wine-red colour above, except two spots under either eye, and tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears. From which last characteristic it has its name. It possesses great strength and fierceness, and is sometimes used in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds.

Caracara (kár-ka-ká'ra), n. [From its hoarse cry.] The popular name for the birds of the sub-family Polyborinae, of the family Falconidae. They are of considerable size, natives of South America, and are characterized by having the bill hooked at the tip only, the wings long, and the orbits, cheeks, and part of the throat more or less denuded of feathers.

Carack (kár-ak'), n. [Fr. *caraque*, O. Fr. *carregue*, Ap. and Pr. *carraes*, It. *caracca*, a carack, from L. *caracra*, *carra*, a ship of burden, from L. *carra*, a car.] A name formerly given to large round-built vessels of great depth, fitted for light as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

Caracol (kár-akól'), n. See CARACOLE. **Caracol** (kár-akól'), n. A conchoid (which see).

Caracole (kár-akól'), n. [Fr., from Sp. and Pr. *caracol*, a snail with a spiral shell, a winding staircase, a caracole.] 1. In the manege, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. 2. In arch a spiral staircase.

Caracole (kár-akól'), v. i. pret. & pp. *caracolé*; ppr. *caracolando*. To move in a caracole; to wheel.

Prince John caracolled within the lines at the head of his Jewish party. See M' Scott.

Caracoli (kár-akól'), n. An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made.

Caracora (kár-akó'ra), n. [Malay word.] A proa of Borneo, Ternate, and other Eastern islands. Also called *Caracod* by early voyagers.

Caradoc Sandstones (kár-ak-dok san-dón'), n. In geol. the upper division of the lower Silurian rocks, consisting of red, purple, green, and white micaceous and sometimes quartzose grits and limestones containing corals, molluscs, and trilobites. The Silurian limestones are a portion of this group. The division is named after the hills range of Caradoc in Shropshire.

Carafe (kár-af'), n. [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragom, **Caragom** (kár-ak-góm'), n. [Fr.] A marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*. See CARLAGOM.

Caragomina (kár-ak-góm-in'), n. Same as Caragomina.

Caraita. Same as Karaita.

Carabole (kár-ak-ból'), n. The native name of an East Indian fruit of the size and shape of a duck's egg, of an agreeable acidulous flavour, used in making sherbets, tarts, and preserves. It is the fruit of *Carabola*. See AVERROA.

Carabole (kár-ak-ból'), n. [Fr.] In billiards, (a) the red ball placed on the mark. (b) A cannon (which see). (c) The name of the game in which the third or red ball is used.

Carabole (kár-ak-ból'), v. i. In billiards, to cannon.

Caramel (kár-ak-mél'), n. [Fr. *carAMEL*, *carAMEL*, Sp. *carAMEL*, a lozenge—Ar. *zawa*, a ball, and *mechalla*, a sweetmeat.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 220° C., it begins to assume a brown colour of continually increasing depth, and when the caramelization has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of caramel has been given. It has a high lustre, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as cane-sugar in its compound with oxide of lead. It is used for giving a brown colour to spirits. Written also, but less frequently *Caromel*.

Caramoto (kár-ak-mót'), n. [Fr.] A rather large species of shrimp (*Penaeus caramoto*) common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and called for exportation.

Carana, **Caranna** (kár-ak-á'na), n. See CARANA.

Carax (kár-á'ngs), n. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Scomberidae. One species (*C. Trachurus*) on the British coast is well known by the name of cod or horse-mackerel.

Carapa (kár-á'pa), n. [From *carapa*, the native name of the Guiana species.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Melleaceae. A South American species, *C. guianensis*, is a fine large tree, whose bark is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called *carap-ol* or *crab-oil*) is used for lamps, and masts of ships are made from its trunk. The wood is called *crab-wood*. The oil of the African species, *C. guianensis*, called *Coondi*, *Kundah*, or *Tallicoona* oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defence against bites of reptiles. The oil of the South American *carapa* is used for the same purpose also.

Carapace (kár-á'pás), n. [Fr., from Catalan Sp. *carapaca*, a guard. See CALABASH.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles, as the tortoise or turtle. The term is also applied to the covering of the anterior superior surface of the crustaceans.

Carapax (kár-á'paks), n. Same as Carapace. **Carap-ol** (kár-á'pól'), n. Oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*. See CARAPA.

Carat (kár-át'), n. [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qirrat*, a shell of a bean, a pea, a pod, also a weight of 4 grains, a carat, borrowed from Gr. *karatón*, lit. a little horn, also the fruit or seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] 1. The weight of 4 grains, used by goldsmiths and jewellers in weighing precious stones and pearls. —2. A term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and it is called gold of so many carats as it contains twenty-four parts of pure metal. Thus if a mass contain twenty-two parts of pure gold out of every twenty-four it is gold of twenty-two carats.

Caraxia (kár-á'xia), n. [Native name.] A resin produced by the tree *Bursera acuminata* and imported from Tropical America. It is brought home in little masses, rolled up in leaves of figs. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters. Called also *Carana*, *Carenna*.

Caravan (kár-á'van'), n. [From Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qarawana*, Par. *karawin*, a caravan.] 1. A company of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants, who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. —2. A large close carriage on springs for conveying travelling exhibitions from place to place; a covered travelling cart without springs.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a travelling caravan. Dickens.

3. A number of vessels or barks in company. —4. An expedition with such vessels. Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their caravans, as their cruises against the Moors were called. Prescott.

Caravanserai (kár-á'van-sér-ai'), n. The pavilion who leads the caravans, &c., of a caravan.

Caravansary, **Caravansera** (kár-á'van-sér-ai'), n. The pavilion who leads the caravans, &c., of a caravan.

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Caravansary, **Caravansera** (kár-á'van-sér-ai'), n. The pavilion who leads the caravans, &c., of a caravan.

with a spacious court in the middle. Though caravansaries in the East serve in place of inns, there is this radical difference between them that, generally speaking, the traveller finds nothing in a caravansary for the use either of himself or his cattle. He must carry all his provisions and necessaries along with him. Those built in towns serve not only as inns, but contain shops, warehouses, and even exchanges.

Caravel, **Carvel** (kár-á'vél, kár-á'vél'), n. [Sp. and It. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of *L. carubus*, Gr. *karabos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small name of different kinds of vessels. One variety used in Portugal is a vessel of 100 to 150 tons burden, another is a sailing vessel of 10 to 15 tons, and a third a large Turkish ship of war.

Carrot of the fifteenth century.

The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop, wide at the bow, and carried a double lower at its stern and a single one at its bow. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. It was in command of three such caravels that Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America.

Caraway (kár-á'wá'), n. [Sp. *al-carawayo*, from Ar. *karawig*, *karawig*, caraway, probably from Gr. *karon*, L. *carum*, caraway. See CARVY.] 1. *Carum Carui*, nat. order Umbelliferae, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is used like carrots or parsnips, but it has a strong flavour. The seeds, which are property the fruit, have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used to flavour cakes, also in confits, and the volatile oil is obtained by distilling them in spirits. —2. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway seeds. —3. A kind of apple.

Caraway-cumst (kár-á'wá-kumst'), n. A sweetmeat containing caraway.

Carbamide (kár-á'bíd'), n. [Carbon and amide.] A compound having the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$. It is obtained by the action of ammonia on oxychloride of carbon. This substance seems to be identical with urea.

Carboxate (kár-á'kót'), n. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

Carboxotic Acid (kár-á'kót-ik á'síd'), n. ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$) [Carbon and acids.] A crystallizable acid and bitter substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other animal and vegetable substances. It is of great importance in dyeing. When alkali, which has been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar, is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed of a beautiful permanent yellow colour. Often called *Picric Acid*.

Carbide (kár-á'bíd'), n. A compound of carbon with a metal, the usual effect of which is to render it hard and brittle. Formerly called *Carbure*.

Carbide, n. See CARBIDE.

Carbide (kár-á'bíd'), n. See CARBIDE.

Carbohydrate (kár-á'bíd-hí-drát'), n. [Carbon and hydrate.] An organic compound containing carbon and the elements of water, such as starch and cellulose. Ure.

Carbo-hydrogen (kár-á'bíd-hí-dró-jen'), n. Same as *Hydro-carbon*.

Carbolic Acid (kár-á'ból-ik á'síd'), n. [Carbon

w. acid; wk. alk; ch. acra. — See KET.

riba, &c., of a ship.—4. An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel, filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to buildings, ships, and wooden defences. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—*Carcaass flooring*, in arch. the grated frame of timber-work which supports the boarding or floorboards above and the ceiling below.—*Carcaass roofing*, the grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.



Carcass.

Carcavelhos (kär-ka-väl'yós), *n.* A sweet wine, grown in the district of this name in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *Calaoella* and *Calaoello*.

Carcelage (kär'se-láj), *n.* [L. *carcelagium*, *carceragium*, from *L. carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees.

Carceral (kär'sér-al), *a.* [L. *carcer*, a prison.] Belonging to a prison. 'Carceral endurance.' *Pope*.

Carcerule (kär'sér-ül), *n.* [Dim. from *L. carcer*, a prison.] In bot. (a) same as *Sarcobasis* (which see). (b) The spore-case of a fungus.

Carcharias (kär-kä'ri-as), *n.* [Gr. *karcharias*, a kind of shark having jagged teeth, from *karcharos*, jagged.] A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, whose teeth exhibit a reticulated structure of medullary tubes, comprising some of the most voracious of the sharks; for example, the white shark (*C. vulgaris*), which sometimes attains the length of 25 to 30 feet, its mouth being sufficiently wide to enable it to receive the thigh or even the body of a man.

Caroharide (kär-kä'ri-dé), *n. pl.* [See *CARCHARIAS*.] A name given by some zoologists to the Squalidae or shark family.

Caroharodon (kär-kä'ri-ó-don), *n.* [Gr. *karcharos*, jagged, and *odon*, *odontia*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil tertiary sharks, often of great size, differing from the species of the living genus *Carcharias* chiefly in their teeth being solid in the centre, while in the latter they are hollow.

Cardinological (kär'sin-ó-loj'ík-al), *a.* Pertaining to cardiology.

Cardiology (kär-sin-ó-yo-jí), *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c. Called also *Crustaceology* and *Malacostracology*.

Cardinoma (kär-si-nó'ma), *n.* [Gr. *karkinóma*, from *karkinós*, *karkinos*, a cancer.] A cancer. This is the sense in which the word is generally used by medical writers; but some apply it to an indolent tumour different from cancer, while others confine it to an incipient cancer, and others to that kind of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance.

Cardinomatus (kär-si-nó'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

Cardinus (kär'si-nus), *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab.] A genus of decapod crustacea, containing the most common crab on our coast, the green-crab or shore-crab (*C. maenas*).

Card (kär'd), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *carte*, a card, from *L. charta*, paper, from Gr. *chartis*, *chartis*, a separated layer of the papyrus bark.] 1. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes: (a) a piece of cardboard on which are painted figures or points; a playing card in games. (b) A piece of cardboard with one's name, &c., written or printed on it, used in visiting, and generally for indicating the name of the person presenting it. Called also *Visiting Card*. (c) The paper on which the points of the compass are marked. 'Reason the card, but passion is the gale.' *Pope*. (d) A piece of pasteboard on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment.—2. Same as *Business Card* (which see under *BUSINESS*): an extension of the sense 1 (b).—3. A slang term applied to an eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity, such as

one who is very fast; a character. 'Such an old card as this, so deep, so sly.' *Dickens*. **Card** (kär'd), *v. i.* To play at cards. *Johnson*.

Card (kär'd), *n.* [Fr. *carde*, a card for wool, from *L. L. cardus*, *L. carduus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card—thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board to which a handle is attached. But wool and cotton are now generally carded in mills by teeth fixed on a wheel moved by machinery.

Card (kär'd), *v. t. or i.* 1. To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

Go card and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men.
Dryden.

Fig. This book must be carded and purged. *Skelton*.

2. To mangle; to mix; to weaken or debase by mixing.

You drank your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong. *Greene*.

Cardamine (kär-dam'i-né), *n.* [Gr. *kardamine*, a kind of cress.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferae. The species are numerous, and are annual or perennial herbs, with usually pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purple flowers. *C. pratensis* (cuckoo-flower or ladies'-smock) is abundant in Britain. It has a bitter taste, and at one time it had the reputation of being a diuretic and antispasmodic. It is known to possess antiscorbutic properties. It is generally in blossom when the cuckoo returns to this country, hence the name cuckoo-flower. Four other species are described as natives of Britain, viz. *C. amara* (bitter-cress), *C. impatiens*, *C. hirsuta*, and *C. sylvatica*.

Cardamom (kär-da-mum), *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *kardamómion*.] The aromatic capsule of different species of Amomum and Elettaria, nat. order Zingiberaceae, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries. The cardamoms known in the shops are the large, supposed to be produced by *A. angustifolium*, a Madagascar plant; the middle-sized and the small, both supposed to be the produce of *A. Cardamomum*, a native of Sumatra and other eastern islands. Those recognized in the British pharmacopoeia called *true* or *official* cardamoms and known in commerce as *Malabar cardamoms*, are the produce of *Elettaria (Alpinia) Cardamomum*, a native of the mountains of Malabar and Canara. Ceylon cardamoms are the fruit of *A. grana-paradi*.

Card-basket (kär'd-bas-ke't), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting cards.

Cardboard (kär'd-bórd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.; pasteboard.

Card-case (kär'd-käs), *n.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting cards.

Cardecu (kär'dé-kú), *n.* [Corrupt for Fr. *quart d'écu*.] The fourth part of a crown.

A set of hilding fellows, . . . the bunch of them were not worth a cardecu. *Sir W. Scott*.

Carder (kär'dér), *n.* One who cards wool; the machine employed in carding wool. 'The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.' *Shak*.

Carder (kär'dér), *n.* One who plays at cards; a gamester. 'Coggers, carders, diocers.' *By. Wootton*.

Cardia (kär'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] In anat. the upper orifice of the stomach where the oesophagus enters it.

Cardiac (kär'di-ak), *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos*, from *kardia*, the heart.] 1. Pertaining to the heart.—2. Exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.—*The cardiac orifice of the stomach*, the cardia.—*Cardiac passion*, an old name for heartburn.—*Cardiac arteries and veins*, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—*Cardiac wheel*, in mech. a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See *HEART-CAM*.

Cardiac (kär'di-ak), *n.* A medicine which

excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

Cardiacal (kär'di-ak-al), *a.* Same as *Cardiac*.

Cardiace (kär'di-ás), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb*.

Cardiacum (kär-di-ás-és), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiada*.

Cardiadæ (kär-di-á-dé), *n. pl.* [From *Cardium*, one of the genera.] A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, including the cockles and their allies. They have equi-valve bivalve convex shells, having prominent umbones or beaks curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. The mantle edges are united so as to form two orifices or short siphons, through which water passes out and in, serving for respiration and nutrition.

Cardiagraphy (kär-di-ag'ra-flí), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *graphó*, to write, to describe.] An anatomical description of the heart. *Dunglison*. Called also *Cardiography*.

Cardialgia, **Cardialgy** (kär-di-al'jí-a, kär-di-al-jí), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain.] In med. the heart-burn, a burning sensation in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the oesophagus. Called also the *Cardiac Passion*.

Cardiidae (kär-di-i-dé), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiada* (which see).

Cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental; as, the cardinal doctrine in one's faith.

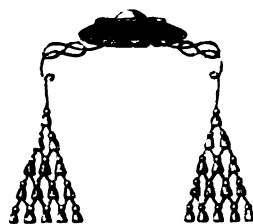
Impudence is now a cardinal virtue. *Drayton*.

His cardinal perfection was industry. *Clarendon*.

—*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are called ordinal numbers.

—*Cardinal points*, (a) in *geog.* north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle. (b) In *astro*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir.—*Cardinal signs*, in *astro*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—*Cardinal virtues*, specifically, an antiquated name for justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.—*Cardinal winds*, those which blow from the cardinal points.

Cardinal (kär'di-nal), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope, who is taken from the cardinals. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, comprising six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the Sacred College and compose the pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they now have the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed red hat, with two cords depending



Cardinal's Hat.—Planché's Cyclop. of Costume.

from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity.—2. A cloak originally of scarlet cloth with a hood to it, much worn by ladies at the commencement of the eighteenth century, so named from its similarity in shape to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the colour varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced.

Cardinalate (kär'di-nal-át), *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

An old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate. *Evelyn*.

Cardinal-bird (kär'di-nal-bérd), *n.* The *Cardinalis virginiana*, family Fringillide, a North American bird, with a fine red

plumage, and a crest on the head. Its song resembles that of the nightingale, hence one of its common names, *Virginian Nightingale*. In size it is about equal to the starling. Called also *Scarlet Grosbeak* or *Cardinal Grosbeak* and *Red-bird*.

Cardinal-flower (kár'di-nál-flou-ér), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, and intensely red flowers; it is a native of North America, but is much cultivated in gardens in this country.

Cardinalitial (kár'di-nál-ísh'ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. 'Raised him to the cardinalitial dignity.' *Cardinal Wiseman*. [Rare.]

Cardinalize (kár'di-nál-íz), *v.t.* To make a cardinal. *Sheldon*. [Rare.]

Cardinalship (kár'di-nál-shíp), *n.* Same as *Cardinalate*. *Bp. Hall*.

Carding-engine (kár'ding-en-jin), *n.* Same as *Carding-machine*.

Carding-machine (kár'ding-ma-shén), *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c. Called also *Carding-engine*.

Cardiography (kár-di-og'ra-fí), *n.* Same as *Cardiography*.

Cardioid (kár'di-oid), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *eidos*, form.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

Cardiology (kár-di-ol'og-í), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heart; scientific facts relating to the heart.

Cardiometry (kár-di-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *metron*, a measure.] In anat. measurement of the heart, as by percussion or auscultation. *Dunglison*.

Cardiospermum (kár-di-ol-sper'mum), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *sperma*, seed.] A genus of climbing shrubs or herbs having tendrils like the vine; heart-seed (which see).

Carditis (kár-di'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *itis*, term. signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Cardium (kár'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] The cockle, a genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Cardaceae. The foot is largely developed, and is used by most of these animals, not merely for progression, but in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud of the shores on which they dwell. The most common species is the *C. edule* or edible cockle.

Card-match (kár'd-mach), *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison*.

Cardol (kár'dol), *n.* [Formed of the middle part of *Anacardium*, and *L. oleum*, oil.] An oily liquid contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut (*Anacardium occidentale*). It is a powerful blistering agent.

Cardoon (kár-dön), *n.* [Sp. *cardon*, a thistle, from *L. carduus*.] The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The thick fleshy stalks and ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as an esculent vegetable. They have been reckoned to possess aphrodisiac properties.

Card-party (kár'tí-pár-tí), *n.* A number of persons met for playing cards.

Card-player (kár'tí-plá-ér), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

Card-playing (kár'tí-plá-ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

Card-rack (kár'd-rak), *n.* A rack or frame for holding visiting, business, &c., cards. 'The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece.' *Thackeray*.

Card-sharper (kár'dshárp-ér), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

Card-table (kár'dí-tá-blí), *n.* A table used for playing cards on.

Card-tray (kár'dí-trá), *n.* A small salver for a servant to deliver cards on.

Carduella (kár-dú-él'la), *n.* [L. *carduus*, a thistle.] A genus of conirostral perching birds of the finch tribe (Fringillidae), including the goldfinch and siskin.

Carduus (kár'dú-us), *n.* [L.] A genus of erect herbs, nat. order Compositae; the thistles. The leaves are generally spinous-toothed, and the purple or sometimes white flower-heads are surrounded by an involucre

composed of many prickly bracts. The anther cells have a small linear tail, and the style consists of a cylindrical bifid column. The fruit is oblong and compressed. There are a large number of species, chiefly found in Europe and Asia. Twelve are found in Britain all troublesome weeds in pastures or on waste grounds. See *THISTLE*.

Carduus Benedictus (kár'dú-us ben-e-dik'tus), *n.* Same as *Blessed thistle*. *Shak*.

Care (kár), *n.* [A. Sax. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow; cog. O. Sax. *cara*, Icel. *kæri*, complaint, Goth. *kara*, sorrow, O. H. G. *chara*, lamentation; from a root *gar*, signifying to cry, seen also in E. *call* and *crane*, and in Gr. *geryô*, to cry, *gerys*, voice.] 1. Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; mental trouble; concern; anxiety; solicitude.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye; And where care lodges sleep will never lie. *Shak*.

2. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to; caution; regard; watchfulness, as in the phrase, 'Take care of yourself.'

A want of care does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin*.

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the care of a physician. 'That which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches.' 2 Cor. xi. 28.—4. The object of care or watchful regard and attention. 'Is she thy care?' *Dryden*.—*Care, Solicitude, Concern, Anxiety*.

Care, mental trouble regarding the present, the future, or even the past; a painful weight of thought; *solicitude, concern*, both denote affections of the mind of an intenser kind than *care*, and relate to the present and the future, *concern* generally affecting more closely the benevolent feelings than *solicitude*; *anxiety*, stronger than *solicitude*, chiefly regards the future, and implies the expectation of some evil as the ground of the present distress of mind.

Care (kár), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cared*; ppr. *caring*. 1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned or interested.

Master, carest thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

2. To be inclined or disposed; to like. 'Not caring to observe the wind.' *Waller*. 'An author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised at the expense of another's reputation.' *Addison*.

Care-cloth (kár'kloth), *n.* A cloth held by four men over the head of a bride while being married.

Care-crazed (kár'krázd), *a.* Crazy or mad with care. 'A care-crazed mother of many children.' *Shak*.

Careote (kár'ekt), *n.* An inscribed mark or character; sometimes, a mark intended as a charm. *Gower*; *Skelton*.

Carreen (ka-rén'), *v.t.* [Fr. *caréner*, from *carène*, the side and keel of a ship, *L. carina*, a keel.] *Naut.* To heave or bring a ship to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, breasting the other side, or the like.

Carreen (ka-rén'), *v.t.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Carreenage (ka-rén'áj), *n.* 1. A place to carreen a ship.—2. Expense of carreening.

Carree (ka-rér'), *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, O. Fr. *carriere*, road, race-course, course, career, from *L. carrus*, a car, vehicle. See *CAR*.] 1. The ground on which a race is run; a race-course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same career. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. A race or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. 'Full merrily hath . . . this career been run.' *Shak*.

Such combat should be made on horse, On foaming steed in full career. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life. 'Honour's fair career.' *Dryden*.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career. *Rymer*.

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

Career (ka-rér'), *v.i.* To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *career*ing gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Living*.

Careering (ka-rér'ing), *a.* In her. one of the terms applicable to the position of the horse when rather bendwise than mounted up-

right; the other terms are *stavant*, *passant*, *prancing*, *rearing*, *enraged*, and *mounted*. **Careful** (kár'fúl), *a.* [A. Sax. *cearful*. See *CARE*.] 1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41*.

2. Attentive to support and protect; provident; formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been careful for us with all this care. *2 Ki. iv. 13*.

Are God and Nature then at strife, That Nature lends such evil dreams? So careful of the type she seems, So careless of the single life. *Tennyson*.

3. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious; as, be careful to maintain good works; be careful of your conversation.

A careful in peril did not breathe. *Tennyson*.

4. Showing or done with care or attention; as, careful consideration.—5. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful. 'This careful height.' *Shak*.

The careful cold beginneth for to creep. *Shak*.

—*Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet*. See under *CAUTIOUS*.—*SYN.* Anxious, solicitous, concerned, disturbed, troubled, provident, thoughtful, cautious, circumspect, heedful, watchful, vigilant.

Carefully (kár'fúl-lí), *adv.* In a careful manner: (a) with care, anxiety, or solicitude.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. *Heb. xii. 17*.

(b) Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently. 'If thou carefully hearken to the Lord.' *Deut. xv. 5*.

Carefulness (kár'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careful: (a) anxiety; solicitude.

Drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 27*.

(b) Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

Care-killing (kár'kil-ing), *a.* Killing or putting an end to care; removing anxiety.

Careless (kár'les), *a.* [Care, and suffix *-less*; A. Sax. *cearleda*.] 1. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful.

Thus wisely careless, innocently gay, Cheerful he played. *Pope*.

2. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; used absolutely or followed by *of* or *about* before the object. 'Careless of mankind.' *Tennyson*.

A woman; the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house. *B. Johnson*.

O ye gods! I know you careless, yet, behold, to you From childly wont and ancient use I call. *Tennyson*.

3. Done or said without care; uncon sidered; as, a careless throw; a careless expression. 'With such a careless force.' *Shak*. 'He framed the careless rhyme.' *Beattie*.

4. f Not receiving care; uncared for. 'Their many wounds and careless harms.' *Spenser*. [Rare.]—*SYN.* Negligent, heedless, thoughtless, unthinking, inattentive, incautious, remiss, supine, forgetful, regardless, inconsiderate, listless.

Carelessly (kár'les-lí), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

Carelessness (kár'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Care-lined (kár'línd), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth The hollow care-lined cheek. *J. Baillie*.

Carency (kár'en-sí), *n.* [L. *carens*, wanting, from *carere*, to want.] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson*.

Carène (ka-rén'), *n.* [L. *L. carena*. See below.] *Eccles.* a fast of forty days on bread and water; Lent.

Carentane (ka-rén-tán), *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, L. *L. quarantena*, *carentina*, from *L. quadraginta*, forty.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

Carress (ka-res'), *n.* [Fr. *carress*, from It. *carezza*, L. *L. caritia*, from *L. carus*, dear. Cog. W. *caru*, to love.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection. 'Conjugal carresses.' *Milton*.

After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman Catholic, he began with his first carress, to the church party. *Swiss*.

Caress (ka-'res'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent does a child. 'Caressed at court and at both the universities.' *Baker*. 'Caressed and chidden by the dainty hand.' *Tennyson*.

Caressing (ka-'res'ing), *p.* and *a.* Treating with endearment or fondling; fondling; affectionate; fond; as, her *caressing* manner.

Caressingly (ka-'res'ing-ly), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Carot (kă-'ret'), *n.* [L. *carot*, there is wanting, from *carere*, to want.] In writing, a mark made thus, *^*, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

Care-taker (kă-'tāk-ēr'), *n.* 1. One who takes care of anything; specifically, (a) one who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place to look after goods or property of any kind. (b) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property be removed.

Care-tuned (kă-'tūnd'), *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. 'My *care-tuned* tongue.' *Shak.*

Care-worn (kă-'wōrn'), *n.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety; as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

And Philip's rose face contracting grew
Careworn and wan. *Tennyson*.

Carex (kă-'reks'), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceae; the sedges. The plants of the genus are perennial grass-like herbs, with unisexual flowers, aggregated in spikelets. There are more than a thousand species distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions. About sixty species are indigenous to Britain. *Carex arenaria* (the sea-sedge) is used as a substitute for saw-palms.

Careya (kă-'ri-a'), *n.* [After Dr. W. Carey, a celebrated Indian missionary, who gave his leisure to botany.] A genus of Indian plants, nat. order Myrtaceae. *C. herbacea* is a most splendid herbaceous stove-plant, with a spike of large red flowers, followed by a yellowish-green berry about the size and form of an orange.

Carve (kă-'rē'), *v.t.* To carve. *Chaucer*.

Carfume (kă-'fūf'), *n.* Same as *Curfuffle*. [Scotch.]

Cargason, **Cargason** (kă-'ga-zon'), *n.* [Sp. *cargazon*.] A cargo (which see).

The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargason* valued at £80,000. *Hemell*.

Cargo (kă-'rō'), *n.* [Sp., from *carpar*, to load, L.L. *carriare*, to load, from L. *carvus*, a car. See *CHARGE*.] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle, and other things carried on deck.

Cargoose (kă-'rōs'), *n.* [Perhaps from Gael. *car* (= *car*), a cock's comb or crest, and *goose*.] A local name of the bird otherwise known as the great crested grebe. See *GREBE*.

Caribacou (kă-'i-a-kō'), *n.* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer (*Cervus virginianus*), found in all parts of North America up to 45° N. lat. It is smaller than the common stag, and its colour varies with the season. In spring it is reddish-brown, in autumn slaty-blue, and dull-brown in winter. Written also *Carjacou*.

Cariama, **Cariema** (sar-'i-ā-ma, ser-'i-ā-ma). Same as *Serieina*.

Cariated (kă-'ri-āt-ed'), *a.* Carious. See *CARIOUS*.

Cariatid (kar-'i-āt'id'). See *CARYATID*.

Carib (kă-'rib'), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean Islands.

Caribbean, **Caribbean** (kar-'ib-bē'an, kar-'ib-bē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the eastern portion of the West Indian Islands, or to the sea between them and the mainland of America.

Caribbee (kar-'ib-bē'), *n.* A Carib.

Cariboo, **Caribou** (kar-'ib-bō'), *n.* [Fr. Canadian, a reindeer. Probably of Indian origin.] *Tarandus rangifer*, an American variety of the reindeer, and specifically identical with it. It has never, however, been brought under the sway of man, but is a great object of chase for the sake of its flesh.

Carica (kar-'i-ka'), *n.* [Named from an erroneous idea that it was a native of Caria.] A genus of plants, nat. order Papayaceae, consisting of some twenty species, which are natives of tropical America. The best known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw-tree (which see).

Caricatura (kar-'i-ka-tū-'ra'), *n.* [It.] Same as *Caricature*.

Let not this strained affection of striving to be witty upon all occasions be thought exaggerated, or a caricature of Cowley. *S. Martin*.

Caricature (kar-'i-ka-tūr'), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, from *caricare*, to load. See *CHARGE*.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

The war between wit and Puritanism soon became a war between wit and morality. The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself. *Mansel*.

Caricature (kar-'i-ka-tūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caricatured*; ppr. *caricaturing*. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion; to burlesque.

In revenge for this epistle Hogarth caricatured Churchill. *H. Walpole*.

Caricaturist (kar-'i-ka-tūr-'ist'), *n.* One who caricatures others. *Malone*.

Carious (kar-'i-kus'), *a.* [L. *carica*, a fig.] Resembling a fig; as, a *carious* tumour.

Caries (kă-'ri-ēs'), *n.* [L.] In med. ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.

Carillon (kar-'il-lon'), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *quadrillio*, from L. *quatuor*, four, because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells.] 1. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and furnished with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte. — 2. A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of small bells.

Carina (ka-'ri-na'), *n.* [L., the keel of a boat.] In bot. same as *Keel*. 4. See *CARINATE*.

Carinaria (kar-'i-nā-'ri-a'), *n.* [L. *carina*, a keel, from the shape.] A genus of gastropod molluscs, of the order called Heteropoda or Nucleobranchiata, whose shells are known to collectors under the name of Venus slipper and glass nautilus. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The creature itself is about 2 inches in length, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched by the aid of a microscope.

Carinate (kar-'i-nāt'), *n. pl.* [From L. *carina*, a keel.] Huxley's second order of the class Aves, the other two being Saururus and Ratites. The Carinate include all the living flying birds, that is, all existing birds except the Cursores, and are characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel, whence the name.

Carinate, **Carinated** (kar-'i-nāt, kar-'i-nāt-ed'), *a.* [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.] Shaped like a keel; keeled; specifically, (a) in bot. having a longitudinal ridge like a keel; applied to a calyx, corolla, or leaf. (b) In zool. applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, a character of all existing birds except the cursorial.

Carinthine (ka-'rin-thī-na'), *a.* A sub-variety of augite from *Carinthia*.

Cariole (kar-'i-ōl'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *carvus*, a car.] 1. A small open carriage; a kind of calash. — 2. A covered cart.

Cariopsis (kar-'i-op-sis'), *n.* Same as *Caryopsis* (which see).

Cariosity (kar-'i-oe-ti'), *n.* [See *CARIES*.] Ulceration of a bone.

Carious (kă-'ri-us'), *a.* Affected with caries; ulcerated; said of a bone.

Carjacou (kă-'ja-kō'), *n.* See *CARIACOU*.

Car (kărk'), *n.* [A. Sax. *care*, *car*, *decarcan*, *decarcan*, to care, perhaps borrowed from the Welsh *care*, *care*, anxiety, whence *careus*, *solicitous*; Gael. *care*, *care*.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. 'The *car* that nippes our harte.' *Drant*. 'Devolde of careful *car*.' *Spenser*.

And at night the swart mechanic
Comes to down his *car* and care,
Quaffing ale from pewter tankards,
In the master's antique chair. *Longfellow*.

Car (kărk'), *v.t.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. 'Caring and caring all that ever you can to gather goods.' *Hol-laud*.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and hooting,—and I'm fain to *car* and care. *Reau. & Fl.*

Car (kărk'), *v.t.* 1. To oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; to worry; to perplex; to vex. 'Thee nor *car*est care nor slander.' *Tennyson*. [Rare.] — 2. To bring to be by care or anxiety; to make by caring. 'Care and *car* himself one penny richer.' *South*.

Carling (kărk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety; now used almost solely in the phrase *carling care* or *cares*.

Carl, **Carle** (kărl'), *n.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *Dan*. *Sw*. *karl*, a man; A. Sax. *carl*, male, as in *carl-oatz*, a he-cat; *ceorl*, a free-man, a churl; O.H.G. *karl*, a man, the stem seen in proper names, Charles, Carolus, Charlemagne. *Carl* is the fem.] 1. [Old English and Scotch.] A man; a man as distinguished from a boy; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. 'A stout *carl*.' *Chaucer*.

Why shilt't thou by that ruined hall,
Thou aged *carle* so stern and gray? *St. W. Scott*.

2. A man of rude or rustic manners; a boor; a clown; a churl. — 3. *Carle-hemp*. — 4. A quantity of wool. *Simmonds*.

Carl, **Carlet** (kărl'), *v.t.* To act like a churl. *Barnes*.

Carle-hemp (kărl'hemp), *n.* Male hemp. In the following passage it is used as a symbol of robustness of character.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van,
Thou stalk'st o' *carle-hemp* in man. *Burns*.

Carle-Sunday, **Carling-Sunday** (kărl'sun-dā, kărl'ing-sun-dā), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *carling*, *pease roasted or fried*.] The Sunday before Palm-Sunday, on which day the special food was pease fried with butter. The custom is a continuation of the Pagan bean-feast. [Provincial.]

Carlet (kărl'et'), *n.* [Fr. *carrel*, a square file, a dim. of O.Fr. *carrel*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, from L. *quadratus*, square.] A single-cut file with a triangular section used by comb-makers.

Carlick (kărl'ik'), *n.* [A. Sax. *carlice*. See *CHARLOCK*.] The plant *Charlock*. [Local.]

Carlin, **Carline** (kărl'in'), *n.* [Fem. of *carl*, a man; Icel. *karlanna*, a woman. See *CARL*.] An old woman; a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

Carline, **Carline** (kărl'in'), *n.* See *CARLINE-THISTLE*. **Carline**, **Caroline** (kărl'in, kar-'ō-lin'), *n.* [Fr. *carlin*, It. *carlino*, from *Carlo*, or Charles I. of Anjou, by whom they were coined at Naples towards the end of the thirteenth century.] The name given to coins once current in some parts of Italy.

Carline, **Carling** (kărl'in, kărl'ing'), *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *ecarlingue*. Etymology unknown.] A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck-beam to another, forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon. — *Carline knees*. See under *KNEE*.

Carline-thistle (kărl'in-thī-s'l'), *n.* [Fr. *carline*, It. Sp. and Pg. *carlina*, after the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is said to have been saved from a plague by the use of its root.] The popular name of *Carlina vulgaris*, a thistle common in dry fields and pastures throughout Britain and the Continent. It is about a foot in height, with prickly, somewhat hoary leaves, and a purple head of flowers, surrounded by a hygro-metric straw-coloured involucre.

Carlish (kărl'ish'), *a.* [See *CARL*.] Churlish. [Old and provincial.]

Carlism (kărl'izm'), *n.* The doctrine of any of the several organizations or parties called *Carlists*.

Carlist (kărl'ist'), *n.* A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, or of Charles X. or Henry V. of France, or one who adheres to the principles of their followers and supporters; a legitimist.

Carlock (kărl'ok'), *n.* [Rus. *kariak*.] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine. **Carlot**, **Carlot** (kărl'ot'), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*. See *CARL*.] A countryman. 'The cottage . . . that the old *carlot* once was master of.' *Shak.*

Carlovingian (kărl-'lō-vin'ji-an), *a.* [See *CARL*.] Pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

Carlsbad Twins (kărlz-'bād twinz'), *n. pl.* Large felspar crystals found porphyritically imbedded in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall. *Ure*. **Carludovica** (kărl-'lō-vē-'ka'), *n.* [In honour of Charles (Carlo) IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Louisa (*Ludovica*) of Parma.]

1 A genus of palm-like shrubs belonging to the nat. order Pandanaceae. They are natives of South America and the West Indies, and the species *C. palmata* yields the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made. Hence - 2 A name sometimes given to a Panama hat.

Carlyles (kär'li-és), n. and a. Same as Carlyle.

Carlylean (kär'li-én), n. and a. A term denoting the style or doctrines of Thomas Carlyle and his imitators.

Carlyliam (kär'li-ám), n. 1 A feature of the style of Thomas Carlyle. - 2 The leading ideas or teaching of Thomas Carlyle.

Carmagnole (kär'má-yó-f), n. (From *Carmagnole*, in Piedmont, the home of many Savoyards, employed in street music, who brought the air into France.) 1 A republican song and dance in the first French revolution. Each stanza of the song ended with the refrain

Dansons la Carmagnole—vive la non-dy canon!

The word afterwards became a sort of generic term for revolutionary songs, and was applied to the *Ça ira*, the *Marseillaise*, the *Chant du départ*, &c. - 2 The dress worn by the Jacobins during the revolution, consisting of a blouse, red cap, and tricoloured girdle. - 3 The wearer of such a dress, any violent revolutionist. - 4 A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars.

Carman (kär'mán), n. A man whose employment is to drive a car or cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car.

Carmelite (kär'mel-ít), n. 1 A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel. From probably the fourth century holy men took up their abode as hermits on Mount Carmel in Syria, but it was not till about the year 1180 that pilgrims established an amonastory for the purpose of leading a secluded life on this mountain, and so laid the founda-

Carnistive (kär-mis-iv), a. Expelling wind from the body, antispasmodic.

Carmine (kär'mín), n. (Fr. *carmin*, from *sp. carmin*, *carmin*, from *carminis*, *carminis*, crimson, *sp. carmin*, *carmin* (which see). *Carmin* has the same origin.) 1 The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal, it forms a purple mass soluble in water. The formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$ is assigned to this substance. 2 A pigment made from cochineal. It is of a beautiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, and is used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price.

Carmot (kär'mót), n. The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone was constituted.

Carn (kär'n), n. A rock, or heap of rocks. See *CARR*. (Provincial.)

Carnage (kär'náj), n. (Fr. *carnage*, slaughter, from a L. *L. carnificum*, from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) 1 The flesh of slain animals, hence of flesh, as in shambles. 'His ample nest with human carnage filled.' Pope. - 2 Slaughter, great destruction of men, butchery, massacre. 'Made great carnage of them.' Holland. 'The carnage of Redgemoor, or the more fearful carnage of the bloody circuit.' Massieu.

Carnal (kär'nál), a. (L. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) 1 Pertaining to the body, its passions and appetites, fleshly, sensual, lustful, gross, impure. 'Our carnal things, our earthly lusts.' Shak. 'Not sunk in carnal pleasure.' Milton. - 2 Not spiritual, merely human, not partaking of anything divine or holy, unregenerate, un-sanctified. 'Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances.' Heb. ix. 10. 'All appearances of mirth and plenty which were looked upon as marks of a carnal mind.' Addison.

The carnal mind is enmity against God.

Rom. vii. 5.

3† Bloody, ravenous. 'That this carnal cur preys on the issue of his mother's body.' Shak. - *Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse.

Carnalism (kär'nál-izm), n. Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

Carnalist (kär'nál-íst), n. One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Sweten.*

Carnalite (kär'nál-ít), n. A worldly minded man. *See Anderson.* (Rare.)

Carnality (kär'nál-ít-é), n. The state of being carnal, want of spirituality, fleshliness, fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts, sensuality. 'They wallow in all the carnality of the world.' South. 'The carnality of their hearts.' Tilton.

Carnalize (kär'nál-íz), v. t. pret. & pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. To make carnal, to debase to carnality. A sensual and carnalized spirit. *Dr. J. Scott.* (Rare.)

Carnallite (kär'nál-ít), n. (L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.) A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Glauber salt mines. It consists principally of mag. sodium, potassium, chlorine, and water, but contains also ruthidium, calcium, and bromine.

Carnally (kär'nál-í), adv. In a carnal manner, according to the flesh; not spiritually. *Lev. xviii. 30.* 'That the apostle doth very fitly take the law either spiritually or carnally.' *R. Nelson.*

Carnal-minded (kär'nál-mínd-éd), a. Having a carnal or fleshly mind.

Carnal-mindedness (kär'nál-mínd-éd-ness), n. Carnality of mind. 'Cocupiscentia and carnal-mindedness.' *J. Taylor.*

Carnardine (kär'nár-dín), n. An old name for the carnation. 'The rosy-coloured carnardine.' *Old comedy.*

Carnaria (kär'nár-í-á), n. (L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) The order of flesh-eating animals, *carnivora*.

Carnassial (kär'nás-í-ál), a. (From Fr. *carnassier* (which see).) In comparison adapted for dividing and eating flesh.

Carnassial teeth, the last premolar in the upper jaw and the first molar in the lower.

Carnassial (kär'nás-í-ál), n. In comparison a tooth adapted for dividing and eating flesh. *Owen.*

Carnassier (kär'nás-í-ál), n. (Fr. from L. *L. carnassius*, an executioner, from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) A carnivorous animal.

Carnation (kär'ná-shon), n. (Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour, from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) 1 Flesh colour, the parts of a picture which are naked, or with-

out drapery, exhibiting the natural colour of the flesh. 'Her complexion of the most delicate carnation.' *Lord Lytton.* 2 In painting, the representation of flesh. - 3 The popular name of *Dianthus Croyaphyllus*, a

Two varieties of Carnation.

native of southern Europe, but naturalized on old castle walls and similar places in the south of England. It is a perennial glaucous plant, with fragrant rose coloured flowers. From it has been obtained the many varieties of the carnations of the florists, which are much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers. They are arranged into three classes, viz., *double*, *single*, and *picotees*.

Carnationed (kär'ná-shon-éd), a. Having a colour like carnation, pink. *Lowen.*

Carnauba (kär'ná-ú-bá), n. The Brazilian name of the *Corypha avicaria*, a tall palm which grows in the middle and northern provinces of Brazil, and which, like the *Corypha andicola* or wax palm, has its leaves coated with small waxy scales, from which a straw-coloured wax is obtained by boiling. The fruit and pith of the tree are eaten, and the wood, which is very durable, furnishes an important building material in its native country.

Carnal (kär'nál), a. (Perhaps from *W. caro*, a calf or heap of stones.) Chaotic, shapeless. *Dryden.*

Carnelian (kär'nél-í-an), n. (More correctly *cornelian*, from Fr. *carnele*, *it. cornelino*, *carneola*, a *cornelia*, from *L. caro*, a horn, from its horny appearance, *comp. p. cornu*, which literally means a finger-nail or claw.) A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white colour. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c. The finest specimens come from Cambray and Surat, in India, where they are found in nodules of a blackish-olive colour, in pebbles, 20 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the lovely colour for which they are prized.

Carnous (kär'ná-ús), a. (L. *carnosus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) *Fleshy*, having the qualities of flesh. - *Carnous fibres*, Ray.

Carny (kär'ni), n. (From *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furrowed that they cannot eat.

Carny (kär'ni), n. Soft, hypocritical talk, flattery. (Slang.)

Carny (kär'ni), v. t. To insinuate one's self with, to flatter, to wheedle. (Slang.)

Carny (kär'ni), v. i. To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. (Slang.)

Carnifex (kär'ní-féx), n. (L. from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, especially dead flesh, and *facio*, to make.) A public executioner.

Carnification (kär'ní-fí-ká-shon), n. (See *CARNIFY*.) The act of carnifying, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the hard parts it is equivalent to osteogenesis, in the lungs to hepatization.

Carnify (kär'ní-fí), v. t. pret. & pp. *carnified*; ppr. *carnifying*. (L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh and *facio*, to make.) 1 To form flesh, to revivify flesh in growth. 'I walk, I eat, I hear, I direct, I magnify.' *Sir M. Hale.*

2 To lose the normal structure and become fleshy. - *See CARNIFICATION.*

Carnival (kär'nál-vál), n. (Usually ascribed to *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, lit. farewell flesh; but really from *Med. L. carnevalem*, for *carnis levalem*, solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast - *L. caro*, flesh, and *levare*, to solace,

Carnelios. - Pascal's Collection and Comments.

ation of the order. Being driven by the Barons to Europe in 1847 they adopted all the forms of monastic life and a somewhat milder rule. In time they became divided into several branches, one of them distinguished by walking barefooted. They are still to be seen in Roman Catholic countries. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown colour, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. 2 A sort of pear.

Carnelite, **Carnelion** (kär'mel-ít, kär'mel-ín), a. Belonging to the order of Carnelites.

Carninated (kär'mí-nát-éd), a. Mixed with or made of carmine, as, *carninated colour*.

Carnistive (kär'mis-iv), n. (Med. L. (1827) *carnistivum*, a carnistive, probably from *L. L. carnisarius*, to use incantations, to charm, from *L. carnis*, a poem an incantation or charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do.) A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies. Carnistives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamom, anise, and caraway seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carnistives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, juniper, also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures.

to light, through *Fr. carnosus*, it *carne-
ous*, *carneous* | 1 The flesh or mass of
rejecting before Lent, observed in Catholic
countries with a great deal of merriment
and revelry, banquets, balls, operas, etc.
Hence—2 Feasting or revelry in gen-
eral.

Love in the second half held carnal. *Forcyp.*

Carnivora (kar-niv'-ra), *n.* pl. [L.] A term
generally applicable to any creature that
feeds on flesh or animal substances, but
restricted to an order of metamorphic quad-
rupeds which prey upon other animals.
They are divided into the *Plantigradae*, com-
prising the bears, badgers, raccoons, gluttons,
and marmosets, the *Dactylorhinae*, compris-
ing lions, tigers, cats, dogs, the *Primitivae*
or *Primitivae*, or *Amphibious Carnivora*,
comprising the seals and walrus, but
these last are now frequently placed in a
separate order. The muscular activity of
the Carnivores is very great, their respira-
tion and circulation very active, and their
demand for food is consequently constant.

Carnivorosity (kar-niv'-ru'-ti), *n.* [See
CARNIVORE.] Greediness of appetite for
flesh. *Pope* [Rare]

Carnivore (kar-niv'-er), *n.* A carnivorous
animal one of the Carnivora. *Quay*

Carnivorous (kar-niv'-rus), *a.* [L. *carni-
vorus*, flesh, and *vor*, to devour.] Relating
or feeding on flesh, an epithet applied to
animals which naturally seek flesh for food,
as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc. and also
to plants which are supposed to appropri-
ate animal food, like the Venus or sundew
and *Ficus* among British plants, and
among exotic *Dionaea* or Venus fly-trap
and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

Carnose, *a.* See **CARNEOUS**

Carnosity (kar-nos'-ti), *n.* [Fr. *carnosité*,
from L. *carnis*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1 Plumpness.

The olive, indeed, by very small flesh, and so
bigger than apple, yet commended they are for
their carnosity. *Holland*

2 Fleaty substance, specifically, a little
fleshy substance in the arethra, the neck
of the bladder, etc.

Carnous, **Carnous** (kar-nus, kar-nus), *a.*
[L. *carnosus*, from *carnis*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1 Of
or pertaining to flesh, fleshy. *Carnous*
maister *Holland*. *Carnous* *maister*. *Ray*.
2 Is not of a fleshy consistence, said of mus-
cleless leaves, stems, etc.

Carny (kar-ni), *n.* and *s.* See **CARNY**
[Rare]

Carp, **Careb-tree** (kar'oh, kar'oh-ti), *n.*
[O Fr. *carpe*, Mod. Fr. *carpe* from Ar.
har'ab, bear palm.] The common English
name of *Ceratophyllum*. See **CERATOPHYLLUM**.

Carpus (kar-pus), *n.* [O Fr. *carpe*, from
L. *carpe*, a carriage, from *carro*, a car
See **CAR**.] A kind of pleasure-carriage, a
coach. *H. Johnson*, *Scott*, & *Fr.* *Carpus*
and *carpus* *Scott*.

Carpoid (kar-poi'), *a.* Placed in a carpus.
Boggy land *carpoid*. *Shakespeare*

Carol (kar'ol), *n.* [O Fr. *carole*, a kind of
dance wherein many dance together, also a
Christmas song or carol, from the Celtic
Arner *carol*, a dance. *W. Carey*, a *carol*, a
song.] A song, especially one expressive of
joy. *Shakespeare* also applies the term to a
devotional song, and it often signifies, espe-
cially a religious song or hymn in cele-
bration of Christmas. *Instruments*, *carols*,
and *daunces*. *Chaucer*. 'The carol of a
lute.' *Spenser*. 'Heard a carol, merrily
singing.' *Shakespeare*.

From the Old Testament, if you turn to David's
book, you shall see as many harps-like instruments.

Carol (kar'ol), *v.* pret. & pp. *carolled*,
pp. *carolling*. [From the noun.] To sing,
to warble, to sing in joy or festivity.

Mark how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And swell of love's praise. *Spenser*

Carul (kar'ul), *v.* To praise or celebrate in
song.

The shepherds at their festival
Carul his psalms. *Alfred*

Carol, **Carrol** (kar'ol, kar'ol), *n.* In arch.
a small closet or inclosure to sit and read
in, also applied to a window, denoting a
bay window, a word found in old docu-
ments. *Oxford Glossary*

Carolin (kar-lin), *n.* [Carolin, Latin form
of *Charles*.] A gold coin formerly current
in some parts of Germany, worth about the
Carolin *mark* (kar-4-lin-ping), *n.* A
small green to the *Syrphus carolinensis*, a
North American plant bearing scarlet flow-
ers, and having a root used as a vermifuge.

Carolina, *n.* See **CAROLINA**, a coin.
Carolling (kar-ol-ing), *n.* The
act of one who carols, a song of joy, praise,
or devotion. 'Ophelia's wild matches and
the sweet carollings of 'As you like it.''
Coleridge

Carolingian (kar-ol-ing-i-an), *a.* Same as
Carolingian.

Carolinian (kar-ol-ing-i-an), *a.* Pertaining
to Carolina.

Carolinian (kar-ol-ing-i-an), *n.* A native or
inhabitant of Carolina.

Carollin, **Carollin** (kar-ol-lin), *n.* In
arch. decorated with branches and leaves,
as a column. *Orvis*

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* A gold coin struck
in the reign of Charles I and originally the
in value, afterwards the. The name was
given also to various other coins.

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* See **CAROTID**.

Carotum (kar-otum), *n.* [From *car*] A House
from the Lord mayor of London to keep a
cart. *Wharton*

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *car*,
carro, a mountain-berry, the roven.] A
species of berry. *Simmonds*

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* A garment of fur worn
by the natives of South Africa.

Carotid, **Carotid** (kar-ol-id, kar-ol-id), *n.*
An arterial vessel varying from 5 to 8 lin.

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* [O Fr. *carotid*, *carotid*,
staple.] 1 Relating to staple or carotid.
2 Same as *Carotid*. *Durham*

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* [O pl. *carotid*, the
carotid, said to be from *carro*, a deep
sleep, because the ancients believed that
sleep was caused by an increased flow of
blood to the head through these vessels.]

Of or pertaining to the two great arteries
of the neck, as the *carotid* nerve. *Carotid*
arteries, the two great arteries which
convey the blood from the torso to the head
and brain. The common *carotid*, one on
either side of the neck, divides each into an
external and an internal branch, the latter
supplying the interior of the skull.

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* An artery of the
neck. See the adjective.

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* A *Carotid*. [Rare.]

Carotid, **Carotid** (kar-ol-id), *n.* The col-
ouring matter of the carotid.

Carotid, **Carotid** (kar-ol-id), *n.* A thing
match or similar payment; military ex-
ercise. 'Leaving out the warlike part of
the carotid.' *Dryden*. 'A royal carotid
given by Charles the Fifth of France to the
Empress Charles the Fourth.' *F. Wharton*

Carotid (kar-ol-id), *n.* [See **CAROTID**.] A
feast or festival, a noisy drinking bout or
revelling.

The rooms were preparing for a carotid. *Stowe*

—*Feast*, *Banquet*, *Carotid*. See under
Feast

Carotus (kar-otus), *v.* [pret. & pp. *carotus*,
pp. *carotus*] 1 O Fr. *carotus*, to quail,
to carot, from *carro*, a carriage, a bumper,
from O. *car* *car*, 'quit out' that is, empty
your glass; an old German drinking ex-
clamation. In old authors the spelling
carotus is also found.] To drink freely and
with jollity, to quail, to revel, also, to drink
to the health of a person. 'Having all day
carotus and banqueted.' *Shak.* 'Carotus-
ing to his end.' *Shak.*

1 said, O mad, make merry and carotus. *Forcyp.*

Carotus (kar-otus), *v.* To drink up, to
drink to the bottom. 'Did death's cup
carotus. *Mr. for Mags*. 'Carotus potus
pottle-deep.' *Shak.*

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* 1 A hearty drink or
full draft of liquor. Hence the old phrase
to quail or drink carotus that is, to drink
deep. 'A full carotus of mead.' *Dante* —

2 A drinking match, a noisy banquet. 'The
early feast and late carotus. *Pope*

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* One who carotus;
a drinker, a boisterous, a noisy reveller or bac-
chanalian.

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* Is a
carotus manner.

Carotus (kar-otus), *v.* Allied, to first mean at
least, to last *carotus*, to boast, to dial
carotus, to boast, to wrangle, the second
sense is due to the L. *carotus*, to make, catch,
pick.] 1 To speak, to talk, to recite. 'I
will now carotus of kings.' *Pope* *MS.*

Now we begin the play and of Joseph *carotus*
Joseph of Arimathea

2 To censure, cavi, or find fault, particu-
larly without reason or pertinently and
abundantly or followed by of

Of one of your famous outlaws
On heavily *carotus* and quarrel. *Shak.*

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abundantly or followed by of

Of one of your famous outlaws
On heavily *carotus* and quarrel. *Shak.*

No not a tooth or nail to scratch.
And of my nation *carotus* and catch. *C. H. Ford*

Carotus (kar-otus), *v.* 1. To utter, to speak.
Then our king full of courage *carotus* these words.
Pope *MS.*

2 To blame; to find fault with, to censure.
My honest country words were *carotus* and censured.
Dryden

Carotus (kar-otus), *n.* [A word common to the
Teutonic languages (comp. D. *carper*, Dan.
carpe, Sw. *carp*) and borrowed by the
Romance tongues.] A teleostean fish of
the family Cyprinidae. The type is the com-
mon carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), said to have
been introduced into England in the four-

teenth century. It is an excellent fish for
ponds, as it breeds rapidly (as many as
100,000 eggs having been counted in the
ovaries of a single carp), grows to a large
size, sometimes attaining the length of
5 feet, and lives, it is said, for 120 or 200
years. In old age its scales become gray
and white. The golden carp or gold fish
is *C. auratus*, and the crucian or German
carp *C. crucianus*. See **CARCIAS**

Carpal (kar-pal), *n.* [L. *carpalus*, the wrist.]
Pertaining to the wrist.

Carpal (kar-pal), *n.* Pertaining
to the well-known range of mountains be-
tween Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

Carpal (kar-pal), *n.* A ruin or essential
oil distilled from the fresh cones of *Pinus
Combe* in Hungary. *See*

Carpal (kar-pal), *n.* Another name
for the common broom (*Abrotanum*).

Carpal (kar-pal), *n.* [Mod. L. *carpalus*,
dim. from Gr. *carpos*, fruit.] Is but a
single ovary or seed vessel, or a
single cell of an ovary or seed vessel to-
gether with what belongs to that cell, as in
many cases a separate style and stigma of
the pistil. The pistil or fruit often consists
of only one carpel, in which case it is called
simple, when either consists of more than
one carpel it is called compound. A carpel
is regarded as a modified leaf. Called also
Carpellum, *Carpellum*.

Carpellary (kar-pel-lar-i), *a.* Belonging to
a carpel or carpels.

Carpellum (kar-pel-lum), *n.* A carpel.

Carpenter (kar-pen-ter), *n.* [O Fr. *carpentier*
(Mod. Fr. *carpentier*), L. *carpentarius*,
a carpenter from *carpentum*, a chariot, a
word of Celtic origin, comp. *car*] An artificer
who works in timber, a framer and builder
of houses and of ships. Those who build
houses are called house-carpenters, and those
who build ships are called ship-carpenters.

The carpenter of a ship is an officer ap-
pointed to examine and keep in order the
frame of the ship and all the wooden ma-
chinery about her. —*Carpenter's crew*, a set
of men employed under the carpenter to
make what repairs are necessary.

Carpenter-bee (kar-pen-ter-bee), *n.* The
common name of the different species of

Cryptorhynchus (half the extinct
size)

1. A genus of wood-boring bees, and grubs and
larvae deposited in the cells. A few of the cells
drawn larger in order to show the positions.

hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylo-
copa*. One species (*X. violacea*) inhabits the

Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa* *carpenter*), half the extinct
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but also to the owners and masters of ships, mail-constructors, and even to wharfingers who undertake to convey goods for hire from their wharves to the vessel in their own lighters, but not to mere hackney-coachmen. Carriers are responsible for the safety and preservation of the goods committed to them.—2. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.—4. The name of a particular part in various machines.

Carrier-pigeon (kar'i-er-pij'on), *n.* See **CARRIER**.

Prayer is Isaacson's friend; and willingly both in-
cense
Twist the earth and the sky, the carrier-pigeon of
heaven.
Longfellow

Carrier-shell (kar'i-er-she), *n.* A shell of the genus *Phorus*; so called from the whorls of the shell usually having stones or smaller shells attached to them.

Carriage, *n.* A carriage or carack. *Chaucer.*

Carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* See **CARILLON**.
Carion (kar'i-on), *n.* [It. *carione*; Fr. *carion*; L. *L. carionis*, aug. from *caro*, *caro*, *caro*, *caro*.] 1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals, flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

Britain's cavers!
Blacken round the Roman carion, make the carion
a skeleton.
Tennyson.

[In this sense without a plural.]—2. A single carion: in this use with a plural.
Ravens are seen where a carion lies. Sir
W. Temple.

They did not the dead carion and one another
soon after.
Spenser.

3. A worthless woman: a term of reproach.

'This foolish carion, Mrs. Quickly' *Shak.*
Carriion (kar'i-on), *s.* 1. Converted into
carriion, consisting of a carion or carion.
'Carriion men groaning for burial.' *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to carion; feeding on carion;
as, a carion bird, carion flowers (see
STAPELIA). 'A prey for carion kites.' *Shak.*

Carriion-crow (kar'i-on-kro), *n.* The com-
mon crow (*Corvus corvus*); so called because
it sometimes feeds on carion.

Carritch, **Carritchies** (kar'rich, kar'rich-es),
n. Catechisms (Scottish).

Carritchet (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* Some piece
of jocularity or facetiousness; a pun or the
like. 'Fun, pun, conundrum, carritchet.'
Gervase. According to Fittesward Hall,
'this term, for 'absurd question,' is still
heard now and then.'

Carrol, *n.* See **CAROL**, in *arch*.

Carrole (kar'rol), *n.* A preparation of rice.

Carrollite (kar'rol-it), *n.* A sulphide of cop-
per and cobalt obtained from Carroll county,
Maryland, U.S.

Carrom (kar'rom), *n.* [Fr. *carrombole*, a
cannon.] In billiards, an old name for a
cannon.

Carromade (kar'ron-ad), *n.* (From *Carven*
in Scotland, where it was first made.) A

Carromade.

short piece of ordnance having a large
calibre and a chamber for the powder, like
a mortar

Carrom-oil (kar'ron-oil), *n.* A term for a
liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-
water so called from being much used, in
the case of burns, at the Carrom Ironworks.

Carroon (kar'ron), *n.* Same as **Caroon**.

Carrot (kar'rot), *n.* [Fr. *carotte*, L. *carota*.] 1. The English name for plants of the
genus *Daucus*, of which there are about
thirty species natives of the northern hemi-
sphere. The best known is the *D. Carota*,
the cultivated form of which produces the
well known large esculent tap-root.—2. The
tap-root of *D. Carota*, cultivated for the
table and for cattle. Those with a long
tapering root are called *long carrots*, those
having a root nearly cylindrical and termi-
nating abruptly horn carrots.—3. A red
hair on a human being. (Slang.)—4. Oil of
carrot, a volatile oil, whose composition is
not known with certainty, obtained in small
quantity by distilling the roots of carrots
with water.

Carrotiness (kar'rot-i-ness), *n.* The condi-
tion of being of a carrot or reddish-yellow
colour; specially applied to the hair.

Carrotty (kar'rot-i), *a.* Like a carrot in
colour: an epithet given to red hair.

Carrousal (kar'0-sel), *n.* [Fr.] A carousal
or tilting-match.

Carrow (kar'ro), *n.* [Ir and Gael. *carach*,
cunning, deceitful.] In Ireland, a person
wandering about and getting his living by
cards and dices, a strolling gambler.

Carriage (kar'ra-haj), *n.* See **CARVAGE**.

Carry (kar'i), *v. t. pres. & pp. carried; ppr.*
carrying [O.E. *carian*, from O.Fr. *carier*, to
convey in a car, from O.Fr. *car*, a cart or
car. See **CAR**.] 1. To bear, convey, or trans-
port by sustaining and moving with the
thing carried. In general it implies a mov-
ing from the speaker or some place, and is
so opposed to bring and fetch, and it is often
followed by from, away, off, out, &c.

When he dith he shall carry nothing away.
Fa. 28. 17.

Fig.
I have listened with my utmost attention for half
an hour to an orator, without being able to carry
away one single sentence out of a whole sermon.
Swift.
2. To cause to pass; to transmit; as, sound
is carried in the air.—3. To transfer; as, to
carry \$ from one column to another in addi-
tion; to carry an account to the ledger.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being car-
ried into Asia.
Meyer.

4. To conduct; to take with one.

He would needs carry Will Winkle and cry
him to the country school.
Addison.

5. To take away by force; to drive, drag, or
fetch away.

And the king of Assyria did carry away Israel
into Assyria.
2 Ki. 17. 18.

And he carried away all his cattle. Gen. 32. 12.

6. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral
sense; as, to be carried away by one's feel-
ings.

Ill-temper, passion, and revenge will carry them
too far in punishing others.
Lamb.

7. To affect; to accomplish; to achieve; to
bring to a successful issue; as, to carry a
point, measure, or resolution: often with an
indefinite *it*.

But that's no matter, the greater part carries *it*.
Shak.

Hence, to carry a candidate for an office or
dignity, to secure his election or nomi-
nation.—8. To gain, as, to carry a prize; hence,
in *midst*, *to gain possession of by*
force; to capture, as, he will carry the
island.—9. To extend or continue in any
direction, in time, in space, or in a figu-
rative sense: most commonly with an adver-
b or preposition, such as up, back, forward,
&c., as, he carried his history back to the
origins of the empire.

His chimney is carried up through the whole rock,
so that you see the sky through it.
Addison.

Nothing short of a miracle could carry for the im-
provements which have been accomplished and in part
begun.
Brougham.

10. To refer to a distant point in time: with
up, down, forward, &c.

Meanwhile, that while of the Egyptians, hath car-
ried up their government to an indefinite distance.
Sir M. Hale.

11. To support or sustain, without the idea
of motion.

Carry comestible . . . upon sticks. Bacon.

Hence, to bear, as trees do. [Rare.]

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry
more shoots upon the stem.
Bacon.

12. To bear; to have in or on; to show or
exhibit, to import or have a certain taint;
to contain or comprise.

In some vegetables we see something that carries
a kind of analogy to sense.
Sir M. Hale.

The aspect of every one in the family carries . . .
satisfaction.
Addison.

It carries too great an implication of ignorance,
hypocrisy, or folly for men to quit or renounce their
former errors, precisely upon the offer of an argu-
ment, which they cannot immediately answer.
Locke.

13. To manage, to conduct; as, to carry
matters with a high hand. With the reflexive
pronoun, to behave.

He carried himself so insolently in the house, and
out of the house, to all persons, that he became
odious.
Clarendon.

[Formerly common but now little used, bear
one's self being now more common.]—To
carry coals, to bear injuries; to put up
with an affront.

Gregory, as my word, we'll not carry much. Shak.

—To carry mails to *Nonconatus*, to take things
to a place where they already abound; to
lose one's labour.—To carry *it off*, to bear
out; to face through, to braver a thing out.

If a man carries *it off*, there is no much money saved.
See R. L. B. Langens.

—To carry off, (a) to remove to a distance.

(b) To kill; as, to be carried off by sickness.

—To carry on, (a) to manage or prosecute;

as, to carry on husbandry (b) To continue

to pursue, as, to carry on an old business.

—To carry one's bet, in cricket, not to be put

out; said of the one of the two last batsmen

on one side, who, though not put out, has

to cease playing when his partner is put

out.—To carry out, (a) to bear from within.

When I have said good night for evermore.
And you see me carried out from the threshold of
the door.
Tennyson.

(b) To sustain to the end; to continue to the
end; to accomplish, to finish; to execute,
as, he carried out his purpose.—To carry
the wind, in the manege, to turn the nose as
high as the ears, said of a horse.—To carry
the world before one, to meet with uninter-
rupted success, to be very successful.—To
carry through, to support to the end; to
sustain or keep from falling or being sub-
dued.

Grace will carry a man through all difficulties.
Hawthorne.

Carry (kar'i), *v. t.* 1. To act as a bearer; as,
the horse was carrying double, that is, had
two persons mounted on it.—2. In hunting,
to run on ground, or over frost, which sticks
to the feet, as a hare.—3. To bear the head in
a particular manner, as a horse. When a
horse holds his head high, with an arching
neck, he is said to carry well. When he
lowers his head too much, he is said to carry
low.—4. To convey; to propel, as, a gun or
mortar carries well.—To carry on, to con-
duct one's self in a wild, reckless manner; to
riot; to frolic; as, he carries on at a great
rate. (Colloq.)

Carry (kar'i), *n.* (Scottish.) 1. The motion
of the clouds as they are carried by the wind,
the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-
drift.

The carry is now brisk from the west.
Cockburn Mercury.

Hence.—2. The brimmed or sky.

With and rainy to the night,
No a storm in the carry. Tennyson.

Carry-all (kar'i-al), *n.* [Corrupted from
carriole.] A light vehicle for one horse,
having usually four wheels. [American.]

Carrying (kar'i-ing), *n.* A bearing, convey-
ing, removing, transporting.—Carrying
trade or traffic, the trade which consists in
the transportation of goods, especially by
water, &c., from country to country, or
place to place.

Carrying-on (kar'i-ing-on), *n.* 1. Rude
frolicsome behaviour. *Hudibras*.—2. Next
the act of spreading all sail, so as to go as
quickly as possible.

Carrying-trade (kar'i-ing-trade), *n.* See
CARRYING.

Carry-tale (kar'i-tal), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some carry tale, some please men . . .
I know the trick to make my lady laugh.
Shak.

Carve (karv), *n.* [O.E. *carv*, *carv*, probably
a plural form from Sw. *karv*, *karv*, *karv*
(*Kaldorven*), a marsh or marshy place; Dan.
karv, a pool, comp. Prov. E. *car*, a wood or
grove on a moist soil, generally of alders.] In
Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial
land along the side of a stream; the low-
lying part of a valley that is watered by a
river, as distinguished from the higher
grounds; as, for instance, the *carve* of *Gowrie*,
the *carve* of *Stirling*.

Cart (kar't), *n.* [From W. *cart*, a cart or
wagon, Ir. *carra*. See **CAR**.] A carriage
usually without springs for the conveyance
of heavy goods. 'Packing all his goods in
one poor cart.' Dryden.

Cart (kar't), *v. t.* 1. To carry or convey on
a cart, as, to cart hay.—2. To expose in a
cart, by way of punishment.

She chuckled when a hawd was carted. Page.

Cart (kar't), *v. t.* To employ carts for carriages.

Osm is not so good for draught where you have
accident to cart much, but for other ploughing.
Northumb.

Cartage (kar'taj), *n.* The act of carrying in
a cart, or the price paid for carting.

Cartaret (kar'ta-ret), *n.* A sleeping-coat.
Goodrich.

Cart-aver (kar'ta-ver), *n.* A cart-horse.
(Scottish.)

Cart-body (kár'to-dí), *n.* That portion of a cart which rests on the wheels, and contains or supports the burden.

Cart-bote (kár'to-bó), *n.* In English law, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

Carte (kár't), *n.* [Fr. *a card*.] *Lit.* a card, but specifically—1. A bill of fare at a tavern. 2. An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite* (which see).

Carte (kár't), *n.* [Fr. *quarta*, from *L. quarta*, fourth.] A movement in fencing consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of your sword towards your adversary's breast. 'The mystery of *carte* and *thoré*.' *Sym.* Written also *Quarte*.

Carte-blanc (kár't-blásh), *n.* [Fr. white paper.] A blank paper, a paper duly authenticated with signature, etc., and entrusted to a person to be filled up, as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.

Lord Grey was armed with a carte blanche to create any number of peers necessary to insure his success. *Corwall.*

Carte-de-visite (kár't-de-ví-sít'), *n.* [Fr.] *Lit.* a visiting card. A term generally applied to a photographic likeness on a small card.

Cartel (kár'tel), *n.* [Fr. *sp.* and *Fr. cartel*, from *L. cartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper, a paper.] 1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage. 2. A card for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Fraser.*

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

He is covered at the very idea of a cartel, though it comes from a feud and a vengeful hand. *Sir W. Scott.*

—**Cartel** or **cartel-ship**, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy. Formerly written *Cartel*.

Cartel (kár'tel), *v. t.* To defy; to challenge to a duel.

Come hither, you shall cartel him, you shall kill him at pleasure.

Cartier (kár'tí), *n.* 1. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart. — 2. A flat-fish found on our coast, the *Pleuronectes megastoma*. Called most commonly *Whif*.

Cartierly (kár'tí-er-ly), *n.* Rude, like a cartier, or what is done by a cartier. 'A cartierly or churlish trick.' *Colgrue.*

Cartesian (kár'tí-si-an or kár'tí-shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher René Descartes, or to his philosophy. 'The Cartesian argument for the reality of matter.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* — **Cartesian doubt**, Cartesian *doubt*. A philosophical toy, consisting of a small hollow figure with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is partly filled with air and partly with water, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water, and covered at the top with India-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed, and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air within the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and only rises again when the pressure is relieved.

Cartesian (kár'tí-si-an or kár'tí-shi-an), *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.

Cartesianism (kár'tí-si-an-izm or kár'tí-shi-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Descartes.

Cart (kár't), *n.* much as a cart

Cart (kár't), *n.* a cart, a contrivance of Africa, about 18 in.

Cart (kár't), *n.* An image (kár'ta-mán), *n.* A bitter principle of the Cartman's is a beautiful red ink-dyeing. It is

Cart (kár't), *n.* [Fr. *quartion*] the flowers yield great of annual plants, nat. order Compositae. The best known species is *C. tinctorius* (safflower or bastard saffron), extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing silk. See *Safflower*.

Cart-horse (kár't-hórs), *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work.

Cartman (kár't-mán or kár'tí-shi-mán), *n.* One of an order of monks, founded in

1088, under Benedictine rule, by St. Bruno, so called from *Chartreuse*, in the diocese of Grenoble in France, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, a black cloak, and a cowl out of doors. The Cartmans were introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charter-house (corruption of *Chartreuse*) in 1271. The Cartman name originated at Salette on the Rhone about 1280. With some modifications they followed the rule of the Cartman monks.

Cartman (kár't-mán or kár'tí-shi-an), *n.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

Cartilage (kár'tí-láj), *n.* [Fr. *cartilage*, *L. cartilago*.] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification. In some parts of the system it remains permanent. Cartilage contains no blood vessels, and two varieties are distinguished—true cartilage or *hyaline*, consisting of a clear matrix with nucleated cells, and articular cartilage, which coats the ends of bones, and in which the cells near the surface lie parallel, whilst the deep cells lie vertically to the surface. *Fellies* or *reticular cartilage* is found in the epiglottis and in other situations.

Cartilaginous (kár'tí-láj-in-ús), *a.* *pl.* The cartilaginous tubes. See *CHONDROPTERYGII*.

Cartilaginous (kár'tí-láj-in-ús), *a.* Same as *Cartilaginous*.

Cartilaginification (kár'tí-láj-in-ús-ká-shún), *n.* The act or process of converting into cartilage. *Wright.*

Cartilaginous (kár'tí-láj-in-ús), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage, viz., consisting of cartilage. *as, cartilaginous fibra.*

Cartist (kár'tíst), *n.* A Spanish or Portuguese supporter of the constitutional charter.

Cart-jade (kár't-jád), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cart-load (kár't-lód), *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

Cartographer (kár'to-grá-fér), *n.* A maker of maps; a cartographer.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tangents, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many cartographers. *Henry M. Stanley.*

Cartographic, **Cartographical** (kár'to-gráf-ik), *a.* Same as *Cartographic*.

Cartographically (kár'to-gráf-ik-á-l-ly), *adv.* Same as *Cartographically*.

Cartography (kár'to-grá-fí), *n.* Same as *Cartography*.

Carton (kár'ton), *n.* [Fr. See *CARTOON*.] 1. A thin kind of pasteboard. *Spenser*. — 2. A box made from it. 3. A cartoon. — 4. In *résumé*, (a) a white disc fixed on the bull's eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in

deciding ties and at pool. (b) A shot striking the carton; as, to make two bull's-eyes and a carton.

Cartoon (kár'tún), *n.* [Fr. *carton*, paste-board, a cartoon, from *It. cartone* (same sense), *eng. of cartia*, *L. charta*, paper.] 1. In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, as a study for a picture intended to be painted of some size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco. From the cartoon the design is traced through upon the fresh plaster of the wall or other surface on which the picture is to be painted. Cartoons executed in colours, like paintings, are used for designs in tapestries, mosaics, etc., the seven, by Raphael, purchased by Charles I., being well known examples. — 2. Any pictorial sketch, especially such as relates to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented, as, an election cartoon, the cartoons of *Punch*.

Cartouch, **Cartouche** (kár'túsh), *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, *O. Fr. cartouche*, from *It. cartouche*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, paper; *L. charta*, paper; *Gr. chartis*, a leaf of paper.] A corrupted form of this. 1. A case of wood filled with shot to be fired from a cannon; a roll of paper containing a charge, a cartridge. — 2. A portable box for charges for firearms. See *CARTRIDGE-BOX*. — 3. A case for holding cannonballs. — 4. A military pass given to a soldier going on furlough. — 5. The name given by Champollion to the oval on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters, expressing the names or titles of kings. 'Two names in an ob-



Cartouch of Pharaoh.

long insculpture called a *cartoucha*. 2. A charge. — 3. In arch. (a) a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled, often appearing on the cornices of columns, and as a field for inscriptions, &c. (b) A kind of block or modillion used in internal cornices, as in the cornices of wainscotted apartments. — 7. In arch. the oval encirclement of the pope or of a churchman.

Cartridge (kár'trí), *n.* [Formerly also *carriage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., &c., holding the exact charge, including both powder and bullet, or shot for sporting purposes, of any firearm. — *Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without ball or shot.

Cartridge-bag (kár'trí-bág), *n.* In *gun*, a bag made of serge, or some similar material, in which the charge of cannon is contained.

Cartridge-belt (kár'trí-bélt), *n.* A belt for the waist or to go over the shoulder, having pockets for cartridges.

Cartridge-box (kár'trí-bóks), *n.* A portable case or box for carrying cartridges.

Cartridge-case (kár'trí-kás), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box. — 2. The paper in which the powder of a cartridge is contained.

Cartridge-paper (kár'trí-pá-pér), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts—its rough surface giving it an advantage for drawing upon—and for other purposes.

Cartulary (kár'to-lér-í), *n.* Same as *Charterulary*.

Cart-way (kár't-wé), *n.* A way through which carts or other wheel carriages may conveniently travel.

Where your wheels are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them. *Merriam.*

Cartwright (kár'trí), *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

Carve (kár'v), *n.* [See *CARVING*.] 1. Act of ploughing. — 2. A duty or tax on the plough. Also written *Carriage*.

Carriage (kár'v), *n.* [L. *carra*, a four-wheeled cart, *L. L.* a plough, from *carra*, a car.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year. The size varied according to the nature of the soil and practice of husbandry in different districts.

Carum (kár'um), *n.* [From *Caria*, in Asia Minor, where it was first discovered.] A considerable genus of plants, nat. order Um-

belliform. The species are glabrous herbs with perennal fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carv.* is the caraway plant, the fruit of which is caraway seeds. (See CARAWAY.) *C. verticillatum* is a native of Britain and the western parts of Europe.

Caruncula (kar-'ung-kul, kar-'ung-kul), n. [L. *caruncula*, dim. from *caro*, flesh.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid, specifically, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as the comb of a cock, the wattles of a turkey. — 2. In bot., a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.

Caruncular (ka-'rung-kul-ler), a. Pertaining to or in the form of a caruncula.

Carunculate, **Carunculated** (ka-'rung-kul-lit, ka-'rung-kul-lit-ed), a. Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance, caruncular.

Carunculous (ka-'rung-kul-lus), a. Caruncular, carunculated. *Dunlopian.*

Carus (kar-'us), n. [Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep, torpor.] In med., complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma. *Dunlopian.*

Carato (ka-'ro-to), n. [South American name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black colour, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa americana*, of the nat. order Cinchonaceae.

Carve (karrv), v. t. pres. & pp. *carved*; old and poetical pp. *carven*; ppr. *carving*. [A Sax. *carfan*, to carve, cut, engrave; cog. D. *keren*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve; Dan. *keren*, I. *keren*, to notch or indent, same root as *groove*.] 1. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design; as, to carve a piece of box-wood. 'Had Democritus really carved Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great.' *Bentley.*

Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain. *Coleridge.*

2. To make or shape by cutting; to form by cutting or hewing, to engrave, to sculpture, as, to carve an image, to carve a design in box-wood.

We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory. *McCl.*

3. To cut, to hew; to mark, as with carving.

My good blade carves the casques of men. *Tennyson.*

A million wrinkles carve his skin. *Tennyson.*

—To carve out, (a) to make by carving. 'With his brandished sword carved out his passage.' *Shak.* (b) Fig. to achieve by one's own exertions, as, to carve out a career for one's self. — 4. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table; to divide; to distribute, to apportion.

He had been a keeper of his flock, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have carved themselves their own food. *South.*

Carve (karrv), v. t. 1. To exercise the trade of a carver, to engrave or cut figures. — 2. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for*, as, to carve for all the guests.

Carved (karrv-ed), a. 1. See CARAVEL. — 2. An old name for a jelly-fish.

The carved is a sea-fish, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a gelatinous form. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Carvel-built (karrv-el-bilt), a. A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clincher-built boats.

Carven (karrv-en), a. An old and poetic past participle of *carve*, nearly approaching an adjective in some of its uses. 'The carven cedars doors.' *Tennyson.*

Carven† (karrv-en), v. t. To cut; to carve. *Spenser.*

Carver (karrv-er), n. 1. One who carves, as (a) one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way, a sculptor.

The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*

(b) Fig. one who makes, shapes, or moulds in a general sense.

Be his own carver and cut out his way.
To find out right with wrong. *Shak.*

(c) One who cuts meat for use at table. — 2. A large table-knife for carving.

Carving (karrv-ing), n. 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically — 2. A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood, ivory, &c., sculpture, properly so called, being applied to carving in stone, while *chasing* is the term for carving in metal. — 3. The de-

vice or figure carved; as, a tomb ornamented with carvings.

The kids are try, grasps in clusters hark
Beneath the carving of the curious work. *Dryden.*

Carvial (karrv-ial), n. [A corruption of *carri-fact*.] In *Salomony*, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand.

Carvy (karrv-i), n. [Fr. *it* and Sp. *carv*. See CARAWAY.] Caraway. *Scottish.*

Car-wheel (karr-whel), n. The wheel of a car, in America of a railway-carriage.

Carwhiche,† **Carawiche**† (kar-which-et, kar-e-wich-et), n. A pun; a conundrum. See CARWITCHET.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c., besides *carwhiche*, clausches, and quibbles. *Butler.*

Carya (kar-'i-a), n. [Gr. *karya*, a walnut, after *Carya*, daughter of Dion, king of Laconia, said to have been changed into a walnut-tree.] A genus of North American trees, nat. order Juglandaceae, which comprehends the various kinds of hickory.

Caryatis (kar-'i-at-ik), a. Pertaining to the Caryans or to caryatides, 'Persian and Caryatic figures.' R. Stuart. *Caryatic* order, in arch., an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

Caryatid (kar-'i-at-id), n. pl. *Caryatides* (kar-'i-at-id-iz, kar-'i-at-id-iz), n. [Perhaps from *Carya*, a city in the Peloponnesus.] In arch., a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. Vitruvius relates that the city Carys sided with the Persians after the battle of Thermopylae, and that it was on that account sacked by the other Greeks, who took their wives captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is, however, believed to be unworthy of credit, although it seems to be not improbable that the idea and name of the Caryatides were derived from this city.

Caryocar (kar-'i-o-kar), n. a. [Gr. *karya*, a nut, & *karos*, to kill.] A genus of plants, bolacae, consisting of trees, natives of tropics produce good timber, an iron three or four large ki enclosed in an extremely reddish-brown in colour and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *sauri* or *butter-nuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavour, and yield a bland oil. The *C. nucifera* is the chief source of these nuts, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, and common in the forests of British Guiana, where it grows particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red colour.

Caryoctactes (kar-'i-o-ka-tak-'tis), n. [Gr. *karya*, a nut, and *tactein*, to kill.] The name given by Cuvier to the genus now usually called *Nucifraga*, comprising the nut-crackers.

Caryophyllaceae (kar-'i-o-fil-'i-a-si-a), n. pl. [From *Caryophyllum*, the latinized form of the Greek name of an Indian tree, probably the clove-tree, but given by Endlicher to the genus *Dianthus* of Linnaeus, the typical genus of this order. See CARYOPHYLLUM.] The pink tribe, a nat. order of plants, consisting of more than a thousand species of bland herbs, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The great proportion of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like chick-weed, spurrey, sandwort, &c., but many are found as favourite plants in our gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet-william, &c.

Caryophyllaceous (kar-'i-o-fil-'i-a-shus), a.

Pertaining to the Caryophyllaceae; especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx.

Caryophylline (kar-'i-o-fil-'in or kar-'i-o-fil-'in), n. [See CARYOPHYLLUM.] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

Caryophyllous, **Caryophylleous** (kar-'i-o-fil-'us, kar-'i-o-fil-'us), a. Same as Caryophyllaceous.

Caryophyllus (kar-'i-o-fil-'us or kar-'i-o-fil-'us), n. [Or *karyophyllum*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceae, by some authors included in *Eugenia*. It is the genus to which the clove-tree belongs. See CLOVE.

Caryopsis (kar-'i-op-'sis), n. [Or *karyon*, a nut, and *opsis*, an appearance.] In bot., a small, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, so that the fruit and seed are incorporated into one body, as in wheat and other kinds of grain.

Caryota (kar-'i-o-'ta), n. [Or *karyotis*, nut-like, from *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of palms, with doubly pinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best known species (*C. urens*) is a native of most of tropical Asia. It supplies an inferior kind of sago, and from its juice is made toddy or palm-wine. The outside of the stem supplies a hard and durable wood.

Car, 'm (Fr. from L. *carus*, chance.) Chance; hap, fortune, case; misfortune. *Chaucer; Pierre Plouman.*

Car. Sa. (ka-'si). In law, the usual abbreviation of *carpius* and *mallocausculum*. See CAPTAS.

Carnal (karr-'nal), n. In gram., of or belonging to case.

The usual termination of the Sanscrit possessive is *as* or *as*, as appears in such phrases as 'God's right,' 'king's crown.' *J. M. McCulloch.*

Cannava, **Cannave** (ka-'na-va, ka-'na-va), n. Same as Cannace.

Cannibal (kan-'ka-bel), n. [Sp. *cannibal*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon, from L. *canellum*, a sort of cast-net.] The rear part of a cannon, the part which is behind the base ring, and includes the base and knob.

Cascade (kas-'kad), n. [Fr. *cascade*, it cascades, from *cascade*, to fall, from L. *casus*, casum, to fall.] A steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial.

The river Tevere throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades from one rock to another. *Addition.*

Cascade (kas-'kad), v. t. To vomit. [Provincial and colloq.]

Cascalho (kas-'kal-yo), n. The name given in Brazil to the auriferous or gold-bearing alluvial deposit of the country. It is also the principal repository of the diamond.

The common *cascalho* is an indurated soil, in which gold is contained, and seems to consist of the fragments of veins which have by some means been broken up, rolled about by the action of water, and buried by it among the clays which have composed it. *Addition.*

Cascarilla (kas-'ka-ri-la), n. [Sp. dim. of *cascara*, peel, bark.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eleutheria*, a small tree of the nat. order Cinchonaceae, and closely allied

Cascarilla Plant (*Croton Eleutheria*)

to Cinchona, cultivated chiefly in Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. This bark is imported in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is sometimes employed as a substitute for cinchona, but is inferior in tonic and febrifuge qualities.

Cashew-herd (ka-shé'herd), n. The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers (*Tanager amabilis*), an insectivorous bird of the tanager group. It feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

Cashew-nut (ka-shé'nut), n. The fruit of the cashew-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*). The uncoloured fruit is kidney-shaped, and consists of a kernel incased in a very hard shell. The shell is composed of three layers, the outer and inner of which are hard, while the intermediate contains a quantity of black, acrid, caustic oil which excoriates the lips and tongue of any who try to crack the nut with their teeth. It is rendered harmless by roasting, and the fumes given off in the roasting are so acrid as to produce inflammation. The kernel abounds with a sweet, milky juice, and forms an ingredient in puddings, etc. It is put into Madeira wine to give it a flavour, and with this view is sometimes imported into Britain. The stalk or receptacle of the fruit is very large and fleshy, has an agreeable acid flavour, and is slightly astringent.

Cashew-tree (ka-shé'tré), n. The tree that produces the cashew-nut. See above, and **ANACARDIUM**.

Cashieva (ka-shé'kí), n. An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of an iron case for the leg, to which fire was applied.

Cashier (ka-shé'), n. [From cash, comp. *Fr.* *caissier*, a cashier.] One who has charge of cash or money, one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern, a cash keeper.

Cashier (ka-shé'), v. t. [O.E. *casere*, to cashier, from O.Fr. *casier*, to break, to cashier, through the *C.* *casare*. See **CASH**, to cashier.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission. He had the pleasure to cashier the captain of the first-lieutenant's own bodyguard. *Macaulay*.

2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. They have already cashiered several of their followers. *Adams*.

3. To reject; to put out of account; to disregard. [Rare.]

Some cashier, or at least endeavour to terrify, all his arguments. *Locke*.

Cashier (ka-shé'), n. One who cashiers, rejects, or discards. 'A cashier of monarchs.' *Burke*.

Cash-keeper (ka-shé'pé-er), n. One intrusted with the keeping of money and money accounts, a cashier.

Cashmere (ka-shé'mér), n. A shawl, so called from the country where first made. Cashmere shawls or fabrics are formed of the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Tibet, the finer ones only from the winter down which clothes the wild goat and other wild animals of the Himalayas. They are now successfully imitated in France and Britain.

Cashmere (ka-shé'mér), a. Relating to the shawl fabric so called.

Cashmerette (ka-shé'mé-ret'), n. [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A kind of fabric for ladies' dresses made with a soft and glossy surface to imitation of cashmere.

Cash-note (ka-shé'nót), n. A note for the payment of money.

Cashoo (ka-shé'), n. [*Fr.* *cashou*, *catechu*.] The juice or gum of certain trees in the East Indies, the *Acacia*, *Arum*, or *Simarouba*. See **CATECHU**.

Casia (ka-shé'-á), n. Same as **CASSIA**.

Cassimire (ka-shé-mír), n. Same as **Cashmere**.

Cassing (kás'ing), n. 1. The act or process expressed by the verb to *cash*. - 2. A case, a covering, as, (a) a covering on the outside of the walls of a house different from the body; (b) a wooden tunnel for powder-horn in blasting; (c) a covering round a steamboat-funnel to protect the deck from the heat. - 3. The depriving an animal of its skin.

Cassins (kás'ins), n. pl. A north of England word for dried cow's dung, used for fuel.

Cassino (ka-shé'nó), n. pl. **CASSINO** (ka-shé'nó), [It., a small house.] 1. A small country house, a lodge, formerly sometimes especially a house capable of affording defence on a small scale against an attacking force. 2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, &c., a public dancing saloon. The town of Cassino has an ancient fortress which is the head-quarters of the thousands of the young men of Italy who are frequenting every day, which slightly fits the name and dancing room. *Thackeray*.

3. A game at cards: in this use written also **Cassino** (which see).

Cask (kask), n. [From *Sp.* *cassa*, stuff, helmet, wooden wine-cask, wine-vat, probably from *casare*, to break or burst, from a L. *casare*, a lengthened form of L. *casare*, to break, whence *Fr.* *casier*, to break, and *Sp.* *casca*.] 1. A helmet. [In this use written more commonly **Casque**.] Why dare he crash beneath a casque His vaulted heaven? *Adams*.

2. A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hoghead, butt, barrel, &c.

Cask (kask), v. t. To put into a cask.

Cask (kask), n. [Shortened form of *casket*.] A casket. 'A jewel, locked into the vessel of a cask.' *Shak*.

Casket (kask'et), n. [In form a dim. of *cask*, but in meaning from *Fr.* *cassette*, a casket or casket, dim. of *casse*, a box. See **CASH**, n.] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles. 'Caskets full of pious.' *Shak*.

More casket this market: it is worth the pains. *Shak*.

2. A name sometimes applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or medical pieces, as a casket of literary gems. Written also **Cassquet**.

Casket (kask'et), v. t. To put in a little chest. 'The jewel safely casketed.' *Kent*.

I have not my letters, and not my treasure. *Shak*.

Casket (kask'et), n. *Need*, same as **Casket**.

Casket (kask'et), n. A small casket.

Casque (kask), n. [*Fr.* from *Sp.* *cassa*. See **CASH**.] 1. A term applied, especially by the poets, in a somewhat loose way, to helmets of every description from classical times to the present. My good blade covers the casque of mine, My tough bones beneath mine. *Temple*.

But, in a more precise use, the term designates a head-piece worn apparently more for parade than serious warfare, wanting a visor, but furnished with cheek pieces and crests, and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed. The casque first appears in English armour in the reign of Henry VIII. Written also **Cask**.

Casquet (kask'et), n. See **CASQUE**.

Casquet (kask'et), n. [From *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet, without



Casquet (temp. Edward IV.), side and back view.

visor or visor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for use in throwing the head back.

Cass, **Casse** (kas), v. t. [*Fr.* *casier*, to break, to cashier. See **CASH**, to cashier.] 1. To quash, to defeat, to annul. 'To ease all old and unfaithful bands.' *Antiph*. - 2. To dismiss, to cashier.

Cassada, **Cassado** (kas-á'dá, kas-á'dó), n. Same as **Cassava**.

Cassareep, **Cassareope** (kas'á-rép, kas'ti-rép), n. [Composed, South American name.] The concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter *cassava* (*Manihot edulis*), flavoured by aromatics and deprived of its poisonous properties by boiling. It is used to give a relish to soups and other dishes, and forms the basis of the West Indian 'pepper pot'. Written also **Cassarepe**.

Cassate (kas'á-té), v. t. [*L.* *casare*, vain, empty. See **CASSID**.] To vacate, annul, or make void. This opinion expounds and annuls the best custom we have. *Ray*.

Cassation (kas-á-shon), n. The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence. In France there is a court of cassation. It is the highest court of the country, and receives appeals from all other courts.

Cassava (kas-á-vá, or kas-á-vá), n. [*Fr.* *cassava*, *Sp.* *cassia*, *casah*, from *Rayana* *casah*.] 1. A species of manihot (*M. edulis*), nat. order Euphorbiaceae. See **MANIOT**. - 2. The nutritious starch extracted from the white soft root of the plant. It is prepared in the West India, tropical America, and on the African coast in the following manner:—The roots are washed, stripped of their rind, and grated down to a pulp, which is put into coarse, strong canvas bags, and submitted to powerful pressure to express the highly poisonous juice. The flour that remains after pressing is formed into thin round cakes, and baked on a hot iron plate. They are then allowed to cool, and afterwards broken into pieces and laid out in the sun to dry. In this state it forms a valuable article of food, upon which many of the inhabitants of southern America live almost entirely. From cassava the staples of commerce is prepared. See **TARROCA**.

Casse, v. t. See **CASH**.

Casse-paper (kas-é-pé-pér), n. The name given to the paper constituting the two outside covers of a book, broken paper.

Cassarian (kas-á-vá-án), n. [From *Julius Cassarius* of Padua.] In med. a term applied to a large conical ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior, and inferior maxillary nerves.

Cassareole (kas-á-ré), n. [*Fr.* a *stew-pan*.] In cookery, an edging, border, wall, or enclosure of rice, paste, or mashed potatoes, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served 'on cassareole'.

Cassatar breve (kas-á-tár bré-vé), [L., ill. let the brief be annulled.] In law, an entry made by a plaintiff, who finds a plea in abatement is well founded, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

Cassia (kás'siá), n. [*L.* *casia*, *Gr.* *kasia* (rarely with double s), from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] 1. A large genus of leguminous plants, inhabiting the tropical parts of the world. The species consist of trees, shrubs, or herbs. The leaves are sharply pinnated, and usually bear glands on their stalks. The leaflets of several species contain the well-known resin called *cassia*. That imported from Alexandria is obtained from *C. acutifolia* and *C. chiovista*. East India *cassia* consists of the lance-shaped leaflets of *C. siamea*, and other species supply smaller quantities in commerce. *C. siamea* is found wild in India, and has been introduced into other tropical countries. Its legumes contain a quantity of thick pulp, which is a mild laxative, and enters into the composition of the confection of cassia and the confection of muna. The leaves and flowers are also purgative. - 2. Same as **Cassia-lignea**.

Cassia-bark (kás'siá-bárk), n. Same as **Cassia-lignea**.

Cassia-bud (kás'siá-béd), n. The flower-bud of *Cassia-siamensis* Cassia and other species of the same genus, used in cooking. See **CASSIA-LIGNEA** (kás'siá-lig-né-á), n. [*Lit.* *lignosa* or woody *casia*.] The bark of the same tree that yield *cassia-buds*. It is much prized by the Chinese and largely imported into Europe. Its flavour somewhat resembles that of cinnamon, and as it contains a greater portion of essential oil, and is much cheaper, it is now more extensively used.

Cassia-oil (kás'siá-óil), n. The common oil of cinnamon, prepared from *cassia-bark* and *cassia-buds*.

Cassia-pulp (kás'siá-pulp), n. The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia siamea*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See **CASSIA**.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* 1. An insectivorous bird of the genus *Cassioan* (which see). — 2. Sometimes improperly applied to the barite, an Australian bird.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* (Probably from *L. cassio*, a net, a spider's web, from their woven nests.) An American genus of insectivorous birds, family Icteridae, allied to the starlings, remarkable for the ingenuity with which they weave their nests. The *C. arcticus*, sometimes called the crested oriole, is about 20 inches long, and constructs a pouch-shaped nest of the length of 20 inches, of thin shreds of bark, which, with the view of ensuring its safety from monkeys and serpents, it suspends at the extremity of the branch of some smooth-barked tree.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*L. cassio*, a helmet.] In bot helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower in the genus *Acunium*.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* 1. [A corruption of *L. Stachys sidonia*, the stachys of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of *Lavandula Stachys*, or French lavender, and also of a species of *Gnaphalium* or cudweed. — 2. [A corruption of *calceolus*.] A mineral of which vases are often made.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Fr. cassioan*, same word as *cassioan*.] A kind of thin twilled woollen cloth woven in imitation of Cassioan shawls. Called also *Keremeyers*.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* (The name given to an allied plant by the Indians of Florida.) An American genus of evergreen shrubs bearing white flowers, nat. order Aquifoliaceae, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. One species, *C. eximia*, a native of Nepaul, grows to the height of 18 feet.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Sp. casinet*, *Q. casinet*, a sort of dim. of *cassioan*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp and the wool of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Called also *Keremeyers*.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*It. cassio*, a small house, a gaming-house, *L. cassio*, a cottage.] A game at cards somewhat resembling whist, in which eleven points constitute the game. — *Great cassioan*, the ten of diamonds, which counts two. — *Little cassioan*, the two of spades, which counts one. Written also *Cassio*.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Fr. cassioan*, the popular name of the fruit of *Pithecellobium lasiocarpum*.] **Cassioan**, **Cassioan** (kas'io-an), *n.* [*In class. myth.* the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda. She was afterwards placed among the stars.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus. It contains fifty-five stars.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*L. a helmet*.] A genus of gastropodous mollusca, including the species known by the name of helmet-shells. They belong to the family Buccinidae.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Gr. cassioan*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The colour is brown or whitish.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Gr. cassioan*, tin.] (SnO₂). The most common ore of tin, occurring in Cornwall, Sweden, Greenland, France, Spain, Germany, North and South America, Australia, and the island of Banca near Sumatra, generally in large irregular masses disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay-slate, mica-slate, and porphyry, but also fibrous, crystallized in prisms, in rolled pieces, in grains as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream-tin. It is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21. See TIN.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, a German physician.] A purple pigment, used in porcelain and glass painting, prepared from the muriate of gold by adding to it a mixture of the protochloride and perchloride of tin. More usually called *Purple of Cassioan*. Ure.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Fr. cassioan*, from *it. cassioan*, from *cassio*, a house, *L. cassio*, a cottage.] 1. Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

The summer file, robes and sound, upon my life accounts not to fifteen thousand pill, half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks; lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*

2. A tight-fitting garment worn under the gown by clergymen. In the Church of Rome it varies in colour with the dignity of the wearer. Priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; the pope, white.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* Clothed with a cassock. 'The cassock'd huntman.' *Cowper*. **Cassiolette** (kas'io-let), *n.* [*Fr.*] A gold, silver, or ivory box for containing perfume, having its lid pierced with holes for the escape of the odour; the part of a cassock perforated for the emission of the perfume. **Cassioade** (kas'io-ad), *n.* [*Fr.*] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*It. cassioan*, a large chest.] A deep panel or coffer in a coiling or scroll.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Malay casuarina*.] A large casuarial bird of the genus *Casuarina* (*C. casuarina*), family Struthionidae, inhabiting the islands in the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot. The wings are of rudimentary

Crested Cassioan (*Casuarina cristata*).

nature, being hid under the feathers, and are armed with strong spines for combat or defence. The head is surmounted with a helmet-like bony protuberance, covered with horn, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassioan lays a few eggs, which it leaves to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Cassioan (kas'io-an), *n.* [*Hind.*] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Eugenia Cassioan*. **Cassioan** (kas'io-an), *n.* [*O.E. cass*, cash, a money-box.] A weed (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*) called *Shepherd's-pouch* or *Shepherd's-purse*. See SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.

Cast (kast), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cast*, ppr. *casting*. [*Dan. kaste*, 8w and *icel. kasta*, to throw; a Scandinavian word.] 1. To throw, fling, or send; to drive off by force; to hurl, to impel.

And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red Sea. *Exod. x. 19.*

Unash prepared for them slings to cast stones. *2 Ch. xvi. 14.*

So in the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground. *Mark iv. 26.*

2. To shed; to impart; to communicate; as, to cast light on a subject; to cast a lustre on posterity.

And storied windows richly light, Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

3. To bestow; to confer or transfer.

The government I cast upon my brother. *Shak.*

4. To turn, to direct; as, to cast a look or glance of the eye. 'Cast her fair eyes to heaven.' *Shak.* — 5. To discard; to dismiss, to reject.

The state cannot with safety cast him. *Shak.*

6. To shed or throw off; as, trees cast their fruit; a serpent casts his skin. 'To cast the rags of sin.' *Dryden.*

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet. *Shak.*

[Shakspeare has the pp. *cast* in this sense: 'Cast along.'] — 7. To omit or give out.

This casts a sulphurous smell. *Woodward.*

8. To throw out or up; to eject; to vomit.

We all were sea-swallowed though some cast again. *Shak.*

9. To form by throwing up earth; to raise.

Thy enemies shall cast a trench about thee. *Luke xix. 43.*

10. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling.

I made a shift to cast him. *Shak.* — 11. To decide against in a lawsuit; to condemn, as a criminal.

Were the case referred to any competent judge they would inevitably be cast. *Dr. H. More.*

Both were cast. *Dryden.*
— To be cast in £20, to be condemned to pay £20. *Cornhill Mag.* 12. To thrust; as, to cast into prison; to put or set in a particular state. 'Clarence whom I have cast in darkness.' *Shak.*

Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Ps. lxxvi. 6.*

13. To bring forth abortively.

Thy sweet and thy she goats have not cast their young. *Gen. xxvi. 38.*

14. To find or ascertain by computation, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to cast accounts; to cast a nativity.

You saw the event of war, my noble lord, And summed the account of chance. *Shak.*

15. To contrive; to plan.

Cast it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter.

The cloister would have been proper for an orange-house, and had, I doubt not, been cast for that purpose. *Sir W. Temple.*

16. To fix or distribute (the parts of a play) among the actors; as, to cast the 'Merchant of Venice.' *Addison*; also, to assign a certain part or role to, as, to cast an actress for the part of Portia. — 17. To found, to form into a particular shape by pouring liquid metal into a mould, to run; as, to cast cannon.

Thou shalt cast four rings of gold for it. *Ex. xxxv. 12.*

Fig.

Some have been tempted to cast all their learning into this method. *Watts.*

18. In printing, to throw off, as a proof or revise. — To cast anchor, to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors down. — To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. — To cast away, (a) to reject. *Lev. xxvi. 44.* (b) To throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to cast away life; to cast away a golden opportunity. (c) To wreck, as, the ship was cast away on the coast of Africa. — *Cast away* and *sunk* on Goodwin Sands. *Shak.*

— To cast the balance, to turn the scale; to cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively. *South; Dryden.* — To cast by, to reject; to fling or throw by. *Shak.* — To cast down, to throw down; fig. to deject or depress the mind.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? *Ps. xli. 5.*

— To cast the draperies, in the fine arts, to dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures in the pictures are clothed; to dispose the main lines of a picture generally. — To cast forth, to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed place; to omit or send out.

He shall grow as the thy, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon. *Heb. xlv. 3.*

— To cast in, to throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed; 'Twere worth both Testaments, cast on the creed. *Dryden.*

— To cast off, (a) to discard or reject; to drive away.

The prince will in the perfection of time Cast off his followers. *Shak.*

(b) Naut. to loosen from or let go; as, to cast off a vessel in tow. (c) In hunting, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose or free. 'Away he scours, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood.' *Sir R. L. Estlin.* — To cast the lead, to heave the lead. See LEAD, 2. — To cast lots. See under LOT. — To cast out, (a) to reject or turn out.

The best hath been cast out . . . no further owing it. *Shak.*

(b) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.* — To cast up, (a) to compute; to reckon; to calculate, as, to cast up accounts. 'Casting up the cost beforehand.' *Dryden.* (b) To eject, to vomit.

Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up. *Shak.*

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

(c) To twit or upbraid with; to recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying.

Lady W's maid is always casting up to me how happy her lord and ladyship is. *Lover.*

(d) To raise; to throw up. 'Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.' *Shak.* — To cast on, to refer or resign to. *South.* — To cast one's self on or upon, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve, as, to cast one's self upon a person's mercy. — To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of. — To cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to charge, to twit. — To cast upon, to refer to. 'If things were cast upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man

deserved it.' *South*.—To cast off copy, in printing, to ascertain accurately how many pages in print a given quantity of manuscript copy will make; or how many pages a given quantity of printed copy will make when the size of the book and type are changed; also when a given quantity of manuscript copy is delivered, with directions that it is to make a certain number of pages in print, to determine the size of the page and the size of the type.—To cast a shoe, to lose a shoe: said of a horse.—To cast a person's water, to examine his urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast
The water of the land, find her disease. *Shak.*

Cast (kast), *v.* and *a.* 1. Condemned. 'A cast criminal.' *South*. Hence, condemned by the public; unsuccessful. 'So may cast poets write.' *South*.—2. Made by founding or casting; as, cast iron; cast steel.

Cast (kast), *v. t.* 1. To throw or fling; specifically, in angling, to throw the line; to swing the rod so as to throw the line on the water. 2. To work arithmetical calculations; to sum accounts.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk!
Tennyson.

3. To turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to cast and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*

This way and that I cast to save my friends. *Pope.*

4. To receive form or shape. 'A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to cast and mould.' *Woodward.* 5. To warp; to twist from regular shape.

Stuff is said to cast or warp when it alters its flatness or straightness. *Mason.*

6. To vomit. 'These verses too . . . make me ready to cast.' *B. Jonson*.—7. Naut. To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened.—To cast about, (a) in hunting, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them (the hares in the game of hare-and-hound appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it but to cast about for the scent. *T. Hughes.*

(b) To consider; to search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; to scheme. 'To cast about how to perform or obtain.' *Bacon*. 'Contrive and cast about how to bring such events to pass.' *Bentley*.—To cast back, to throw the memory back; to refer to something past.

You cast back for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Mrs. Riddell.*

Cast (kast), *n.* 1. The act of casting; a throw; specifically, in angling, the act of throwing the line on the water.—2. The distance passed by a thing thrown, or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's cast. 'The rest are measuring casts.' *Waller*.—3. A stroke; a touch; a trick.

Another cast of their politics, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*

4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance.

They let you see by one cast of the eye. *Addison.*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

It is an even cast whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

6. The form or shape into which anything is cast or moulded; anything formed in a mould; an impression in bronze, plaster, etc.; *Ag.* shape; mould; impression generally. 'Cunning casts in clay.' *Tennyson.*

Weepst thou to take the cast
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie. *Shak.*

7. A tube of wax used by founders, which is fitted into a mould to give shape to metal. Also, a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mould for conveying metal.—8. Among plumbers, a little brass funnel at one end of a mould for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. 9. Feathers, fur, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good
Lies the hawk's cast, the mole has made his run. *Tennyson.*

10. A tinge; a slight colouring or a slight degree of a colour; as, a cast of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style. 'New names, new dressings, and the modern cast.' *Sir J. Denham*. 'Something of a neat cast of verse.' *Pope*.—12. A couple; now used in this sense only in the language of hawking; as, a cast of hawks.—13. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned; as, the play was produced with a very strong cast.—14. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—15. Help lent; a helping hand; especially, the act of helping a pedestrian on his way by giving him a place in a vehicle; a lift. (*Scotch*.)

We bargained with the driver to give us a cast to the next stage. *Smollett.*

16. Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof I'll keep until another cast. *Spenser.*

—The last cast, (a) the last throw of the dice; the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance. Will you turn recreant at the last cast? *Dryden.*

(b) The last gasp.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at the last cast, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. *Letter dated 1612.*

Spenser uses utmost cast in the same sense.

Whereas he last
Had left that couple near their utmost cast.

Cast, *v. n.* See CASTE.

Castalia, *Castaly* (kas-tā'li-a, kas-tā'li), *n.* The mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them. Also written *Castale*.

Castalian (kas-tā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Castalia.

Castanea (kas-tā'né-a), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cupuliferae, consisting of trees or shrubs, with strongly straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the males in catkins and the females solitary. Two or three nuts are contained in each prickly four-valved fruit. The most familiar example is the Spanish or common chestnut-tree (*C. vesca*), which has long been introduced into this country. See CHESTNUT-TREE.

Castanet (kas'ta-net), *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, from L. *castanea*, a chestnut, from resembling that fruit.] An instrument composed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars. The crotalum of the ancients was similar to the castanet.

Castanospermum (kas'ta-nó-spér'mum), *n.* [Gr. *kastanon*, a chestnut, and *spérma*, a seed.] A genus of leguminous plants, containing a single species (*C. australe*), a native of sub-tropical Australia. The trees are from 40 to 50 feet high. The pea-like flowers are of a bright yellow colour, and are succeeded by a tapering cylindrical pod containing three or four seeds about the size and aspect of chestnuts. They are eaten by the natives, but are not very palatable.

Castaway (kas'ta-wá), *n.* One who or that which is cast away; one who is shipwrecked; one who is ruined in fortune or character. 'She there remains a hopeless castaway.' *Shak.* 1 Cor. ix. 27.

Castaway (kas'ta-wá), *a.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; of no value.

We only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh.*

Casté (kast), *n.* [Fr. *casté*, from Pg. *casta*, breed, race, caste: said to have been first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists of India. It is comparatively of late that

the word has come to be spelled *caste*, being by old authors written *cast*.] 1. One of the tribes or classes into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism. These castes are four in number: 1st, the *Brahmans*, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the *Kshatriyas*, or military caste; 3d, the *Vaisyas*, or husbandmen and merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or labourers and mechanics. Men of no caste are called *Pariahs* and regarded as outcasts. In Sanskrit castes are called *Varnas*, colours, colour being, no doubt, the chief distinction at first. Besides the original castes numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon a man's trade, occupation, or profession. The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.—2. A rank or grade of society: especially used of the upper grades.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. *Tennyson.*

He had returned to his own home when the ascendancy of his own caste had been re-established; and he had been chosen to represent the University of Dublin in the House of Commons. *Macaulay.*

—To lose caste, to get degraded from one caste to an inferior one; to lose social position.

Castellan (kas'tel-lan), *n.* [L. *castellanus*, from *castellum*, a castle. See CASTLE.] A governor or constable of a castle.

Castellany (kas'tel-lan-i), *n.* The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Earl Allan has within his castellany, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one. *Kirkham.*

Castellated (kas'tel-lát-ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle; built in the style of a castle; as, a castellated mansion.—2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

Castellation (kas'tel-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.—2. The act of providing a building with battlements.

Castellet (kas'tel-let), *n.* A small castle. [Rare.]

Caster (kas'tér), *n.* [From *cast*. As regards meaning 2 the term was no doubt originally applied to a pepper-caster, with which pepper is cast or sprinkled.] 1. One who casts; as (a) one who computes; a calculator. (b) One who makes castings; a founder. (c) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors.—2. A phial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments for the table; as, a set of casters; also, a stand containing a set of casters.—3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate its being moved about without lifting. The word in this use is frequently written *Caster*.

Caster, **Chester** (kas'tér, ches'tér), [*a. Sax. caester*, from L. *castrum*, a fort.] A common suffix in place-names; as, Doncaster, the fort on the Don; Colchester, the fort on the Colne; Exeter (*Excester*), the fort on the Exe; Cirencester, the fort of Ciren (*Corineum*). In *Chester*, the town, it appears as an independent word. [This is one of the six words recognized as directly inherited from the Roman invaders. For others see STREET.]

Castification (kas-ti-fiká'shon), *n.* The making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and castifications of the soul. *Jer. Taylor.*

Castigate (kas'ti-gát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *castigated*; ppr. *castigating*. [L. *castigo*, *castigatum*, from *castus*, pure.] 1. To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct or punish in general. 'If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on to castigate thy pride.' *Shak.*—2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; to criticise for the purpose of correcting; to amend; as, to castigate the text of an author. 'Had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate.' *Bentley.*

Castigation (kas-ti-gá'shon), *n.* The act of castigating; (a) punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline. 'The keenest castigation of her slanderers.' *Irving.*

Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly castigation. *Bp. Hall.*

(b) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

Castigator (kas'ti-gá-tér), *n.* One who castigates or corrects.

Castigate (kas'ti-ga-to-ri), *v.* Serving to castigate, leading to correction; corrective; punitive. 'Punishments, either probatory, castigatory, or exemplary.' *Sp. Brewhall.*

Castigate (kas'ti-ga-to-ri), *n.* Something that serves to castigate; specifically an apparatus formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking-stool or trobuck.

Castile-soap (kas-ti'sop), *n.* A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda. Called also *Spanish-soap*.

Castilian (kas-ti-li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

Castilian (kas-ti-li-an), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

Castling (kást'ling), *n.* 1. The act of throwing; the act of casting or founding.—2. That which is cast in a mould, anything formed by casting melted metal into a mould or in sand.—3. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

Distributio is that useful casting of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton.*

4. † *Vomit.* 'The hound turns ye again to his casting.' *Wichiffe.*

Castling-net (kást'ling-net), *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

Castling-vote, Castling-voice (kást'ling-vót, kást'ling-vois), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council which decides a question when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative.

Castling-weight (kást'ling-wát), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance or makes it preponderate.

Cast-iron (kást'í-ern), *n.* Iron melted and run into moulds. See *IRON*.

Cast-knee (kást'né), *n.* A hanging knee used in a ship of war for arching over the corner of a gun-port, &c.

Cast-knitting (kást'ni-ting), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

Castle (kas'l), *n.* [*L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] 1. A building, or series of

the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The out shows the castle of the Bires de Coccy, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by the barbican. *a* is the foss, 20 yards broad; *b*, the gateway, approached by two swing bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping apartments, &c.; above, *c*, *d*, inner bailey or courtyard, *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains, *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase, *g*, *h*, great hall, with store-rooms and vaults below, *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* was a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, &c.; *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, towers or bastions flanking the walls.

Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

A man's house is his castle. *Sir E. Coke.*

The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose. *Sir E. Coke.*

2. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—3. *Naut.* A part at either end of a vessel. See *FORECASTLE, AFTCASTLE*.

4. A piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess, the rook.—*Chess* in the air, a visionary project, a scheme that has no solid foundation. 'When I build castles in the air.' *Burton.* So also *castle in the sky*.

I build great castles in the air, / And 'd read and 'd yet without hands. *H. of Striving.*

—*Castle influence*, a term used in Ireland to denote the political influence of the court, Dublin castle being the official residence of the lord-lieutenant.

Castle (kas'l), *v.* 1. In chess to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over.

Castle-builder (kas'l-bild-ér), *n.* One who builds castles, one who forms visionary schemes (castles in the air).

I am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who seem to be bolden to the earth for a foundation. *Shak.*

Castle-building (kas'l-bild-ing), *n.* The act of building castles in the air. *Shak.*

Castle-crested (kas'l-krest-ed), *a.* Surmounted by a castle or castles.

The sea alake behind the great *castles-crested* mountains. *Thackeray.*

Castled (kas'lid), *a.* Furnished with a castle or castles.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels / From o'er the wide and wondrous Rhine. *Sym.*

Castle-guard (kas'l-gárd), *n.* 1. The guard which defends a castle.—2. A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. 3. A tax laid upon those living within a certain distance of a castle, and getting less or more of protection from it, in aid of the maintenance of those who guard it.—4. The circuit round a castle subject to be taxed for its maintenance. [In the two last senses called also *Castle-ward*.]

Castlery (kas'l-ri), *n.* The government of a castle. 'The *castlery* of Baynard's castle.' *Blount.*

Castlet (kas'let), *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

Castle-ward (kas'l-ward), *n.* See *CASTLE-GUARD*, 3, 4.

Castling (kást'ling), *n.* [*Cast*, *v.* and dim. suffix *-ing*.] An abortion.

We should rather rely on the noise of a *castling's* bladder. *Sir T. Brown.*

Castling (kást'ling), *a.* Abortive. *Hudibras.*

Castock (kas'ok), *n.* See *CURROCK*.

Cast-off (kas'of), *a.* Laid aside, rejected; as, *cast-off* livery.

Castor (kas'tér), *n.* [*L. castor*, or *castor*, a beaver.] 1. A reddish-brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by two glandular sacs, closely connected with, but quite distinct from, the organs of reproduction of the beaver, at one time of high repute, and still largely used in some parts of the world, in medicine, though in this country it is now used chiefly by perfumers. Called also *Castoreum*.—2. A genus of rodent

mammals of which the beaver is the type. See *BEAVER*.—3. A beaver hat.

I have always been known for the *castor* manner in which I wear my *castor*. *Sir M. Scott.*

4. A heavy quality of broad-cloth used for over-coats.

Castor (kas'tér), *n.* See *CASTER*, 2.

Castor (kas'tor), *n.* A mineral found in the island of Elbe associated with another called *Pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colourless and transparent with a glistening lustre.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor, pol'lux), *n.* 1. In *astron.* the constellation Gemini or the Twins, into which the sun enters annually about the 21st May. *Castor*, or a Gemini, is also the name of one of the bright stars in the head of the Twins, being the nearer of the two to the pole. It is a double star, or consists of two stars so close together as to be indistinguishable by the naked eye.—2. In *meteor.* a fiery meteor, which at sea appears during a storm, sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone it is called *Belona*; two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndarides*.

3. The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elbe. See the separate articles.

Castorate (kas'tér-át), *n.* In *chem.* a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

Castor-bean (kas'tér-bén), *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

Castoreum (kas-tó-ré-um), *n.* Same as *Castor*, 1.

Castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to or derived from castor; as, *castoric* acid.

Castorin, Castorine (kas'tó-rin), *n.* An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the castorin.

Castorina, Castorides (kas-tó-rí-na, kas'tó-rí-dé), *n. pl.* The beaver tribe; a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, &c. See *BEAVER*.

Castor-oil (kas'tér-ól), *n.* (Probably from some resemblance to the substance castor.) The oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called cold-drawn castor-oil, is reckoned the best, an inferior quality being obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterwards heated to the boiling point, which coagulates and separates the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is chiefly

imported from India. The plant is cultivated in this country as an ornamental plant under the name of *Palma Christi*. It does not attain a greater height than 4 or 5 feet.

Castory (kas'tó-ri), *n.* Apparently a substance drawn from castoreum, used in the preparation of colours; hence used by Spanner as the name of a colour. 'With fair vermilion or pure *castory*.'

Castro (kas'tró), *n.* [*L. castrum*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metor*, to measure or survey.] The act or act of encamping, the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate (kas'trát), *s. i.* pret. & pp. *castrated*, pp. *castrating*. [*L. castrare*, *castrum*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metor*, to measure or survey.] 1. To geld, to deprive of the testicles, to emascuate. (Darwin applies the word to an analogous operation performed on flowers).—2. To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing, to expurgate. 'The following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places.' *Addison*.—3. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect, to mutilate. 'A *castrated* set of Holinshed's chronicles.' *Todd*.—4. *Fig.* to take the vigour or spirit from, to mortify.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven. *Dr. Martin.*

oil, pound; 4, *So. abnms*; 7, *So. sep.*

Château de Coccy.—From Viollet-le-Duc.

connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy, a fortified residence, a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were more or less of a temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting each other, and mutually contributing to



Nat. of Castor oil Plant.

latter was used for throwing heavy stones and other bulky missiles, but afterwards confounded with the ballista. In principle the catapult proper as distinguished from the ballista, resembled the modern arbalest, being a powerful kind of bow,

Catapultic (ka-tap'ul-tik) a. [Or catapultic, from *catapulte*—*cat*, down, and *strik*, to smite.] A term applied to medicine which represents evolutions, as cataplasms and styptics.

Catapultic (ka-tap'ul-tik) a. [Or catapultic, from *catapulte*, to constitute.] 1. In rhet. the narration or the narrative part of the orator's speech in which he unfolds the matter in question, and which generally forms the exordium. — 2. In med. the constitution, state, or condition of anything.

Catapultism (ka-tap'ul-tizm) n. [Or catapultic, from *catapulte*, to distinguish with stars or to place among the stars *cat*, down, and *strik*, to star.] A placing among the stars, a cataloguing of the stars.

(Its catalogue comprises no longer one which is not found in the *constellations* of *Reynolds*.)

Catapultus (ka-tap'ul-tus) n. [Or *cat*, down, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of teleostean fishes allied to the carpi, belonging to the *Abdominal Heterostegidae*, and family *Cyprinidae*. The fishes of this genus are peculiar to the rivers of North America.

Catastrophe (ka-tas'tro-fe) n. [Or *cat*, down, and *stroph*, an overthrow, a sudden turn, from *cat*, down, and *stroph*, to turn.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which leads up to the final event of a dramatic piece, the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the *protasis*, *epitasis*, *catástasis*, and *catastrophe*, the introduction, continuation, heightening, and development or conclusion.

But he comes, like the catastrophe of the old comedy.

2. A notable event terminating a series, a finishing stroke or wind up on an unfortunate conclusion, a calamity, or disaster.

There was a wistful revolution, the moon bawled and portended catastrophe that nature ever knew.

3. In poet a supposed change in the globe from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or depression of the solid parts, a cataclysm.

Great changes of a kind and frequency quite different from the common cause of events, and which may therefore properly be called catastrophes, have taken place upon the earth's surface.

Catastrophism, **Catastrophist** (ka-tas'tro-fizm) (ka-tas'tro-fist) n. 1. Pertaining to a catastrophe or catastrophism. 2. In poet pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being due to violent and sudden physical action, as, catastrophist opinions.

There is an opposite tendency in the mode of maintaining the catastrophist and uniformist opinions.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential discrepancy which, previous to inquiry given it a claim upon our current opinion to that of the opposite catastrophist hypothesis.

Catastrophist (ka-tas'tro-fist) n. 1. In poet one who believes that geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden violent physical causes opposed to uniformist opinion (which see).

The catastrophist is different, the uniformist is opposite to his conclusion.

Catastrophism (ka-tas'tro-fizm) n. Same as Catastrophist.

Catawba (ka-ta'ba) n. 1. A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio, United States, and first discovered on the Catawba river Carolina. It is of a rich chestnut colour when ripe. 2. The wine made from the grape. It is a light sparkling wine of rich muscadine flavour, much used in the United States.

Very good to us was
the Catawba wine.

Or the *Sherry* with cream.

But *Catawba* wine
has a taste more dainty.

More dainty, delicious, and drowsy *Longfellow*.

Cat-beam (ka't-beam) n. *Naut* the longest and one of the principal beams of a ship.

Cat-bird (ka't-bird) n. The *Parus* (family of Wilson) (*Parus* *fasciatus* and *Parus* *carolinensis* of others), a well known species of American thrush, found abundantly throughout the middle and New England states, frequenting thickets or the shrubbery of gardens. Its note resembles the plaint of a kitten in distress, hence its name. Its plumage is lead-coloured. It is about 6 inches in length, and very lively in the movements.

Cat-blank (ka't-blank) n. *Naut* a two or three fold blank with an iron strap and large hook used to draw up an anchor to the cat head.

Catcall (ka't-kal) n. [Cat and call.] A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to denote disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

No play-actor ever has branded name, with wild
sigh.

And hence again the catcall of the night, *Croft*.

Catcall (ka't-kal) v. t. To use a catcall, or to make catcalls like those of a catcall against.

She had too much sense not to know that a catcall
better to be heard and resisted by her body than
by a whole sea of hands in the pit of Drury Lane
theatre.

Catch (kach) v. t. *pret* & *pp* caught (catch'd in obsolete or vulgar), *pp* catching [O.E. *catchen* *catch* O.Fr. *catcher* *catcher*, *cat*, to hunt—*med* Fr. *chasser*, *it*, *measura*, from a L.L. *captare*, from L. *capere*, an eag. of frog from *capere*, to take. *Chase* is the same word under a different form.] 1. To lay sudden hold on, to seize, especially with the hand to grasp. 2. Ready to catch each other by the throat. 3. *Shak* Caught the white goose by the leg. *Templeton*. *Spoken*. 2. To seize with the hand or hands something passing through the air, and keep hold of it without allowing it to drop, as, to catch a ball. To catch out, at cricket, to put the batsman out of play by catching the ball before it has touched the ground after leaving the batsman's bat. — 3. To seize, as in a snare or trap, to ensnare, to entangle, as, to catch rats or birds often used figuratively in this sense.

They came carriage of the Phoenix and of the
Haramides to catch him to his words. *Mart* 11. 15.

4. To get entangled with, or to enter into contact or collision with, as, the nave of the wheel caught the open door of a passing carriage. 5. To seize in pursuit, to apprehend to arrest.

The wild land makes good to catch the tiger. *Shak*.

6. To obtain; to get possession of. 'Turnment myself to catch the English crown.' *Shak*. 7. To get, to receive.

Flight clear or good faith, you'll catch a blow. *Shak*.

The Church of Carfax, by the ground
Catching the wandering man's last form. *Mart* *Arund*.

8. Especially to take or receive by sympathy, imitation, contagion, or infection, as, to catch the spirit of an occasion, to catch a melody, to catch cold or measles.

A man when merry, goes out of doors and catches
cold. 7. 5. 11.

9. To take hold of, to communicate to; to fasten on, as, the fire caught the adjoining building. — 10. To seize the affections of, to engage and attach to charm, to captivate. The nothing arts that catch the fair. *Dryden*. 11. To come on suddenly, unexpectedly or accidentally.

We shall meet them at their sport,
And our nation coming there
Will double all their earth and shame. *Shak*.

12. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect. 'I caught a glimpse of his face. *Templeton*.

Catching, catching but the least order of this, also
happily. *Shak*.

Do shape themselves often his, waste and waste,
Whom I catch the beam. *Templeton*.

—Catch me 'or in full Catch me if you can, an emphatic phrase intended to intimate that a person will not do a thing as, Are you going to play? Catch me! [Colleg]. — To catch it, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment. — To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on him. [Colleg]. — To catch one on the hip, to get the advantage of one, to get one under one's power. — To catch him up, to catch him up to take or lay hold of. To catch up, to match, to take up suddenly. — To catch a Towler. See under TARTAN. *First* catch your hare, a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. It is really the saying arose from a misprint, catch being an error for one in the sense of to catch. Properly therefore the direction is, First one (skin) your hare, &c. See *CASE*, v. t.

Catch (kach) v. t. 1. To acquire possession, Have to have, however men do catch. *Shak*. — 2. To be entangled or impeded; to

Catapult

but it was much stronger than the latter weapon, and was worked by machinery. In the ancient cat, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, it represents the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass. At the extremity is a fork &c. with the prongs curving slightly upward as to afford a hold for a barrel of combined little matter or iron confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook. When the lever is released it bounds suddenly upwards, the centrifugal force causing the loop to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork is liberated and projected towards its object. It shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, increasing the rebound. 2. A small forked stick, each prong of which is attached to an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like. **Catapultic** (ka-tap'ul-tik) a. Pertaining to a catapult.

Cataract (ka't-rahkt) n. [L. *cataracta*, Gr. *katarrhē*, from *kata*, down, and *rhēgma*, to break.] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube, &c.; a water-fall. *Cataracts* and *hurricanes*. *Shak*. The tremendous cataracts of America thundering in their solitudes. *Travels*. 2. More generally, any furious rush or downpour of water. The hollow ocean ridges roaring into mountains. *Templeton*. — 3. A disease of the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or the capsule, by which the pupil seems closed by an opaque body usually whitish but sometimes blue, grey, brown, &c., vision being thus impaired or destroyed. 4. In poet. See *HELEN*, (a). 5. A form of water-governor for regulating the stroke of single-acting steam engines.

Cataractous (ka't-rahkt-us) a. Pertaining to the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh (ka't-rah) n. [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhē*, from *katarrhē*, to flow down.] A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially a discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membrane of the nose, larynx, and bronchitis, with fever, sneezing, rough throat, laminitis, and loss of appetite and sometimes an entire loss of taste, the ailment of which this discharge is an accompaniment, commonly called a cold. 'Convulsions, epilepsy, fever catarrhs.' *Wilson*.

Catarrhal, **Catarrhus** (ka't-rahl, ka't-rah) n. Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it, or attending it, as, a catarrhal fever.

Catarrhina, **Catarrhin** (ka't-rah-ni) n. pl. [Gr. *katarrhē*, down, and *rhēn*, river, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous animals, including those members which have the nostrils approximated, the aperture pointing downwards, and the intervening septum narrow as in the ape of the Old World. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, &c., are included in this section.

Catarrhina, **Catarrhin** (ka't-rah-ni) n. A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*.

Catarrhin, **Catarrhin** (ka't-rah-ni) n. Of or pertaining to the section of monkeys *Catarrhin*.

The catarrhin monkeys are distinguished entirely to the Old World.

remain fast; to hitch; as, my clothes *caught* in the briars; the lock *catches*.

Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day.

3. To take proper hold so as to act; as, the bolt does not *catch*.—4. To communicate; to spread by or as by infection.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison*.

5. To endeavour to lay hold of; to be eager to get, use, or adopt; with *at*.

Saucy liitors
Will *catch* at us like strumpets. *Shaks.*
If you resolve on publishing Phillips will *catch* at it.

Catch (kach), *n.* 1. The act of seizing; seizure. She would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.

2. Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring bolt for a door or lid, and various contrivances employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—3. A choking or stoppage of the breath.—'Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.' *Macmillan's Mag.*—4. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch or of watching an opportunity to seize.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.

5. Something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable from wealth as a husband or wife.

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shaks.*

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Frau Vandermooch. *Marryat.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Lacks.*

7. A slight hold on the memory; a slight remembrance.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville.*

8. A hold or advantage over a person.—9. In music, a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning is given by the singers *catching* at each other's words.

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shaks.*

10. In cricket, (a) a ball struck by the batsman in such a manner as to be caught, or to be in danger of being caught, by one of the fielders before it touches the ground. (b) The act of catching a ball; as, a good *catch*.

Catchable (kach'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caught. The eagerness of a knave makes him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Ld. Haifa.*

Catch-club (kach'klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, &c.

Catch-drain (kach'dran), *n.* 1. A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—2. A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is pretty long, and has a quick descent, the water is often stopped at different distances by *catch-drains* so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

Catcher (kach'er), *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught. 'That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.' *South.*

Catch-fly (kach'fli), *n.* The popular name of the species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene* and of *Lycnis viscaria* because of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects.

Catching (kach'ing), *a.* 1. Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching*.

This time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shaks.*

2. Captivating; charming; attracting; as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

Catching-bargain (kach'ing-bar-gin), *n.* In law, a bargain made with the heir-apparent or expectant of a succession, for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

Catch-land (kach'land), *n.* Land of which it was not known to what parish it belonged, and the title of which fell to the minister that could first catch it.

Catch-match (kach'mach), *n.* An agree-

ment concluded hastily so that one party is taken advantage of.

Catch-meadow (kach'me-dō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

Catchment (kach'ment), *n.* A surface of ground, of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir; a natural basin of greater or less area, of which the water is collected for economical purposes. A water company is, accordingly, said to have so many square miles of *catchment*, or of *catchment ground*, when the supply depends on the area of surface-drainage.

Catch-penny (kach'pen-ni), *n.* Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste, and thereby catch the popular penny; anything seeming attractive got up merely to sell.

Catch-penny (kach'pen-ni), *a.* Made or got up to gain money; got up merely to sell; as, a *catch-penny* pamphlet.

Catch-poll (kach'pōl), *n.* (*Catch*, and *poll*, the head.) A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons: a term in use as early at least as the time of Chaucer.

Catchup, Catsup (kach'up, kat'sup), *n.* (Said to be from *Kijap*, an East Indian name for a kind of pickles.) A liquor extracted from mushrooms, walnuts, &c., used as a sauce. Written more commonly *Ketchup* (which see).

Catch-weed (kach'wēd), *n.* A weed which readily catches hold on what comes in contact with it; clivers.

Catchweight (kach'wāt), *adv.* In horse-racing, without any additional weight; without being handicapped; as, to ride *catchweight*.

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride *catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb. and I'll ride the Axline at 14 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence.*

Catch-word (kach'wērd), *n.* 1. In printing, the word formerly often, now rarely placed at the bottom of each page, under the right hand corner of the last line, and forming the first word on the following page.—2. In the drama, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next; cue.—3. A word caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catch-word* of a political party.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quart. Rev.*

Catch-work (kach'wērk), *n.* An artificial water-course or series of water-courses for throwing water on such lands as lie on the declivity of hills; a *catch-drain*.

Cate (kāt), *n.* [*O.E. acates*, provisions purchased, from *O.Fr. acat*, buying. See *CATER*.] Food; viands; provisions, more particularly rich, luxuriant, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty. 'Christmas *pye*, which is a kind of consecrated *cate*.' *Tatler*. The word is commonly used in the plural.

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates* and have him talk to me. *Shaks.*

Catechetic, Catechetical (kat-ē-ke'tik, kat-ē-ke'tik-al), *a.* [See *CATECHISE*.] Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison*.

Catechetically (kat-ē-ke'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

Catechetics (kat-ē-ke'tiks), *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

Catechin, Catechine (kat-ē-shin), *n.* [From *catechu*.] A peculiar principle, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, contained in that portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water. It forms a fine white powder composed of silky nodules. It exists not merely in catechu, strictly so called, but also in gambier and some kinds of cinchona-bark.

Catechisation, Catechization (kat-ē-kiz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of catechising.

Catechise, Catechize (kat-ē-kiz), *v.t. pret. & pp. catechised, catechized; ppr. catechising, catechizing.* [Gr. *katechizō*, to catechize; a form derived from *katechō*, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice—*kata*, down, and *echo*, to sound, whence *echo*.] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine. 'Catechize gross ignor-

ance.' *Burton*.—2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person which condemn his own conduct.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet
And *catechized* in every street. *Swift.*

Catechiser, Catechizer (kat-ē-kiz-ēr), *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

Catechism (kat-ē-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *katechismos*, instruction. See *CATECHISE*.] 1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The catechism of the Church of England in the first book of Edward VI., 7th March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; the part relative to the sacraments being subjoined at the revision of the liturgy during the reign of James I. The catechism of the Church of Scotland is that agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of commissioners from the Church of Scotland, and approved of by the General Assembly in 1648. Luther's German catechisms appeared in 1529.

Catechismal (kat-ē-kiz-mal), *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of a catechism; catechetical.

Catechist (kat-ē-kist), *n.* [Gr. *katechistēs*.] One who instructs viva voce, or by question and answer; a catechiser; specifically, one appointed by the Church to instruct in the principles of religion.

Catechistic, Catechetical (kat-ē-kist'ik, kat-ē-kist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism. 'Some of them are in the catechetical method.' *Burke*.

Catechistically (kat-ē-kist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a catechetical manner.

Catechu (kat-ē-shū), *n.* [From Tamil (?) *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice, Malay *kashu*.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, as well as from the seeds of the palm *Areca Catechu*, and from the *Uncaria Gambier*. Catechu is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and likewise one of the most common in use. It consists chiefly of tannin, and is used in tanning, in calico-printing, &c. Called also *Cutch*.

Catechuic (kat-ē-shū'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu.—*Catechuic acid*. Same as *Catechin*.

Catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* [Gr. *katechoumenos*, instructed. See *CATECHISE*.] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Wheatley.*

2. Generally, one who is beginning to acquire any kind of doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke.*

Catechumenate (kat-ē-kū'men-āt), *n.* The state or condition of a catechumen.

Catechumenical (kat-ē-kū'men'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

Catechumenist (kat-ē-kū'men-ist), *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

Categorematic (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *katēgōrēma*, a predicate. See *CATEGORY*.] Conveying a whole term, i.e. either the subject or predicate of a proposition, in a single word.

It is not every word that is *categorematic*, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. *Wheatley.*

Categorematic (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik), *n.* In logic, a term employed to signify a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

Categorematically (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik-al), *adv.* In a categorematic manner.

Categorical (kat-ē-gor'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories. — 2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

A *categorical* proposition is one which affirms or denies a predicate of a subject, absolutely and without any hypothesis.

A *categorical* answer is an express and pertinent reply to a question proposed.

Categorical (kat-ē-gor'ik-al), *n.* In logic, a proposition affirming a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal*. A *pure categorical* asserts unconditionally and unreservedly; as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal categorical* asserts with a qualification; as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent the matter.

Categorically (kat-ē-gor'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

Categoricalness (kat-ē-gor'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

Categorize (kat-ē-gor-iz), *v. t.* To place in a category or list; to class. [Rare.]

Category (kat-ē-gor-i), *n.* [Gr. *kategoria*, an accusation, also a class or category, from *kategorō*, to accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c., and *agorō*, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce, from *agora*, a forum, judicial tribunal, or market.] 1. In logic and philos. one of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; one of the universal forms of existence; predicament. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and possession. In the philosophy of Kant the term categories is applied to the primitive conceptions originating in the understanding independently of all experience (hence called *pure conceptions*) though incapable of being realized in thought except in their application to experience. These he divides into four classes, quantity, quality, relation, and modality, placing under the first class the conceptions of unity, plurality, and totality; under the second, reality, negation, and limitation; under the third, inherence and substance, causality and dependence, and community (mutual action); and under the fourth, possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity and contingency. J. S. Mill applies the term categories to the most general heads under which everything that may be asserted of any subject may be arranged. Of these he makes five, existence, co-existence, sequence, causation, and resemblance, or considering causation as a peculiar case of sequence, four.

The *categories* or predicaments . . . were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the *summa genera*, i.e. the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed. J. S. Mill.

2. In a popular sense, class; order.

Infinite . . . quite changes the nature of beings and exalts them into a different category. *Cicero*.

Cat, *n.* [See CATLE, CHATTEL.] Property of all kinds; chattels; goods; valuables.

His title paid he full fayre and wel
Both of his propre swinke, and his *cat*.

Catelectrode (kat-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *ē. electrode*.] The name given by Faraday to the negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery; the positive electrode or pole being termed the *anode*. See ELECTRODE.

Catena (ka-tē'na), *n.* [L.] A chain; a series of things connected with each other; any band or tie; a bond of union.—*Catena patrum* (eccl'es.), (a) a string or series of passages from the writings of various fathers, arranged for the elucidation of some portions of Scripture, as the psalms or gospels. The most celebrated is the *catena aurea*, a commentary on the gospels extracted by Thomas Aquinas from the writings of the fathers. (b) A continuous chronological series of extracts from the writings of the fathers to prove the existence of a uniform tradition about faith or morals.

Catenary, **Catenarian** (kat-ē-nar-i, kat-ē-nār-i-an), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain.—*Catenary* or *catenarian* curve, in geom. a curve formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when suspended or allowed to hang freely from two fixed points.

It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges.

Catenary (kat-ē-nar-i), *n.* A catenary curve. See the adjective.

Catenate (kat-ē-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *catena*, catenatum, from *catena*, a chain.] To chain or to connect in a series of links or ties; to concatenate. *Bailey*.

Catenation (kat-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [See CATENATE.] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation. 'This *catenation* or conserving union.' *St. T. Brown*.

Catenipora (kat-ē-nip'ō-ra), *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain, and *pore*, a pore.] Chain-pore coral, a variety occurring fossil in paleozoic strata (in Britain only in the Silurian), so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in polished specimens. Called also *Halyites*.

Catenulate (ka-tē'n-lāt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain.] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In nat. hist. presenting on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

Cater (kāt'er), *v. t.* [Abbrev. from the fuller form *acater*, *acatur*, a caterer or purchaser of provisions, from O. Fr. *acateur*, *acator*, a purchaser, from *acater*, *acptare*, to buy (Mod. Fr. *acheter*), from L. *accipere*, to buy—L. *ad*, to, and *capere*, intens. of *capere*, to take.] A caterer; a purveyor. 'I am cook myself and mine own *cater*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Cater (kāt'er), *v. i.* [From the obsolete noun *cater* (which see).] To buy or provide for use, enjoyment, or entertainment; to purvey, as food, provisions, amusement, &c.: followed by *for*.

And he that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow.
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*

Cater (kāt'er), *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] The four of cards or dice.

Cater (kāt'er), *v. t.* To cut diagonally. *Hallivell*. [Provincial English.]

Cateran (kat'er-an), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or riever. [Scotch.]

Cater-cornered (kāt'er-kor'nērd), *a.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] Diagonal. [Provincial English and United States.]

Cater-cousin (kāt'er-kuz-n), *n.* A quater-cousin; a remote relation. *Shak.*

Caterer (kāt'er-ēr), *n.* [Lengthened form of *oba cater*, a purchaser or caterer. See *CATER*, *n.*] A provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest.
B. Jonson.

Cateress (kāt'er-es), *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider.

She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Millon*.

Caterpillar (kat'er-pil-lēr), *n.* [O. E. *caterpel*, a word of doubtful etymology. By some it is derived from O. Fr. *chapoteleuse*, a caterpillar, a weevil, lit. hairy she-cat, but this seems questionable. The first part of the word doubtless means cat (comp. *cater-waul*); perhaps the second part is to be referred to *W. pilai*, a moth or butterfly.] 1. Properly, the larva of the lepidopterous insects; but also applied to the larva of other insects, such as the Tenthredo or sawfly. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three pairs of true feet, and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs*, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for some time as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelope and emerges an imago or perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See LARVA.—2. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*.

Caterpillar-eater (kat'er-pil-lēr-ēt'er), *n.* 1. A name given to the larva of certain ichneumon flies, from their being bred in the body of caterpillars, eating their way out.—2. A bird of the shrike family which lives on caterpillars. Called also *Caterpillar-catcher*.

Caterwaul (kat'er-wāl), *v. i.* [From *cat*, and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat;]

O. E. *caterwawe*.] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; to make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and persistently than I ever heard elsewhere.

Cateridge.
[Shakspeare has the verbal noun *Caterwauling*.]

Cater (kāt'er-i), *n.* [See CATE, CATER.] The place where provisions are deposited.

Cat-eyed (kat'id), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

Cat-fall (kat'fal), *n.* *Naut.* the rope that forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the bow.

Cat-fish (kat'fish), *n.* 1. A remarkably voracious teleostean fish, the *Anarrichas lupus*, belonging to the family of Gobies, known also as the *Wolf-fish* (which see).—2. The name common to several North American fish of the genus *Pimelodus*. *P. oatus* (the common cat-fish) is known also as the *Horned Pout* and *Bull-head*.

Cat-footed (kat'fut-ed), *a.* Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

I stole from court
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived.
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson*.

Cat-gold (kat'gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish colour; sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

Catgut (kat'gut), *n.* [This name is an entire misnomer, as catgut does not seem to have ever been prepared from cats' intestines.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments, and for other purposes.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

Catgut-scraper (kat'gut-skrip-ēr), *n.* A derivative name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Catha (kath'a), *n.* [Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Celastraceae, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *khat* or *catfa*. It is a shrub without spines, growing about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of *khat* is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

Cathari (kath'ar-i), *n. pl.* [L. from Gr. *katharos*, pure.] Catharists. See CATHARIST.

Catharist (kath'ar-ist), *n.* [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess; a puritan. This term was specifically applied to, or used by, several bodies of sectaries at various periods; such as the Paulicians in the seventh century; the Anti-Catholic sects in the south of France and Piedmont of the twelfth century; the Montanists, the Novatians, &c.

Cathartics (ka-thār'tiks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *katharma*.] In med. an excrement; anything purged from the body naturally or by art.

Cat-harpin, **Cat-harping** (kat'hārp-in, kat'hārp-ing), *n.* One of the ropes (now iron cramps) serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more room to draw in the yards when the ship is close-hauled.

Cathartics (ka-thār'tiks), *n.* [Gr. See CATHARTIC.] In med. a natural or artificial purgation of any passage; evacuation.

Cathartes (ka-thār'tēs), *n.* [Gr. *kathartēs*, a cleanser or scavenger.] A genus of the vulture family, containing the turkey-buzzard and other species of American vultures. Owing to their great use from their living on carrion, the species are often protected as public scavengers.

Cathartic, **Cathartical** (ka-thār'tik, ka-thār'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, from *katharō*, to purge, *katharos*, clean—*kata*, and *airō*, to remove.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels. 'Cathartic substances.' *Pereira*.

Cathartic (ka-thār'tik), *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

Cathartically (ka-thār'tik-al-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

Catharticalness (ka-thār'tik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

Cathartine (ka-thār'tin), *n.* [See CATHARTIC, *n.*] A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Cassia Senna* and *C. lanceolata*. It is the purgative principle of

seams, and has a bitter, nauseous taste. It is a brownish yellow, uncrystallizable, diaphanous mass. Also called *Catstern*.

Cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* 1 A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the *cat-fall* communicating with the cat-block passes. — 2 A kind of module containing a fossil. The modules with leaves in them called *cat-heads*. *Woodward*. — 3 In mining, a small capstan.

Cat-head Stopper, Cat-stopper (kat'hed stop-er, kat'stop-er), *n.* Naut. a piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, for hanging it to the cat-head by, previously to casting anchor.

Cathedra (ka-thed'ra), *n.* [See CATHEDRAL.] 1 The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese.

tain number of annons. The dean and chapter meet in the chapter-house of the cathedral, in them the property of the cathedral is vested, and they nominally elect the bishop on a *song d'elire* from the crown. Many cathedrals furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are almost all in the Gothic style, cruciform in arrangement, and having connected with them a chapter-house, side-chapel, cloisters, crypt, etc. The adjoining out shows the arrangement of these parts in Wells Cathedral, one of the most beautiful, though not one of the largest, of the English cathedrals.

Cathedral (ka-thed'ral), *a* 1 Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese, as, a *cathedral church*, *cathedral service*. — *Cathedral music*, music which has been composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals. 2 Resembling a cathedral, or what belongs to a cathedral, as, *cathedral walks*. 'Huge *cathedral fronts*.' *Tennyson*. — 3 Denoting from, or relating to, a chair of office, honors, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Their personal errors are drowned in their cathedral abilities, which can neither do, nor ought to receive wrong.

Need as an in re-ward purple,
So you can hide his two ambrosious ears,
And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.

Cathedrized (kat'h-drit-ed), *a*. Relating to the authority or the chair or office of a teacher. 'With the *cathedrized* authority of a professor or public reader.' *Whitlock*. **Cathédralis** (kat'h-dral'is), *a*. Issued as *cathedra*, or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathédralis* property.

Catheteric (kat'h-ter'ik), *a*. [Or *katheteric*, *kat'h-ter'ik*, *a*.] Relating to the catheter, or to the use of a catheter. 'In med. a mild caustic substance used to cut down warts, exuberant granulation, etc.' *Dougherty*.

Catherine-pear (kat'h-er-in-pär), *n*. A small sort of pear.

Catherine-wheel (kat'h-er-in-whel), *n*. 1 A sort of firework constructed in the form of a wheel, which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture. — 2 In arch. a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose window*.

Catheter (kat'h-ter), *n*. [Or *katheter*, from *kathēto*, to thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hēmi*, to send.] In surg. a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested, also, a sound to search for stone in the bladder, or a bougie made of silver or india-rubber. *Nasal catheter*, an instrument for catheterizing the lachrymal canal through the nose. *Dougherty*.

Catheterism (kat'h-ter'izm), *n*. In med. (a) the act of operating on with a catheter. (b) The act of probing a wound, ulcer, and the like.

Catheterize (kat'h-ter'iz), *v. t.* To operate on with a catheter.

Cathetometer (kat'h-ter-om-eter), *n*. [Or *kathetos*, a perpendicular line, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two points. It consists, in its simplest form, of a vertical graduated rod, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod moved over by the telescope is the measure of the distance of height between the two objects.

Cathetus (kat'h-tus), *n*. [Or *kathetos*, a perpendicular line.] 1. Is from a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle. — 2. In arch. (a) a perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (b) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

Cathode (kat'h-od), *n*. [Or *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves, opposed to *anode*, the way by which electricity enters substances through which it passes.

Cat-hole (kat'h-ol), *n*. Naut. one of two small holes stern above the gun-room ports.

Catholis (kat'h-ol'ik), *a*. [Or *katholikos*—*kata*, down throughout, and *hōlos*, the whole,

1. *catholicus*, *fr* *catholicus*] 1 Universal or general, embracing all, wide-extending; as, the *catholic* church, the *catholic* faith. 'Matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.' *Ray*. — 2 Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudices; liberal; as, a *catholic* man, *catholic* principles, *catholic* tastes.

With these exceptions I can read almost anything I like my stars for a lesson on *catholic*, as uncatching.

2 Pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics, as, *Catholic* emancipation. — *Catholic church*, (a) the universal Christian church, the representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles, the whole body of true believers in Christ. (b) The designation which Roman Catholics claim for the Church of Rome. — *Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church, the epistles general. — *Catholic creditor*, in *Santa Rosa*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects belonging to his debtor.

Catholic (kat'h-ol'ik), *n*. 1 A member of the universal Christian church. — 2 A member of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

Catholicism (ka-thol'ik-izm), *n*. Universal; general, catholic.

Catholicism (ka-thol'ik-izm), *n*. 1 The state of being catholic or universal; specifically, the state of belonging to the catholic or universal church. 'Not an infallible testimony of the catholicism of the doctrine.' *Jer Taylor*. — 2 Catholicity or liberality of sentiments. [Catholicity is now generally or always used for this word in the above two senses.] — 3 Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith; as, a convert to *catholicism*.

Catholicity (kat'h-ol'ik-ity), *n*. 1 The state or quality of being catholic or universal, catholic character or position, universality, as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine of the Christian church. 'An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church to prove that its doctrines are true.' *J H Newman*.

The wide range of support given to the limitation (Edinburgh's testimony) only corresponds to the catholicity of the charity & disposition.

Scotman's newspaper.

2 The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; the quality of being free from prejudice or narrow mindedness, as, the *catholicity* of one's tastes for literature.

Catholicize (ka-thol'ik-ize), *v. t.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

Catholicly (kat'h-ol'ik-ly), *adv*. In a catholic manner, universally, generally. [Rare.]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true.

Millen

Catholicness (kat'h-ol'ik-ness), *n*. Universality, catholicity.

Catholicon (ka-thol'ik-on), *n*. [Or *katholikon*, *rema*, universal remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electrolyte so called. 'This is indeed a *catholicon* against all.' *Dr. H More*.

Catholicos (ka-thol'ik-os), *n*. The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies.

Cat-hook (kat'h-ook), *n*. Naut. a strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

Catlinarian (kat'l-in-er'ian), *a*. Pertaining to *Catiline* the Roman, who conspired against his country.

Catlinarian (kat'l-in-er'ian), *n*. One who resembles *Catiline*.

Catlinism (kat'l-in-izm), *n*. The practices or principles of *Catiline* the Roman conspirator, conspirator.

Cation (kat'ion), *n*. [Or *kata*, down, and *ion*, going.] The term applied by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or *cathode*. See *ion*.

Catkin (kat'kin), *n*. [A dimin. of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] Is bot. a scaly spike, the flowers of which are incomplete, and the inflorescence falling off in a single piece after flowering or ripening, as in the flowers of the willow and birch, an *amentum*. See *inflorescence*.

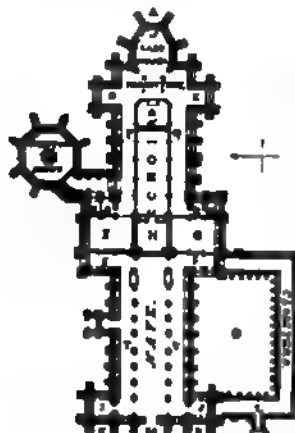


Heard Catkin.

Cathedral at Toronto.

The bishop's throne or *cathedra* was formerly generally situated at the east end of the apse, and was often approached by a flight of steps, but it is now placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side. That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honoured as having been the chair of St. Peter. It is now inclosed in a bronze covering. — 2 The professional chair of any one entitled to teach with authority, as a professor's chair. Hence the phrase *an *cathedra**, as, speaking *an *cathedra**, speaking with authority.

Cathedral (ka-thed'ral), *n*. [L. *cathedra*, or *kathedra*, a chair or seat—*kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The principal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop; so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra*. The cathedral establishments in England regularly



Plan of Wells Cathedral.

A, Apse or apse. B, Altar altar-platform, and altar steps. C, E. Eastern or lower transept. F, G, West end or greater transept. H, Central tower. I, Western tower. J, North porch. L, Library or register. M, Principal or western doorway. N, N. Western side-door. O, Chapter yard or garth. P, Q, North and south sides of choir. R, S, East and west sides of transept. T, U, North and south sides of nave. V, W, Chapter. X, Road-screen or organ-loft. Y, Altar of Lady Chapel.

consist of a dean and chapter, presided over by the bishop, and forming the governing body, the chapter being composed of a cor-

Catlike (kat'lik), *a.* Like a cat; vigilant; watchful; stealthy.

A lioness, with odds all drawn dry.
Lay crouching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shak.

Catling (kat'ling), *n.* 1. A little cat; a kitten. "For never cat nor *catling* I shall find." *Drummond*.—2. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

What music there will be in him Hector has knocked out his brains I know not; but I am sure none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.
Shak.

3. The down or moss growing about certain trees resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris*.

4. A dismembering knife used by surgeons. *Hoblyn*.

Catlinite (kat'li-nit), *n.* [After George Catlin, an American traveller.] A red claystone which the American Indians value highly for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite.

Catmint (kat'mint), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, the *N. Calcaria*. It resembles mint, has a strong taste, and is occasionally used as a condiment: so called because cats are said to be fond of it.

Catnip (kat'nip), *n.* Same as *Catmint*.

Catoblepas (ka-to-blé-pas), *n.* [Gr. *kato*, downwards, and *blepo*, to look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with a large soft muzzle and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope family, and contains the gnu of South Africa. See *GNU*.

Catocathartic (kat-ô-ka-thir'tik), *n.* [Gr. *kato*, downwards, and *kathartikos*, purging.] A medicine that purges downwards, or that produces saline discharges.

Catodon (kat-ô-don), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, below, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of whales, including the sperm-whale (*C. or Physeter macrocephalus*), and type of the family Catodontidae. It has this name from the fact of its having teeth in the lower jaw. See *CACHALOT*.

Catodontide (kat-ô-don'ti-dé), *n. pl.* A family of whales, the typical genus of which is Catodon, distinguished from the Balenidae by having teeth in the lower jaw. The most remarkable member is the sperm-whale or cachalot.

Catonian (ka-tô-ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato Uticensis*, both remarkable for severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.

Cat-o-nine-tails (kat-ô-nin'tails), *n.* An instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back.

Catopeda (ka-top'éda), *n.* [Gr. *kato*, down: used intensively; and *opsis*, the sight.] A morbid quickness of vision.

Catopter, **Catoptron** (ka-top'tér, ka-top'tron), *n.* [Gr. *katoptron*. See *CATOPTICS*.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror.

Catoptric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [See *CATOPTICS*.] Relating to that branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.—*Catoptric dial*, a kind of dial that shows the hours by means of a piece of mirror plate adjusted to reflect the solar rays upwards to the ceiling of a room on which the hour lines are delineated.—*Catoptric telescope*, a telescope that exhibits objects by reflection: more commonly called a *Reflecting Telescope*.

Catoptrical (ka-top'trik-al), *a.* Same as *Catoptric*.

Catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, and *optomai*, to see.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. The whole doctrine of catoptrics is founded on this simple principle that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

Catopromanteia (ka-top'tro-man-éa), *n.* [Gr. *katopromanteia*—*katoptron*, a mirror, and *maneteia*, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy it was favourable.

Cat-pipe (kat'pip), *n.* Same as *Catcall*.

Cat-rope (kat'rôp), *n.* *Naut.* A rope that hauls up the anchor of a ship from the water's edge to the cat-head.

Cat-salt (kat'salt), *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bitter or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.

Cat's-cradle (kat'skrâ-dl), *n.* [Corruption for *cratch-cradle*, in which the infant Saviour was laid. See *CRATCH*.] A child's game, in which one player stretches a looped cord between the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to put in his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure.

Cat's-ear (kat'sér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochaeris*.

Cat's-eye (kat'si), *n.* A variety of quartz, very hard and semitransparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance somewhat resembling a cat's eye. Called also *Sunstone*.

Cat's-foot (kat'sfut), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill.

Cat's-head (kat'shed), *n.* A large kind of apple.

Cat-silver (kat'sil-vér), *n.* A mineral, a species of mica. See *MICA*.

Cat's-milk (kat's'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. Called also *Sun-spurge* and *Wartwort*.

Catso (kat'so), *n.* [An English spelling of *it. cazzo*.] A rogue; a cheat; a base fellow. *B. Jonson*.

Cat's-paw (kat'spa), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (a) A light air perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of the water. (b) A particular turn in the bight of a rope made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his designs; a dupe used by another to serve his own purposes and to screen himself. This application of the term is derived from the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming for the benefit of the cat's subserviency.
Times newspaper.

Cat's-purr (kat'spur), *n.* In *med.* a characteristic sound in the chest as heard by the stethoscope.

Cat-squirrel (kat'skwir-rel), *n.* A kind of gray American squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Cat's-tail (kat'stál), *n.* See *CAT-TAIL*.

Cat's-tail Grass (kat'stál gras), *n.* The common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum* because of their dense spikes of flowers. See *PHLEUM*.

Cat-stane (kat'stán), *n.* [W. *cad*, Gael. *cat*, a battle, and *Sc. stane*, a stone.] A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.

Cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or bat employed in playing tip-cat. *Taitler*.

Cat-stopper, *n.* See *CATHEAD-STOPPER*.

Catstap, *n.* See *CATCHUP*, *KETCHUP*.

Cat-tail (kat'tál), *n.* 1. A name given to the two British species of the genus *Typha*, *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, tall reed-like aquatic plants, often popularly called *Bulrush* and also *Reed-mace*.—2. Same as *Cat's-tail Grass*.—3. A catkin. See *CATKIN*.

Cattish (kat'ish), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a cat; resembling a cat; feline. "The *cattish* race." *Drummond*.

Cattle (kat'l), *n. pl.* [In O.E. *cattel* means goods as well as cattle, the O.Fr. *cattel*, *chatel* meaning property in general, from L.L. *capitale*, *capitale*, property, goods, capital, from L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, from *caput*, the head, cattle, in ancient times constituting the chief part of a man's property. See *CHATTEL*, *CAPITAL*.] 1. A term applied collectively to the larger domestic quadrupeds, or such as serve for tillage or other labour, and for food to man. It may include camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common usage, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.—2. In contempt or ridicule, human beings are called cattle.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour.
Shak.

Cattle-guard (kat'l-gärd), *n.* A ditch alongside a public road, and crossing beneath a railway, to prevent the straying of cattle on to the line. *E. H. Knight*.

Cattle-pen (kat'l-pen), *n.* A pen for cattle. Among so many hundreds whom the launched arrest bats, who are rolled off to Town-hall or Sec-

don-hall, to preliminary houses of Detention, and hurried in thither as into *cattle-pens*, we must mention one other: Baron de Beaumarchais, author of *Figaro*.
Carlyle.

Cattle-plague (kat'l-pläg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

Cattle-range (kat'l-rânj), *n.* An open space through which cattle may range. *Barlett*. [United States.]

Cattle-run (kat'l-run), *n.* An American and colonial name for a wide extent of grazing ground.

Cattle-show (kat'l-shô), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture.

Catty (kat'i), *n.* A Chinese weight of 1½ lb. **Caucasian** (ka-ka'si-an or ka-ka'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia; specifically, a term appellation of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See the noun.

Caucasian (ka-ka'si-an or ka-ka'zhi-an), *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had got from *Caucasus* as the standard of the human type.

Caucus (ka'kus), *n.* [American.] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to office, or to concert measures for supporting a party. According to one account the name *caucus* originated in a dispute which occurred at Boston, in New England, a short time previous to the revolution, between a party of English soldiers and the caulkers of the town, in consequence of which some of the citizens were killed by the soldiers. This led to meetings on the part of the inhabitants to concert measures for obtaining redress, and these meetings were by the soldiers called *caulkers' meetings*, which expression was soon corrupted into *caucus meetings*. Another and perhaps more plausible derivation, however, is from an Algonkin root meaning to speak, encourage, instigate, whence *kau-kaw-wus*, a councillor, a 'causer'.

Caudal (ka'däl), *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; of the nature of a tail; having the appearance of a tail. "A small *caudal* fin." *Fennant*.

Caudate, **Caudated** (ka'dät, ka'dät-ed), *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Having a tail; a term applied in bot. to seeds which have a tail-like appendage.

Caudex (ka'deks), *n.* L. pl. *Caudices* (ka'di-séz), E. pl. *Caudexes* (ka'deks-éz). [L.] In bot. the stem of a tree; specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree-ferns. The caudex either rises conspicuously into the air, as in the case of palms and tree-ferns, with their elegant foliage, or it appears as a rhizome running along the surface of the earth or underground, as in the ferns of Britain.

Caudicle, **Candicula** (ka'di-kl, ka-dik'ô-kl), *n.* [L. *caudicula*, dim. of *cauda*, a tail, an appendage.] In bot. the process supporting the pollen masses of orchideous plants.

Caudle (ka'dl), *n.* [O.Fr. *caudiel*, *chaudiel*, a dim. form from L.L. *calidum*, *calidum*, a kind of hot drink, from L. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale, mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, or to her visitors.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like. *Wierman*.

Caudle (ka'dl), *v. t.* 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; to refresh or make warm, as with caudle.

Will the cold break
Caudled with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste
To cure thy c'enright's surfeit? *Shak.*

Caudle-cup (ka'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and apostles' spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;
Now, glad at heart, the gosips breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire. *Reveries*.

Cauf (kauf), *n.* [Probably from the root of *coffer*; comp. also W. *caf*, a hollow, a cave.] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corb or corf.

Cauff (kauf), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. *Chaff*. Hence—2. *Fig.* light matter; folly.
Caude (ka'dl), *n.* [Ar. *kaufa*, a caravan.] A band or drove of captured negroes; a *coffe*.

Cauf-ward (kaf'ward), *n.* See **CALF-WARD**.
Caught (kæt), *pret.* & *pp.* of *catch*.

Caul, **Cawk** (kāk), *n.* 1. Chalk; limestone. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A name given by miners to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryta. These are of a white, gray, or fawn colour, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground. The name is also locally applied to siliceous nodular concretions of ironstone.

Cauk (kāk), *n.* Chalk. [Scotch.]

Caulker (kāk'ēr), *n.* [Probably from *Icel. kalkr, kalekr*, Dan. and Sw. *kalk*, a cup, a chalice, from *L. calix*. See **CHALICE**.] A glass of whisky or other spirits. [Scotch.]

Caulker (kāk'ēr), *n.* A calker or projecting piece of iron on a horse's shoe.

Cauky (kāk'i), *a.* Pertaining to caulk; like caulk.

Caul (kāl), *n.* [Formerly written *callo, kalle*, from O. Fr. *cale*, a kind of little cap, whence Fr. *calotte*, a skull-cap. From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *calla*, Gael. *call*, a veil, a hood. *Kell* is another form of this word.] 1. A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net inclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap.

And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden*.

2. Any kind of small net. 'An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread.' *Grew*.—3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium. 'The *caul* that is above the liver.' Ex. xix. 13. 'The *caul* of their heart.' Hos. xiii. 8. 'The reins and the *caul*.' *Ray*.—4. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born. This *caul* was supposed to predict great prosperity to the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to convey the gift of eloquence. During the last century seamen often gave from £10 to £30 for a *caul*, and one was advertised in the *Times* for sale at £6 so late as 1848.

I was born with a *caul*, which was advertised for sale in the newspapers at the low price of fifteen guineas. *Dickens*.

Caul (kāl), *n.* [Fr. *cale*, a wedge, &c.] A piece of wood employed to save work which is being glued together from being injured by the screws used to press the parts into close contact until the glue has dried.

Cauld (kald), *n.* or *a.* Cold. [Scotch.]

Cauld (kald), *n.* A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

Cauldrie (kald'ri), *a.* [Cauld, cold, and *rife*; comp. *wauf-rife*, wakeful.] Chilly; cold; unanimated; susceptible to cold; as, a *cauldrie* sermon. [Scotch.]

Cauldron (kald'rōn), *n.* Same as *Caldron*.

Cauliscent (kāl'sēnt), *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk. See **COLA**.] In bot. having an obvious stem rising above the ground.

Caulis (kāl'is), *n.* Colewort.

Caulicle (kāl'ikl), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, a little stalk, from *caulis*, a stalk.] In bot. a little stem or rudimentary stem: applied to the neck of the embryo to distinguish it from the cotyledons. The term is also applied to those small stems which proceed from buds formed at the neck of a plant without the previous production of a leaf.

Cauliculus, **Cauliculus** (kāl'ikūl, kāl'ikū'lus), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, *colliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, a stalk.] 1. In arch. the name given to the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital, representing the twisted tops of the acanthus stalks. Also written *Caulicole*.—2. In bot. same as *Caulicle*.

Cauliferous (kāl'ifēr-us), *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *fero*, to bear.] In bot. same as *Cauliscent*.

Cauliflower (kāl'iflou-ēr), *n.* [Lit. cabbage-flower, from its appearance, from *L. caulis*, colewort, cabbage, also a stalk, and *E. fower*; comp. Fr. *chou-fleur* (*chou*, cabbage, *fleur*, flower), Sp. *coliflor*, cauliflower.] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a table vegetable.

Cauliform (kāl'ifōrm), *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form.] In bot. having the form of a *caulis*.

Cauline (kāl'in), *a.* [L. *caulis*, a stalk.] In bot. of or belonging to a stem; as, *cauline* leaves.

Caulis (kāl'is), *n.* [L. *caulis*, a stem, a cabbage, whence *caulicle*, *cauliflower*, *colewort*, &c.] In bot. the stem of a plant rising above the ground.

Caulk (kāk), *v.t.* [O. E. *cauke*, O. Fr. *cauquer*, to tread, from *L. calcare*, to tread, to tread on, from *cala*, *calcis*, a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent leaking; as, to *caulk* a ship. After the seams are filled they are covered with hot melted pitch or resin, to keep the oakum from rotting. Spelled also *Calk*.

Caulker (kāk'ēr), *n.* One who caulks.

Caulking (kāk'ing), *n.* In carp. a dovetail tenon and mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates. Also called *Cocking* and *Cogging*.

Caulking-iron (kāk'ing-ī-ēr-n), *n.* A chisel used for caulking or driving oakum into the seams of ships or other vessels.

Caulking-mallet (kāk'ing-mal-let), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving caulking-irons.

Caulocarpous (kāl-lō-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stem, and *karpós*, fruit.] In bot. a term applied to such plants as produce flowers and fruit on their branches annually without perishing, as trees or shrubs.

Caulopteris (kāl-ōp'tēr-is), *n.* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stem, and *pteria*, a fern.] A genus of fossil tree-ferns, found in the coal-measures.

Cauma (kām'a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kauma*, heat.] In med. burning heat; febrile heat; a simple inflammatory fever.

Caumatic (kām-at'ik), *a.* In med. of the nature of *cauma*.

Caunter-lode (kām'tēr-lōd), *n.* In mining, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the veins contiguous to it.

Caup (káp), *n.* A cap or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

Cauponate (káp'ō-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *cauponor*, from *caupo*, a huckster, an innkeeper.] To keep a victualling house.

Cauponation (káp'ō-nā'shon), *n.* Low trafficking; huckstering.

I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley*.

Cauponise, **Cauponise** (káp'ō-niz), *v.t.* [See **CAUPONATE**.] To sell wine or victuals. 'The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany.' *Warburton*.

Caurus, **Corus** (kār'us, kō'rus), *n.* [L.] The classical name for the north-west wind, which in Italy was a stormy one. 'The ground by piercing *Caurus* seared.' *Thomson*.

Causable (kār'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another. *Sir T. Browne*.

Causal (kār'al), *a.* [L. *causalis*. See **CAUSE**.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as *that* or *because*. *Watts*.

Causal (kār'al), *n.* In gram. a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

Causality (kāl'al-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. 'The *causality* of the Divine mind.' *Whewell*.

If one sin would naturally and by physical *causality* destroy original righteousness, then every one sin in the regenerate can as well destroy habitual righteousness. *Jer. Taylor*.

The belief that every exchange implies a cause, or that every change is produced by the operation of some power . . . has been denominated by the phrase the *principle of causality*. *Fleming*.

2. In *phren.* the faculty to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.

Causally (kāl'al-i), *adv.* In a causal manner; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne*.

Causality (kār'al-ti), *n.* In mining, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

Causation (kāl'sā'shon), *n.* The act of causing or producing; the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects.—*Law of universal causation*, the law or doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result or sequel of some previous event or phenomenon, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it is sure to take place.

Causationist (kāl'sā'shon-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of causation.

Causative (kār'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Effective as a cause or agent.

The notion of a deity doth expressly signify a being potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself. *Bp. Pearson*.

2. In gram. expressing a cause or reason; as, the *causative* case.

Causative (kār'a-tiv), *n.* A name given by some grammarians to the case which expresses a cause, as the Latin ablative.

Causatively (kār'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

Causativity (kār'a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being causative.

Causator (kār'a-tēr), *n.* One who causes or produces an effect. *Sir T. Browne*.

Cause (kās), *n.* [Fr. *cause*, L. *causa*, a cause.] 1. That which produces an effect; that which brings about a change; that by virtue of which anything is done; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist. In the system of Aristotle the word rendered by *cause* and its equivalents in modern language has a more extensive signification. He divides causes into four kinds: efficient, formal, material, and final. The efficient or first cause is the force or agency by which a result is produced; the formal, the means or instrument by which it is produced; the material, the substance from which it is produced; the final, the purpose or end for which it is produced.—2. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this *cause* have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.

3. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right; subject of litigation.

The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges. Ex. xxii. 9.

4. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; case; interest.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*? *Shak*. I think of her whose gentle tongue

All plaint in her own *cause* controul'd. *Matt. Arnold*.

I did it not for his *cause* who had done the wrong. 3 Cor. vii. 12.

5. In a still more general sense, matter; affair. 'The *cause* craves haste.' *Shak*.—

6. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

They never fall who die in a great *cause*. *Rymer*.

7. 1. One of the degrees of quarrelling among duellists.

How did you find the quarrel on the seventh *cause*? *Shak*.

Cause (kās), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *caused*; *ppr.* *causing*. To effect by agency; to bring about; to be the occasion of; to produce.

You cannot guess who *caused* your father's death. *Shak*.

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 1 Ki. xix. 7.

They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.

Cause, **Causer** (kās, kār'n), *v.t.* [Fr. *causer*, to talk.] To talk idly; to prattle; to chat.

But he, to shift their curious request, 'Can *causer* why she could not come in place. *Spenser*.

Causeful (kār'fūl), *a.* Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser*; *Sir P. Sidney*.

Causeless (kār'les), *a.* 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne, And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive; as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Causelessly (kār'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason. 'Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Causelessness (kār'les-nes), *n.* The state of being causeless.

Causer (kār'ēr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shak*.

Causeway, **Causey** (kār'wā, kār'ti), *n.* [The older and more correct spelling is *causway*, the word being from O. Fr. *causvie* (Mod. Fr. *chaussée*). Norm. *causay*, from L. L. *calciata* (via, understood), a road in constructing which lime or mortar is used, from *L. calx*, *calcis*, lime. The spelling *causeway* arose from an erroneous notion that the word was a compound with *way* (road, path) as the second portion of it.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground

Cavalierly (kav-a-lér'li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

He has treated our opinion a little too cavalierly.

Cavalierness (kav-a-lér'nes), *n.* The quality of being cavalier; haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

Cavallard (kav-al-lárd'), *n.* [Sp. *caballardo*, a drove of horses.] The name in some parts of America for a drove of horses or mules.

Cavalry (kav'al-ri), *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, O. Fr. *cavallerie*, from It. *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, a horse, L. *caballus*; comp. Gr. *kaballés*, a pack-horse; Ir. and Gael. *capull*, a horse, a mare. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback. In the British army, the cavalry consists of two regiments of life-guards, one of horse-guards, seven of dragoon-guards, and twenty-one other regiments, of which three are dragons, thirteen hussars, and five lancers. These are classified also into *light* and *heavy cavalry*, with reference to the character of their armament and the size of the men and horses. A complete regiment of cavalry is divided into four squadrons, and each of these into two troops, a troop consisting of sixty-eight men; and to each troop is assigned a captain, a lieutenant, and a second lieutenant.

Cavass, **Cawass** (ka-vas', ka-was'), *n.* A Turkish police officer. See **KAVASS**.

Cavate (káv'át), *v.t.* [L. *cavo*, to make hollow.] To make hollow; to dig out; to excavate.

Cavatina (kav-a-tí'na), *n.* [It.] In music, a melody of simpler character than the *aria*, and without a second part and a *da capo* or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to short simple airs of any kind.

Cavation (ka-vá'shon), *n.* [See **CAVATE**.] The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically in arch. same as *Cavazion*.

Cavazion (ka-vá'shon), *n.* [It. *cavazione*, excavation, from L. *cavo*, to hollow.] In arch. the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug.

Cave (káv), *n.* [Fr. *cave*, from L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den. 'A cave of stoon (stone).' *Chaucer*. 'A hollow cave or lurking-place.' *Shak*. 'Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess.' *Milton*.

And Lot went up out of Zoar . . . and he dwelt in a cave, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

And after this Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah. Gen. xxiii. 19.

Caves are principally met with in limestone rocks, in gypsum, sometimes in sandstone, and in volcanic rocks. Some of them have a very grand and picturesque appearance, such as Fingal's Cave in Staffa, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting a lofty arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Others, such as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterranean windings, are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters; others for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites; others are of interest to the geologist and archaeologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the prehistoric implements found in them, offer of the presence of early man.—2. A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See **ADULLANITES**.—4. The ashpit of a glass-furnace.

Cave (káv), *v.i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak*. [Rare.]—To cave in, (a) to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. (b) *Fig.* To break down; to yield; to submit; to knock under. [Slang.]

Cave (káv), *v.t.* To make hollow. 'The mouldered earth had caved the bank.' *Spenser*.

Cavæ (káv'è-a), *n.* [L.] Among the ancient Romans, a den or subterranean cell in an amphitheatre, wherein the wild beasts were confined in readiness for the fights of the arena; by synecdoche, the amphitheatre itself.

Caveach (ka-véch'), *n.* [Sp. *escabeche*, pickles, pickled fish.] Pickled mackerel: a West Indian name.

Caveach (ka-véch'), *v.t.* To pickle mackerel according to a West Indian method.

Cavear, **Caveer** (ka-vér'), *n.* 1. A money of account at Mocha, worth about a halfpenny. 2. A nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty cavears making one dollar.

Caveat (káv'è-at), *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*.] 1. In law, a process in a court to stop proceedings, as to prevent the enrolment of a decree in chancery in order to gain time to present a petition of appeal to the lord-chancellor, when the entering of a caveat with his lordship's secretary prevents the enrolment for twenty-eight days. A caveat may be also entered to stop the probate of a will, letters of administration, a license of marriage, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice; and, in some cases, to prevent the issuing of a lunacy commission. In Scotland it signifies an intimation made to the proper officer to prevent the taking of any step without intimation to the party interested, so as to enable him to appear and object to it.—2. [United States.] An instrument lodged in the patent office by an inventor, containing a description of what he claims as his, duly sworn to and attested, and operating as a bar to applications regarding the same invention, till he has had time to perfect it and take out letters-patent.—3. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition. *Lord Jeffrey*.

Caveat (káv'è-at), *v.i.* 1. To enter a caveat. 2. In fencing, to shift the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other.

Caveator (káv'è-at-ér'), *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Cave-dweller, **Cave-man** (káv'dwel-ér, káv'man), *n.* 1. One who dwells in caves, a name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwell in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited bear rude sculptured delineations, chiefly of animals, as deer.—2. A name given to a religious sect, known as the Bohemian Brethren, formed at Prague in the fifteenth century out of the remnants of the Hussites. They got this name because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

Cave-keeper (káv'kép-ér'), *n.* One who lives in a cave. 'For so I thought I was a cave-keeper.' *Shak*.

Cave-keeping (káv'kép-ing), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden.

In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep. *Shak*.

Cavell (ka-vel'), *n.* [Sc. *kevel*, a lot; Icel. *kafli*, a piece cut off, a bit, a portion; G. *kabel*, *kavel*, a lot, a portion.] 1. A part or share.—2. A parcel or allotment of land. [An obsolete or provincial word.]

Cavendish (kav'en-diah), *n.* Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.—*Cut cavendish*, cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds.—*Cavendish experiment*, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by the celebrated Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion balance.

Caver (káv'ér'), *n.* 1. An offender in relation to the mines in Derbyshire, punishable in the bergmote or miner's court.—2. An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

Cavern (kavérn), *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak*.

Cavernal (ka-vér'nal), *a.* Cavernous. *Faber*.

Caverned (kav'érnd), *a.* 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns. 'The cavern'd ground.' *Philips*.—2. Inhabiting a cavern. 'Caverned hermit.' *Pope*.

Cavernous (kavérn-us), *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] 1. Hollow, or containing a cavern or caverns; as, a cavernous rock. *Woodward*.—2. Filled with small cavities.—*Cavernous texture*, in geol. a term applied to that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.

Cavernulous (ka-vér'nú-lus), *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities; as, cavernulous metal.

Cavesson. Same as *Cavezon*.

Cave-swallow (káv'awól-ló), *n.* A species of swallow indigenous to the West Indies, which suspends its mud-formed nest to the roofs of caves on the sea-shore. It is the *Hirundo pocilloma* of naturalists.

Cavetto (ka-vel'tó), *n.* [It. from *cavo*, hollow, L. *cavus*.] In arch. a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle, used as an ornament in cornices. The hollow moulding used in the bases between the tori, &c., is also called cavetto.

Cavey, **Cavie** (káv'vi), *n.* [D. *kevie*, G. *käfe*, *käfig*, a cage, from L. *caves*, a cage.] A hen-coop. 'The chicken cavey.' *Burns*. [Scotch.] **Cavesson**, **Cavesson** (kav'éz-on, kav'es-on), *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*; It. *cavezzone*, aug. of *cavazza*, a halter, from L. *caput*, the head.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to facilitate the breaking of him in. Called also *Cavesson*.

Cavia (káv'ia), *n.* [Native Indian name.] A genus of rodent animals, regarded as the type of the family *Cavidae* or *cavies*, and characterized by molars without roots, forefeet with five toes, hinder with three, and the absence of a tail and clavicles. They are natives of tropical America, the most familiar example of this genus being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caviar, **Caviare** (kav-i-ár' or kav-é-ár'), *n.* [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *havidr*. The Russ. name is *kúrd*.] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, severga, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. From *caviare* having been regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste, we have Shakespeare's application of it to a play which the vulgar could not relish—

'Twas *caviare* to the general. *Hamlet*

Cavicorn (kav-i-korn), *a.* Having the characters of the Cavicornia; belonging to or resembling the Cavicornia.

Cavicornia, **Cavicorns** (kav-i-kor'ni-a, kav-i-kornz), *n. pl.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of ruminants, characterized by persistent horns (thus differing from the deer) consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath or case covering the bone, in both sexes or in males only. In various species of the antelope the bony nucleus has no internal cavity; in others, as the ox and goat, it is hollow. The first horny case sheds off in the second year, after which the horns become smoother. All the animals of this family form, as appears from their teeth and whole structure, a single natural group, including the antelope, goats, and oxen. The prong-horn antelope, which renews the horny sheath periodically, is the only exceptional member of the group.

Cavids (kav'i-dé), *n. pl.* The guinea-pig tribe, a family of rodents inhabiting tropical America, where they replace the hares and rabbits of cold climates. The typical genus is *Cavia* (which see).

Cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *caviller*, from L. *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; frequently followed by *at*.

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me

I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair. *Shak*.

Except by cavilling at two or three words, it seemed impossible for the Roman Catholics to decline so reasonable a test of loyalty. *Hallam*.

Cavil (kav'il), *v.t.* To receive or treat with objections; to find fault with.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,

Then cavil the conditions? *Milton*.

Cavil (kav'il), *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; captious or specious argument. 'The cavils of prejudice and unbelief.' *South*.

That's but a cavil; he is old, I young. *Shak*.

We are to take no counsel with flesh and blood; give ear to no vain cavils, vain sorrows and wishes. *Carlyle*.

Cavil (kav'il), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a kevel (which see).—2. A stone-mason's axe, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jeddung-axe. **Cavillation** (kav-il-lá'shon), *n.* [L. *cavillatio*.] The act or practice of cavilling or raising frivolous objections.

I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocence (as I writ to the lords) by cavillations or voidances. *Bacon*.

Caviller (kav'il-ér), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers, cavillers and mad-men. *Burton*.

perus bermudiana), used for making pencils, the red cedar (*J. virginiana*), the Honduras, or bastard Barbados cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), and the red cedar of Australia (*C. australis*). See CEDRUS.

Cedar (sē'der), *a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar; as, a cedar cabinet.

Cedar-bird (sē'der-bērd), *n.* The American waxwing (*Ampelis americanus* or *Bombus carolinensis*) is so called in the United States from the trees which it chiefly frequents. See WAXWING.

Cedared (sē'dērd), *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars; as, a cedared mountain-slope.

Cedar-like (sē'dēr-lik), *a.* Resembling a cedar.

Cedarn (sē'dērn), *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar. 'The carved cedarn door.' Tennyson.

Cedar-wood (sē'dēr-wūd), *n.* A wood of cedar trees, or wood from cedar trees.

Thou wert born, on a summer morn,
A mile beneath the cedar-wood. Tennyson.

Cede (sēd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ceded*; ppr. *ceding*. [*L. cede, cessum*, to retire, to yield, to grant, to give up. 'A modern word; not in Pope's poems. It occurs in Drummond's *Travels* (1754).' Skeat. This word enters as an element into a great many English words, such as *accede, concede, exceed, precede, recede, secede, abscise, antecedent, anastor, predecessor*.] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country by treaty; to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. Fay.

SYN. To surrender, give up, resign, transfer, deliver.

Cede (sēd), *v.i.* 1. To yield; to submit. — 2. To pass; to be transferred; to fall; to lapse.

This fertile globe, this fair domain,
Had well-nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. Shensone.

Cedent (sē'dent), *a.* Yielding; giving way. [Rare.]

Cedilla (sē-dil'la), *n.* [*Fr. cedille, It. zediglia*, a dim. of *zelo*, the name of *z* in Greek; because formerly, in order to give *c* the sound of *z*, it was customary to write *ce*; thus, *leçon*, for modern *leçon*.] A mark placed under the letter *c*, especially in French (thus *ç*), to show that it is to be sounded like *z*.

Cedrate, Cedrat (sē'drāt, sē'drāt), *n.* [*Fr. cedrat*.] 1. A variety of the citron-tree. — 2. The fruit of the tree. The peel is very thick, and covered with an epidermis which incloses a very fragrant essential oil much prized in perfumery.

Cedrela (sē-drē'la), *n.* [*From Gr. kedrelatē*, a cedar fir-tree—*kedros*, cedar, *elatē*, fir or pine.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cedrelaceae, consisting of large trees natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The bark is fragrant and resinous; that of *C. toona*, an East Indian species, is a powerful astringent, and is accounted febrifugal. The bark of *C. febrifuga*, a native of Java, is said to have a better effect on some of the fevers of India than cinchona. All the species yield good timber, which is sometimes called cedar-wood. *C. odorata* produces the cedar of Honduras and the West Indies (bastard cedar). *C. australis* supplies a wood much valued in Australia.

Cedrelaceae, Cedreles (sē-drē-lā'sē-sē, sē-drē-lā'sē), *n. pl.* [*From Cedrela*, one of the genera.] The mahogany family, a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, nearly allied to, if really separate from, the Meliaceae. They are trees with alternate pinnate leaves, and a woody capsular fruit, opening from the apex into three valves, and having a solid woody axis. They are generally fragrant, aromatic, and tonic. Good and durable timber is supplied by many of the species, as mahogany from *Swietenia mahagoni*, Indian satin-wood from *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, yellow wood of Australia from *Ozleya santhaylia*, and bastard cedar from *Cedrela odorata*.

Cedrelaceous (sē-drē-lā'shus), *a.* In bot. pertaining to the nat. order Cedrelaceae.

Cedrin (sē'drin), *n.* A neutral crystallizable salt yielded to alcohol by the fruit of the cedron, after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and Lewy regards it as the active principle of the fruit.

Cedrine (sē'drin), *a.* Belonging to cedar. Johnson.

Cedron (sē'dron), *n.* A tree (*Simaba Cedron*), nat. order Simarubaceae, growing in New Granada, the seeds of which resemble a large bean, and are inclosed in a matty, thick, ovoid drupe of the size of a lemon. They are employed as a remedy in that country for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Their qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of cedrin (which see).

Cedrus (sē'drus), *n.* [*L.; Gr. kedros*.] A genus of trees closely allied to the genus *Larix*, which it resembles in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which it is distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species or varieties, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara*, or deodar; and *C. atlantica*, or Mount Atlas cedar. See CEDAR.

Cedry (sē'dri), *a.* Resembling cedar; cedrine. 'Cedry colour.' Evelyn.

Cedulet (sē'dul), *n.* [*O. Fr. cedula*.] A schedule (which see). Colgrave.

Cedulous (sē'dū-us), *a.* [*L. cedulus*, from *cedo*, to cut down.] Fit to be felled. Evelyn.

Ceil (sēl), *v.t.* [*O.E. seile, syle*, from *syle*, *seile*, *cyll*, a canopy, from *Fr. ciel*, *It. cielo*, a canopy, heaven, from *L. caelum*, heaven, same root as *Gr. koilos*, hollow, and *E. hollow*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling. And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree. Chron. iii. 5.

Ceiling (sēl'ing), *n.* 1. The inside lining or surface of an apartment above; the upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work.—*Ceiling floor*, the joisting and flooring supported by the beams of the roof.—*Ceiling joists*, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding joists, nailed to the under side of these joists or suspended from them with straps.—2. The lining or planks on the inside of a ship's frame.

Ceilinged (sēl'ingd), *a.* Furnished with a ceiling.

Ceinture, Ceint, *n.* A cincture; a girdle. **Celandine** (sē-lān-din), *n.* (Older forms *celandine*, *celandine*, from *O. Fr. celandine*, *Fr. chelidoine*, from *L. chelidonium*, *Gr. chelidion*, swallow-wort, from *chelidon*, a swallow.) 1. A name given to two native plants, the greater celandine and the lesser celandine; the swallow-worts: so called because the plants were believed to flower when the swallow arrived, and to die when it departed. The former is *Ficaria vernalis*, or pile-wort. The species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies are called tree-celandines.—2. In chem. a poisonous principle extracted from the swallow-wort (*Chelidonium majus*).

Celarent (sē-lā-rent), *n.* In logic, a syllogism in the first figure, comprising a universal negative major premise, a universal affirmative minor premise, and a universal negative conclusion; a mnemonic word.

Celastraceae, Celastrines (sē-lās-trā'sē-sē, sē-lās-trā'nē-sē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kēlastros*, privet or holly.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, sometimes spinous or climbing, with a beautiful scarlet aril to the seeds, principally found in warm latitudes. Among the members of this order is the Euonymus or spindle-tree, but the majority are not of much economical importance. They have purgative and emetic properties. The order has been divided into two tribes, Euonymes, with capsular fruit, and Eleodendres, with drupaceous fruit.

Celature (sē-lā-tūr), *n.* [*L. celatura*, from *celo*, to engrave or emboss.] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals.—2. That which is engraved, &c.

Celebrable (sē'lē-brā-bl), *a.* Celebrated. Chaucer.

Celebrant (sē'lē-brant), *n.* One who celebrates; one who performs a public religious rite: in the R. Cat. CA. the priest who celebrates mass.

Celebrate (sē'lē-brāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *celebrated*; ppr. *celebrating*. [*L. celebrare*, *celebratum*, to celebrate, from *celebre*, famous, frequented, populous, which is another form of *crebre*, crowded.] 1. To make known or mention often, especially with honour or

praise; to extol; to commend; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

For the grave cannot praise thee; death cannot *celebrate* thee. Is. xxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry that *celebrated* the Supreme Being. Addison.

To *celebrate* the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid. Tennyson.

2. To distinguish by any kind of observance, as by solemn rites or by ceremonies of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* a birth-day.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath. Lev. xxiii. 32.

Celebrated (sē'lē-brāt-ed), *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; well known; famous.—**SYN.** Famous, renowned, illustrious, distinguished.

Celebratedness (sē'lē-brāt-ed-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being celebrated. Sir W. Scott. [Rare.]

Celebrator (sē'lē-brā-tēr), *n.* One who celebrates. 'A celebrator of your beauty.' Pope.

Celebration (sē'lē-brā'hon), *n.* The act of celebrating; (a) the act of praising or extolling; renown; honour or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies. 'His memory deserving a particular celebration.' Lord Clarendon. (b) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies; as, the celebration of a marriage or of a religious festival; the celebration of a birth-day or other anniversary.

Celebrious (sē'lē-bri-us), *a.* Famous; renowned. Strype.

Celebriously (sē'lē-bri-us-lī), *adv.* With praise or renown.

Celebriousness (sē'lē-bri-us-ness), *n.* Fame; renown.

Celebrity (sē-lē-bri-tī), *n.* [*L. celebritas*.] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; as, the celebrity of the Duke of Wellington; the celebrity of Homer or of the Iliad. 'An event of great celebrity in the history of astronomy.' Whewell.—2. A person of distinction; as, a celebrity at the bar, or in the church, &c.—3. ↑ Celebration.

The celebrity of the marriage was performed with great magnificence. Bacon.

Celerer (sē'lēr-ēr), *n.* A cellarer.

Celeres (sē'lēr-ēs), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of celer*, swift.] In *Rom. antiq.* a body of 300 horsemen, formed by Romulus from the wealthier citizens. Their number was afterwards augmented, and they are thought to have been the origin of the equites (which see).

Celeriac (sē-lēr-āk), *n.* A variety of celery. Called also the Turnip-rooted Celery. See CELERY.

Celerity (sē-lēr-ī-tī), *n.* [*L. celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed; as distinguished from velocity, celerity is now generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, velocity to inanimate objects; thus we speak of a person or animal moving with celerity, but we say the velocity of sound or light, or of a planet in its orbit. 'No less celerity than that of thought.' Shak. 'Such a celerity in dying.' Shak. 'The celerity of the springy corpuscles of the air.' Boyle.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly to him whose sole employment is to watch its flight. Johnson.

SYN. Quickness, rapidity, speed, speediness, swiftness, fleetness, velocity.

Celery (sē'lēr-ī), *n.* [*Fr. celeri*, *It. celeri*, from *L. celonon*, *Gr. celonon*, parsley.] A plant (*Apium graveolens*) indigenous to the ditches and marshy places near the sea-coast in England and Ireland, and long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable. There are two varieties in cultivation, viz. red and white stalked, and of these many sub-varieties, as new striped, giant upright, new silver, &c.

Celestial (sē-lēr'tī-āl), *a.* [*O. Fr. celestial*, *celestial*, *L. celestis*, from *caelum*, heaven.] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, celestials spirits; celestials joys. Hence the word often conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c.

That's a brave god, and bears celestials liquor. Shak. 2. Belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; as, celestials signs; the celestials globe. 'The twelve celestials signs.' Shak.—Celestial Empire, China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities.

Celestial (sē-lēr'tī-āl), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of heaven. 'The unknown celestials.' Pope. 2. A native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire. See under CELESTIAL, *a.*

Colletialia (kol-let-ai-ah) *n.* *s. p.* *colletialia*, *pp.* *colletialia*. To make colletial. *Quart. Rev.* (Rare)
Colletially (kol-let-ai-ah) *adv.* In a colletial or heavenly manner
Colletialness (kol-let-ai-ah) *n.* The quality of being colletial
Colletify (kol-let-ai-ah) *v. t.* *s. p.* *colletified*, *pp.* *colletifying*. To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; to make heavenly (Rare)
Heaven has earth amongst, and earth has heaven amongst.
See T. Brown.

Colletine, **Colletine** (kol-let-ah) *n.* In mineral native sulphate of strontian, a mineral as named from its occasional delicate blue colour
Colletism (kol-let-ah) *n.* 1. An adherent of Pelagianism, so called from *Colletius*, one of the early supporters of Pelagianism. 2. One of a religious order, now nearly extinct, so named from *Pope Colletius*, founder of the order. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown, a capuche, and a black scapular. 3. A member of an order of Franciscan hermits now extinct.

Collet, *a.* See **Collet**
Colletary (kol-let-ah) *a.* [L. *colletarius*, a single life, colletary from *colletus*, unmarried.] The state of being colletary or unmarried, a single life. It is most frequently met not always used of males or of a voluntary single life. 'The colletary of the clergy.' *Hollan.*
He part of the old system had been more detected by the Reformers than the human mind to colletary.
See Brown.

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Colletarian (kol-let-ah) *n.* Same as **Collet**
Colletary (kol-let-ah) *a.* [L. *colletarius*, a single life, colletary from *colletus*, unmarried.] The state of being colletary or unmarried, a single life. It is most frequently met not always used of males or of a voluntary single life. 'The colletary of the clergy.' *Hollan.*
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commonly a membranous bag with more or less fluid contents, and almost always a nucleus, an epithelial and fat cells. (b) A small soft semi-solid mass of matter with no definite boundary wall, but most frequently appearing to have a small granular substance in the centre, supposed by some to be a nucleus, but now more generally believed to be merely an appearance due to impaction in the glass of the microscope through which it is viewed. Lymph and chyle corpuscles are examples of this second kind. In these the substance composing the enveloping membrane and its contents is homogeneous, being a compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, the covering being at first simply an infinitely fine indurated outer layer, but thickening as the cell becomes older at the expense of the interior or growing part. To this substance the name of protoplasm has been given, and it is now believed to be the starting point of all animal and vegetable organisms. See **PROTOPLASM** - 7. In plant, a single jar, bath, or division of a compound vessel, containing a couple of plates, generally copper and zinc, united to their opposites or to each other, usually by a wire. See **Galvanic battery** under **GALVANISM**.

Cell (sel), *v. t.* To shut up in a cell; to place in a cell. [Rare]
Myself a victim from the world
And myself undisciplined. *H. Brown.*

Cella (sel-ah), *n.* In arch. same as **Cell**, *s. p.* **Cella** (sel-ah), *n.* [L. *cella*, a room.] A room in a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation but for lumber storage purposes, coals, wine, and such like, and having openings into the outer air for ventilation only. In some of the overcrowded parts of our large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the lowest class.

Cellar (sel-ah), *n.* Of or pertaining to a cell; an arid wall.
Cellarage (sel-ah-ah), *n.* 1. The space occupied by cellars, a cellar or cellars collectively.
Come on - you enter this cellar in the afternoon.
Comet to come. *See.*

2. Charge for storage in a cellar.
Cellar-book (sel-ah-buk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the state of the wine-cellar generally.
How he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's cellar-book. *Thackeray.*

Cellarier (sel-ah-er), *n.* 1. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions, also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to monks on account of their attendance in the choir. 2. Same as **Cellerman**. 3. One who keeps wine or spirit cellars, a spirit-dealer.

Cellarier (sel-ah-er), *n.* [Dim. of *cellar*.] A case of cabinet work for holding bottles of liquors. *Thackeray.*

Cellar-lap (sel-ah-lap), *n.* The wooden lifting door which covers the descent to a cellar.

Cellaring (sel-ah-ling), *n.* 1. A range or system of cellars, cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful spring country, with orchard and detached farms, many cellaring, and commodious attic. *See.*

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

Cellarino (sel-ah-ri-no), *n.* [It.] In arch. the part of a capital below the anulets.

Cellarist (sel-ah-rist), *n.* Same as **Cellarier**
Cellarman (sel-ah-man), *n.* A person who is employed in a wine-cellar, a cellarier, a butler.

Cellarous (sel-ah-ur-us), *a.* Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean, excavated. 'Certain cellarous steps.' *Diction.* [Rare]

Cellid (sel-ah), *a.* Furnished with a cell or cells commonly used as the terminal element of a compound adjective, as, single-celled.

Cellipora, **Cellipora** (sel-ah-por-ah, sel-ah-por-ah), *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *porus*, a pore, a passage.] A genus of corals belonging to the class Polypora, composed of minute distinct cells arranged like bricks in longitudinal rows.

Cellular (sel-ah-ler), *a.* A cellular.
Celliferous (sel-ah-ler-us), *a.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing cells.

Cellular (sel-ah-ler), *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell.] 1. Consisting of cells, or containing cells. - *Cellular membrane* or *tissue*, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells communicating with each other. It invests every fibre, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. *Cellular tissue* in bot. The tissue composing a plant are all modified cells, but this term is confined to that composed of elementary vesicles or cells without woody or vascular tissues. See **CELL** and **TISSUE**. - 2. Pertaining to or resembling cells, as, a cellular appearance. *Cellular theory*, the physiological theory that derives all vegetable and animal tissues from the union and metamorphosis of primitive cells.

Cellular (sel-ah-ler), *a.* In bot. a plant having no spiral vessels. *See.*
Cellularism (sel-ah-ler-ism), *n.* A name given to one of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues of which are cellular. They form the greater though humbler portion of the anisoleptous or cryptogamic plants. See **VEGETABLE**.

Cellulose (sel-ah-ler-us), *a.* Having a cellular structure.

Cellule (sel-ah-ler), *n.* A little cell.
Cellulose (sel-ah-ler-us), *n.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *celo*, to inhabit.] A family of spiders, order Pulmonaria, which form their nests in little beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stems and roots, or in burrows in the ground.

Celluliferous (sel-ah-ler-us), *n.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing little cells.

Celluline (sel-ah-ler-in), *n.* and *a.* Same as **Cellulose**, *n.* and *a.*

Cellulose (sel-ah-ler-us), *n.* [From L. *cellula*, a little cell.] Containing cells.

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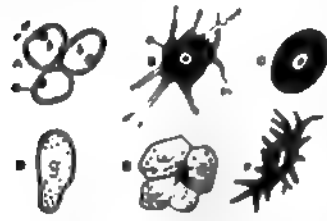
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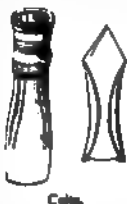


A. A few cells from the choroid plexus of the lungary
B. Cell-cell, a cell-contents, a nucleus, C. vacuole
D. A single nerve-cell with many processes
E. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
F. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
G. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
H. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
I. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
J. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
K. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
L. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
M. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
N. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
O. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
P. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
Q. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
R. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
S. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
T. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
U. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
V. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
W. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
X. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
Y. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole
Z. A single nerve-cell, a nucleus and vacuole

applied, as, the cells of the brain; the cells of a honey-comb; the cells of an anther or a capsule. - 6. In bot. (a) most

Celtic, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and Manx; and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons. The inhabitants of Cornwall, parts of Cumberland, and Galloway are of Celtic origin, though no longer using a Celtic language. [The word with its derivatives is frequently written with an initial *X*—*Xelt*, *Xeltic*, etc.]

Celt (salt), *n.* [*L. celtis*, a chisel, a celt.] In archaeol. an implement, sometimes made of stone and sometimes of metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows of the Celtic period in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe. Some have supposed the celt to be a weapon of offence, while others have contended that it is a tool which served the united purpose of an axe and a chisel. *Society of pot celt*, a celt with a hole at one end into which the shaft was fitted.



Celt.

Celtiberian (seit-i-béri-an), *n.* [*L. Celtiberi*, compounded of *Celtis*, Celtic, and *Iberi*, Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain.

Celtiberian (seit-i-béri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia (the name given in ancient times to Central Spain).

Celtic (seil'ik), *a.* [See *CELT*.] Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language, as, *Celtic tribes*; *Celtic tongues*; *Celtic customs*; *Celtic origin*.

Celtic (seil'ik), *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armorican or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism (seil-i-sim), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic expression or mode of expression.

Celtis (seil'in), *n.* [*L.*, an African species of *Jobur*.] A genus of trees of several species, nat. order Ulmaceae, with simple and generally serrated leaves like those of the common nettle, but not stinging, the nettletrees. *C. coccinea*, a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, is a handsome tree, growing to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with hard, durable wood, capable of a fine polish and much used to ornament highroads in Italy and south of France. *C. occidentalis*, a North American tree, grows to the height of 60 to 80 feet. *C. orientalis* and *C. occidentalis* are low spreading trees of inferior interest.

Celtish (seil'ish), *a.* Celtic; Keltic. [Rare.]

Celtism (seil'izm), *n.* See *CELTICISM*.

Celto-Roman (seil'to-ró-man), *n.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in South and West Europe.

Celured, *i. p.* and *a.* [Norm. *celure*, a coverlet; same origin as *celing*.] Celled; canopied.

Cement (sé-mént'), *n.* [*O. Fr. ciment*, *Fr. ciment*, *L. cementum*, signifying primarily a rough stone as it comes from the quarry, then the chips that fly off from it in hewing, which, in the case of marble, were made into cement, contr. from *caementum*, from *caedo*, to cut.] 1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, &c., specifically, in building, a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used, consisting of those hydraulic lime which contain silica and therefore set quickly. Cements are variously composed, according to the nature of the surfaces to which they are applied and their exposure to heat or moisture. *Hydraulic* or *water cements* harden under water and consolidate almost immediately on being mixed. Of this kind are the Roman and Portland cements.—2. *Fig.* bond of union, that which unites persons firmly together.

Friendship: mysterious crown of the soul! Sweetest of life! and soldier of society. *Biot*

3. In anat. the tissue forming the outer crust of the fangs or root of the teeth; *crusta petrosa*. See *CORONA*.

Cement (sé-mént'), *v. t.* 1. To unite by cement or the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.—2. *Fig.* to unite firmly or closely; as, to cement all parts of the community; to cement friendship.

The fear of us may cement their divisions. *Shak*

Cement (sé-mént'), *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

Cemental (sé-mént'al), *a.* Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth; as, *cemental tubes*.

Cementation (sé-mén-té'shon), *n.* 1. The act of cementing, the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In anat. the process by which a solid substance is caused to enter into or combine with another at a high temperature without fusion of either, specifically, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a

Cement; firmly; person or the great; Locke; Particular of cement.

Cement *n.* A calcined substance, which by being calcined is converted into a cement. It occurs at Harwich, Sheppey, &c.

Cemeterial (sem-é-téri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cemetery. *Cemeterial cells*. *Sir T. Browne* [Rare.]

Cemetery (sem-é-té-ri), *n.* [*L. cimiterium*, a burying-place, from *Gr. koinotérion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, from *koinos*, to sleep.] A place set apart for interment, a graveyard, a necropolis.

Cenatical (sé-nat'ik-al), *a.* [See *CENATORY*.] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

Cenation, **Cenation** (sé-né'shon), *n.* The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne*

Cenatory (sé-na-to-ri), *n.* [*L. cenatorium*, from *cenare*, *cenatum*, to sup, *cenare*, supper.] Pertaining to dinner or supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment. *Sir T. Browne*

Cenogild (sé-né-gild), *n.* [*A. Sax. cyn, cinne*, kindred, and *gild*, payment.] In old law, an expiatory mulct paid by one who killed another to the kindred of the deceased.

Cenobite (sen-ó-bit), *n.* [*L. cenobita*, from *Gr. koinobios*, living in common, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community, in opposition to an anchorite or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Gibbon*

Cenobitic, **Cenobitical** (sen-ó-bit'ik, sen-ó-bit'ik-al), *a.* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent. *Religious orders*, black and gray, *cenobitical* and *cenobitical*. *Stillinger*

Cenobitism (sen-ó-bit-izm), *n.* The state of being a cenobite, the principles or practice of a cenobite. *Milman*

Cenoby (sen-ó-bit), *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck*

Cenotaph (sen-ó-taf), *n.* [*Gr. kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] An

empty tomb erected in honour of some deceased person, a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. *A cenotaph in Westminster abbey*. *Macaulay*

A cenotaph his name and title kept. *Dryden*

I silently laugh at my own cenotaph. *Shelley*

Cenotaphy (sen-ó-taf-i), *n.* Same as *Cenotaph*

Cense (sens), *n.* [*L. census*, a valuation, registering, tax, from *cenare*, to value, count,

enrol, tax; whence also *census*, *enumeration*.] 1. A public rate or tax.

The *census* or rates of Charlestown are raised since ten times, you, twenty times told. *Beaumont*

2. **Census**. The number of souls which sprang at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *census* that was made, amounted to above three millions. *Beaumont*

3. **Condition**, **rank**. 'A man whose state and *census* you are familiar with.' *B. Jonson*

Cense (sens), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *censed*, *censing*. [*Fr. encenser*. See *INCENSE*.] To perfume with odours from burning gums and spices. [Rare.]

The Sall stung, and *censed* his altars round. *Dryden*

Cense (sens), *v. i.* To scatter incense. 'Censing about the altar.' *B. Jonson*. [Rare.]

Censer (sen'ser), *n.* [A shortened form for *incenser*; *Fr. encensoir*. See *INCENSE*.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned; a vessel for burning and wafting incense. Among the Jews the censer was a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifice. Censers, called also thuribles, are still used in the Roman Catholic Church at mass, vespers, and other offices, as well as in some Anglican and other churches. They are of various forms. (See *THURIBLE*.) In Shakespeare's time the term was applied to a bottle perforated and ornamented at the top, used for sprinkling perfume, or to a pan for burning any odiferous substance.

Here's snap and clip and cut and slice and slash. Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop. *Shak*

Censor (sen'shon), *n.* [*L. censor*. See *CENSURE*, *n.*] 1. A rate, tax, or assessment. *By Hall*

Censor (sen'ser), *n.* [*L. censor*. See *CENSURE*, *n.*] 1. An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens and the amount of their property, for the purposes of taxation; to keep watch over the morals of the citizens, for which purpose they had power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender; and to superintend the finance administration and the keeping up of public buildings.—2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. See under *CENSORSHIP*.—3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one who is given to censure, one who is addicted to perpetual fault-finding. 'Ill-natured *censors* of the present age.' *Rowlandson*

I let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessaries of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke*

4. In schools, a pupil appointed to keep the register of all who attend, to mark those who are absent each day on meeting, to report faults, &c.

Censorial (sen-só-ri-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor or to the correction of public morals, as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.—2. Full of censure; censorious; severe. 'Censorial declamation.' *Warton*

'A censorial verity.' *Land*

Censorian (sen-só-ri-an), *a.* Same as *Censorial*. 'The *censorian* power.' *Bacon*

Censorious (sen-só-ri-us), *a.* 1. Addicted to censure, apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others or on their writings or manners, as, a *censorious* critic

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours. *Watts*

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks

Censoriously (sen-só-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Censoriousness (sen-só-ri-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being censorious; disposition to blame and condemn, the habit of censoring or reproaching.

Censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson*

Censorship (sen'sér-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office. *Censorship* of the press, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in many, according to which printed books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and newspapers are examined by persons appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication if they see sufficient reason, that is, if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious systems.

turn on an axis or central point when in operation. See *REVOLVE*.

Centre-chuck (sen'ter-čuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or centre fixed in it, also, a projecting arm or driver.

Centre-drill (sen'ter-drif), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe centre.

Centrality (sen'ter-i-ti), *n.* Power of attraction towards a centre.

In everything compact,
Each part of the universe in sympathy
Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a unity.
—*Dr. H. More*

Centre-piece (sen'ter-pis), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table or mantel-shelf, or between other ornaments.

No night has elapsed a centre-piece at a dinner
—*De Quincey*

Centre-pin (sen'ter-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the compass needle oscillates.

Centre-punch (sen'ter-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end.

Centre-rail (sen'ter-rail), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary rails in a track.

Centre-second (sen'ter-ek-on-d), *n.* A term applied to a watch, clock, or other time-piece in which the seconds-hand is mounted on the central axis and completes its revolution in one minute.

Centre (sen'ter), *n.* In one sense, a circle the centre of which was the same as that of the earth. The sphere with centre and eccentric attributed to *Witten*.

Centre, Central (sen'ter, sen'trəl), *adj.* Placed in the centre or middle, central.

Centrally (sen'trəl-i), *adv.* In a central position, centrally.

Centrallyness (sen'trəl-i-nis), *n.* Situation in the centre.

Centrality (sen'ter-i-ti), *n.* The state of being central.

Centrifugal (sen'trif-ū-gul), *adj.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *fuġis*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the centre. The centrifugal force of a body is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of the curve, thus the moon in revolving round the earth has a tendency in every point of her orbit, to fly off in the direction of a tangent to that point, and the same is true of all the planets.

Centrifugal force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion maintained by the action of centrifugal force which commences it.

2 Acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action as, a centrifugal pump, a centrifugal machine, a name given to many machines for raising water, consisting of a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery of wire-gauze, and being rotated very rapidly the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) flies off by centrifugal action. Hence *centrifugal sugar*, a trade term for sugar thus prepared. 3 In bot expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as a flower. Centrifugal inflorescence is that kind of inflorescence in which the terminal or central flower is the first to expand, as in a tree cyme. The older and vulgar French example. It is also called *Definite Inflorescence*.

Centring (sen'ter-ing), *n.* See *CENTRING*.

Centripetal (sen'trip'e-tal), *adj.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *pate* to move toward.] Tending toward the centre. Centripetal force is that force which draws a body towards a centre and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion. Gravity is a centripetal force preventing the planets from flying off in a tangent, as the stone does from the string. 2 Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre, as, the centripetal calcification of a bone. Owen. Specifically, in bot expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower. Centripetal inflorescence is that kind of inflorescence in which the lower or outer flower is the first to expand, as in apple racemes, umbels, corymbs, and heads. The laberum, hemlock, onion, and daisy are examples. It is also called *Indefinite Inflorescence*.

Centripetous (sen'trip'e-tu-əl), *adj.* Tendency to the centre. [Rare.]

Centrist (sen'ter-i-ti), *n.* A name given by some zoologists to the Plutalidae, a family of fishes, from *Centrum*, its typical genus.

Centrist (sen'ter-i-ti), *n.* [Or *centrist*, dim. of *centrum*, a goal or point.] A genus of teleostean fishes of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Plutalidae*. To this genus belongs the bluefish, trumpet-fish, or sea-magpie of our own coast.

Centristic (sen'ter-i-tik), *adj.* [Or *centrist*, the centre, and *harm*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it. Centristic method, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the centre of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surface generated by it, and between the centre of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

Centristness, **Centristness** (sen'ter-i-tis), *n.* [L. *centrum*, a centre and *ness* a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.

Centristal (sen'ter-i-tal), *n.* A term applied to lines converging to a centre.

Centristal, *n.* See *CENTRISTAL*.

Centropus (sen'ter-pus), *n.* [Or *centrum*, a spur and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of omnivorous birds, natives of New South Wales, belonging to the cuckoo family, so called from the long spur-like claw of the inner toe, the phalarope condition. They bring up their own young.

Centrum (sen'trum), *n.* [L.] A centre. In anat. the body of a vertebra, the solid piece to which the arches and processes are attached.

Centry (sen'tri), *n.* A centry or central.

Centry (sen'tri), *n.* A centry or central.

Centumvir (sen'tum-vir), *n.* pl. **Centumviri** (sen'tum-vi-ri), [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir* a man.] One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide criminal cases among the people.

Centumviral (sen'tum-vi-ri-əl), *adj.* Pertaining to the centumviri.

Centumviral (sen'tum-vi-ri-əl), *n.* The office or dignity of the centumviri.

Centunculus (sen'tung'ku-lus), [L. dim. of *centus*, each word also the name of a small plant growing on cultivated ground.] A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceae, containing a few species of very small annual herbs. The many-headed capsule bursts transversely, as in the allied *plumularia*. *C. minimus* (hastard pimpernel) is a native of Britain. It is a very minute plant, with a branched stem, and flowers of a pale rose or white colour. It grows in damp sandy and gravelly places.

Centuple (sen'tup-əl), *n.* [Fr. *centuple*, from L. *centuplus*—centum, a hundred, and *plus* of place, a fold.] A hundred fold.

1 each its strength were centuple. [Metaphor.]

Centuple (sen'tup-əl), *n.* 1. *centuple*, *pp.* *centupled*, *pp.* *centupling*. To multiply a hundred-fold.

Though my words
Were multiplied upon myself, I could be patient.
—*Shakespeare*

Centuple (sen'tup-əl), *n.* 1. *centuple*, *pp.* *centupled*, *pp.* *centupling*. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *plus*, a fold.] To make a hundred-fold, to repeat a hundred times.

I performed the devotion you enjoined me to your
—*Shakespeare*

Centurial (sen'ter-i-əl), *adj.* [L. *centuriatus*.] Relating to or occurring once in a century or a hundred years. centurial, as, a centurial annals. [Rare.]

Centurial (sen'ter-i-əl), *n.* [L. *centuriatus*.] To divide into hundreds.

Centurion, **Centurist** (sen'ter-i-ən, sen'ter-i-st), *n.* [Fr. *centurion*, from L. *centurio*, a century or from *centurio*, to divide into hundreds.] An historian or chronologist who distinguishes time into centuries, as in the *Universal Church History of Hagedorn*. [Rare.]

The centurion of the century was the first that
—*Shakespeare*

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [L. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] In Rom. antiq. a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men. The centurion answered to the captain in modern armies.

Centurion, *n.* See *CENTURION*.

Century (sen'ter-i-ty), *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred, anything consisting of a hundred in number.

With wild wood-heaven and woods I ha' drew'd his grave,
—*Shakespeare*

2 In Rom. antiq. a division of the people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries, also a company consisting of a hundred men. 3 A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word, and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event, as, the first or second century of the sixth century. If we intend to apply the word to a different era we use an explanatory adjunct, as, the third century before the Christian era, or after the design. *Century of Hagedorn*, a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. *Century plant*, a name sometimes given to the American aloes, which was formerly supposed to flower only once in a century.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [L. *centurio*.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [L. *centurio*.] The common name, the *diffusa* of botanists.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [L. *centurio*, an onion, and *centus*, to devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [Or *Centurion*, the head, and *centus*, to devour.] An extensive genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceae, consisting of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in dense heads, surrounded by involucrate bracts, which are sometimes richly coloured. The most interesting species is *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root is the part employed in medicine, and has a characteristic ringed structure. It is used as an emetic, its efficacy depending on a white alkaline principle contained in it called *emetic*.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* A medicine for the headache.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [Or *Centurion*, the head, and *centus*, to devour.] Headache.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [Or *Centurion*, a head, and *centus*, to devour, either from the position of the anthers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceae. The plants have tough fibrous roots and broad ribbed leaves. The genus is closely allied to *Epipactis*, from which, however, it differs in the anthers being terminal and the ovary twisted. There are three British species known by the common name of helleborine.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [See *CENTURION*.] In bot. the head or capitulum inflorescence of a composite plant.

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [Or *Centurion*, a head, and *centus*, to devour, either from the position of the anthers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceae. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best known species is *C. corallorubra* (the bottom-bush of North America).

Centurion (sen'ter-i-ən), *n.* [Or *Centurion*, the head, and *centus*, to devour.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, occurring in the red

Centurion Lyell.

Centurion. The head is very large, bears a close resemblance to the shape of a maddler's knife, and is protected by a large bristly-shaped plate, which is prolonged into a point on either side.

Cephalata (sef-a-lá'ta) n. pl. [Gr *kephalē*, the head.] A division of mollusms which have a distinct head, with eyes, as the gastropoda, pteropoda, cuttle-fishes, otherwise called *Cephalopoda*.

Cephalate (sef-a-lá'te) n. A mollusc of the division *Cephalata*.

Cephalic (sef-a-lá'tik) a. [Gr *kephalē*, from *kephalē* the head.] Pertaining to the head, as, cephalic medicine, remedies for disorders in the head. *Cephalic* vein, the vein which runs along the arm, so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

Cephalic (sef-a-lá'tik) n. A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

Cephalisation, Cephalization (sef-a-lá'ti-zé-shun) n. In bot. a term proposed by Professor Dana, of America, to denote a tendency in the development of animals towards a localisation of important parts in the neighbourhood of the head, as, by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to the head (in the *Cephalopoda*, for example).

Cephalitis (sef-a-lá'tis) a. Pertaining to the head. [Rare.]

There is a crustacean, the *cephalitis* head-governer of molluscs.

Cephalitis (sef-a-lá'tis) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head and *itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the brain.

Cephalization n. See *CEPHALISATION*.

Cephalo-branchiate (sef-a-lá-brang'bi-lá'te) a. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *branchia*, gills.] In bot. a term applied to a section of the *Amnoidia* which have tufts of external gills placed on the head.

Cephalo-extractor (sef-a-lá-ek-strák'tér) n. An instrument to extract a tooth by clamping the head.

Cephalography (sef-a-lá-grá'fí) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *graphē*, description.] A description of the head. [Disused.]

Cephaloid (sef-a-lá'id) a. [Gr *kephalē*, head, and *oides*, form.] Shaped like the head, spherical.

Cephalology (sef-a-lá-ló-jí) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *lógos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalopoda (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. See *CEPHALOPODA*.

Cephalometer (sef-a-lá-mé'tér) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the bustal length during parturition. *E. H. Knight*.

Cephalopora (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. pl. See *CEPHALOPODA*.

Cephalopoda (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *poda*, a foot.] An African genus of antelopes with short conical horns, not far back, large nostrils, and a crested crown, including the dayler bush or impress (*C. ovatus*), much hunted in South Africa. Its flesh makes capital soup, and the skin is cut into thongs for the long vague whip. Its height at the shoulder is about 11 inches. The rhinoceros, red-buck, or Natal bush-buck (*C. nassimatus*), and the blue-buck (*C. pygmaeus*) the former about 3 feet high, and the latter scarcely more than 1 foot, both South Africa, are members of this genus. Written also *Cephalophus*, and erroneously *Cephalopus*.

Cephalopod (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. pl. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *poda*, a foot.] A class of the mollusca, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera (*Orthoceras*, *Ammonites*, *Goniatites* &c. belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The *dibranchiata* group includes the argonaut, the cuttlefish or eight armed cuttle fish, and the ten armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, &c. The shell is in all these internal in some rudimentary. The small *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous.

Cephalopodan (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. A mollusc of the class *Cephalopoda*.

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of cartilaginous fishes, the type of the sub-family *Cephalopodinae* (which see).

Cephalopodaria (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. pl. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, *poda*, a foot, a wing, and *oides*, likeness.] A sub-family of cartilaginous fishes of the ray family, of which the genus *Cephalopoda* is the type, distinguished from all other rays by a pair of little fins which stand out from the head like horns. In some rays or horned rays. Only one species (*C. Urolophus*) has been found near the British coast. Some of the members of the family attain an almost incredible size, one having been taken at Messina weighing upwards of half a ton.

Cephalopoda (sef-a-lá-lá'pá) n. pl. [Gr *kephalē*, the head.] A genus given to a yellow elastic fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether which is obtained from the brain. According to some authorities it is a mixture of the carbonates of potassium and sodium, with traces of olein and oleo-phosphoric acid. Called also *Cerebrin*.

Cephalo-thorax (sef-a-lá-lá'thórak) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *thorax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c., which consists of the head and thorax blended together.

Cephalotome (sef-a-lá-lá'tóm) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *tómē*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting into the bustal head to examine the structure of the brain.

Cephalotomy (sef-a-lá-lá'tóm) n. 1 In bot. the dissection or opening of the head. — 2 In surgery the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

Cephalotrite (sef-a-lá-lá'trí) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *trí*, to bruise.] An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

Cephalotus (sef-a-lá-lá'tús) n. [Gr *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure included in the natural order *Malvaceae*. Only one species is known, *C. foliolosus* (the Australian pitcher plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, some of which are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher plants (*Nepenthes*). The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name is due to the prominence of bearded hairs in the interior of the calyx.

Cephalus (sef-a-lá'us) a. Having a head, specifically, a term applied to the *Cephalata*, a division of mollusms including the nautilus.

Cephurus (sef-a-lá'us) n. [In classical myth the name of a king of Ethiopia, and husband of Canisope, placed among the stars after his death.] 1 In astronomy a constellation in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Major, Draco, and Cygnus. It contains thirty five stars. — 2 One of the most wiles, family *Crithidae*.

Cepola (sef-a-lá'us) n. [L. *dim.* from *capra*, an onion, from its resemblance to the leaves of the plant.] A genus of fishes of the section *Acanthopterygii*. A species of this genus found on the British coast is known in England by the names of the red hand-fish and red snake fish.

Cepolidae (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. pl. [See *CEPOLA*.] Subgenus, hand fishes. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by an elongated and much compressed body, a very long dorsal fin often running the whole length of the back, the caudal fin when present being, however, always distinct from it, and by small cycloid scales. They are found, though not abundantly, in most seas, and some attain a large size, the *Gymnastrus* *Shanhai*, a British species, being sometimes 12 feet long. Also called *Tenandrus*.

Cepphis (sef-a-lá'us) n. [Gr *kephalē*, a light on a bird, metaphorically, a feather brained simpleton, a booby.] Very light, trifling. [Rare.]

Ceraceous (sef-a-lá'us) a. [L. *ceraceus*, waxy.] In bot. waxy a term applied to bodies which have the texture and colour of new wax, as the pollen masses of particular kinds of orchids.

Cera (sef-a-lá'us) n. [L. *cera*, wax.] Resinous, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment.

Cerata (sef-a-lá'us) n. [L. *cera*, wax.] A name given to that portion of bees' wax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol, and is not expellable by steam.

Cerambycidae (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. pl. [Gr *kerambē*, a horned beetle.] A family of coleopterous insects of the section *Longicornia*. They are common to all parts of the globe, but especially in hot climates. The most beautiful (*Acronia* *maculata*) belongs to this family.

Cerambyx (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. A *Longicorn* genus of coleopterous insects, including the milk-beetle, now subdivided into other genera. See *CERAMBYCIDAE*.

Ceramium (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [L. *ceramium*, a jar or pitcher, from shape of the capsule.] The rose tangier, a natural order of cellular sea-weeds (*Algae*), consisting of thread like jointed plants of a red or brown red hue. The spores are in masses in transparent membranous sacs, and the tetraspores are external.

Ceramide (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [Gr *kerambē*, from *keramē*, potter's clay, a piece of pottery.] Of or belonging to the *Ceramide* or pottery pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware, as, the ceramic art.

Ceramidium (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [Gr *kerambē*, a pitcher.] One of the conical or oval capsules of the *Ceramium* or rose-spored algae. They generally open by a terminal pore for the escape of the spores.

Ceraphron (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [Gr *keramē*, a horn.] A genus of minute parasitic insects, family *Proctotrupidae*, some of which prey on insects destructive to plants. *C. destructor* lays its eggs in the pupae of the Hessian fly, which it destroys. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes the vigilance of these little enemies. *C. destructor* deposits its eggs in the female plant-lice.

Cerapus (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [L. *cera*, wax, and *pus*, a foot.] The addis-shrimp, a genus of amphipodous crustaceans, which live in a tube, somewhat as the candle-worm among insects.

Cerasia (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [L. *cerasus*, a cherry tree.] A kind of gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

Cerastium (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. 1 Pertaining to or containing cerasin. — 2 Cherry-colored deep red. [Rare.]

Cerato (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [L. *ceratus*, a cherry.] 1 A cherry-like petrifaction. — 2 The saline muricite of land. [Rare.]

Cerastes (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [Gr *kerambē*, the

CERAMBIUM

horned viper from *heros*, a horn.] A genus of African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns formed by the canals above the eyes. Hence they have received the name of horned vipers. The tail is very distinct from the body. *C. cerastes* is the horned viper of Northern Africa.

a species known to the ancients. There are several other species.

Cerastium (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [From *Gr. ceras*, a horn, from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species.] Monocotyledonous, a genus of plants, not order.

Ceraphyllum (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [From *Gr. ceras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, not order.

Ceraphyllum (sef-a-lá-lá'id) n. [From *Gr. ceras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, not order.

perate and cold regions. Nine species are found in Britain.

Cherry (*ser'-e-us*), *n.* [*L.* a cherry-tree.] The cherry genus, a genus of hardy trees, nat. order Rosaceae, or rather a section of the genus *Prunus*, from which it is distinguished only by its leaves when young being folded instead of being rolled up. See **CHERRY**.

Cerata (*ser'-at*), *n.* [*L.* ceratum, from cera, wax.] A thick kind of element composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.

Cerated (*ser'-at-ed*), *a.* [*L.* ceratus.] Covered with wax.

Ceratina (*ser'-a-tin*), *a.* [*Gr.* *seratinos*, the name of a nomenclatorial dilemma celebrated among ancient logicians, from *seras*, *serates*, a horn.] Sophistical, fallaciously subtle. [*Rare.*]

Ceratite (*ser'-a-tit*), *n.* A member of the genus *Ceratites*.

Ceratitis (*ser'-a-tis*), *n.* [*Gr.* *seras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil Ammonitidae, allied to the ammonites, in which the descending lobes terminate in a few small denticulations pointing upwards, the septa being plain. They are characteristic of the trias.

Ceratum (*ser'-at-um*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keraton*, dim. of *keras*, a horn.] In bot. a one-celled, many-seeded, superior linear fruit, differing from the silique or silicle in the lobes of the stigma being alternate with the placenta, not opposite.

Ceratobranchial (*ser'-a-to-bran'-ki-al*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *brachia*, a horn, and *branchia*, the gills.] A term applied to the lower of the two bony pieces which form the branchial arches in fishes.

Ceratocoele (*ser'-a-to-sel*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *koile*, a tumour.] A term for a hernia of the cornea of the eye, consisting in a protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour, through an opening in the cornea.

Ceratodus (*ser'-at-o-dus*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *odus*, tooth.] A fish in the Queensland rivers, allied to the lepidoderm. It is from 3 to 8 feet long, and the body is covered with large cycloid scales. The *Ceratodus* is the native 'salmon' or Barramunda of Australian rivers.

Cerato-glossus (*ser'-a-to-glos'-us*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *glossus*, the tongue.] In anat. a muscle running from one of the cornua of the os-hyoideum to the tongue.

Cerato-hyal (*ser'-a-to-hi-al*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *hyalos*, the hyoid bone.] In anat. pertaining to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the cornua of the hyoid bone.

Ceratonia (*ser'-a-to-ni-a*), *n.* [*L.* *ceratonia*, horned, from *Gr.* *seras*, *keras*, a horn, from the horn-shaped pods.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosae, remarkable from the flowers wanting the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua* (St. John's-bread or carob-tree), a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of St. John in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, and are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiters' shops.

Ceratophyllaceae (*ser'-a-to-phi-l'-a-see*), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected rigid leaves, and small solitary monocious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.

Ceratopongium (*ser'-a-to-pon'-ji-a*), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *pongia*, a sponge.] An order of sponges, distinguished by their soft flexible skeleton of horn, of which the bath sponge is the type.

Ceratostoma (*ser'-a-to-sto-ma*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, *keratos*, a horn, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In bot. a term applied to a perithecioid, or case containing the reproductive organs of certain fungi when its neck is elongated.

Cerastium (*ser'-ra-tis*), *n.* [*Gr.* *seras*, a

thunder.] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [*Rare.*]

Cerastite (*ser'-ra-tit*), *n.* [*Gr.* *seras*, a thunder, and *stos*, a stone, a blemish.] A thunder-stone, or blemish.

Cerastroscope (*ser'-ra-to-skop*), *n.* [*Gr.* *seras*, a thunder, and *stos*, to behold.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerbera (*ser'-ber-a*), *n.* [After the fabled dog Cerberus, from their poisonous qualities.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceae, natives of the East Indies, South America, &c. They are possessed of poisonous properties. A Brazilian species is called *Ahouai* (which see).

Cerberian, **Cerberian** (*ser'-ber-ian*, *ser'-ber-ian*), *a.* Relating to Cerberus. 'Wide Cerberian moaths.' Milton.

Cerberus (*ser'-ber-us*), *n.* [*L.* I. In class. myth. the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. 2 A sub-genus of serpents (ophidians), which have nearly the whole of the head covered with small scales. The length is about 34 feet.

Cercaria (*ser'-ka*), *n. pl.* **Cercaria** (*ser'-ka*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail.] In anat. one of the feelers projecting from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects.

Cercaria (*ser'-ka*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail.] In med. the second larval stage of a trematode worm or fluke. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted, and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle is—1, Diatomum, parent form, 2, Redia, 3, Cercaria, 4, Encysted Cercaria; 5, Diatomum. The larvae are chiefly found in the bodies of molluscs, the adults in vertebrate animals, as birds.

Cercarian (*ser'-ka-rian*), *n.* A worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See **CHERUSIC**.

Cercarian (*ser'-ka-rian*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cercariae.

Cercariform (*ser'-ka-ri-form*), *a.* Having the form of or resembling a cercaria.

Cercis (*ser'-is*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a shuttlecock, the name given to the plant by Theophrastus.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Leguminosae. They have simple, broad, generally two-lobed leaves, and rose-coloured flowers. The best known species is *C. Siliquastrum*, the Judas-tree, so called from the tradition that it was upon a plant of it, near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East.

Cercia, *n.* A circle. Chaucer.

Cercle, *v. t.* To encircle; to surround. Chaucer.

Cercopithecus (*ser'-to-pi-thee*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail, and *pithecos*, an ape.] A genus of Asiatic and African monkeys, with large cheek-pouches, large callosities, and long tails, included by some zoologists in the genus *Cercopithecus*. It includes the malbrouk, or dog-tailed monkey, the mangabey, and the green monkey. They are frequent inmates of our menageries, and are remarkable for their wonderful suppleness and agility, and their power of twisting themselves into strange contortions.

Cercopithecidae (*ser'-to-pi-thee-idee*), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail, and *pithecos*, to seize.] A genus of Brazilian porcupines, remarkable for their long prehensile tails. The *C. prehensilis* is known as the *acousta*.

Cercopithecids (*ser'-to-pi-thee-ids*), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail, and *pithecos*, to seize.] The kinkajou, a small tropical American group of mammals, allied to the Urubid. See **KINKAJOU**.

Cercopithecidae (*ser'-kop-i-thee-idee*), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *keras*, one of a fabled race of men resembling monkeys, and *pithecos*, resemblance.] A sub-family of homopterous insects, family Cissodellina, remarkable for their grotesque forms. It includes the cuckoo-spits and frog-hoppers. The exotic species are very numerous, and often very showy.

Cercopithecus (*ser'-to-pi-thee-kus*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, a tail, and *pithecos*, an ape.] A genus of long-tailed monkeys found in Africa, with large thumbs, callosities, and cheek-pouches. They are very active, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the Mona monkey.

Cercopithecus (*ser'-to-pi-thee-kus*), *n.* [*Gr.* *keras*, gain, in the pl. wiles, and *kyon*, a dog-cunning dog.] A South American genus of the dog tribe, intermediate between the true dogs and the foxes. Some have a singular propensity to steal and secrete brilliant objects. The natives of the colder parts of South America have a rich fur. Also called *Urocyon*.

Cere (*ser*), *n.* [*L.* cere, wax, from its appearance. Compare the *G* name *ceratostoma*, [it wax-skin] in *eruth* the term applied to the spars destitute of feathers generally observed at the base of the bill in birds, and which is supposed to exercise a tactile sense.

The hen-bird had a black cere. Gilbert White.

Cere (*ser*), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *cere*; *pp.* *cere*. [*L.* cere, wax.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a ceresole.

Then was the body bevelled [*L.* *discebevelled*, diminished and arched. Hall.

Cereal (*ser'-al*), *n.* (From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.) Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet.

—*Cereals* *grasses*, *grasses* which produce corn.

Cereal (*ser'-al*), *n.* A general term for a grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, and other grasses, cultivated by agriculture for the sake of their seed as food.

Cerealia (*ser'-a-li-a*), *n. pl.* I. The systematic name for that group of the Gramineae or grasses which comprise the edible grains.

2. In *Rom. antiq.* festivals in honour of *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.

Cerebration (*ser'-a-br'-i-on*), *n.* Cerebr. 'Any edolous or cerebrous grains.' Sir T. Browne.

Cerebrat (*ser'-a-brat*), *n.* The cerebratum. Duguet.

Cerebrallum, **Cerebrallum** (*ser'-a-bral-lum*, *ser'-a-bral-lum*), *n.* Relating to the cerebrallum. Duguet.

Cerebrallum (*ser'-a-bral-lum*), *n.* [*L.* *dim.* of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The lobe of the brain which is the posterior of the medullary masses comprising the brain in vertebrate and underlying the great cerebral mass, the little brain. See **BRAIN**.

Cerebrum, **Cerebrum** (*ser'-a-bral*, *ser'-a-bral*), *n.* (From *L.* *cerebrum*, the brain.) Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain. —*Cerebrum letters*, in philol. a term often applied to certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and bringing its under surface against the roof of the mouth an improper translation of the Indian term 'lingual or acuminal letters.'

Cerebrum (*ser'-a-bral*), *n.* A cerebral letter. See under the adjective.

Cerebrate (*ser'-a-brat*), *v. t.* To have the brain in action; to exhibit brain action.

The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control, in response to external or internal suggestion we are always *cerebrating*.

North Amer. Rev.

Cerebration (*ser'-a-brat-ion*), *n.* Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

The principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of 'unconscious cerebration' in the fourth edition of his *Human Physiology*, published early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the satisfaction of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, some but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of 'unconscious cerebration' is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as 'latent thought.'

Quart. Rev.

Cerebric (*ser'-a-brik*), *a.* Of or relating to the brain. —*Cerebric acid*, an acid extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure it is white, crystalline, and pulverisable.

Cerebriform (se-ré-brí-form), *a.* Brain-shaped.

Cerebrin, **Cerebrine** (sé-ré-brín), *n.* A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

Cerebroline (sé-ré-bró-lín), *n.* A neutral oil obtained from oleo-phosphoric acid.

Cerebropathy (sé-ré-bró-pá-thí), *n.* [*L. cerebrum*, the brain, and *Gr. pathos*, suffering.] A hypochondriacal condition approaching to insanity which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunghison.*

Cerebrosa, **Cerebrous** (sé-ré-bró-sé, sé-ré-brú-sé), *a.* [*L. cerebrum*, from *cerebrum*, the brain.] Brain-sick; mad; wilful; passionate. [Rare.]

Cerebro-spinal (se-ré-bró-spi-nál), *a.* In anat. pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord, as, the *cerebro-spinal axis* or *system*. — **Cerebro-spinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater, membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrot (sé-ré-brót), *n.* See CERPHALOT.

Cerebrum (sé-ré-brum), *n.* [*L.*] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. See BRAIN.

Cerecloth (sé-ré-kloth), *n.* [*Cere*, from *L. cerea*, wax, and *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax or with some gummy or glutinous matter, a cerement.

It (head) were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave. *Shak.*

Cerement (sé-ré-mént), *n.* [*L. cerea*, wax.] 1. Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed. Hence 2. Grave-clothes in general. 'A cerement from the grave.' *B. B. Browning.*

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
Why thy cannibled bones, hallowed in earth,
Have burst their cerements. *Shak.*

3. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

Ceremonial (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál), *a.* [*L. ceremonialis*, See CEREMONY.] 1. Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites, ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities, specifically, pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as, the *ceremonial law*, or worship, as distinguished from the moral law. 'The ceremonial rites of marriage.' *Shak.*

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial cleanliness which characterizes the diction of our Academy. *Macleay.*

2. Observant of forms; precise in manners, formal, in this sense *ceremonious* is now used. 'Very magnificent and ceremonial in his outward comportment.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Ceremonial (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál), *n.* 1. A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes; rites or formalities to be observed on any occasion.

The next year saw us advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the ceremonial of an assembly. *Johnson.*

Specifically — 2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Ceremonialism (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál-izm), *n.* Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

Ceremoniality (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál-í-tí), *n.* Ceremonial character. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ceremonially (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál-í), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner, according to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean, an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

Ceremonialness (sé-ré-mó-ní-ál-ness), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremonious (sé-ré-mó-ní-us), *a.* 1. Consisting of outward forms and rites, as, the *ceremonious part* of worship in this sense *ceremonial* is now used. 'God was tender of the shell and ceremonious part of his worship.' *South*. — 2. Full of ceremony or solemn forms; accompanied with rites.

The sacrifice,
How ceremonious, solemn, and venerable
It was! the offering. *Shak.*

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; formally respectful or polite; formal, as, *ceremonious phrases*. 'Then let us take a ceremonious leave.' *Shak*. — 4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shak.*

Ceremoniously (sé-ré-mó-ní-us-í), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner, formally; with due forms; as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*. 'After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.' *Stypps.*

Ceremoniousness (sé-ré-mó-ní-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony, formality; as, *ceremoniousness of manners*.

Ceremony (sé-ré-mó-ní), *n.* [*Fr. cérémonie*, from *L. ceremonie*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity. The root is probably the same as in *Skr. ári, kar*, to do.] 1. A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; as, the *ceremony of crowning a king*; the *ceremony of laying a foundation-stone*.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred ceremonies there partake. *Shakspeare.*

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical ceremony,
Loosely robed in flying raiment, using the terrible prophesies. *Tennyson.*

2. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms of politeness; punctilio; punctiliousness.

All ceremonies are in themselves very silly things;
but yet a man of the world should know them. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

When love begins to sicken and decay
It weath an enforced ceremony.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith. *Shak.*

His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence,
Once fit for feasts of ceremony. *Tennyson.*

3. In a concrete sense, a ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No ceremony that to great ones longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*

If you do find them decked with ceremonies *Shak.*

— *Master of ceremonies*, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors; a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

Cereopsis (sé-ré-op-sis), *n.* [*L. cerea*, wax, whence the *cere* of a bird, and *Gr. opsia*, appearance; so named from the remarkable size of their cere.] A genus of birds, family Anatidae. There is only one species, a native of Australia, and therefore known as the Australian or New Holland goose, about the size of a common goose.

Cereus (sé-ré-us), *a.* [*L. cereus*, from *cere*, wax.] Waxy; like wax. 'What is worth his observation goes into his *cereus* tables.' *Gayton*. [Rare.]

Ceres (sé-réz), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* a Roman goddess, corresponding to the *Gr. Déméter*; she was the daughter of Kronos and Rheas,

attributes being ears of corn and poppies, while on her head she wore a corn-measure, and her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows. 2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Its size is less than that of the moon, and it presents the appearance of a star between the seventh and eighth magnitudes.

Cereus (sé-ré-us), *n.* [*L. cereus*, waxy, from *cere*, wax, because some of the spines are pliant as soft wax.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Cactaceae. They are all natives of tropical America. They vary very much in form, some having short and others long stems, erect or creeping, fluted or angled, sometimes jointed. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped, and with numerous stamens. Many of them are night-flowering plants, like the *C. grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies, but well known in cultivation.

Cerial, *a.* [*L. cereus*, a kind of oak.] Belonging to the litter oak (*Quercus Cerialis*). 'A corone of a grene oak *cerial*.' *Chaucer*.

Ceriana (sé-rí-ána), *n.* See SERICINA.

Ceric (sé-rík), *a.* [*L. cerea*, wax.] A term applied to an acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalis on wax.

Cerin, **Cerine** (sé-rín), *n.* [*L. cerea*, wax.] 1. A waxy substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork. — 2. The name given to that portion of bees' wax, amounting to 70 to 80 per cent of the whole, which is soluble in alcohol. According to Brodie this is merely impure cerotic acid. — 3. An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

Carinthian (sé-rín-thí-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, so called from Carinthia, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John was supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

Ceriph (sé-rí-f), *n.* In type-founding, one of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of I.

Cerise (sé-réz), *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. cerasus*, a cherry.] Cherry-colour.

Cerise (sé-réz), *a.* Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

Cerite (sé-rít), *n.* A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red colour, with a tinge of yellow, very hard, and of a dull resinous lustre, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhytta, in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

Cerithium (sé-rí-thí-lí-dé), *n.* pl. Club-shells, a family of plant-eating gasteropodous molluscs containing numerous species, both marine and fresh-water, as well as many inhabiting brackish water. The shells are spiral, elongated, and often whorled and varicose. About 100 recent species are known, and 400 fossil, which range from the trias upwards, some species being especially characteristic of tertiary strata. The typical genus is *Cerithium*. Also written *Cerithidae*.

Cerithium (sé-rí-thí-lí-um), *n.* [*Gr. kera*, a horn, from their shape.] A genus of mollusca, the type of the family Cerithidae (which see).

Cerium (sé-rí-um), *a.* [From the planet *Ceres*] Byrn. Co. At. wt. 92; sp. gr. 5.5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a powder of lamellar texture, malleable, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead, and acquires the metallic lustre by pressure, which becomes bright by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It exists in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

Cerni (sé-rní), Contracted for *conserve*. 'What *cerni* it you?' *Shak.*

Ceruous (sé-ré-us), *a.* [*L. ceruus*.] Drooping; pendulous: applied by botanists to flowers which are placed on curved peduncles, and so have the top curved downward. Erroneously written also *Ceruous*.

Cerograph (sé-ró-gráf), *n.* [*L. cerea*, wax, and *Gr. grapho*, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax, a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.

Cerographic, **Cerographical** (sé-ró-gráf-ík, sé-ró-gráf-ík-ál), *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

Cerographer (sê-rog'raf-ist), *n.* One who is versed in or who practices cerography.

Cerography (sê-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *cerô*, wax, and Gr. *graphô*, to write.] 1. The act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. The art of painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

Ceroma (sê-rô'ma), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kêrôma*, from *kêros*, wax.] In class. *antig.* that part of the gymnasia and baths in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

Ceromancy (sê-rô-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax, and *manieia*, divination.] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Ceroon (sê-rôn'), *n.* [Sp. *seron*, aug. of *sera*, a large panner or basket.] A bale or package made of skins; a seroon.

Cerophary (sê-rof'êr-ri), *n.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax, or a candle, and *phêro*, to carry.] 1. *Eccles.* an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller*.—2. A stand to hold candles.

Ceroplast (sê-rô-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax, and *plastês* (*technê*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.

Ceroplast (sê-rô-plas'tik), *n.* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax. It is an art of very high antiquity.

Cerodin, **Cerosine** (sê-rô-in), *n.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax.] ($C_{26}H_{54}O_2$ nearly.) A wax-like substance yielded by some species of sugarcane; on the surface it forms fine light pearly scales.

Cerostoma (sê-rostô'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax, and *stoma*, the mouth.] A genus of moths the caterpillars of one species of which (*C. xylostele*, or turnip diamond-back moth) are very destructive to the turnip crops by eating the leaves. These are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, green, tapering to both ends.

Cerote (sê-rôt), *n.* Same as *Cerate* (which see).

Cerotic (sê-ro'tik), *a.* Term applied to an acid existing in bees'-wax. *Cerotic acid* has as a formula $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$. See *CERIN*, 2.

Ceroxylon (sê-rok'li-lon), *n.* [Gr. *kêros*, wax, and *xylos*, a tree.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America (*C. andicola*) is a tall handsome tree, growing out on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts resin and one part wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 lbs.

Cerrial (sêr'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the cerris or bitter-oak. 'Chaplets green of cerrial oak.' *Dryden*.

Cerris (sêr'ris), *n.* The bitter-oak (*Quercus Cerris*). This is the usual form among botanists, but *Cerrus* is the correct Latin form.

Certain (sêr'tân or sêr'tin), *a.* [Fr. *certain*, O. Fr. *certain*, *certain*, *certain*, as if from a L. adjective *certainus*, formed from *certus*, *certain*, by adding suffix *-anus*. *Certus* is closely connected with *cerno*, *cernere*, to separate, distinguish, perceive, and Gr. *kriaino*, to separate, distinguish, judge.] 1. Sure. (a) Undoubtedly true; established as a fact; said of an assertion.

This most certain your husband's coming. *Shak.*

Rich she shall be, that's certain. *Shak.*

(b) Undoubtedly existing or impending. Death is certain to all. *Shak.*

Virtue that directs our ways Through certain dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden*.

(c) Capable of being counted or depended on; unfailing; infallible; as, *certain* signs; a *certain* remedy for a disease. 'Nothing so certain as your anchors.' *Shak.* (d) With the infinitive or of: capable of being counted on as being or about to be or do, or able to count on; as, he is *certain* to be in the garden; you are *certain* to find him there, or of finding him there; if you write you are at least *certain* of an answer, or to receive an answer.—2. Assured in mind; free from doubt. (a) Free from doubt regarding the truth of anything asserted; often with of. 'A prophet *certain* of my prophecy. *Tennyson*. Formerly sometimes with on. 'I am *certain* on't.' *Shak.* (b) Having no doubt or suspicion regarding; often with of. And, brethren, I myself am *certain* of you, that also ye be full of love. *Wickliffe*.

Be certain what you do, sir, lest your justice Prove violence. *Shak.*

[This sense comes very near that of 1 (d). If a person says, I am *certain* of the support of some political party, it is not clear whether he means to give an assurance of his own feeling of confidence that that party will support him, or to announce that any one may count on his having that support; but when the statement is, Though he has doubts himself, I believe he is *certain* of the support of that party, it is clear that the speaker only intimates that such support can be relied on. The form of the expression is probably derived from the sense 2 (b), and its meaning has become modified by circumstances.] (c)† Having no doubt or hesitation regarding a course of conduct; resolved; determined; with an infinitive.

However I with thee have fixed my lot, *Certain* to undergo like doom of death, Consort with thee. *Milton*.

3. Stated; fixed; determinate; definite. The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. *Ex. xvi. 4.*

In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham*.

4. Not specifically named; indeterminate; indefinite; one or some. Then came a *certain* poor widow. *Mat. xii. 42.*

About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay*.

[In the last sense used independently as a noun, and meaning certain persons.

Certain also of your own poets have said. *Acts xvii. 28.*

Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun. 'To reform *some certain* edicts.' *Shak.*—For *certain*, certainly.

This is of purpose laid by some that hate me. *Shak.*

SYN. Sure, true, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable, unfailing, infallible, unhesitating, undoubting, fixed, stated, determinate.

Certain† (sêr'tân or sêr'tin), *adv.* Certainly; assuredly.

'Tis *certain* so; the Prince woos for himself. *Shak.*

Certain† **Certain**,† *n.* 1. A certain quantity. 'Of unces a *certain*' = a certain number of ounces. *Chaucer*.—2. *Certainly*. 'Whereof the *certain* no man knoweth.' *Gower*. Written also *Certyn*, *Certeigne*.

Certain,† **Certeigne**,† *adv.* Certainly; *certainly*. *Chaucer*.

Certainly (sêr'tân-ly or sêr'tin-ly), *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

Certainly this was a righteous man. *Luke xxiii. 47.*

He said, I will *certainly* return to thee. *Gen. xviii. 10.*

Certainness (sêr'tân-ness or sêr'tin-ness), *n.* Certainty (which see).

Certainly (sêr'tân-ly or sêr'tin-ly), *n.* 1. The fact of being certain; exemption from failure; as, the *certainly* of an event or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainly* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames*.

2. A fact or truth certainly established; that which cannot be questioned. 'I speak from *certainities*.' *Shak.* 'Certainities are uninteresting and sating.' *Landor*.

Know for a *certainity*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. *Josh. xxi. 13.*

3. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt. Such sober *certainity* of waking bliss, I never heard till now. *Milton*.

Certes† (sêr'tês), *adv.* [Fr.] Certainly; in truth; verily. 'Certes, our authors are to blame.' *Hudibras*. [Now only poetical or humorous.]

Certhia (sêr'thi-a), *n.* A genus of birds, the type of the following family, containing the *C. familiaris* or common creeper.

Certhiidae (sêr'thi'-a-dê), *n. pl.* The creepers, a family of tenuirostral perching birds, consisting of the tree-creepers (*Certhia*), nut-hatches, &c., with long sharp claws and an elongated hind-claw, so that they can lay hold on the bark of a tree, and even pass around a horizontal branch, clinging to its under surface with their back to the ground. See *CREPPER*, 6.

Certhinae (sêr'thi-nê), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Certhiidae, including the genus *Certhia* and several others. See *CREPPER*.

Certia, **Certy** (sêr'ti), *n.* A word used only in the phrases *by my certie*, *my certie*, a kind

of oath, equivalent to, by my faith; in good troth. [Scotch.]

My *certie* few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage. *Sir W. Scott*.

Certificate (sêr'tifi-kât), *n.* [Fr. *certificat*, from L. *certificare*, to certify. See *CERTIFY*.] 1. In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison*.

2. In a more particular sense, a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of license; as, an attorney's annual *certificate*, a stamped permission to practise for the current year; a *certificate* of appointment of the trustee to a bankrupt's estate; an annual *certificate* taken out by persons killing or taking game; the *certificate* of the master or mate of a merchant vessel attesting his competency, and obtained from the Board of Trade; a *certificate* of registry of a ship, which is a copy of the entry in the books of the custom-house; a *certificate* of origin, a custom-house document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony; a *certificate* from a court of law, that is, a writing made in the court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein.

Certificate (sêr'tifi-kât), *v. t.* 1. To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to furnish with a certificate; as, a *certificated* teacher; to *certify* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such *certification*. *Adam Smith*.

2. To attest or certify by certificate; as, to *certify* a fact.

Certificated (sêr'tifi-kât-ed), *p. p.* and *a.* Furnished with a certificate as a proof of qualification for an office; as, a *certificated* teacher. See the verb.

Certification (sêr'ti-fi-kâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of certifying.—2. In law, a notice to a party in a suit that if he fail to do something certain consequences will follow.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared they would proceed. *By. Burnet*.

Certifier (sêr'ti-fi-êr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Certify (sêr'ti-fi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *certified*; ppr. *certifying*. [Fr. *certifier*, from L. *certifico*, to certify—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To assure or make certain; to give certain information to; applied to persons. It is followed by of after the person and before the thing told; as, I *certified* you of the fact.

We have sent and *certified* the king. *Exra iv. 14.*

I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*

2. To give certain information of; to make clear, definite, or certain; applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond*.

3. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing under hand or hand and seal; to make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. *Blackstone*.

Certiorari (sêr'ah-i-ô-râ'rî), *n.* [Lit. to be informed of, I. L. *certioro*, to inform, from L. *certus*, certain.] In law, a writ issuing out of a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

Certitude (sêr'ti-tûd), *n.* [L. L. *certitudo*, from L. *certus*, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love, Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain. *Met. Arnold*.

Cert Money (sêr't mun'î), *n.* [Certain money.] In law, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

Cerule† (sê'rûl), *a.* Cerulean.

That silently adown the *cerule* stream Glides with swift sails. *John Dyer*.

gantlet, consisting of a strong leathern glove loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by means of leather thongs. At first it was short, reaching no higher than the wrists, but it was afterwards enlarged up to the elbows.

Cestvaen (kést'vā-en or kóst'vān), *n.* See CESTVAX.

Cesura, **Cesure** (sē-zū'ra, sē-zūr), *n.* See CESSURA.

Cesural (sē-zū'ral), *a.* See CESSURAL.

Cetacea (sē-tā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [*L. cetus*, Gr. *ketos*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammiferous animals, surpassing in size all others in existence. They suckle their young, have warm blood, and breathe by means of lungs, for which purpose they must frequently come to the surface of the water to take in fresh supplies of air. Their tail is not vertical, as in fishes, but horizontal. The Cetacea are commonly divided into five families: (a) the *Balenidae*, or whalebone whales; (b) the *Physeteridae*, or sperm whales; (c) the *Delphinidae*, or dolphins; (d) the *Rhynchoceti*, or 'beaked' whales; and (e) the *Zeuglodontidae*, all of which are fossil. The *Sirenia* are now made to form a distinct order of mammals.

Cetacean (sē-tā'shān), *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea.

Cetacean (sē-tā'shān), *a.* Same as *Cetaceous*.

Cetaceous (sē-tā'shūs), *a.* Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind.

Cetate (sē-tāt), *n.* A salt of cetic acid.

Cetene (sē-tén), *n.* ($C_{16}H_{34}$). A colourless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon obtained from cetyl alcohol.

Cetosauros, *n.* See CETIOSAURUS.

Cetorach (sē-tēr-ak), *n.* [*Fr. cétérac*, *It. cetracca*, of Arabic or Persian origin.] A genus of ferns, sub-order Polypodiaceae. The chief characters by which the genus is known are the reticulated veins, the simple sori, with scarcely any indurium, and the abundance of chaffy scales which clothe the under surface of the leaf. One species, *C. officinarum* (the scale-fern or millwaste), is indigenous to Britain, and not uncommon on rocks and walls.

Cetic (sē'tik), *a.* [*L. cetus*, a whale.] Pertaining to the whale.—*Cetic acid*, an acid produced, according to Hantz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 58° C.

Cetin, **Cetine** (sē'tin), [*L. cetus*, a whale.] ($C_{16}H_{34}O_2$). The name proposed by Chevreul for the crystallizable matter which forms the greater part of the substance called spermaceti.

Cetiosaurus, **Cetiosaurus** (sē'ti-ō-sā'rus, sē'tē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*Gr. kētiōs*, of or belonging to a whale, and *saurus*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians, the most gigantic of the order Dinosauria, whose vertebrae exhibit a slightly hollowed cup behind, the fore-part being flattened in the middle, but produced into a convex surface in the cervical part of the body. The articulations of the bones of the limbs, the possession of long claws, and the hollowing of the bones indicate that it was a terrestrial animal, probably an inhabitant of marshes or riversides. Their remains are found in the oolite and wealden formations.

Cetological (sē-tō-lō'jī-kal), *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

Cetologist (sē-tō-lō'jīst), *n.* One who is versed in cetology or the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

Cetology (sē-tō-lō'jī), *n.* [*Gr. kētiōs*, a whale, and *logos*, discourse.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Cetonia (sē-tō-ni-a), *n.* [*Gr. kētonia*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Cetoniidae. *C. aurata* is the rose-chaffer or rose-beetle.

Cetoniidae (sē-tō-ni-a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, forming one of the most extensive groups of the beetle tribe. Nothing can exceed the brilliant colours with which many of them are adorned. The type genus is *Cetonia*.

Cetosaurian (sē-tō-sā'ri-an), *a.* A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus* (which see).

Cetotolite (sē-tōt'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. kētos*, a whale, *os*, *otos*, an ear, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name provisionally given to certain fossil cetaceous teeth, and especially ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the upper tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them to the value of many thousand

pounds annually and used as manure for land.

Cetraria (sē-trī'ri-a), *n.* [*From L. cetraria*, little leather shield, targe, from the shape of the apothecia.] A genus of lichens related to *Lecidea*. They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. Three species are found in Britain. The best known is *C. islandica*, or Iceland-moss. See ICELAND-MOSS.

Cetrarin, **Cetrarine** (sē-trā-rin), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{16}O_4$). A vegetable principle extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria islandica* (Iceland-moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder very bitter to the taste.

Cetus (sē'tus), *n.* [*L.*] In *Astron.* the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere containing ninety-seven stars.

Cetyl (sē'til), *n.* [*Gr. kētos*, a whale, and *hyle*, matter.] ($C_{18}H_{38}$). An alcoholic radical supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti.

Cetylic (sē-til'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cetyl; as, cetylic alcohol.

Ceutorhynchus (sē-tō-rin'kus), *n.* [*Gr. keuthō*, to hide, to bury, and *rhynchos*, the snout.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Curculionidae, including several species, whose larvae are very destructive to the turnip: *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; and *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil.

Cevadilla, **Cebadilla** (sev-a-dil'ta, seb-a-dil'ta), *n.* The Spanish Mexican name for *Asagrua officinalis*. See ASAGRUA.

Ceylanite (sē-lan-it), *n.* [*From Ceylon*.] A ferruginous variety of spinel (Al_2MgO_3) from Ceylon.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēz'), *a.* Pertaining to Ceylon; Cingalese; Singhalese.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives, an inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; Cingalese or Singhalese.

Ceylon-moss (sē-lon-mōs), *n.* The common name for *Plocaria candida*, an alga found in Ceylon and on the east coast of Bengal. It has been lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods, having the same properties as carrageen or Irish-moss.

Cha (cha), *n.* [*Hind.*] A kind of tea, rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

Chabasie, **Chabasite** (kab'a-sē, kab'a-sit), *n.* [*Gr. chabazios*, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem *Peri Lithōn* ascribed to Orpheus.] A variety of zeolite which occurs in crystals whose primitive form is nearly a cube. Chabasite is a transparent mineral which may generally be represented by the formula $CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$.

Chablis (shab-lē), *n.* A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume, so called from a town of that name near which it is produced.

Chabouk, **Chabuk** (cha-buk'), *n.* [*Hind. chabuk*, a horse-whip.] A long whip; specifically, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Chace (chās), *n.* and *v.* See CHASE.

Chack (chak), *n.* A snack; a luncheon.

A *chack* of dinner. *Gail. [Scotch.]*

Chack (chak), *v. t.* In the manege, to jerk or toss the head, as a horse, so as to try the hand of the person managing it.

Chacma (chak'ma), *n.* A baboon found in South Africa (*Cynocephalus porcus*).

Chaco (chā'kō), *n.* The native name for an unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

Chaconne (sha-kon), *n.* [*Fr.*] A slow dance tune in 3 time, frequently constructed on a ground bass, and sometimes introduced into earlier forms of the sonata.

Chad (shad), *n.* A kind of fish, the shad (which see).

Chadam (chad'am), *n.* A money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one payas, of the value of 25 cowries or a half farthing.

Chad-pennies (chad'pen-nēz), *n. pl.* Pennies paid at Whitsunday to aid in repairing Lichfield Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Chad.

Chasophyllum (kē-rō-ni'lum), *n.* [*Gr. chasrophyllos*, chervil.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferae, consisting of about thirty species, natives of the northern hemisphere; popularly called *chervil* (which see).

Chastodon (kē'tō-don), *n.* [*Gr. chaste*, a mane, and *odontos*, a tooth.] A Lin-

nean genus of teleostean fishes, nearly corresponding to the modern family Chastodontidae or Squamipennes (which see).

Chastodontidae (kē'tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Squamipennes*.

Chastognatha (kē-tog'na-tha), *n. pl.* [*Gr. chaste*, hair, and *gnathos*, jaw.] A class of Annelida or worms, including the single genus *Sagitta* (which see).

Chastomus (kē'tō-nō'tun), *n.* [*Gr. chaste*, hair, and *notos*, the back.] A remarkable genus of rotifers or wheel animalcules, possessing no rotatory or 'wheel-organs,' but provided with cilia scattered generally over the body.

Chastophoraceae (kē'tō-fō-rā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [*Gr. chaste*, a mane, and *pheros*, to carry.] A family of confervoid algae, growing in sea or fresh water, and invested with a gelatinous matter; either filiform or expanded into branched, definitely formed, or shapeless fronds or masses. The filaments are jointed and furnished with bristle-like processes. The fresh-water species form little protuberances on stones, sticks, &c., usually of a bright green colour. The fructification consists of spores and four ciliated zoospores. There are six British genera.

Chastopod (kē'tō-pod), *n.* An annelid or worm of the order Chastopoda.

Chastopoda (kē'tō-pō-da), *n. pl.* [*Gr. chaste*, hair, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of free Annelida. Called also *Errantes*, *Errantia*. See ERRANTES.

Chafant (chā'fant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a boar when represented as enraged or furious.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chafed*; *ppr. chafing*. [*O.E. chause*, *Fr. chausser*, *O.Fr. chausser*, to warm, from *L. calefacere*, to warm, from stem of *calere*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To excite heat in by friction; to stimulate to warmth; as, to *chafe* the limbs. 'To rub her temples and to *chafe* her skin.' *Spenser*. 'To *chafe* his paly lips.' *Shak.*

But she . . . laid his head upon her lap, And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands. *Tennyson.*

2. To excite heat in the mind of; to excite the passions of; to inflame; to anger; to fret; to provoke or incense. 'Her intercession *chafed* him so.' *Shak.* 'Chafed wild boars or ruffled porcupines.' *Milton*.—3. To excite violent action in; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.—4. To stimulate; as by pungent odours; to perfume. 'Lilies . . . whose scent so *chafed* the neighbouring air.' *Suckling*. [*Rare*.]—5. To fret and wear by rubbing; as, the rope was *chafed* by the friction.

Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*. *Sir W. Scott.*

STN. To rub, wear, abrade, fret, gall, vex, provoke, warm, irritate, heat, incense, inflame.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret. 'To *chafe* as at a personal wrong.' *Tennyson*.

And take no care Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shak.*

2. To be in violent agitation; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil; to fret. 'The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores.' *Shak.*

I would you did but see how it (the sea) *chafes*, how it rages. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes*.

Chafe (chāf), *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. [*Rare*.]—2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion. 'In a sultry *chafe*.' *Milton*.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*. *Hudibras*.

Chaffer (chā'fer), *n.* 1. One who or that which *chafes*.—2. A vessel for heating water; a chaffern. Hence—3. Any dish or pan. 'A *chaffer* of water to cool the ends of the iron.' *Baker*. [*Rare*.]

Chaffer (chā'fer), *n.* [*A Sax. ceafor*, a chaffer; *D. kever*, *G. käfer*, an insect of the beetle tribe.] A beetle: especially applied to such as either in their perfect state or as larvae are destructive to plants, and generally used with some prefix; as, *cock-chaffer*, *rose-chaffer*, *bark-chaffer*, &c.

Chafery (chā'fer-i), *n.* [*From chafe*.] A forge in an iron-mill, at which the iron is wrought into bars; also, a kind of blacksmith's forge.

Chafe-wax (chā'f-waks), *n.* In England, an officer formerly under the lord-chancellor, who fitted the wax for the sealing of writs.

Chafe-weed (cháf'wéd), *n.* A local name for *Gnaphalium germanicum* (the cudweed), because, according to Hooker, it is used in Northumberland to prevent heavy loads from galling the backs of beasts of burden.

Chaff (chaf), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, *chaff*.] 1. The glumes or husks of corn and grasses. The term is commonly applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling, or winnowing. It is sometimes used improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle.—2. *Fig.* refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind. 'Not meddling with the dirt and chaff of nature.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. In bot. the bracts or scales on the receptacle which subtends each flower in the heads of many Composites, as the sun-flower.

Chaff (chaf), *v. t.* [A corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or rally; to banter; to make game of; to ridicule; to tease; to worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was chaffing him.
Thackeray.

Chaff (chaf), *v. t.* To use idle or ironical language by way of fun or ridicule. [Colloq.]

Chaff (chaf), *n.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic rally. 'That kind of conversation which borders as nearly upon what men call chaff, as a well-bred girl can venture on.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]

Chaffare, *v. t.* [See CHAFFER.] Merchandise; goods for sale. *Chaucer.*

Chaffare, **Chaffer**, *v. t.* To chaffer. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Chaff-cutter, **Chaff-engine** (cháf'kut-ér, cháf'en-jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, &c., as food for cattle. See CHAFF.

Chaffer (cháf'ér), *v. t.* [From the O.E. noun *chafare*, *chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, A. Sax. *cēp*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey. A. Sax. *faru*, a journey. Akin *cheap*, *cheapen*, and *chap* in *chapman*. See CHAP.] 1. To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; as, to chaffer with a fishwoman or a cabman. 'To chaffer for preferments with his gold.' *Dryden.*

The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighbouring villages with cream, cherries, wheatears, and quilts. To chaffer with them, to flirt with them, to praise their straw hats and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries sick of the airs of actresses and maids of honour.
Macaulay.

2. To talk much and idly. *Trench.* [Trench (*Select Glossary*) seems to consider this the only meaning which the word now has; but such is certainly not the case.]

Chaffer (cháf'ér), *v. t.* 1. To buy or sell. *Spenser.*—2. To exchange. 'To chaffer words.' *Spenser.*

Chaffer (cháf'ér), *n.* Merchandise; bargaining. 'Small chaffer doth ease.' *Skelton.*

Chaffer (cháf'ér), *n.* One who employs chaff or slangy banter. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best chaffer on the road, not one of them could stand against her tongue.
Mitchew.

Chafferer (cháf'ér-ér), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

Chaffern (cháf'ér-n), *n.* A vessel for heating water.

Chaffery (cháf'ér-l), *n.* [O.E. *chaffare*. See CHAFFER, *v. t.*] Traffic; buying and selling. 'Merchandise and chaffery.' *Spenser.*

Chaffinch (cháf'fínsh), *n.* [Said to be so called from delighting in chaff, though it is rather the grain in which it delights. Perhaps named from its cry; comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name given to one of the British warblers from its cry.] A common British bird of the genus *Fringilla*, the *F. caelebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphides and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds.

Chaffless (cháf'les), *a.* Without chaff from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse.

The gods have made you,
Unlike all others, chaffless.
Shak.

Chaffron (sháf'ron), *n.* See CHAMFRON.

Chaff-wax (cháf'waks), *n.* Same as *Chafetox*.

Chaff-weed (cháf'wéd), *n.* A popular name of *Centunculus minimus*, because of its small chaff leaves. See CENTUNCULUS.

Chaffy (cháf'i), *a.* 1. Like chaff; full of chaff. 'Chaffy grain beneath the thrasher's flail.' *Coleridge.*—2. In bot. an epithet sometimes

applied to the receptacle in compound flowers; paleaceous.—3. *Fig.* light; frivolous: said of persons and things. 'A chaffy lord not worth the name of villain.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Slight and chaffy opinion.' *Glanville.*

Chafing-board (cháf'ing-bórd), *n.* *Naut.* A batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

Chafing-dish (cháf'ing-dish), *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Chafing-gear (cháf'ing-gér), *n.* *Naut.* Mats or other soft substances placed on the rigging, spars, &c., to prevent chafing.

Chaff (chaf), *n.* [Dan. *kjæft*, Icel. *kjæft*, a jaw. See CHAP.] One of the jaws. [Scotch.]

Chagreen (sha-grén), *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Chagrin (sha-grén), *n.* [Fr., said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care. See SHAGREEN.] Ill humour; vexation; peevishness; mortification; fretfulness; disquiet.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin. *Pope.*

Chagrin (sha-grén), *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner*. See above.] To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

O! trifling head and fickle heart,
Chagrined at whatso'er thou art. *T. Warton.*

Chaillietaceae (shál-let'-i-'s-'sè-è), *n. pl.* [After M. Chaillot, a Swiss botanist.] A small order of tropical American, African, and Indian trees and shrubs, consisting of three genera, in one of which the flowers are polypetalous, while in the other two they are gamopetalous. The petals are small scale-like bodies, at the orifice of a tubular calyx. *Chaillietia toxicaria* is known in Sierra Leone as rats-bane, and is reputed very poisonous.

Chain (chán), *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O. Fr. *chaene*, *cadene*, Pr. *cadena*, from L. *catena*, a chain.] 1. A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, generally of some kind of metal, and used for various purposes, as a support, a fetter, a means of connection, or of the transmission of mechanical power, ornament, measurement, &c.—2. *Fig.* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond; a fetter; bondage; slavery; in this sense often in the plural; as, to be bound by the chains of evil habit.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

3. In weaving, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—4. A series of things linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession: as, a chain of causes, of ideas, or events; a chain of being; a chain of mountains.—5. *pl. Naut.* strong links or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called dead-eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.—6. In *sure*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7/92 inches in length, and consequently having a total length of 66 feet, or 4 poles.

Chain (chán), *v. t.* 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; as, to chain floating logs together; to chain a dog; to chain prisoners.—2. *Fig.* (a) to enslave; to keep in slavery.

And which more blest? Who chain'd his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

(b) To restrain; to hold in control; to check.

He would stay swift diseases in old days,
Chain madmen by the music of his lyre.
Matt. Arnold.

(c) To unite firmly; to link.

In this vow (I) do chain my soul to thine. *Shak.*

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a harbour or passage.

Chain-belt (chán'belt), *n.* A chain forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.

Chain-boat (chán'bót), *n.* *Naut.* A large boat furnished with a davit and windlasses, used for getting up chains, anchors, &c.

Chain-bolt (chán'bót), *n.* *Naut.* One of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to the vessel's sides.

Chain-bond (chán'bond), *n.* In *arch.* A name sometimes given to *bond-timber* (which see). Called also *Chain-timber*.

Chain-bridge (chán'bríj), See under BRIDGE and SUSPENSION.

Chain-cable (chán'ká-bl), *n.* A cable composed of iron links. See under CABLE.

Chain-coupling (chán'kup-ling), *n.* In *rail*, a supplementary coupling between carriages, &c., as a safety device in case the prime coupling should accidentally become uncoupled. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-gang (chán'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.

I'd take my place with a chain-gang, and eat
Norfolk island biscuit. *Lowry.*

Chain-guard (chán'gárd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism in watches, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being overwound. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-hook (chán'hók), *n.* *Naut.* an iron rod with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other for hauling the chain-cables about.

Chainless (chán'les), *a.* Having no chains; incapable of being chained. 'The chainless mind.' *Byron.*

Chainlet (chán'let), *n.* [Dim. of chain.] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing chainlets sound. *Sir W. Scott.*

Chain-locker, **Chain-well** (chán'lok-ér, chán'wel), *n.* *Naut.* the receptacle for the chain-cable below deck. The deck-pipe, through which it passes, is made of iron. Steam vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

Chain-mall (chán'mál), *n.* See MAIL.

Chain-moulding (chán'móld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. It is used in the Norman style.

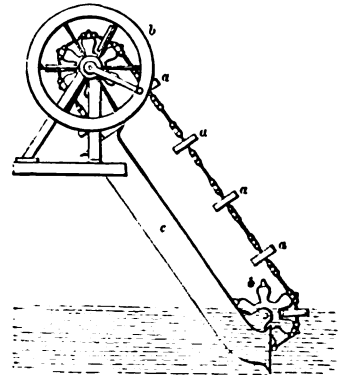
Chain-pier (chán'píer), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

Chain-plate (chán'plát), *n.* *Naut.* one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to the vessel's sides. Called also *Chain-plate*.

Chain-pore Coral (chán'pór ko'ral), *n.* Same as *Catenipora*.

Chain-pulley (chán'pul-i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-pump (chán'pump), *n.* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest and commonest forms, of an endless chain equipped



Chain-pump.

with a sufficient number of valves or buckets *a a a*, moving on two wheels *b b*, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning upwards through another *a*. The discs or valves on the chain fit as nearly as may be in the tube *c*, and by the continuous rotation of a crank a steady flow of water is kept up.

Chain-rule (chán'röl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned. Thus, if 112 lbs. avoirdupois make 104 lbs. of Holland, and 100 lbs. of Holland make 89 of Geneva, and 110 of Geneva make 117 of Seville, how many lbs. of Seville will make 100 lbs. avoirdupois?

Chain-shot (chán'shót), *n.* Two balls or half-balls connected by a chain, and curving when fired from ordnance to cut down masts or spars, or cut away shrouds and rigging.



Chain-shot.

Chain-stitch (chán'stich), *n.* In sewing, (a) work consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour work, reticulation or net-work, &c. (b) A kind of machine-sewing, which consists in looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the fabric, or in using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread. In contradistinction to lock stitch.

Chain-timber (chán'tim-bér), *n.* In archt. (a) a large timber placed in the middle of the height of a story for imparting strength. (b) Name as *beam-timber*.

Chain-wale (chán'wál), *n.* Naut. channel (which see).

Chain-wall. See CHAIN-LOCKER.

Chain-wheel (chán'wheél), *n.* An invention of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain, which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamollière's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by Lamollière.

Chain-work (chán'wérk), *n.* Same as CHAIN-STITCH.

Chair (chár), *n.* [O.E. *ceastre*, *ceastre*, &c., from Fr. *chaire*, O.Fr. *chaire*, L. *caedra*, Gr. *kaedra*, a seat—*ka*, down, and *kaedra*, to sit. *Chaire* is a corruption of *ceastre*.] 1. A movable seat, with a back, for one person. 2. A seat of office or authority, *as*, the chair of a judge, a professor, the person who presides over a meeting or assembly, &c. Hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor, *as*, to hold the chair of logic or divinity, to found a chair in a university, &c. Formerly used for a throne and a pulpit, and in senses derived by metonymy from these.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—Is the chair empty? *Shak.*

His eloquence is marvellous and exact, and has all the majesty of the chair in it. *Sp. Burset*

In certain phrases the word is used for the chairman of a meeting or assembly, *as*, to address or support the chair, but we do not use such phrases as the chair spoke. *Chair's chair* is a frequent cry at public meetings when the authority of the chairman is not duly regarded.—2. A sedan-chair.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air, And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope*

4. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse, a chair or gig.

I've long since quit that state to share Communion and a one-horse chair. *T. Watson*

5. One of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway. A joint chair is one that secures the connection of two rails at their ends. *Chair of state*, some times equivalent to a throne.—*Gravimant chair*, the chair in which a woman sits when being confined, or after her confinement, to receive congratulations.

For the nurse, the child so dandle, Sugar, soap, spice, pore, and candle, A growing chair, and she a cradle. *Four Robin's Almanac.*

Chair (chár), *v.t.* To place or carry in a chair, to carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the woman was chaired several men in Cambridge's raiment were taking over their triumph.

Chair-bed (chár'bed), *n.* See BED-CHAIR.

Chair-days (chár'dáys), *n. pl.* The evening of life, the time of repose for old age.

In thy reverence and thy chair-days, thou To die in ruffian bottle. *Shak.*

Chairman (chár'mán), *n.* 1. The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee, or public meeting.—2. One whose business is to carry a sedan-chair.

Chairmanship (chár'mán'ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.

Chair-organ (chár'or-gán), *n.* A name given to the presant or choir-organ from a notion that it formed the seat of the performer when placed behind him.

Chaise (sház), *n.* [A French corruption of *chaire*.] In the sixteenth century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

Chaise (sház), *n.* A gold coin current in France from 1546 to 1580, varying in value at different periods. It was named from the chair [Fr. *chaire*] in which the figure was represented as sitting. *Chaises* were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

Chaise-louage (chár'lou-áj), *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a chair, and *louage*.] A sort of sofa, open at one end, a couch.

Chaitya (cháy'tá), *n.* See Buddhist architecture under *BODDHI*.

Chalazm (ka-láz), *n.* [Gr. *chalazm*, half, a hallostone, a pimple.] 1. In bot. that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus.—2. In anat. one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricle or perinatal point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.

Chalazal (ka-láz'al), *a.* Of or relating to a chalazm, *as*, the chalazal end of an ovule.

Chalazm (ka-láz), *n.* A rarer form of Chalazm (which see).

Chalcedonic (kal-éd-don'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Chalcedony.

Chalcedony (kal-éd-don'is), *n.* [From Chalcedon, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A sub-species of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprass, hard, and acedonyx.

Chalcedonyx (kal-éd-don'is), *n.* [From Chalcedony and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

Chalcographer, **Chalcographist** (kal-ko-gráf'er, kal-ko-gráf'ist), *n.* [See CHALCOGRAPHY.] An engraver on brass or copper.

Chalcographic, **Chalcographical** (kal-ko-gráf'ik, kal-ko-gráf'ikal), *a.* Pertaining to chalcography.

We shall now give the names of chalcographic artists according to the date of their proficiency. *Ency. Brit.*

Chalcography (kal-ko-gráf'is), *n.* [Gr. *chalcos*, copper, brass, and *graphein*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldean (kal-dá'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldean or Chaldeans, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia. Of this Babylon was the principal city.

Chaldean, **Chaldean** (kal-dá'ik, kal-dé'), *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans. Called also *Aramaic* (which see).

Chaldaism (kal-dá'ism), *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldean dialect.

Chaldean (kal-dé'an), *a.* Relating to Chaldean, Aramaic (which see).

Chaldean (kal-dé'an), *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldean.

Chaldean (kal-dé'), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldean. *Chaldean Paraphrase*, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targumim*, made for those who did not understand Hebrew.

Chaldean, *n.* See CHALDAIC.

Chalder (chal'dér), *n.* 1. Same as Chalderon.

2. A dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bushels [Scotch.]

Chalder (chal'dér), *n.* Naut. a rudder-band or gadgion.

Chalder (kal-dé's), *v.t.* To trick, to injure by trickery. See CALDER.

Chalderon (chal'dron), *n.* [Fr. *chalderon*, a kettle. The same word as *alderon*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 34 cwt., the Newcastle chalderon is 34½ or 35 cwt. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 34½ cwt.

Chalze (shál-zé), *n.* [Fr. properly a Swiss word.] One of the huts or cabins in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains, and where the cheese is manufactured. The name is sometimes extended to any dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry having local characteristics in its style of building.

Chalze are common both for the Swiss herdsmen.

Chalice (chal'is), *n.* [Fr. *calice*, a cup, a chalice, from L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet.] 1. A drinking cup or bowl.

This even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice To our own lips. *Shak.*

2. A communion cup used to administer the



Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

wine in the celebration of the holy eucharist. Chalices are generally made of silver, but many are of gold or gilded, jewelled, and of beautiful artistic design and elaborate workmanship.

Chaliced (chal'is), *a.* Having a cup, as a flower.

Chaliced flowers, *Shak.*

Chalicothorium

calis, gravel.

st. A genus

als, allied to

scies. They

ene.

also, from L.

also D. Den.

well-known

white colour.

It is an in-

use as an

at chalk is a

species of earth used by painters for drawing on coloured paper—*Brown chalk*, a familiar name for *umber*—*Red chalk*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 30 per cent. of the protoxide and carbonate of iron—*French chalk*, stentile or soap-stone, a soft magnesian mineral—*Drawing chalks* were originally restricted in colours to white, black, and red, but now chalks of every colour are used, and are known by the name of *everyday*—In geol. chalk is the rock which forms the higher part of a series or group of strata, comprising rocks of different kinds, termed the cretaceous system, constituting the upper strata of the secondary age, immediately preceding the tertiary. The chalk formation extends over the south-eastern and eastern counties of England, north of France, Germany, and north of Europe. It is stratified, and varies from a thousand to a few feet in depth. It is characterized by peculiar fossils, the most distinctive being gigantic lizards, as the *Iguanodon*, *Megalosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pterodactyl*, &c., and by containing numerous nodules of flint. True or white chalk is a rock formed of the shells and debris of the shells of foraminiferous animals, and hence is a rock of organic origin. *Chalk style*, in *supr*. See STYLING.—*Chalk for chess*, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

Lo! how they feign chalk for chess. *Greene*.

—A long chalk, a long way; thus, to beat one by a long chalk or long chalk is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree. In allusion to the ancient custom of making the merit marks with chalk, before lead pencils were so common. *Brewer*. [Colloq.]

Chalk (chák), *v.t.* 1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.—2. To measure with chalk, as land.—3. To make white, as with chalk; to bleach, to make pale.

Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face and wing'd her breast to the throne. *Young*

4. To mark, to trace out; to describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have chalk'd forth the way Which brought us thither. *Shak.*

I shall pursue the plan I have chalked out. *Burke*.

—To chalk up, to charge, to put down to one's account in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of keeping a tally on which

Marne, in the former province of *Champagne*, in France. Champagne is commonly divided into river and mountain wines, the former being for the most part white, the latter red. The still or the creaming or slightly sparkling wines are more highly valued by connoisseurs than the full-frothing wines, in which the small portion of alcohol they contain escapes from the froth as it rises to the surface, carrying with it the aroma, and leaving the liquor that remains in the glass nearly vapid.

Champaign (cham-pān'), *n.* [O. Fr. *champaigne*, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. See CAMPAIGN.] A flat open country. "Their fellow-huntsman o'er the wide champaign." Keats. "Many a vale and river-sundered champaign clothed with corn." Tennyson.

Champaign (cham-pān'), *a.* Level; open. "A wide, champaign country filled with herds and flocks." Addison.

Champain (sham-pān'), *n.* See SAMPAN.

Champany (cham-pēr-ti), *n.* 1. Champerty. 2. A share of land; a partnership in power. Chaucer.

Champer (cham-pēr), *n.* One that champs or bites.

Champerit (cham-pért), *n.* Same as Champerty.

Champeritor (cham-pēr-tēr), *n.* In law, one who is guilty of champerty (which see).

Champerty (cham-pēr-ti), *n.* [Fr. *champ*, a field, and *part*, divided, from L. *campus*, a field, and *partis*, a part.] In law, a species of maintenance, being bargain which a party not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit if the person with whom the bargain is made is successful, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit at his own expense, the purchase of a suit or of the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offence both by common law and statute. Written also *Champarty*.

Champion (sham-plin-yon; Fr. pron. shōp-pēn-yōn), *n.* [From L.L. *campinio*, what grows in fields, from L. *campus*, a field.] The French name for mushrooms in general, but applied in this country only to the two edible species *Agaricus campestris*, the common mushroom, and *A. oreades*, a species growing in fairy rings.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champion* eats. Dryden.

Champion (cham-pli-on), *n.* [Fr. *champion*, Fr. *campion*, It. *campione*, L.L. *campio*, *campionis*, a champion, from L. *campus*, a field, in the later sense of combat, duel. The A. Sax. *camp*, a fight; *camp*, a warrior; Sc. *kemp*, to strive; D. *kamp*, Dan. *kamp*, G. *kampf*, a fight; Icel. *kapp*, Dan. *kap*, a contest, appear also to come from L. *campus*.] 1. One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially one who engages in single combat in the cause of another. "Zealous champions for truth." Locke.

Demand of yonder champion
The cause of his arrival here in arms. Shak.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. Cowell.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior. "Renowned for hardy and undoubted champions." Shak. — 3. One who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition, as prize-fighting, pedestrianism, rowing, ploughing, &c.; one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title. — *Champion of the king*, a person whose office it was at the coronation of our kings to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king was at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony is now discontinued.

Champion (cham-pli-on), *a.* An epithet applied to a person who has defeated all rivals at open competitions; as, the *champion* sculler of England; the *champion* ploughman of Scotland.

Champion (cham-pli-on), *v.t.* 1. To challenge to a combat.

Come fate into the list,
And champion me to the utterance. Shak.

2. To maintain or support a cause or an individual; to act as champion for.

Championed or *unchampioned*, thou diest by the stake or faggot. Sir IF. Scott.

Championess (cham-pli-on-ess), *n.* A female champion. Dryden. [Rare.]

Championship (cham-pli-on-ship), *n.* State of being a champion.

Chance (chans), *n.* [O. E. *chaunce*, from O. Fr. *chance*, *chance*, Mod. Fr. *chance*, *chance*, hazard, risk, luck, from L. *cadentia*, a falling (E. *cadence*), from L. *cadere*, to fall; in allusion to the falling of the dice.] 1. Cast, throw, or number turned up in playing at dice.

Seven is my *chance*, and thyn is cink and treye. Chaucer.

2. A casual or fortuitous event; an accident. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all. Eccles. ix. 11.

What *chance* is this? how is it I see you here? Tennyson.

3. [No pl.] That which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence; absence of assignable cause; accident; as, to meet a person by *chance*.

And by *chance* there came down a certain priest that way. Luke x. 31.

Against the threats
Of malice, or of sorcery, or that power
Which erring men call *chance*, this I hold firm;—
Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt. Milton.

4. What fortune may bring; success or misfortune; fortune. "If it be thy *chance* to kill me." Shak.

How will the country for these woful chances
Misthink the king. Shak.

Many a *chance* the years beget. Tennyson.

5. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

I would set my life on any *chance*
To mend it or be rid on't. Shak.

Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape this address. Swift.

— *Theory or doctrine of chances*. See under PROBABILITY.

Chance (chans), *v.i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design or expectation.

Ah, Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day. Shak.

To be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness on the brain.

And thus it *chanced*, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline. Coleridge.

This verb is sometimes used impersonally, as in the expression, 'how chances it.'

Sometimes the 'it' is omitted.

How chances it they travel? Shak.

How *chance* the king comes with so small a train? Shak.

Chance (chans), *v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard; as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it.

Chance (chans), *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. Dryden.

Chance (chans), *adv.* By chance; perchance.

If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate. Gray.

Chanceable (chans-a-bl), *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous. Latimer; Sir P. Sidney.

Chanceably (chans-a-bl), *adv.* Casually; by chance. Sir P. Sidney.

Chance-comer (chans-kum-er), *n.* One who comes by chance; an accidental or unexpected comer or visitor. Dryden; Tennyson.

Chanceful (chans-ful), *a.* Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war. F. Baillie.

Chancel (chan-sel), *n.* [So named from being raised off from the rest of the church by lattice-work L. *cancelli*. See CANCEL.]

1. That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices or cross-bars, as now with rails. — 2. An inclosed space raised off in courts of judicature.

Chancellary (chan-sel-lā-ri), *n.* Same as Chancery.

Chancellor (chan-sel-er), *n.* [L. *cancellarius*, from L. *cancelli*, lattice-work, a lattice-work railing, the name being given on account of the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions of suitors, and acting as intermediaries between them and the judge.] Originally, a chief notary or scribe under the Roman emperors; but in England, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this

officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman Empire this office passed to the Church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor. In France, a secretary, particularly of an embassy, is, in some cases, called a chancellor. In the new German Empire the chancellor (*Reichkanzler*) is the president of the Federal Council, and has the general conduct of the imperial administration. In the United States, a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute. In *Scip.* a master of the decrees, or president of the council.

Erra iv. 8. — *The lord high chancellor of Great Britain, or keeper of the great seal*, is the highest officer of the crown, and after the princes of the blood royal the first lay subject. He is a cabinet minister and privy councillor by his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery. — *Chancellor of a bishop or of a diocese*, the vicar-general to the bishop, who holds his courts and directs and assists him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — *Chancellor of a cathedral* is an officer who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, &c.

— *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, an officer who presides either in person or by deputy in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster concerning all matters of equity, relating to lands holden of the king (queen) in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. — *Chancellor of the exchequer*, the highest finance minister of the British government. This office is, from its nature, intrusted to a commoner.

It is sometimes held along with that of first lord of the treasury, the latter title always being that of the premier. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons, but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 1 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery, his judicial functions became obsolete. — *Chancellor of a jury*, in Scotland, is the process or foreman of the jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who delivers it in, and along with the clerk subscribes it in the name of the jury, when it is in writing.

— *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.

Chancellor of a university, the highest honorary official in the university, from whom the degrees are regarded as proceeding. The post in this country is usually occupied by a nobleman or other person of rank.

Chancellorship (chan-sel-er-ship), *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chancel-screen (chan-sel-skreen), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

Chancel-table (chan-sel-tā-bl), *n.* An altar or communion table.

Chance-medley (chans-med-li), *n.* [From *chance*, and *medley*; O. Fr. *meslee*, a fray, a *melee* or *medley*; not the same as *chaud-medley*.] 1. In law, originally a term signifying a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or pre-conceived malice, but applied at present to a particular kind of homicide, viz., the killing of another in self-defence, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. — 2. A haphazard mixture. Milton.

Chancery (chan-se-ri), *n.* [Modified from older *chancery*, from Fr. *chancellerie*, L. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattice-work. See CANCELLOR.] 1. In England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice, which is itself one of the two departments of the Supreme Court of Judicature. It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals: one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. The ordinary legal jurisdiction of chancery embraced the issuing of writs for a new parliament; of pleas of *scire facias* to repeal

letters-patent, and of all original writs. It issued writs of *habeas corpus*, and inquired into charitable uses, while the lord-chancellor (the president of the court), together with the lords-justices of appeal, had exclusive authority over the property and persons of idiots and lunatics. Appeals in bankruptcy were heard by the court of appeal in chancery. The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderated the rigour of the common law, giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. The court of appeal in chancery no longer exists, its functions being transferred to the court of appeal; and the jurisdiction in respect of lunatics is vested in such judges of the High Court of Justice or the court of appeal as the crown may appoint.

2. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house of Edinburgh, managed by the director of chancery and his deputies. In it are recorded charters, patents of dignity, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. All writs passing through chancery are recorded before they are given out to be sealed. Called also *Chancery*. 3. In the United States, a court of equity.—*Inns of chancery*. See INN.

Chancre (shang'kér), *n.* [Fr. See **CANKER**.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus. *Dunglison*.

Chancrous (shang'k'rus), *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

Chancy (chan's), *a.* Lucky. [Scotch.]

Chandeller (shan-de-lér), *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, and also a *chandier*, or dealer in candles, from *L. candela*, a candle. See **CANDLE**.] 1. A stand with branches to hold a number of candles, to light up a room.—2. In fort, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

Chandler (chand'ler), *n.* [Really the same word as *chandeller* (which see), but with a slightly different form. The term *tallow-chandler* would originally signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but the real meaning of *chandler* being lost it was supposed to mean dealer.] 1. One who makes or sells candles.

The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay*.

2. A dealer in general; the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix; as, *tallow-chandler*; *ship-chandler*, &c.

Chandlerly (chand'ler-li), *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton*.

Chandlery (chand'ler-i), *n.* 1. The commodities sold by a chandler.—2. A chandler's warehouse; a store-room for candles.

The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Stryke*.

Chandoo (chan-dó), *n.* An extract of opium, obtained by dissolving it in water and evaporating, used by the Chinese for smoking.

Chandry (chand'ri), *n.* The place where candles are kept. 'Torches from the *chandry*.' *B. Jonson*.

Chandrín (shan'rin), *n.* [See **CHAMFRON**.] 1. The fore-part of a horse's head.—2. Same as *Chamfron*.

Chang (chang), *n.* A Chinese long measure, equal to 11½ feet.

Change (chánj), *v.t. pret. & pp. changed; ppr. changing.* [Fr. *changer*, to change, from *L.L. canbiare*, from *L. cambire*, to change, to barter.] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter or make different; to vary in external form or in essence; as, to *change* the colour or shape of a thing; to *change* the countenance.

Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer. xlii. 3.*

2. To substitute another thing or things for; to shift; as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position. 'To *change* one religion for another.' *South*.

Be clean and *change* your garments. *Gen. xxxv. 2.*

Specifically.—3. To give or procure another kind of money for; to give away for a money equivalent of a different kind; as, to *change* a sovereign, that is, to give or take it in exchange for silver coin; to *change* bank-notes for gold, or shillings for (or into) pounds.

He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty pound bill. *Goldsmith*.

4. To give and take reciprocally; to barter; to exchange.

Those thousands with whom thou would'st not *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor*.

5. To render acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—To *change* a horse or to *change* hand, in the *manège*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left.—*Alter, Change*. See **ALTER**.—**SYN.** To alter, vary, innovate, diversify, shift, veer, turn.

Change (chánj), *v.i.* 1. To be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed; as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah, I *change* not. *Mal. iii. 6.*

2. To begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon; as, the moon will *change* on Friday.—3. To become acid or tainted; as, this milk has *changed*.

Change (chánj), *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

The sky is *changed*! And such a *change*! O night, And storm, and darkness! ye are wondrous strong. *Byron*.

2. Sometimes, in a special sense, the passing from life to death; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job xiv. 14.*

3. A succession of one thing in the place of another; as, a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scene.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden*.

4. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another; as, a *change* of the moon.—5. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing. *Holzer*.

6. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another. 'Thirty *changes* of raiment.' *Judg. xiv. 12*.—7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift*.

8. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; as, I gave the draper a bank-note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change*.—9. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions; in this sense an abbreviation for *Exchange*, and often written 'Change.'

The bar, the bench, the 'change, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

10. † *Exchange*. 'Maintained the *change* of words.' *Shak*.

Give us a prince of the blood in *change* of him. *Shak*.

11. A public-house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt*.

12. † A round in dancing.

In our measure do but vouchsafe one *change*. *Shak*.

SYN. Variety, variation, alteration, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

Changeability (chánj'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Changeableness. *Addison*.

Changeable (chánj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as, a person of a *changeable* mind. 'A *changeable* and temporal effect.' *Raleigh*.

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden*.

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as, *changeable* silk.

Now the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta. *Shak*.

Changeableness (chánj'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability. 'The *changeableness* or immutability of them.' *Hooker*.

Changeably (chánj'a-bl), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

Changeful (chánj'fúl), *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. 'As *changeful* as the moon.' *Spenser*. 'Fickle as a *changeful* dream.' *Sir W. Scott*.

His course had been *changeful*. *Mallet*.

Changefully (chánj'fúl-l), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

Changefulness (chánj'fúl-nes), *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Change-house (chánj'hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public-house. [Scotch.]

Changeless (chánj'les), *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

That chill, *changeless* brow. . . .
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appeals the gazing mourner's heart. *Byron*.

Changeling (chánj'ling), *n.* [*Change* and dim. affix -ling.] 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. [The extract alludes to the superstitious opinion that fairies steal children and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

Her base élan breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so changed by
fairies' theft. *Spenser*.

2. An idiot; a fool. 'Changelings and fools of heav'n.' *Dryden*.—3. One apt to change; a waverer. 'Fickle *changelings* and poor discontenta.' *Shak*.—4. Anything changed and put in the place of another.

[I] folded up the writ in form of the other,
Subscribed it, gave't the impression, placed it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak*.

Changeling (chánj'ling), *a.* 1. Exchanged; specifically applied to a child fancied to have been left in place of one taken away by the fairies.

I do but beg a little *changeling* boy. *Shak*.

2. † Given to change; inconstant; fickle. 'Studiously *changeling*.' *Boyle*.

Changer (chánj'ér), *n.* 1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last. *G. Fletcher*.

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer. *Jn. xi. 13, 14*.—3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

Change-wheel (chánj'whél), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, &c. is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

Changing (chánj'ing), *a.* Variable; unsettled; inconstant.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better suit his character. *Shak*.

Chank, **Chank-shell** (changk, changk'shel), *n.* [Skr. *pankha*. See **CONCH**.] The common conch-shell (*Turbinella pyrum*), which is fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manar and other places. Large fossil beds of chanks have also been found. These shells are of a spiral form, and are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women.

When the spires or whorls (volutes) turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation, and fetches a very high price.

Channel (chan'nel), *n.* [From O.Fr. *chanel*, *canal*, *L. canalis*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal* and *kennel*, a gutter.] 1. The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.—2. The deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship.—3. A strait or narrow sea between two continents or between a continent and an island; as, the British or Irish *channel*.—4. That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*.—5. A furrow or groove; as, the *channels* of a fluted column.

6. † A gutter; a kennel. 'As if a *channel* should be called the sea.' *Shak*.—7. Gravel. [Scotch.]—*Channel of a horse*, the hollow between the two lower jaw-bones where the tongue is lodged.—*Channel or canal of the farmer*, or of a *rotule*. See under **CANAL**.—*Channel stone*, (a) a stone used for forming gutters in paving. (b) [Scotch.] The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone.

Channelled (chan'nelled), *v.t. pret. & pp. channelled; ppr. channelling*. To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column.

No more shall trenching was *channel* her fields. *Shak*.

Channel (chan'nel), *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale*. See **CHAIN**, **WALE**.] *Naut.* one of the pieces of plank of considerable thickness projecting horizontally from the vessel's sides, nearly abreast of the masts,

Chapel-royal (chap-el-ro'yal), *n.* A chapel attached to a royal palace.

Chapelry (chap-el-ri), *n.* The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church.

Chaperon (chap'er-on or shap-roh), *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, from *chape* (which see).] 1. A hood or cap anciently worn by men, women, nobles, and populace, afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. — 2. A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden*. 'His head and face covered with a chaperon, out of which there were but two holes to look through.' *Howell*. — 3. A small shield containing crests, initials, &c., placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. — 4. One who attends a lady to public places as a guide or protector; now more especially a married woman who for the sake of propriety accompanies a young unmarried lady to public places. It has this sense because chaperons or hoods were worn chiefly by elderly women.

The word was soon collected and inserted in the pocket of our chaperon. *Lord Lytton*.

Chaperon (chap'er-on), *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly.

Fortunately Lady Bell Flisky, whom I had promised to chaperon, went to excuse herself. *Mrs. H. More*.

Chaperonage (chap'er-on-aj), *n.* The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrefined chaperonage of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder. *Dryden*.

Chaperonne (chap'er-on), *n.* In her a device placed on the heads of horses at funerals. See **CHAPERON**.

Chapfallen (chop'faln), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed, humped, dejected, dispirited, silenced. Now generally written *Chapfallen*, at least in the figurative sense. 'Quite chapfallen.' *Shak*. 'Till they be chapfallen and their tongues at peace.' *Bacon*. & *Fl.* 'The chapfallen circle' (skeletons). *Tennyson*.

Chapin (chap'in), *n.* See **CHOPINE**.

Chapin, or high pained richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell*.

Chapter, **Chapitre** (chap'i-ter), *n.* [From O. Fr. *chapitel*, Fr. *chapiteau*, from L. *capitulum*, *l. capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head, *chapter* has the same origin.] 1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See **CAPITAL**.

He overlaid their chapters and their fillets with gold. *Ex. xxvii. 38*.

2. In law, (a) a summary of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace, in their sessions. (b) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton*.

Chaplain (chap'lân or chap'lîn), *n.* [Fr. *chaplain*; L. *capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel. See **CHAPEL**.] 1. An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel. *Rev. P. G. Lee*. — 2. An ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and six clergymen of the Church of Scotland have a similar title in Scotland. — *Chaplain of the pope*, auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

Chaplaincy (chap'lân-si or chap'lîn-si), *n.* The office, post, or station of a chaplain.

The chaplaincy was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift*.

Chaplainry (chap'lân-ri or chap'lîn-ri), *n.* Same as **Chaplaincy**.

Chaplainship (chap'lân-ship or chap'lîn-ship), *n.* 1. The office or post of a chaplain. 'The Bethesda of some knight's chaplainship.' *Milton*. — 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chapless (chop'les), *a.* Without the lower jaw. 'Yellow chapless skulls.' *Shak*. [Rare.]

Chaplet (chap'let), *n.* [Fr. *chaplet*, a dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, Mml. Fr. *chapseau*, a hat, from *chape*, L. *capus*, a hood, a cape.] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head, a circlet. 'With chaplets green upon their foreheads placed.' *Dryden*. — Specifically, in her a garland of leaves with four flowers amongst them, at equal distances. — 2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers, a rosary, but strictly it has only a third of the beads of a rosary. 'Her chaplet of beads and her mimal.' *Longfellow*. — 3. In arch. a small

round moulding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like. — 4. A chaplet (which see).

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. **Chaplet**† (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel*.] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the chapel where that image of your false god was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond*.

Chapman (chap'man), *n.* pl. **Chapmen** (chap'men). [A. Sax. *ceapman*, a buyer or seller, a merchant, from *ceap*, a bargain, trade, and *man*, a man = D. *koopman*, G. *kaufmann*. See **CHIEF**.] 1. A buyer or seller; a merchant, a trader; a purchaser; one that offers as a purchaser. 'A company of chapmen rich.' *Chaucer*. 'Put off others cunningly that would be better chapmen.' *Bacon*. 'Those chapmen who are unwilling to buy.' *Hooker*.

Fair Diomed, you do as chapmen do, Disgrace the thing that you intend to buy. *Shak*.

2. In modern times more specifically a hawker or one who travels to sell things; a pedlar; one who keeps a stall or booth.

Chapmanhead,† *n.* The condition of a chapman or tradesman. *Chaucer*, *Gower*. Written also *Chapman-head*.

Char, **Chare** (châr), *v. t.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

Char (châr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *charred*; pp. *charring*. [From *char*, the first part of *charcoal* = O. E. *char*, to turn. See **CHARCOAL**.]

1. To burn or reduce to charcoal, in the case of wood this is done by burning it slowly under a covering of turf and earth.

'A way of charring sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less brought to charcoal.' *Boyle*. — 2. To burn slightly or partially, as the beam was merely charred.

Char (châr), *v. t.* In building, to hew; to work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary*.

Char,† *n.* An abbreviation for *Chariot*.

About his char char wenten white almes. *Chaucer*.

Chara (kâr'a), *n.* [Popular name in the neighborhood of Lyons.] A genus of plants, nat. order **Characeæ**. The species are jointed plants, with verticillate branches. The stem is coated with smaller tubes, and generally incrustated with a considerable amount of calcareous matter. They inhabit pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. When taken out of the water they emit a very disagreeable odour, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries. Six species are found in Britain.

Char-a-bancs (châr-a-bôn), *n.* [Fr. *char-a-bancs* = *char*, a car, & *banc*, with, and *bancs*, benches.] A sort of long and light vehicle furnished with benches, and generally opening at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes improperly written in English *Charabanc*.

Characeæ (ka-râ's-ê), *n.* pl. [From the typical genus *Chara*.] A group of submerged aquatic plants, nearly related to the algae. They are jointed plants, with verticillate branches, composed either of one or of several tubes. The fruits are of two kinds, and are borne either on the same or on separate plants. The male organs are spheroidal bodies called globules, consisting of eight shields, inclosing a great number of filaments in the joints of which are produced the antherozoids. The female organ consists of a spheroidal body surrounded by fine tubes which are coiled round it spirally. The species have been arranged into two or three genera. The circulation in the cells of the *Characeæ* is easily observed.

Character† (kar'akt), *n.* [A shortened form of *character*.] A distinctive mark.

Even so may Angelo, In all his dressings, *character*, titles, forms, Be an arch-villain. *Shak*.

Character (kar'akt-er), *n.* [L. *character*, an engraved mark, from Gr. *charaktēr*, a mark cut or engraved, from the verb *charasseō* or *charaktō*, to scrape, cut, engrave.] 1. A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign. — *Musical characters*, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c.

He [Daniel] is the very man who has read the dusky characters on the portal which there is no hope. *Macaulay*.

2. The peculiar form of letters, written or

least two species of the genus *Salmo*, namely, *S. umbla*, or common char, and *S. Willoughbi*, or Windermere char, inhabiting lakes of pure clear water, and found in many parts of the north of Europe. The body somewhat resembles that of the trout, but is longer and more slender. Char is abundant in the Cumberland and Westmoreland lakes, and is at once the most delicious and most beautiful of the Salmonidae. It is not quite certain whether the torquoch or red-belly of Wales (*Salmo Salvelinus*) is a distinct species or merely a variety. Written also *Charr*.

Char, **Chare** (châr), *n.* [O. E. *char*, *charr*, *acc.*, from A. Sax. *car*, *clerr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion, from *cyrran*, to turn; cogn. with D. *keeren*, G. *kehren*, to turn or move about. A char-woman is one engaged for a turn of work, *charcoal* is also from this.] A single, separate act; a turn; now usually a single job or piece of work, work done by the day. 'The maid that milks and does the meaneast charrs.' *Shak*.

Char,† **Chare**† (châr), *v. t.* To perform a business, to execute; to do.

As he's char'd when he's gone. *Bacon*. & *Fl.*

Char, **Chare** (châr), *v. t.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

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Char-a-bancs (châr-a-bôn), *n.* [Fr. *char-a-bancs* = *char*, a car, & *banc*, with, and *bancs*, benches.] A sort of long and light vehicle furnished with benches, and generally opening at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes improperly written in English *Charabanc*.

Characeæ (ka-râ's-ê), *n.* pl. [From the typical genus *Chara*.] A group of submerged aquatic plants, nearly related to the algae. They are jointed plants, with verticillate branches, composed either of one or of several tubes. The fruits are of two kinds, and are borne either on the same or on separate plants. The male organs are spheroidal bodies called globules, consisting of eight shields, inclosing a great number of filaments in the joints of which are produced the antherozoids. The female organ consists of a spheroidal body surrounded by fine tubes which are coiled round it spirally. The species have been arranged into two or three genera. The circulation in the cells of the *Characeæ* is easily observed.

Character† (kar'akt), *n.* [A shortened form of *character*.] A distinctive mark.

Even so may Angelo, In all his dressings, *character*, titles, forms, Be an arch-villain. *Shak*.

Character (kar'akt-er), *n.* [L. *character*, an engraved mark, from Gr. *charaktēr*, a mark cut or engraved, from the verb *charasseō* or *charaktō*, to scrape, cut, engrave.] 1. A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign. — *Musical characters*, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c.

He [Daniel] is the very man who has read the dusky characters on the portal which there is no hope. *Macaulay*.

2. The peculiar form of letters, written or

printed, used by a particular person or people; as, the Greek *character*; the Runic *character*.

Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
Though, I confess, much like the *character*. *Shak.*

3. The peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell *characters*. *Dr. H. Hunter.*

4. A distinctive quality assigned to a person by repute; reputation; as, his *character* for veracity is unquestionable.—5. The qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station, as when we ask how a magistrate or commander supports his *character*.—6. Good qualities; good reputation; as, a man of worth and *character*.—7. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind; as, a man is said to have a great deal of *character*.—8. An account or statement of qualities or peculiarities.

The subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison.*

Specifically, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; as, she came to me for her *character*.—9. A person; a personage; especially applied to (a) individuals represented in fiction or history.

In a tragedy, or epic poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters*. *Dryden.*

(b) Persons of eminence: usually with an adjective; as, the noble *characters* who adorned Athens in the time of Pericles. 'The friendship of distinguished *characters*. *Roscoe*. (c) Persons marked by some prominent trait; as, a low, queer, stingy *character*. [Colloq. and somewhat slangy.]—10. In *nat. hist.* the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants, and minerals, forming the features by which they are classified; as, generic *characters*.

Character (kar'ak-tér; formerly ka-rak'tér), *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe; to write. 'Laws of marriage *charactered* in gold. *Tennyson*.

Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shak.*

2.† To characterize; to ascribe a certain character to; to describe. 'Thuanus thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses. *Fuller*. 3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
Of fierce and terrible benevolence
That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey.*

Charactered (kar'ak-tér'd), *p. and a.* Having a character. *Tennyson*.

Characterism† (kar'ak-tér-izm), *n.* A distinction of character; distinctive character; characteristic. 'The *characterism* of an honest man.' *Bp. Hall*. 'Described by infallible *characterisms*.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Characteristical (kar'ak-tér-ist'ik), *a.* [Gr. *charaktērístikos*, from *charaktēr*. See **CHARACTER**.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive; as, with *characteristical* generosity he emptied his purse.

Whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden*.

Of art in general it may be said that it stands to the actual world in somewhat the same relation as a *characteristical* portrait of a great man does to the actual fleshly form and features of his person. *Dr. Caird*.

—The *characteristical* angle of a curve, in geom. a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.

Characteristic (kar'ak-tér-ist'ik), *n.* 1. That which serves to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. 'The *characteristics* of a true critic.' *Johnson*.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer . . . it is the great and peculiar *characteristical* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope*.

2. In math. the *characteristical* of a logarithm is its index or exponent.—*Characteristic* of a cubic, in geom., the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

Characteristical† (kar'ak-tér-ist'ik-al), Same as *Characteristic*, *n.*

Characteristically (kar'ak-tér-ist'ik-al-ly),

adv. In a characteristic manner; in a manner that distinguishes character.

Henry's hypocrisy is not *characteristically* nor consistently maintained. *T. Warton*.

Characteristicalness (kar'ak-tér-ist'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

Characterization (kar'ak-tér-iz-á'shon), *n.* Act of characterizing.

Characterize (kar'ak-tér-iz), *v. t.* [Gr. *charaktérizō*.] 1. To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of; to stamp or distinguish; as, humility *characterizes* the true Christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity. 'Characterized by certain mental peculiarities.' *Buckle*.—2. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. 'One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts.' *Spectator*.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson*.

3.† To engrave, stamp, or imprint. 'Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.' *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]—*SYN.* To describe, distinguish, mark, designate, stamp.

Characterless (kar'ak-tér-les), formerly ka-rak'tér-les, *a.* 1. Destitute of any peculiar character. *Coleridge*.—2. Unrecorded.

Mighty states *characterless* are graced
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*

Character-monger (kar'ak-tér-mung-gér), *n.* One given to criticize the actions and characters of other people; a dealer in characters.

She (Miss Burney—Madame D'Arbly) was his pet, his dear love, his little *character-monger*. *Macaulay*.

Charactery (kar'ak-tér-i; formerly ka-rak'tér-i), *n.* 1. Mark; distinction indicating qualities.

Here is a shell: 'tis dearly blank to me,
Nor marked with any sign or *charactery*. *Kent*.

2. Act or art of characterizing; characterization; expression by means of words or symbols.

Faeries use flowers for their *charactery*. *Shak.*

Charade (sha-rád' or sha-rád'), *n.* [Fr. *Etymology* unknown.] An enigma the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant either in sound or spelling, and the meaning of which, as well as that of the whole word, is intended to be discovered from description or representation. When dramatic representation is used to indicate the meaning of the syllables and the whole word it is called an *acting charade*. 'Charades and riddles as at Christmas.' *Tennyson*.

Charadriads, **Charadrides** (kar-a-drí-a-dé, kar-a-drí-dé), *n. pl.* A family of grallatorial, precessorial birds, to which the genus *Charadrius* has given name, but including also the lapwings, pratincoles, oyster-catchers, turnstones, sanderlings, &c. They all run with great swiftness, and are generally gregarious. Many are nocturnal, and many migratory.

Charadrins (kar-a-drí-né), *n. pl.* A subfamily of the Charadriads, including the tree plovers. See **CHARADRIADS**, **CHARADRIUS**, **PLEVER**.

Charadrius (cha-rá-dri-us), *n.* [Gr. *charadrios*, the name of a bird supposed to be the plover or lapwing, from *charadra*, a ravine.] A genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores, the characters of which are, three toes on each foot, the point of the bill cylindrical and obtuse, and the nostrils linear. The genus includes the golden plover (*C. pluvialis*), the dotterel (*C. morinellus*), and the Kentish plover (*C. cantianus*).

Chrag (k'rag), *n.* A tribute exacted in Turkey from Jews and Christians.

Charbon (shár-bon), *n.* [Fr.] A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.

Charboncle,† *n.* A carbuncle. *Chaucer*.

Charcoal (chár-kól), *n.* [Lit. 'turn-coal,' from O.E. *char*, to turn, *char*, a char or turn of work, *charcoal* being wood or other substance turned into coal by fire; comp. Chapman's 'Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-turn'd* wood.'] Coal made by charring wood; or, more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances, when they undergo smothered combustion. Wood charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, &c. Animal charcoal derived from oils, fats, and bones possesses, in

a much higher degree than vegetable charcoal, the power of destroying vegetable colours. Coke or mineral charcoal is derived from ordinary pit-coal. See **CARBON**.

Charcoal-black (chár-kól-blak), *n.* One of a series of black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bones, vine-twigs, peach-stones, nut and almond shells, the condensed smoke of resin, &c.

Chard (chárd), *n.* [Fr. *charde*; L. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke.] The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter.—*Beet chards*, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet in which these parts are greatly developed, dressed for the table.

Chardoon (chárd-on), *n.* See **CARDOON**.

Chare (chár), *n.* A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North of England.]

Chare (chár), *n.* Work. See **CHAR**.

Chare (chár), *v. t. and i.* See **CHAR**.

Charewoman (chár-wú-man), *n.* See **CHAR-WOMAN**.

Chartron (shár'fron), *n.* Same as *Chamfron*.

Charge (chárj), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *charged*; ppr. *charging*. [Fr. *charger*, Fr. *cargat*, It. *carricare*, all from L. *carricare*, from *carrus*, a wagon, a car, whence also *cargo*, *caricature*.] 1. To lay a load or burden on; to load; to burden; as, to *charge* land with a quit-rent; in a more general sense, to fill; to cover; to occupy.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shak.*

He never seemed to *charge* his memory with a sense of any of the services that had been done. *Bp. Burnet*.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphics. *Addison*.

2.† To put to charge or expense.

Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.—Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

3. To impute or register as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; (a) with a personal object, to hold liable for the payment of a thing; with *for* before the thing; as, am I to *charge* you *for* this wine? (b) With a thing for the object, to or against being used before the person; as, am I to *charge* this wine to or against you? (c) With a thing for the object, to fix the price of; with *at* before the price or rate; as, to *charge* coal at 8d. a cwt.—4. To accuse; to impeach; followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all this Job sinned not nor charged God foolishly. *Job i. 22.*

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*,
His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*.

5. To lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of; with a thing for the object, and *on*, *upon*, or *against* before the person or thing to which anything is imputed; as, I *charge* the guilt of this on you; the accident must be *charged* against his own carelessness.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree. *Pope*.

6. To intrust; to commission; with *with*.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. *Gen. xl. 4.*

7. To command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to adjure; with a person or thing for the object.

The king hath strictly *charged* the contrary. *Shak.*

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. *Mark iii. 12.*

Avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not. *Shak.*

8. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, to *charge* a jury.—9. To call to account; to challenge.

Charge us there upon interrogatories.

And we will answer all things faithfully. *Shak.*

10. To fill any receiver with what it is intended to contain; as, to *charge* a gun; to *charge* a glass with wine; to *charge* a Leyden-jar. 'Their battering cannon *charged* to the mouths.' *Shak*.—11. To bear down upon; to make an onset on; to fall on; to rush or dash upon; to attack by rushing against violently. 'Charged our main battle's front.' *Shak*.—*Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*, *Arraign*, *Impeach*. See **ACCUSE**.

Charge (chárj), *v. t.* 1. To make an onset; to rush to an attack.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
Were the last words of Marmon. *Sir H. Scott*.
I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens*.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mé, met, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abune; y, Sc. lay.

2. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; as, I will not charge for this.
Charge (chärj), *n.* 1. That which is laid on or in, in a general sense, any load or burden.
'Tis a great charge to come under one body's head.
Shak.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what is actually in as a load.—3. An attack, onset; rush. 'O the wild charge they made!' *Tennyson.* 4. An order or signal of attack. 'Gives the hot charge and bids them do their liking.' *Shak.*—5. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat. 'Their armed slaves in charge.' *Shak.*—6. An order; injunction; mandate; command.

Set him (Joshua) before Eleazar the priest, and before all the congregation, and give him a charge in their sight.
Num. xviii. 24.

Hence—7. A duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hamaad . . . charge over Jerusalem.
Neh. vi. 8.

Oh ye! whose charge
 It is to hover round our pleasing hills.
Kent.

It is followed by *of* or *over*; more generally by *of*, and preceded by *in*, signifying under the care of any one.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the charge of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same.
Acts.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
 Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in charge.
Fletcher.

8. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust; thus the people of a parish are called the minister's charge.

The stary guardian drove his charge away
 To some fresh pasture.
Dryden.

9. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his charge to the clergy.
Dryden.

10. In *Scots law*, (a) the command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (b) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court, as, a charge on letters of horning, or a charge against a superior.—11. What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation, imputation, accusation. 'The charge of confounding together very different classes of phenomena.' *Whewell.*

We need not lay new matter to his charge.
Shak.

12. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions, the sum payable as the price of anything bought, an entry of money or the price of goods on the debit side of an account.—13. Cost, expense. 'This army of such mass and charge.' *Shak.*—14. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—15. In *farriery*, a preparation of the constance of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—16. In *her*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon whether on the field or on an ordinary.—17. A quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 8 stones of 12 lbs each. Called also *Charge*.—*SYN.* Care, custody, trust, management, cost, price, expense, assault, attack, onset, injunction, command, order, mandate.

Chargeability (chärj'-a-bil'-i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being chargeable; chargeableness.

Chargeable (chärj'-a-bil), *a.* 1. Capable of being charged as, (a) capable of being or failing to be set, laid, or imposed, as, a duty chargeable on wine. (b) Subject to a charge or tax; as, wine chargeable with a duty. (c) Capable of being laid to one's charge; capable of being imputed to one. 'Home fault chargeable upon him.' *South.* (d) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than mediocrity, they would be immoral.
Sprague.

2. Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome. 'That we may not be chargeable to any of you.' 2 *Thes. ii. 8.* 'A bloody and chargeable civil war.' *Burke.*

Considering the chargeable methods of their education, and their small income, it is next to a miracle that no more of their children should want.

Adams.

2. Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time torred with chargeable business.
Folger.

Chargeableness (chärj'-a-bil-ness), *n.* The quality of being chargeable. (a) Capability of being charged, chargeability. (b) Expensiveness, cost, costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

Chargeably (chärj'-a-bil), *adv.* Expensively, at great cost. *Ascham.*

Chargeant, *i.* A burdensome. 'A great multitude of people, full chargeant, and full anyons.' *Chaucer.*

Charged (chärjd), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *her*, carrying a certain charge, bearing, or device, or serving as a charge.—2. In painting, generally used in the sense of overcharged or exaggerated, but 'painted with a charged brush' means painted in a full, bold style.

Charge d'affaires (chär-zhà daf-fär), *n.* [Fr., lit. charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador. The agents that bear this name also form a separate class, being the chosen envoys or residents at the states to which other states do not appoint diplomats of the higher grades. They constitute the third or lowest class of foreign ministers, and are accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs.

Chargeful (chärj'-ful), *a.* Expensive, costly. 'The chargeful fashion.' *Shak.*

Charge-house (chärj'-house), *n.* A school-house.

Do you not educate youth at the charge-house? *Shak.*

Chargeless (chärj'-less), *a.* 1. Free from charge.—2. Not expensive; free from expense. 'A place both more publick, roomy, and chargeless.' *Sp. Hall.*

Chargeous (chärj'-ous), *a.* Costly; expensive, burdensome.

And when I was among you and had need I was chargeous to no man.
*1 *Cor.* xii. 12.*

Charger (chärj'-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which charges.—2. A large dish. *Mat. xiv. 3.*—3. A war-horse. 'Some who on battle charger prance.' *Byron.*

Charge-sheet (chärj'-sheet), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons brought and given into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case.

Charge-ship (chärj'-ship), *n.* The office of a charge d'affaires.

Charily (chärj'-il), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully, warily, sparingly; frugally.

Chariness (chärj'-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being chary, caution, care; frugality, sparingness.—2. Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act say villainy against him that may not sully the chariness of my honesty.
Shak.

Chariot (chärj'-i-ot), *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a car. See *CAR*.] 1. A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat.—2. A car or vehicle formerly used

loading of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins.
Asad.

Chariot-man (chärj'-i-ot-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot. 2 *Chr. xviii. 24.*

Chariot-race (chärj'-i-ot-ris), *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

Charism (kar'izm), *n.* [Gr. *charisma*, a gift.] *Bodley*, a miraculous gift or power conferred on the early Christians, as of healing, of tongues, &c.

Charitable (chärj'-a-bil), *a.* [Fr. *charitable*, charitable, benevolent. See *CHARITY*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity, as, (a) full of good-will or tenderness, benevolent and kind; as, a charitable disposition.

Be ye wise to charitable and so pious
 As the world's wrongs if that ache save a morsel
 Caught in a trappe, if it were dead or bleed.
Chaucer.

(b) Liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress. (c) Pertaining to alms-giving or relief to the poor; springing from charity or intended for charity; as, a charitable institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with charitable offices?
Atterbury.

(d) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favourable; as, a charitable judgment of one's conduct.—*SYN.* Kind, benevolent, liberal, favourable, indulgent.

Charitableness (chärj'-a-bil-ness), *n.* The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable, or the exercise of charity. 'A less mistaken charitableness.' *Milton.*

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his charitableness, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age.
Hayes.

Charitably (chärj'-a-bil), *adv.* In a charitable manner, kindly, liberally, benevolently, with a disposition to help the poor, favourably, as, to be charitably disposed towards all men.

'Tis best sometimes your countess to restrain,
 And charitably let the dull be vain.
Pope.

Charitatively (chärj'-a-bil-ly), *adv.* Arising from or influenced by charity; charitably.

Charitatively considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.
Sp. Fall.

Charitous, *a.* Charitable. *Gower.*

Charity (chärj'-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *charité*, *O. Fr.* *charité*, *carité*, from *L. caritas*, *caritas*, from *carus*, dear, whence also *carous*.] 1. In a general sense, all the good affections men ought to feel towards each other, one or more of such feelings. In a theological sense it includes love to God and universal good-will to men.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.
*1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.*

They, at least, are little to be envied, in whose hearts the great charities . . . lie dead.
Ruskin.

2. Liberality in judging of men and their actions, a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favourably, and to put the best construction on words and actions.

The highest exercise of charity is charity towards the uncharitable.
Buchanan.

3. Liberality to the poor, or to benevolent institutions.

Heaven be their resource who have no other but the charity of the world, the stock of which, I fear, is no way sufficient for the many great claims which are hourly made on it.
Stowe.

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.

It was not in dress, nor fasting, nor prominent charities that his chief expenses lay.
Macaulay.

5. Any act of kindness or benevolence; as, it would be a charity to refrain from criticizing him.—6. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of certain persons by alms, education, or otherwise, as hospital; a mortification. 'A patron of some thirty charities.' *Tennyson.* 7. In English law, a term used to signify such charitable bequests as are within the letter and the spirit of the statute of Elizabeth, called the statute of charitable uses, as gifts, devices, &c., for the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people, for schools of learning, free-schools, and scholars of universities, for repairs of bridges, ports, highways, churches, for education and preferment of orphans, &c. By the statute above-mentioned all devices for superstitious uses are prohibited.

—*Charity, Sisters of.* See *IGNORANTIN*.—*Charity, Sisters of.* nuns who minister to the poor and nurse the sick; specifically a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France.—*SYN.* Love,

love, wif; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See *KRY*.

benevolence, good-will, affection, tenderness, liberality, candour, indulgence, almsgiving.

Charity-boy (char'i-ti-bōi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-children (char'i-ti-children), *n. pl.* Children brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-girl (char'i-ti-gērl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-school (char'i-ti-skool), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing poor children.

Charivari (shā-rē-vā-rē), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin-horns, &c., which used to be performed in France before the houses of old people who re-married, and is still practised in the United States as a means of nocturnal annoyance. Hence - 2. From its suggesting derision, ridicule, satire, it has come to be employed as the name of several satirical journals; as, *Punch*, or the *London Charivari*.

Charit (chārit), *n.* [First syllable of *charcoal* regarded as equivalent to *charcoal*.] *Charcoal*.

I contrived to have some wood hewn, as I had seen done in England, under coal, till it became *char* or dry coal. *Defen.*

Charit (chārit), *v. t.* (See above.) To turn to a coal, to char. 'If it flames not out, charit him to a coal.' *N. Griv.* 'Like wood charit for the smith.' *Jokum.*

Charlatan (shā-lā-tān), *n.* [Fr. from *le charlatan*, a quack, from *charlatre*, to prate, to chatter like birds.] One who prates much in his own favour and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. 'Quacks and charlatans.' *Teller.*

Charlatanic (shā-lā-tān'ik), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a charlatan; as, *charlatanic tricks*.

Charlatanical (shā-lā-tān'ik-al), *a.* Quackish, making undue pretensions to skill.

A covetous soldier and a charlatanical doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Lowdy.*

Charlataneously (shā-lā-tān'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

Charlatanry (shā-lā-tān-izm), *n.* Quackery; charlatanism.

Charlatanism (shā-lā-tān'iz-izm), *n.* Undue pretensions to skill, quackery, wheedling; deception by fair words.

Harley was a charlatana and a knave; but in all his charlatanism, and all his knavery, he indulged the passions of passion. *J. D. Trumb.*

Charles's Wain (chārl's wān), *n.* [Usually considered to be a corruption of *chariot* (that is farmer's or peasant's) wain, but some think that 'Charles' may refer to the great Emperor Charles, Charlemagne.] Is drawn the seven brightest stars in the constellation called *Ursa Major* or the Great Bear. Known also as the *Plough*, and sometimes as the *Bulcher's Clever*. Two of the stars are known as the pointers, because being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it.

Charlock (chārl'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *corvā*, in later times *corlock*, the term is the same as in garlic, asparagus, and meant properly *leek*, though it seems also to have been used in the wider sense of plant or root.] The English name of *Sinapis arvensis*, a common yellow weed in cornfields. Jointed or white charlock is *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. It also is a common cornfield weed, but having white or straw-coloured flowers and jointed pods.

Charlotte-rum (shārl'ot rum), *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread and cream, Russian.] A dish made of a kind of syllabub, or whip-cream chert, covered with a sort of sponge-cake.

Charly (chārl'i), *n.* A slang name for a member of the London night-watch before the police force was organized in 1829, so called from Charles I., in whose reign the system was reorganized. Collectively the force was called the *Charlies*.

Charm (chārm), *n.* [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, from *L. carmen*, a song, a verse, a charm.] 1. A melody; a song. 'With charm of earliest birds.' *Milton.*

Favourable tunes did us afford
Free liberty to chaunt our charms at will. *Ascham.*

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance. 'This charm of woven paces and of waving hands.' *Thompson.*

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure.
Hast thou a charm to stay the morning-star
In his steep career? *Cotteridge.*

3. Something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; fascination; allurements, attraction. 'All the charms of love.' *Shak.* 'The smiles of nature and the charms of art.' *Adams.* - 4. A trinket, such as a locket, earring, &c., worn on a watch-guard.

Charm (chārm), *v. t.* 1. To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence. 'No witchcraft charm thou.' *Shak.*

He charms his eyes against the day's approach. *Shak.*

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I have a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman's tears. *Shak.*

3. To subdue or soothe as if by magic; to allay or appease by what gives delight.

Made the sweetest girl can charm. *Pope.*

4. To give exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate, to enchant.

They on their mirth and dance intent,
With jocular music charm his ear. *Milton.*

5. To play, as on an instrument; to produce musical sounds from. 'Charming his oaken pipe unto his pipe.' *Spenser.* - 6. To fascinate, enchant, enrapture, captivate.

Charm (chārm), *v. i.* 1. To work with magic power, to act as a charm or spell, to produce the effect of a charm.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm.
Of chimney string or charming pipe. *Milton.*

2. To please in a high degree, as, a melody that could charm more than any other. - 3. To give forth musical sounds.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or charming pipes. *Milton.*

Charmer (chārm'er), *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm. (a) One that uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

They are like the deaf adder that suppoth he
Hear which will not listen to the voice of charmers,
Charming never so wisely. *Ps. lvi. 4, 5.*

(b) One who delights and attracts the affections.

How happy could I be with either,
Were I either done *charmer* swain. *Gay.*

Charmeress (chārm'er-ess), *n.* An enchantress. 'Charmeress, and old witches.' *Chaucer.* [Rare.]

Charmed (chārm'd), *a.* Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. 'And with him bid his charmed lyre to bring.' *Cowley.* [Rare.]

Charming (chārm'ing), *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delightful; fascinating.

He saw her charming, but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd. *Thompson.*

Charming (chārm'ing), *v. t.* Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, enrapturing, alluring, fascinating, delightful, graceful, lovely, amiable.

Charmingly (chārm'ing-ly), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as
from a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

Charmingness (chārm'ing-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

Charminess (chārm'iness), *n.* Denseness of charms. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, who is grown a little charminess. *Swift.*

Charneo, **Charneio** (chārn'e-ō, chārn'i-ō), *n.* [Probably from *Charneca*, a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet wine, probably Portuguese.

Here is a cup of Charneo. *Shak.*

Where no old Charneo is, but no anchors. *Ben Jon.*

Charnel (chārn'el), *n.* [Fr. *charnel*, *O Fr. charnel*, carnal, from *L. carnalis*, and that from *caru*, *carnu*, flesh.] Containing flesh or carcases. [Rare.]

Those thick and gloomy charnel damp
Of yew and *charnel* vaults and sepulchres. *Milton.*

All stand together on the deck
Like a charnel dung-hill. *Cotteridge.*

Charnel (chārn'el), *n.* A repository for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house. 'Charnel and the house of woe.' *T. Warton.*

Better be
Where the Egyptian's Spirit still are free,
In their proud charnel of Thermopylae. *Spenser.*

Charnel-house (chārn'el-hōus), *n.* A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited, secretly, a kind of portion or gallery, in or near a church yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

Charon (kā'rōn), *n.* In class myth, the son of Erebus, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the *Styx*, a river of the

infernal regions, for a piece of money, which was placed in the mouth of the corpse previous to burial.

Charpie (shārpē), *n.* [Fr. *pp.* of an old verb *charper*, to tease out, from *L. carpo*, to pluck, to pull.] Lint for dressing a wound.

Charpo (chārpō), *n.* In the East Indies, a small portable stretcher bed, consisting of a wooden frame resting on four legs, with tape across to support the bedding. *W. H. Russell.*

Charqui (chārkē), *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the English term *jerked beef* is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips of about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun. If cut from the animal in good condition, and well dried, it will keep for any length of time.

Chart, *n.* A kind of fish. See *CHAN*.

Charte (chārt), *n.* Same as *Charte*, 17.

Charty (chārt'i), *a.* Pertaining to charcoal, like charcoal or pertaining of its qualities.

Chart (chārt), *n.* [L. *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper.] 1. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form, as, an historical chart, a genealogical chart, a chart of the kings of England - 2. A hydrographical or marine map, a draught or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface, with the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbours, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term chart is applied to a marine map, map is applied to a draught of some portion of land. *Globular chart* is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian on which the projection is made is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees. - *Mercur's chart* is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant, the parallels of latitude are straight lines the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. *Plane chart* is a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to each other. *Selenographic charts* represent the spots and appearances of the moon. *Topographic charts* are draughts of particular places or small parts of the earth.

3. A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Angli* contrarily used to *Franks*. *Brady.*

Chart (chārt), *v. t.* To lay down on a chart, to delineate on a map, to map out, to delineate, as on a chart, as, to chart a coast.

What fills us, who are sound,
That we should mimic this raw feel the world,
Which charts us all in its current black and white. *Travellers.*

Charta (kár'ta), *n.* [L.] Lit. a paper or parchment; a charter. See **CHART**.

Chartaceous (kár-tá'shús), *a.* In bot. papyry; resembling paper: applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c.

Charte (shárt), *n.* [Fr. See **CHART**.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy as drawn up on the restoration of Louis XVIII.

Chartel (kár'tel), *n.* Same as **Cartel**.

Charter (chár'tér), *n.* [O. Fr. *chartre*, *cartre*, from L. *chartarius*, pertaining to paper, from *charta*, paper. See **CARD**.] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man; any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing rights and privileges. As between private persons the term is more especially applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; title-deeds. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns, and convey certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter, granted by King John (See **MAJORA CHARTA**), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, &c. In *Scots law*, a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the grantor, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common kind of charters are feu charters. See **FEU**.

Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its privileges; and new charters were granted which gave the ascendancy everywhere to the Tories.

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

3. In com. (a) the letting or hiring of a ship by special contract; as, a ship is offered for sale or charter. (b) The limits or terms of such a contract. (c) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—4. In *politics*, a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See **CHARTIST**.

Charter (chár'tér), *v. t.* 1. To hire or let a ship by charter. See **CHARTER-PARTY**.—2. To establish by charter; as, to charter a bank.

Charterable (chár'tér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

Charter-boy (chár'tér-boi), *n.* A boy on the Charter-house foundation. See **CHARTER-HOUSE**.

Charter-brother (chár'tér-brúth-ér), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charter-house.

Chartered (chár'térd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a chartered libertine, is still. *Shak.*

3. Granted by charter; as, chartered privileges; chartered power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of chartered rights. *Palmer.*

Charterer (chár'tér-ér), *n.* 1. One who chartered.—2. [Provincial.] A Cheshire freeholder.

Charter-house (chár'tér-hous), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *Chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery; formed from the name of the village *Chartreuse* in Dauphiny, near which the first monastery of the Carthusians was founded.] A charitable institution or hospital founded in London in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly decayed soldiers and merchants), each having a separate apartment, an ample diet, attendance, and £26 a year for clothing, &c.; and forty-four scholars, 'the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous.' The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming, Surrey) attracts a large number of external pupils, who board with the masters or merely attend school. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

Charterist (chár'tér-ist), *n.* Same as **Chartist**.

Charter-land (chár'tér-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

Charter-master (chár'tér-mas'tér), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coals from the mines at a stated price. He generally opens a provision shop near the works, where the men are compelled to make their weekly or other purchases at prices very advantageous to the master.

Charter-party (chár'tér-pár-ti), *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] In com. an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions.

Chartism (chár'tizm), *n.* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chár'tist), *n.* [From *charter*.] One of a body of political reformers (chiefly composed of working-men) that sprung up about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The extreme section of the party, who favoured an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical force men*. Owing to the many popular concessions since made by the government the party has now lost its political influence and importance.

Chartless (chár'tles), *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made.

Chartographer (kár'tog'raf-ér), *n.* One who prepares or publishes maps or charts; a maker of maps or charts.

Chartographic (kár'to-gráf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cartography.

Chartographically (kár-to-gráf'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a cartographic manner; by cartography.

Cartography (kár'tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Fr. *chart*, L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphe*, writing, description.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts of a district or country.

Cartometer (kár'tom-et-ér), *n.* [L. *charta*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring maps and charts.

Chartreuse (shár'tréz), *n.* [See **CHARTER-HOUSE**.] 1. A celebrated monastery of Carthusians in the department of Isère, France, noted for the severity of its regulations. The monks had at one time considerable property, but they were despoiled at the revolution of 1789.—2. A highly esteemed tonic liqueur obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps, and which derives its name from the above monastery, where it is made in large quantities.

Chartreux (shár'tró), *n.* A Carthusian monk or friar.

Chartulary (kár'tú-la-ri), *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, L. *cartularius*, *cartularium*, *chartularium*, from *chartula*, dim. of L. *charta*, paper.] 1. An officer in the ancient Latin Church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—2. A record or register, as of a monastery.—3. The *chartulary* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone*.

Char-woman (chár'wú-man), *n.* A woman hired for odd work or for single days.

Char-work (chár'wérk), *n.* Work done by a char-woman.

She, harvest done, to char-work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire. *Dryden*.

Chary (chár'i), *a.* [Sax. *cearig*, full of care, sad, from *cearu*, *caru*, care. *Chary* is thus an adjective corresponding to the noun *care*. See **CARE**.] 1. Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious; often with of. His rising reputation made him more chary of his fame.

2. Especially, frugal; sparing; in this sense also frequently followed by of; as, chary of compliments; opposite to *lavish* or *prodigal*.

The chariest maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*
Prodigal of all brain-labour he,
Charier of sleep and wine and exercise. *Tennyson*.

Charybdis (kár-rib'dis), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Charýbdis*.] A whirlpool on the coast of

Sicily, over against a rock, Scylla, on the Italian coast. The assumed danger and difficulty of steering between these two dangers, and especially the danger of falling upon the one in desiring to avoid the other, is frequently alluded to by classical authors and has passed into a proverb, expressing the danger of falling into one evil in seeking to evade its opposite.

Thus when I shun Scylla your father I fall into Charybdis your mother. *Shak.*

Chasable (chás'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being chased; fit for the chase. 'Beasts which ben chasable.' *Gower*.

Chase (chás), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chased*; ppr. *chasing*. [Also written *chace*, from O. Fr. *chacier*, *caacier*, Mod. Fr. *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch*, being like it from L. *captiare*, from L. *captare*, to catch, aug. of *capio*, *captum*, to take.] 1. To pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt. 'Rose to chase the deer at five.' *Tennyson*. 2. To pursue for any purpose; to follow with hostility; to drive off; as, to chase an enemy. 'Chased by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place.' *Knolles*. 'To chase injustice with revengeful arms.' *Shak.*

The following morn had chased away
The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden*.

Lo, warrior! now the Cross of Red
Points to the grave of the mighty dead;
Within it burns a wondrous light,
To chase the spirits that love the night. *Sir W. Scott*.

[The spelling *chace* is now seldom or never used.]

Chase (chás), *n.* 1. Vehement pursuit for the purpose of capturing or obtaining; specifically, hunting; as, he is fond of the chase; beasts of the chase.

The chase I sing; hounds and their various breeds. *Comyns*.

Often used figuratively; as, the chase of pleasure, profit, fame, &c. 'Mad chase of fame.' *Dryden*.—2. That which is pursued or hunted; specifically, a vessel pursued by another.

Nay, Warwick! single out some other chase,
For I myself will hunt this deer to death. *Shak.*

3. An open piece of ground or place well stored with wild beasts or game, and belonging to a private proprietor; said property to differ from a forest, which is not private property, and is invested with privileges; and from a park, which is inclosed. [In this sense often written *chace*.]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a chase or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Herrell*.

4. A term in the game of tennis; the spot where a ball falls, beyond which an opponent must strike his ball in order to gain a point.—To give chase to, to pursue.—'Beasts of the chase, in law, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common and legal sense the term extends to all wild beasts of venery and hunting.'

Chase (chás), *n.* [Fr. *chasse*, from L. *capere*, box, case. *Case*, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] 1. In printing, an iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages.—2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of a gun which is in front of the trunnions.—3. A wide groove; specifically, in ship-building, a long sloping mortise. See **CHASE-MORTISE**.—4. In ship-building, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats is gradually converted at the stem and stern into a flush-joint, as in carvel-built boats.

Chase (chás), *v. t.* [Shortened from *enchase*.] 1. To enchase (which see).—2. To cut, so as to make a screw; to cut the thread of a screw.

Chase-gun (chás'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

Chase-mortise (chás'mor-tis), *n.* A manner of mortising transverse pieces into parallel timbers already fixed. One end of the transverse piece is mortised into one of the parallel pieces, and a long mortise being cut in the other parallel piece, the other end of the transverse piece is let into it by making it radiate on its already mortised end. In this way ceiling joists are fixed to the bridging joists.

Chaser (chás'ér), *n.* 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.—2. *Naut.* (a) a

vessel which pursues another. (b) A chaser-gun; a gun in a vessel for firing when in chase or being chased; called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.

Chaser (châ'sér), *n.* 1 One who chases or enforces; an enforcer.—2 A hand tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws, the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

Chasible (châ'si-bl), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chasidism, *n.* See ASSIDUOUS.

Chasing-lathe (châ'sing-lâth), *n.* A lathe adapted to screw cutting.

Chasm (kasm), *n.* [Gr *chasma*, *L. chasma*, from Gr root *cha*, as in *chasté*, *chained*, to open.] An opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft, a fissure; a gap, especially, a wide and deep cleft. That deep romantic chasm which slanted down the green hill. Coleridge. 'The little elves of chasm and cleft.' Tennyson. *Fig.*

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true and that it is false, wait a fearful chasm.

Chasma (kâ'sma), *n.* A chasm. *Dr H. More.*

Chasmed (kasméd), *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

Chasmy (kâ'smi), *a.* Abounding with chasms. 'The chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed.' Wordsworth.

Chasse-las (shâ'se-las), *n.* [From a village of that name near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A sort of grape, highly esteemed for the table.

Chasse-marée (shâ'se-mâ-ri), *n.* [Fr *chasse*, chase, and *marée*, tide.] A French shallop or coasting vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts. They seldom venture off shore.

Chassepot (shâ'se-pô), *n.* [After Chassepot, the inventor.] The breech-loading rifle used in the French army. See RIFLE.

Chasseur (shâ'sér), *n.* [Fr. a huntsman.] 1. *Milit.* one of a body of soldiers, light and active, both mounted and on foot, trained for rapid movements.—2 A person dressed in a sort of military style in attendance upon persons of rank. 'The great chasseur who had announced her arrival.' Irving.

Chassis (shâ'sé), *n.* [Fr *chassis*, a frame or framework.] A kind of travelling frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

Chaste (châst), *a.* [Fr *chaste*, O Fr *caste*, chaste, pure, from *L. castus*, chaste, from same root as Gr *katharos*, pure, Skr. *ruḍh*, to be purified.] 1 Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; possessing chastity or sexual purity, continent, virtuous.

That they may teach the young women . . . to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5. Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew. She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven. Young.

2 Free from obscenity or impurity, in thought and language. 'While they behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear.' 1 Pet. iii. 2.—3 In a figurative sense, (a) as applied to language and literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions, not affected or grandiloquent. 'That great model of chaste, lofty, and pathetic eloquence the Book of Common Prayer.' Macaulay. (b) In art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; not gaudy.

Chaste-eyed (châst'id), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes. 'The oak-crown'd sisters, and their chaste-eyed queen.' Collins.

Chastelaine, *n.* [The old form of *Chastelaine*.] A female castellan, a chasteine.

Chastely (châst'li), *adv.* In a chaste manner. (a) without unlawful commerce of sexes, without obscenity. (b) Without barbarisms or unnatural phrases, as, a composition chasteily written. (c) Without meretricious ornament, unmeretriciously, not gaudily, as, a picture chasteily designed.

Chastise (châ'si), *v. t.* [O Fr *chastier* (Fr *châtier*), from *L. castigare*, to castigate or chastise, from *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*; comp. *chastise*.] 1 To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil, to correct; to chastise; to punish formerly it might be used of corporal punishment, but it is seldom or never so used now.

If he commit iniquity, I will chastise him with the rod of men. 1 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten. Rev. iii. 19.

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him, Who loves you, Prince, with something of the love Wherewith we love the Heavens that chasten us. Tennyson.

2 To purify, as the taste; to refine. They (classics) chasten and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. Leppard.

Chastener (châ'sen-ér), *n.* One who chastens. **Chasteness** (châ'st'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chaste. (a) chastity, sexual purity. (b) Freedom from meretricious ornament, gaudiness, or affectation, purity, said of mode of expression in literature and of conception in works of art, as, *chasteness of style*; *chasteness of design*.

Chastening (châ'st'ing), *a.* Corrective by way of punishment. 'The father's chastening hand.' Rowe.

Chaste-tree (châst'trê), *n.* The *Fitzcagrus Castus*. See AGNUS CASTUS.

Chastie, *v. t.* To chastise. *Chastise*, *v. t.* To chastise. *Chastise*, *v. t.* To chastise. *Chastise*, *v. t.* To chastise.

Chastisement (châ'st'is-ment), *n.* Deserving of chastisement. *Sherwood*. [Rare.] **Chastise** (châ'st'is), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chastised*; ppr. *chastising*. [Same word as *chasten*, but with a different verbal termination, O.E. *chastie*, *chasty*. See CHASTEN.] 1 To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty, to punish with view of amendment; to correct by punishment.

How free my master is! I am afraid He will chastise me. *Shak.*

Only play silly can chastise; Hate but avenges. *E. B. Browning.*

2 To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to free from faults or excesses. 'The gay social sense, by decency chastised.' Thomson.

Chastisement (châ'st'is-ment), *n.* [From *chastise* = Fr *châtiment*.] Correction, punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonor my fair stars, On equal terms to give him chastisement? *Shak.*

I have borne chastisement, I will not offend any more. *Job xxi. 31.*

Chastiser (châ'st'is-ér), *n.* One who chastises, a punisher, a corrector. 'A chastiser of too big a confidence.' *Jer Taylor*

Chastity (châ'st'i-ti), *n.* [Fr *chasteté*, *L. castitas*. See CHASTE.] 1 The state or property of being chaste; freedom from unlawful sexual commerce; continence, sexual purity.

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

2 Freedom from obscenity, corruption, or impurity, as in thought, language, or conversation. 'That chastity of honour which felt a stain like a wound.' Burke. 3 Freedom from meretricious ornament, purity in words and phrases or in conception. [In this sense *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

Chastity, *v. t.* To chastise.

Chasuble (châ'su-bl), *n.* (Fr. *chasuble*, from

its Latin name of *casula*, the chasuble was a circular garment of one piece, without sleeves or opening in front, with a hole in the centre for the head to pass through, of various materials, frequently of wool, worn by the common people, monks, &c., as a covering for the whole person, being, when furnished with a hood, at once hat and mantle. From its being retained by the clergy after other people had discarded it, it came to be regarded as a characteristic of a cleric, and in the ninth century it was the term applied to the outer vestment worn in the holy offices, and it is now regarded as the principal vestment of the Roman Catholic priest, being put on by him over the alb and stole before celebrating mass. Although the vestment was originally circular, it has been gradually retrenched during the last two centuries till it has become oblong, hanging down before and behind, but leaving the arms free. The chasuble is now made of rich materials, as silk, velvet, cloth of gold, and has a cross embroidered on the back. The Greeks still retain the circular form of the chasuble. Called also *Chasuble* and *Chasuble*.

Chat (chât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chatted*; ppr. *chattering*. [An abbreviated form of *chatter* (which see).] To talk idly or in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. 'To chat awhile on their adventures passed.' Dryden.

But what a fool am I to chat with you When I should bid good-morrow to my bride. *Shak.*

Chât (chât), *v. t.* To talk of.

Your prattling turns Into a rapture lets her baby cry While she chats him. *Shak.*

Chat (chât), *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate. 'This bald unjointed chat of his.' *Shak.*

Chat (chât), *n.* [From the chattering sound of its voice.] The popular name of birds of the genus *Saxicola*, family *Sylviidae* or warblers. They are small, lively birds, moving incessantly and rapidly about in pursuit of the insects on which they chiefly live. There are three species found in Britain, the stone-chat, whin-chat, and wheatear. The yellow-breasted chat of the United States is a larger bird belonging to the genus *Icteria* (*I. polyglotta*), family *Turdidae* or thrushes.

Chat (chât), *n.* A twig or little stick. See CHIT.

Château (shâ-tô), *n.* pl. **Châteaux** (shâ-tô), [Fr *château*, O Fr *castel*, a castle, from *L. castellum*. See CASTLE.] A castle; a residence in the country, a country-seat.—*Château en Espagne*, *lit.* a castle in Spain; a castle in the air. The origin of this phrase is doubtful; some say that it arose from the fact that the Spaniards would not permit the erection of castles or forts in the country; and others that it originated in the bragging of Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations.

Chastelaine (shâ't'e-lân), *n.* [Fr *chastelaine*, *lit.* a female castellan or castle-keeper.] 1 A female castellan. 2 An appendage worn by ladies. It consists of a bunch of chains depending from the waist, from each of which is suspended some article of household use, as a key, a pin-cushion, a thimble-case, a pen-knife, a cork-screw, &c. &c.

Chastelot (shât-lâ), *n.* [Fr *chastelot*, *dim.* of *château*, O Fr *chastel*.] A little castle.

Chastellany (shât'el-lâ-ni), *n.* [Fr *chastellanie*.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan or governor of a castle. *Swift*.

Chati (shâ-té), *n.* [Fr *chats*, from *chat*, a cat.] A species of small leopard found in tropical America, very destructive to small quadrupeds and birds, and especially to poultry-yards, but so gentle, when domesticated, as to have gained for itself the name of *Leopardus mitis*, or gentle leopard.

Chatoyant (shâ-to'ant, Fr pron shâ-twâ-yâ), *a.* [Fr, pp of *chatoyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, from *chat*, a cat.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

Chatoyant (shâ-to'ant, Fr pron shâ-twâ-yâ), *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant lustre, cat's-eye.

Chatoymant (shâ-to'ment, Fr pron shâ-twâ-mâ), *a.* Changeable colours, or changeableness of colour, in a mineral; play of colours.

Chat-potatoes (chât'pô-tâ-tô), *n.* pl. [Comp. *chât*, a small piece of stick, also

A. Ancient form of Chasuble: 1. Apparel of the neck, 2. 3. 4. Chasuble. 3. Orphreys of the chasuble. 4. The stole. 5. The alb. 6. Apparel of the alb. 7. The manipel.

B. Modern form of Chasuble.

Med. L. *casubula*, a dim. of *L. casula*, a little cottage, and used by Isidore of Seville in sense of a priest's hooded garment, which covers him like a little house a dim. of *casus*, a cottage.] In its first use and under

chit | Small potatoes such as are given to pigs, &c.

Chats (chats), *n. pl.* In *mineral*. (a) small heaps of ore. (b) The second stratum or centre portion of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

Chattah (chat'ta), *n.* In India, an umbrella.

Chattel (chat'tel), *n.* [O.E. *chatel*, also *cate*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see).] In law, an item or article of goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold, often spoken of tautologically as *goods* and *chattels*. Chattels are real or personal. *Chattels real* are such as concern or savour of the reality, as a term for years of land, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit, and the like. *Chattels personal* are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c.

Chattelism (chat'tel-izm), *n.* The condition of holding chattels.

Chatter (chat'ter), *v. t.* [O.E. *chateren*, *cheatren*, probably an imitative word, allied to *chiller*, and to D. *kwetteren*, Dan. *kvædre*, Sw. *kvittra*, to chirp, to chatter.] 1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey. 'Apes that mow and chatter at me.' *Shak.*—2. To make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth. 'When the wind came to make me chatter.' *Shak.*

His teeth they chatter, chatter still. *Wordsworth.*

3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

Chatter (chat'ter), *v. t.* To utter as one who chatters; as, to chatter nonsense.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

They chattered trifles at the door. *Tennyson.*

Chatter (chat'ter), *n.* Sounds like those of a pile or monkey; idle talk.

The mimic ape began his chatter. *Swift.*

Chatteration (chat'ter-ä'shon), *n.* Act of chattering; disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson.* [An obsolete colloquial word.]

Chatter-box (chat'ter-boks), *n.* One that talks incessantly; applied chiefly to children. [Colloq.]

Chatterer (chat'ter-er), *n.* 1. One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—2. The popular name of birds of the family Ampelidae, and especially of the Bohemian chatterer (*Ampelis garrula*) and the chatterer of Carolina (*A. cedrorum*). See **AMPELIDÆ**.

Chatty (chat'ti), *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative. 'As chatty as your parrot.' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Chat-wood (chat'wud), *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

Chaud-medley (shod'med-ly), *n.* [Fr. *chaud*, hot (*L. calidus*), and *mélée*, O. Fr. *melée*, E. *medley*, *mellay*.] In law, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion; a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. *Mozley and Whitley.*

Chaudron (chä'dron), *n.* 'Add thereto a tiger's chaudron.' *Shak.* See **CAUDRON**. **Chauffer**, **Chauser** (shä'fer), *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.] In chem. a small furnace; a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

Chauk-daw (chak'da), *n.* [*Chauk* = *chough*, and *daw*.] A local name for the red-legged crow or chough (*Regulus graculus*).

Chauldron (chal'dron or chä'dron), *n.* Same as **Chaudron**.

Chaulmugra (chal-mug'ra), *n.* [Indian name.] A handsome East Indian tree (*Gynocardia odorata*), the seeds of which yield an oil that has been long known, and highly valued, in India and China, as a remedy for such diseases as arise from blood impurities. It has been introduced into this country, and is used with gratifying results in the treatment of diseases of the skin and chest.

Chaumontelle (shö-moh-tel), *n.* [Fr.] A delicious dessert pear which is much grown and attains a large size in Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

Chaunt (chan), *n.* A gap. See **YAWN**.

Chaunt (chan), *v. i.* To open; to yawn. *Sherwood.*

Chaunt (chant), *v. i.* See **CHANT**.

Chaunter (chant'er), *n.* 1. One who chaunts or sounds the praise of anything, especially by over-puffing it, with the design to deceive; as, a horse-chaunter, a dealer who

takes worthless horses to country fairs, and disposes of them by artifice.

'Oh, him!' replied Neddy: 'he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-chaunter; he's a leg now.' *Dickens.*

2. A street vendor of ballads or other broad-sheets, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]

Chaup (chap), *n.* A stroke or blow. See **CHAP**. [Scotch.]

Chaus (kä'us), *n.* A genus of Asiatic and African lynxes, including the *Chaus Libanus*, or Libyan chaus, and the *Chaus Caser*, or Caffre-cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat, than which they are somewhat larger. They have the peculiarity of being fond of the water and excellent swimmers.

Chaus (chous), *n.* [Turk. See **CHOUSE**.] A Turkish messenger, interpreter, or attendant on a great man. 'Accompanied with a chaus of the court.' *Hackluyt.*

Chausse (shö-sä), *pp.* [Fr.] A wreath, the Base Chausse.
A heraldic term, which, in the common acceptation, signifies *shod*, and in blazon denotes a section in base.

Chaussees (shös), *n. pl.* [Fr., breeches, hose, stockings, from *L. calceus*, a shoe.] The tight covering for the legs and body, reaching to the waist, formerly worn by men of nearly all classes throughout Europe. They resembled tight pantaloons with feet to them. They seem to have been of oriental origin, as the Phrygians are represented wearing them.

Chaussure (shö-sür), *n.* Shoes; boots; stockings: a French word.

Chauvin (shö-vah), *n.* [After a very brave soldier named Nicholas Chauvin, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule.] One of those veterans of the first French Empire, who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a sort of adoration for his person and his acts; hence, a name given to any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by devotion to any cause more passionate than reasonable.

Chauvinisme (shö-vin-izm), *n.* [See **CHAUVIN**.] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Chavender (chav'en-der), *n.* [O. Fr. *cheviniau*, *chevene*, a chub.] The fish otherwise called the *Chub* or *Cheven*.

These are a choice bait for the chub or chavender. *J. Walton.*

Chavica (chav'i-ka), *n.* [The name of the plants in the South Sea Islands.] A genus of plants, nat. order Piperaceae, including the common long pepper, Java long pepper, and betel-pepper. The species have small unisexual flowers in dense spikes springing from the stem opposite to a leaf.

Chaw (cha), *v. t.* [A form of *cheu*. A. Sax. *ceowan*. See **CHEW**.] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate or to chew, as the cud.

He swallows us, and never chaws.
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Denne.*

[Now only a vulgar or colloquial form.]—2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider. 'Chawing vengeance all the way I went.' *Spenser*.—*Chawed up*, demolished; discomfited. [United States slang.]

Chaw (cha), *n.* [An old spelling of *jaw*, lit. that which *chaws* or *chews*. See **CHAW**, *v. t.*] The jaw. 'The chaws and the nape of the neck.' *Holland*. [This form occurred twice in the original edition of the authorized version of the Scriptures, but in modern editions has been changed.]

Chaw (cha), *n.* As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew; a quid. [Vulgar.]

Chaw-beacon (chä'bä-ken), *n.* A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq.]

Chawwoers (chä'wärs), *n. pl.* [From Fr. *chaussure*.] Shoes.

Chawdron (chä'dron), *n.* [Perhaps from G. *kaldauen*, entrails, bowels.] Entrails. Written also *Chaudron*, *Chauldron*.

Chawme (cham), *n.* [Form of *chaum*.] A gap; a chasm. 'Those chawmes and gaping gulfs.' *Holland*.

Chay (shä), *n.* A chaise.

Chay, Chaya-root (chä, chä'a-röt), *n.* Same as *Shaya-root* (which see).



Chayer, *n.* A chair; a professor's chair. *Chaucer.*

Cheap (chëp), *a.* [Strictly a noun, being A. Sax. *ceap*, O.E. *chepe*, *chep*, &c., price, bargain; from the use of the phrase *good cheap*, as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is a good bargain, the noun came to be used as an adjective. (See **CHÉAP**, *n.*) The word is common to the Teutonic languages. Comp. Sc. *coup*, to bargain; D. *koop*, a purchase, *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, a bargain; *kaupa*, to buy; Sw. *köpa*, Dan. *köbe*, G. *kaufen*, to buy; Goth. *kaufon*, to traffic. *Cheapen*, *chep*, *chaffer*, *chapman*, are from this stem.]

1. Bearing a low price in market; capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities; thus, it may be said that eggs are *cheap* when their price is lower than at other times, or when they are to be had in particular circumstances at a lower rate than the regular market price, or as being lower in price than other articles of diet.

It is cheaper to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The cheap defence of nations (chivalry), the nurse of mainly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone. *Burke.*

2. In a disparaging sense, being of small value; common; not respected; as, to make one's self *cheap*.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow cheap in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

—*Cheap of*, well deserving of it; deserving worse. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is c'en cheap of't, he can spare it bravely. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cheap (chëp), *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases *good cheap*, *better cheap*, the original phrases from which we have the adjective *cheap*. Though obsolete as a noun, *cheap* is still preserved as a place-name; as, *Eastcheap*, *East Market*.

Victuals shall be so good cheap upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. *Exod. xvi. 27.*

Cheap (chëp), *adv.* Cheaply; at a low price or value; as, I hold you *cheap*; I bought it *cheap*.

Cheapen (chëp'n), *v. t.* [From *cheap*, A. Sax. *ceap*, bargain, price; *ceapian*, to buy, sell, negotiate. See **CHÉAP**, *a.*] 1. To ask the price of; to chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate.

Cheapener (chëp'n-er), *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

Cheap-Jack, **Cheap-John** (chëp'jak, chëp'-jon), *n.* A travelling hawk; a seller of refuse or cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Cheaply (chëp'li), *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate. 'Cheaply bought.' *Shak.*

Cheapness (chëp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price.

Cheart (chër), *n.* and *v.* Same as **Cheer**.

Chearent (chër'en), *v. i.* To grow cheerful. *Spenser.*

Cheat (chët), *v. t.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*, to seize a thing as escheated, to act like an escheator, an officer appointed to look after lands or tenements falling to the crown, which gave great opportunities of fraud. (See **ESCHEAT**.) An example of the noun *cheat* as equivalent to *escheat* is given below, under the noun.] 1. To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick; followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded. 'A sorcerer that by his cunning hath cheated me of the island.' *Shak.* Another is *cheating* the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights. *Tennyson.*

2. To illude; to mislead. 'Pow'r to cheat the eye with bleat illusion.' *Milton*.—3. To acquire by cheating; as, to cheat an estate from one. *Cowley*.—*To cheat the galleys*, to be guilty of a capital crime, and escape the due punishment. 'The greatest thief that ever cheated the galleys.' *Dickens*.—*SYN.* To trick, cozen, gild, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, impose on, deceive.

Cheat (chët), *v. i.* To act dishonestly; to practise fraud or trickery; as, he *cheats* at cards.

Cheat (chët), *n.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*. See the verb.] 1. An escheator, an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the

best and goodliest cheer of their victory, but this passed all that with one light shew they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Herford.*

2. A fraud committed by deception, a trick; imposition, imposture.

When I consider life, to tell a cheat. *Drayton.*

3. A person who cheats, one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices, a swindler. 'No man will trust a known cheat.' *South.*

4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downwards, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrong. 5. A troublesome weed of the grass order, so called from its stimulating wheat. Called also Cheat (which see). 6. A deception, imposture, fraud, delusion, artifice, trick, deceit, imposition, guile, swindle, stratagem.

Cheat (chét), n. Same as Cheat-brand (which see).

Cheatable (chét'-bl), n. Capable of being cheated easily cheated.

Cheatableness (chét'-bi-ness), n. Liability to be cheated. 'Not faith, but folly, an easy cheatableness of the heart.' *Hammond.*

Cheat-bread (chét'-bréd), n. [Probably from Fr. *achevé*, purchased.] Bread purchased, or not made in the family. 'Without French wines, cheat bread, or quails.' *Anti-ward Ho!* (1866).

Cheater (chét'-ér), n. [An abbrev. of cheatster, at least in second sense, in first may be direct from verb. See CHIEAT, s.] 1. One who cheats. 2. An enchanter. 'As a cheater may pick the paces of innocent people, by showing them something like the king's broad nail, which was indeed his own surgery.' *Gurneall.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be encheaters to me. *Shak.*

Chentary (chét'-ér), n. Fraud, imposition, deception. [Vulgar.]

Cheating (chét'-ing), n. 1. Given to cheat or associated with cheating, fraudulent, deceptive. 'To haggle like a cheating housewife.' *Proctor.* 2. False, made or fitted to defraud applied to things. 'His cheating yardward.' *Tennyson.*

Cheatingly (chét'-ing-ly), adv. In a cheating manner.

Chobes, Chobacco-bird (chò-bak, chò-bak' hò-bò), n. A kind of fishing vessel or large boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries, so called from the Indian name of the place where they are made, now called Chob, in Massachusetts.

Check (chek), n. [Fr. *chèque*, O Fr. *cheque*, a check at chess, hence a check in general, failure (the pl. *chesses* is the name of the game & chess), from Fr. *chèque* king, the chief piece at chess, whence *chèque* made Fr. *chèque* win, lit. the king is dead. (See CHIEAT.) The primary meaning of the word as a noun is thus simply 'king, and from this being called when the king was in danger, it came to have the meaning of a stoppage or obstruction. In some of the meanings below it may be an abbrev. of *chequer*, *chequered* (which ultimately have the same origin), but it is not easy to distinguish them.] 1. The act or means of checking or restraining, a stop, hindrance, restraint, obstructive.

They who come to maintain their own branch of faith, the check of their conscience is much beneath their spirit. *Rev. J. Haywood.*

We was unhappily used too much on a chin & upon Lord Coveney. *Chambers.*

To both of us is an immediate check to loose her, having to love her was a liberal education. *Stowe.*

2. A term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. — 3. A reprimand, rebuke, censure, slight.

So we are sensible of a check But in a bow, that smilingly conceals Our criticism. *Shak. & Pl.*

— To take check, to take offence. [Rare.]

Boy! should you hear, would not say you subjects Take check and think it strange? perhaps you will. *Drayton.*

4. In falconry, the act of a hawk when the falconer or proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight, as a hawk makes a check or fling at or on about. Hence 5. A game such as rooks, small birds, &c. 6. A species of chequered cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board, the pattern of such cloth, as, a

large check, that is, one having the squares large. — 7. A mark put against names or items on going over a list, in order to verify, compare, or otherwise examine it. 8. Any counter register used as a security, as the corresponding cipher of a bank note, a corresponding indenture, &c.; a counterfoil. — 9. A token given for identification, as to railway passengers, in order to identify them when they claim their luggage, or to persons who leave a theatre, and the like, expecting to return. 10. An order for money drawn on a banker, a cheque (which see). 11. A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Called also *Check-roll*, *Checker-roll*. (Part of the check (s) in the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the pence of the guard and all the others belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c. (b) in the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board her majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.)

Check (chek), v. t. 1 To stop or moderate the motion of, to restrain, to hinder; to curb.

The good came would check her gadding tongue. *Tennyson.*

2 To rebuke, to chide or reprove. 'Check'd and ruled by Northumberland.' *Shak.*

3 In chess, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check. — 4 To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy to control by a counter register to test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate, as, to check an account. 5 To note with a mark on having been examined or for some other purpose, as, to check the items of a bill. 6 A set (s) to one off a little of a rope which is too stiffly extended. (b) To stopper the cable.

Check (chek), v. i. 1 To make a stop, to stop, to pause, with art. More especially a term of falconry.

I like the best check of every fowler That comes before the eye. *Shak.*

2 To clash or interfere.

They do best, who if they cannot but submit here, yet sever a wheel from their persons, and in view of life, but if a check come with business, it troubles them a fortune. *Bacon.*

3 To surmise a check.

I'll surmise you present, I'll surmise you present. *Drayton.*

Check (chek), n. Made of check, chequered, as, a check shirt.

Check-book (chek'-bók), n. Same as Cheque-book.

Check-clerk (chek'-clark), n. A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others or time of attendance at work, and the like.

Checked, pp or a Chequered or variegated. *Spenser.*

Checker, v. t. See CHIEAT.

Checker (chek'-ér), n. 1 A draught or chess board, &c. 2 A piece in the game of draughts. 3 pl. The game of draughts. See CHEQUER. (American usage.)

Checker (chek'-ér), n. One who checks or restrains a retractor.

Checker-board (chek'-ér-bórd), n. A board for playing checkers or draughts.

Checked, pp and n. See CHIEAT.

Checker-roll (chek'-ér-rol), n. See CHECK, n. 11.

Checker-work, n. See CHEQUER WORK.

Checkstap, Checkstap, n. A kind of rich stuff brought from the East. *Spenser.* Also written *Checkstap, Checkstap, &c.*

Checkstap (chek'-stap), n. Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The better manner of the checkstap will Shall grow upon. *Milton.*

Checkmate (chek'-mát), n. [From Fr. *chèque* and, the king is dead (chèque the king, mat, he is dead), whence also Fr. *chèque* of mat, O *chèque* mat, E. *check* and *chess*.] 1 In chess the position of a king when he is in check and cannot release himself. As it is a principle that the king cannot be captured this brings the game to a close. — 2 Fig. defeat or overthrow.

Love they have cast, that goes me checkmate. *Spenser.*

Checkmate (chek'-mát), v. t. *pp* *checkmated*, *pp* *checkmating*. 1 In chess, to put in check as an opponent's king, so that he cannot be released. See the noun. 2 Fig. to defeat, to thwart, to frustrate.

'To checkmate and control my just demands.' *Ford.*

Check-roll (chek'-rol), n. In rail at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding place, one of the contrivances for allowing the trains to run on or to move into the other line or siding, as it may be adjusted.

Check-roll (chek'-rol), n. Same as Check, 11.

Check-string (chek'-string), n. A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman.

Check-taker (chek'-lak-ér), n. An official at a theatre, concert-hall, &c. who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

Checky, Chequy (chek'-y), n. In her divided by transverse lines perpendicular and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries checky must consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.

Cheddar (chod'-dér), a and n. A term denoting a rich fine-flavoured cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire.

Cheddar-pink (chod'-dér-pink), n. The English name of *Dianthus arvensis*, because it is found on the limestone rocks of Cheddar in Somersetshire.

Check (chek), n. [A Sax. order, *check*, *Chap.* D. *check* Sw. *check* the jaw, but the check, probably came root as *chew*, *jaw*, *chew*, &c.] 1 The side of the face below the eye on each side. — 2 Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise, one of two pieces, as of an instrument apparatus, framework, &c. which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike as the cheeks of a printing press the cheeks of a turner's lathe, the cheeks of a vice, the cheeks of a mortar and of a gun-carriage the cheeks of a mast, which serve to sustain the truss-trees, the cheeks of a door, the cheeks of a window frame, the cheeks of an embrasure, the cheeks of a pillow block, in fowling, one of the side parts of a hawk consisting of more than two parts. 3 Cool confidence, brazen-faced impudence, impudent or insulting talk, as, he has plenty of cheek, he gave me a lot of cheek [Colloq. or vulgar]. — 4 Share, portion, allowance. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I remember the time when I have drunk to my own cheek above two quarts between dinner and breakfast. *Tennyson.*

Check (chek), v. t. 1 To assail with impudent or insulting language, also, to face, to confront in a bold or impudent manner. [Slang.]

What dost thou come here checking us for? *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes with an indefinite it for the object.

They persecuted me to go and beg with them but I couldn't check it. *Alphonse.*

2 To bring up to the check.

His pike should, to guard the run. *Collier.*

He must not take.

Check-band (chek'-bánd), n. A strip of a head-stall a throat band.

Check-bone (chek'-bón), n. The bone of the cheek.

Check-piece (chek'-pis), n. A piece forming a check or on a check as in a cap.

Check-pouch (chek'-pouch), n. A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey, by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption.

Check-strap (chek'-strap), n. In saddlery, a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of the horse's head.

Check-tooth (chek'-tòth), n. A molar tooth or grinder.

He hath the check-tooth of a great lion. *Jeal & Pl.*

Checky (chek'-y), n. Impudent, brazen-faced, presumptuous, as, he is a checky little fellow. [Slang.]

Chep (chep), v. t. [Initiative.] To pale or peep, as a chicken, to chirp, to squeak.

The master of the Donkey, that it was better to hear the bird sing than the master cheep was admired by every border chit. *Rev. W. Smith.*

Chep (chep), v. t. To utter in a chirping or peeping tone, to pipe.

O Southey, Southey, if I could follow and hear Uren her lattice, I could pipe and tell And sleep and dream twenty million years. *Tennyson.*

Cheep (chêp), *n.* A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; a creak.

Come, screw the pegs in tuseful cheep. *Burns.*

Cheer (chêr), *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, uilen, from O.Fr. *chere*, *chère*, face, countenance, from L.L. *caro*, the face, from Gr. *kara*, the head.] 1. Expression of countenance, as noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness. 'All fancy-sick she is and pale of cheer.' *Shak.*

A moment changed that lady's cheer, Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. State or temper of the mind; state of feeling or spirits.

Son, be of good cheer: thy sins be forgiven thee. *Mat. ix. 2.*

He ended; and his words their drooping cheer Enlivened, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

3. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation. 'Not that alacrity of spirit nor cheer of mind.' *Shak.* 'So sick of late, so far from cheer.' *Shak.*

Naked I go and void of cheer. *Tennyson.*

4. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

The table was loaded with good cheer. *Irving.*

5. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street. *Tennyson.*

Cheer (chêr), *v.t.* 1. To dispel gloom, sorrow, or apathy from; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful: often with *up*; as, I tried to cheer him up. 'To cheer the ploughman with increased crops.' *Shak.* 'Cheered with wine and food.' *Chapman.*

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheer; Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pepe.*

2. To incite; to encourage. 'The heart that cheers these hands to execute the like.' *Shak.*

He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled. *Dryden.*

3. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud; as, to cheer a public speaker.—*8YX.* To gladden, encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate.

Cheer (chêr), *v.t.* 1. To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous: often with *up*. At sight of these my gloomy soul cheers up. *Philips.* My girl, cheer up, be comforted. *Tennyson.*

2. To be in any state or temper of mind; to fare.

How cheer'st thou, Jessica? *Shak.*

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Thucasy Could scarce forbear to cheer. *Macaulay.*

Cheerer (chêr'ér), *n.* One who cheers; he who or that which gladdens. 'Thou cheerer of our days.' *Wotton.* 'Prime cheerer light.' *Thomson.*

Cheerful (chêr'fûl), *a.* 1. Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a moved sort, As if you were dismay'd; be cheerful, sir. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits or joy; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated. 'A cheerful confidence in the mercy of God.' *Macaulay.*

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *Prov. xv. 13.*

A man he seems of cheerful yesterday, And confident to-morrow. *Wordsworth.*

3. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial; as, the cheerful sun. 'May-time and the cheerful dawn.' *Wordsworth.*—*8YX.* Lively, animated, gay, joyful, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocular, jolly.

Cheerfully (chêr'fûl-ly), *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.

Cheerfulness (chêr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cheerful; a state of moderate joy or gaiety; alacrity. 'He that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness.' *Rom. xii. 8.*—*MIRTH.* *Cheerfulness.* See under *MIRTH.*

Cheerily (chêr'l-ly), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; as, to set to work cheerily.

Cheeriness (chêr'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good-humour; as, his cheeriness was constant.

Cheering (chêr'ing), *p. and a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his cheering ray. *Pepe.*

Cheeringly (chêr'ing-ly), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

Cheeriness (chêr'ish-nes), *n.* Cheerfulness.

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerfulness. *Milton.*

Cheerless (chêr'les), *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's cheerless, dark and deadly. *Shak.*

Cheerlessly (chêr'les-ly), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

Cheerlessness (chêr'les-nes), *n.* State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort.

Cheerly (chêr'l), *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy. 'Lusty, young and cheerly.' *Shak.* 'Hurdles to weave, and cheerly shelters raise.' *Dyer.*

Cheerily (chêr'l), *adv.* Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly. *Shak.* [Poetical.]

Of listening how the hounds and horn Cheerily rouse the slumbering moon. *Milton.*

Cheerup (chêr'up), *v.t.* [Two words under one form, the one a compound of *cheer* and *up*, the other a form of *cheirup*, and akin to *cheirp*. [Colloq.] 1. To make cheerful; to enliven.—2. To chirrup; to chirp.

Cheeruping (chêr'up-ing), *a.* Making cheerful; enlivening. 'To drink a cheeruping cup.' *Smollett.*

Cheery (chêr'i), *a.* 1. Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hearty; gay; sprightly; as, to speak with a cheery tone of voice; always cheery and in good-humour. 'Bad or cheery.' *Byron.*—2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness.

Come, let us his, and quaff a cheery bowl. *Gay.*

Cheese, *pret.* of *cheer*, to choose. 'And cheese hire of his own anticleric.' *Chaucer.*

Cheese (chêz), *n.* [A. Sax. *cese*, *cyse*, cheese; derived like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, from L. *caseus*, cheese.] 1. The curd or curd of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mould. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect. But what answers best is rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, milked and dried for this purpose. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's bed-straw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are a great many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. Soft cheeses, such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long, and are therefore used as soon as made. *Hard cheeses*, as Cheshire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, are capable of being kept a long time. There is also an *intermediate class*, as Gray's, Stilton, &c. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent of water, 5 to 6 per cent of nitrogen, 18 to 30 per cent of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent of mineral matter.—2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.—3. [Slang.] Anything good or first-rate in quality; anything genuine, advantageous, or pleasant. In this sense probably from the Gypsy vocabulary, and derived from Hindu and Persian *chêz*, a thing. Leland, however, while acknowledging it to be a true Gypsy word, refers it rather to French *chose*, a thing, which is from Latin *causa*.

Cheese-cake (chêz'kâk), *n.* 1. A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.—2. A small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients; as, lemon cheese-cake, orange cheese-cake, apple cheese-cake, &c.

Cheese-fat (chêz'fat), *n.* [Corruption for *cheese-vat*.] Cheese-mould. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cheese-fly (chêz'flî), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophilæ casei*, of the family Muscidae, the same to which the house-fly, blow-fly, &c., belong. It has a very a, Maggot extended, extensible ovipositor; b, c, In leaping position, which it can sink to a, d, e, Fly (nat. size).

Cheese-hopper (P. casei), *n.* A maggot extended, which it can sink to a, d, e, Fly (nat. size).

Cheese-mould (chêz'môld), *n.* A mould or form in which cheese is pressed.

Cheese-pale (chêz'pâl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese, so as to enable it to be tasted without cutting. Called also *Cheese-scoop* and *Cheese-taster*.

Cheese-paring (chêz'pâr-ing), *n.* 1. A paring of the rind of cheese.—2. Parsimony.

Cheese-paring (chêz'pâr-ing), *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious; as, cheese-paring economy.

Cheese-press (chêz'pres), *n.* A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

Cheese-rennet (chêz'ren-net), *n.* A name given to the yellow lady's bed-straw (*Galium verum*), used for coagulating milk. See *CHEESE*.

Cheese-room (chêz'rûm), *n.* A local English name for the horse-mushroom (*Aporrhiza arvensis*), extensively used as an article of food.

Cheese-scoop, **Cheese-taster** (chêz'skûp, chêz'tâst-ér), *n.* Same as *Cheese-pale*.

Cheese-vat (chêz'vât), *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

Cheesiness (chêz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being cheery or resembling cheese in consistency.

Cheery (chêr'i), *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous. 'A cheery substance.' *A. R. Wallace.*

Chet (chê), *v.t.* [Imitative.] To chatter or chirrup.

Chetah, **Chetsa** (chê'ta), *n.* Same as *Chet*.

Chief (chêf), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Head or chief; specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c. *Thackeray.*—2. In her, *chef* or *chefs* is often used for *chef*.

Chief-d'œuvre (chêf-dû-vr), *n.* pl. *Chêfs-d'œuvre* (chêf-dû-vr), [Fr.] A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

Cheque, **Cheque** (chêq, chêq'r), *n.* Same as *Chèque*.

Chel, **Chil**. The initial part of sundry compound words from Gr. *cheilos*, a lip. In this, and in other components and words derived from the Greek, as in *cheir*, hand, *cheim*, terrible, *pleion*, more, *meton*, less, the diphthong *ch* is often replaced by *c*, as in *cheilognathia*, *cheiloptera*, *cheimonia*, *pleiocene*, for *cheilognathia*, *cheiloptera*, *cheimonia*, *pleiocene*, &c.

Chelanthus (kêl-an-thûs), *n.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of poly-podiaceous ferns, some species of which are much cultivated because the under surface of the fronds is covered with a silver or gold powder. The genus is distinguished by the small sori at the ends of the free veins, and covered by the bent-over margin of the frond.

Chelognathia (kêl-og-na-thîa), *n.* pl. [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] An order of myriapoda, represented by the hairy worms or millipeda, in which the two mandibles and the tongue are united to form a large lower lip.

Cheloplasty (kêl-ô-plas-tî), *n.* [Gr. *cheilos*, the lip, and *plastis*, to form, to mould.] In surgery, the term for the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip, by appropriating a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

Chelopod (kêl-ô-pod), *n.* An insect of the order Chelipoda.

Chelopoda (kêl-ô-pô-da), *n.* pl. [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of the two orders of Myriapoda, represented by the centipeda, in which a pair of mandibles, or large jaws with small palpi, two pairs of

dibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and another near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. Its leaps are performed by a jerk, first bringing itself into a circular attitude, when it can project itself twenty to thirty times its own length.

Cheese-hopper (chêr'hop-ér). See *CHEESE-FLY*.

Cheese-lap (chêr'lep), *n.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

Cheese-mite (chêr'mit), *n.* A mite or arachnid of the genus *Acarus* (*A. domesticus*), which infests cheese.

Cheesemonger (chêz'mung-gér), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

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maxillipeds or foot-jaws, and a lower lip, are developed.

Cheilostomata (ki-lô-stô-m'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *stoma*, mouth.] A sub-order of funnel-shaped (infundibulate) marine Polyzoa, characterized by having the orifice of the cell filled with a thin membranous or calcareous plate, and a curved mouth furnished with a movable lip.

Cheilostomatous (ki-lô-stô-m'a-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sub-order Cheilostomata, having the mouth furnished with a movable lip.

Cheir-, Chir-, See CHEIL-, CHIL-.
Cheiracanthus (ki-ra-kân'thus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *akantha*, a thorn.] 1. A fossil ganoid fish of the Devonian or old red system, covered with small brightly enamelled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, Banffshire. 2. See GNATHOSTOMA.

Cheiranthus (ki-rân'thus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cracifera, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wall-flower (*C. Cheiri*) is the best known species.

Cheirognomy (ki-ro-gno-mi), *n.* Same as *Chirognomy*.

Cheirolepis (ki-ro-le-pis), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the old red sandstone of Orkney and Morayshire, with very minute scales, belonging to the family Acanthodes, or spine-finned fishes, and characterized by the great development of the pectoral and ventral fins.

Cheirology (ki-ro-lo-jî), *n.* Same as *Chirology*.

Cheironomys (ki-rô-mis), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of lemurine quadrupeds, consisting of the single species *C. madagascariensis* (the aye-aye).

Cheironectes (ki-rô-nek'téz), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nectô*, to swim.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, having the pectoral fins supported, like short feet, upon peduncles, by means of which they are enabled to creep over mud and sand when left dry by the receding tide, and also to take short leaps like a frog, whence it is called frog-fish, as well as hand-fish. They are found in the estuaries of the north-east of Australia. From the structure of their gills they can live out of the water for two or three days. 2. The name given by Illiger to a Brazilian genus of opossums, in which the hinder-hands are webbed. Only one species is known, namely, *C. variegatus*, or *C. Yapock* (sometimes called the Yapock opossum, from the river of that name), a spotted marsupial quadruped, found in some parts of South America.

Cheiropodist (ki-ro-pod-ist), *n.* Same as *Chiropodist*.

Cheiropter (ki-ro-p'tér), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera*.

Cheiroptera (ki-ro-p'tér-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, wing.] An order of mammals—the bats—nearly equivalent to the Linnæan genus *Vesperugo*. They are characterized by the elongation of all the fingers, save the thumb, for the support of a membrane which stretches along the sides of the body, and is attached to the posterior limbs, in the majority passing across between the hind limbs and tail. They have thus the power of sustained flight. See BAT.

Cheiropterus (ki-ro-p'tér-us), *a.* Belonging to the *Chiroptera* or bat tribe; furnished with elongated fingers or toes, for the expansion of membranes which serve as wings.

Cheirostemon (ki-rô-stê-mon), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *stemon*, a stamen.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ or Sterculiaceæ. It contains a single species, *C. plantanoides* (the hand-flower tree of Mexico). It is a tall tree with large lobed leaves and remarkable flowers, about 2 inches across, without a corolla, but with a coloured calyx, and the bright red stamens divided for about one-third of their length into five linear curved lobes, having some resemblance to the human hand.

Chelotes (ki-rô-téz), *n.* [Gr. *cheirotes*, provided with hands, from *cheir*, a hand.] A genus of lizards forming the family Cheloniidae, and containing but one species, *C. asculatus*, an animal, so far as known, of subterranean habits like the amphibians. It, however, differs from the other members of the order Amphibania in having external

limbs, which consist of two small and slightly developed fore-legs, just behind the head, nearly in the place where the ears might be expected. It is about the thickness of a human little finger, and from 8 to 10 inches long.

Chelotherium (ki-rô-thê-ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *thêrion*, a wild beast.] Lk. hand-beast; in *geol.* a name given to the great unknown animal that formed the larger footstep upon the slabs of the trias, or upper new red sandstone, and which bear a resemblance to the human hand. It is supposed to be identical with the new-like labyrinthodon.

Chelaton, *n.* A kind of rich cloth. See CHECKLTON.

Cheko-mate, *n.* Same as *Check-mate*. *Chaucer.*

Chekere, *n.* Same as *Checker*. *Chaucer.*
Chekmak (chek'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

Chekoa (chê-kô-a), *n.* Chinese porcelain clay.

Chela (kê-la), *n. pl.* **Chelæ** (kê-lê), *n. pl.* **Chelæ**, a claw. One of the prehensile claws with which some of the limbs are terminated in certain crustacea, such as the crab, lobster, &c.

Chelate (kê-lât), *a.* Same as *Cheliferous*.

Chelaundra, *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, It. *calandra*.] A kind of lark; the calandra. *Ro-mant of the Rose.*

Chela, *n.* Chill; cold. 'In many a *chela* and heat.' *Gower.*

Chelo (kê-lô), *n.* Same as *Chela*.

Chelocera (kê-lis'ér-ê), *n. pl.* **Chelocera** (kê-lis'ér-ê), [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw, and *keras*, a horn.] A name given to the prehensile claws of the scorpion and spider, which are the homologues of antennæ.

Chelidide, Chelydide (kê-lid'ê-dê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise, and *eidô*, resemblance.] A family of tortoises (sometimes called frog-tortoises), agreeing generally in their form and the structure of their feet with the marsh-tortoises, except that the carapace is imperfectly ossified, and the head and limbs are not completely retractile. The mouth is surrounded by soft lips, and the nose usually elongated into a proboscis.
Chelidonium (kel'î-dô-ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *chêlidôn*, from *chêlêdôn*, a swallow.] Celandine, a genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. One of the two known species is a native of waste grounds in the south of England (*C. majus*). It is a glaucous annual, with lobed leaves, small yellow flowers, and a long pod. It abounds in an acrid yellow juice, sometimes used as a caustic to destroy warts.

Chelifer (kel'î-fér), *n.* [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw, and *î-fero*, to carry.] A genus of Arachnide, remarkable for the resemblance which the species bear to scorpions. See BOOK-SCORPION.

Cheliferous (kê-lif'ér-us), *a.* [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw, and *î-fero*, to bear.] Furnished with chelæ, as a lobster, a crab, &c.

Cheliform (kel'î-form), *a.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela or prehensile claw, like those of the lobster, crab, &c.

Chelingus (she-ling), *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel. Called also *Maecola-boat* (which see).

Chelodine (kel'ô-din), *n.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise.] An Australian river tortoise, having a long, flexible neck, and a flat, narrow, and pointed head. It is a very active animal, traversing with considerable speed the pools and rivers in which it finds its fishy prey.

Cheloid (kel'oid), *n.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise, and *eidô*, appearance.] Same as *Canceroid*. *Dungliana.*

Chelone (kê-lô-nê), *n.* [Gr. *chêlônê*, a tortoise.] 1. In bot. a beautiful genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The broad keeled upper lip and nearly shut mouth of the corolla suggested the name. The species are perennials, with large white or purple flowers. They are natives of America, but are frequent in our gardens. They are popularly called tortoise-flower, shell-flower and snake-head. 2. In zool. a genus of turtles, family Cheloniidae, represented by the green turtle (*Chelone mydas* or *viridis*).

Chelonina (kê-lô-ni-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chêlônê*, a tortoise.] An order of reptiles, distinguished by the body being inclosed in a double shell, out of which the head, tail,

and four extremities protrude, including the various species of tortoise and turtle. The order is divided into five families—the Chelidide, or frog tortoises; Testudinide, or land tortoises; Emydæ, the terrapins or fresh-water tortoises; Trionychide, the mud turtles or soft tortoises; Cheloniide, or sea turtles. See TORTOISE, TURTLE.

Chelonian (kê-lô-ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *chêlônê*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

Chelonian (kê-lô-ni-an), *n.* A member of the order Chelonina.

Chelonide, Cheloniide (kê-lôn'î-dê, kê-lô-ni'î-dê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chêlônê*, a tortoise, and *eidô*, resemblance.] A family of chelonian reptiles, distinguished by the peculiar modification of the feet for swimming; the turtles. See TURTLE.

Cheluride (kê-lûr'î-dê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw, *oura*, a tail, and *eidô*, resemblance.] The wood-boring shrimps, a family of marine shrimps nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm itself by boring tunnels under the surface.

Chelydide. See CHELIDIDE.

Chelys (kê-lis), *n.* [Gr. a tortoise.] A genus of turtles, type of the family Chelidide. See MATAMATA.

Chemic (kem'ik), *n.* 1. A chemist or alchemist. 2. In *bleaching*, a dilute solution of chloride of lime.

Chemic (kem'ik), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chemicked*; ppr. *chemicking.* In *bleaching*, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chloride of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

Chemic (kem'ik), *a.* Same as *Chemical*, but used chiefly in poetry.

Chemical (kem'ik-al), *a.* [See CHEMISTRY.] 1. Pertaining to chemistry; as, a *chemical* experiment. 2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; as, *chemical* affinity; *chemical* combinations; *chemical* changes. — *Chemical* affinity, *chemical* attraction, and *electric* attraction, are different names for that action by which the particles of one class of bodies, when presented to those of certain other classes, conjoin to form new compounds, making apparently a choice or election of those with which they unite. Chemical attraction, like cohesion, acts only at insensible distances, and thus differs entirely from the attraction of gravitation. It is distinguished from cohesion by being exerted between dissimilar particles only, while cohesion unites similar particles only. Chemical combination always takes place in definite proportions, that is, each element has a certain definite combining proportion, whereas mere mixture or solution may occur with very varying amounts of the same substances, the properties of the product or products of chemical action are not the mean of the properties of the substances acted upon, as is the case with mere mechanical actions; and, further, chemical action is always attended with alteration in the temperature of the substances acted on, in the form of an evolution of heat. Chemical action may take place between two elements whereby a new compound is produced, or it may cause the decomposition of a compound into two or more elementary bodies; or again, two compounds may react on one another, and by an interchange of elements produce a series of new compounds. The power of chemical force is very great, and it varies under different circumstances; thus, the force with which two bodies, say A and B, unite, is much greater than that with which A unites with a third body under the same circumstances, but the circumstances under which combination takes place often alters entirely the relative magnitude or strength of the chemical action. — *Chemical analysis*, a term applied to the resolution of compound bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination not merely of the components of a compound, but their relative proportions. — *Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, which forms a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituent

bodies. — **Chemical decomposition**, the separation of the component parts of bodies from each other, or the resolution of compounds into their elements. See **DISCOMPOSITION**.

Chemical equivalents. See **EQUIVALENCY**. — **Chemical formulae**, symbolic expressions employed to denote the composition of bodies. In the formulae now generally adopted by chemists the names of elementary substances are indicated by the first letter or letters of their names, and to express the compounds of these the letters are arranged together, and small numbers are placed at each letter to indicate how many atoms or smaller combining parts of this element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen, H₂O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water, K₂HO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound caustic potash, and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula it multiplies the entire formula, thus, 2 H₂O means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. See **ATOM** and **MOLECULE**. *See also* **Mechanism**, **Chemical**. See *also* **MECHANICAL**.

Chemical (kem'ik al), *a.* A substance used to produce chemical effects, a chemical agent, as, the manufacture of chemicals.

Chemically (kem'ik al i), *adv.* In a chemical manner, according to chemical principles, by chemical process or operation.

Chemistry (kem'is t'ri), *n.* [Or *chemia*, in chemistry, and *physica*, to govern.] A term applied to anything engraved by the agency of the galvanic battery.

Chemise (she-mis'), *n.* [Fr *chemise*, L.L. *camisia*, a shirt, from *Ar* *gami*, a shirt, an under-garment of linen.] 1. A shirt or under-garment worn by females. — 2. A wall that lines the face of an earthwork, a breast-work.

Chemisee (she-mis'et'), *n.* [Fr *A*] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

Chemism (kem'izm), *n.* Chemical power, influence, or effects. [Rare.]

How far their ready ignition on amorphous phosphorus is due to chemism or to electricity remains to be proved.

Chemist (kem'ist), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist* See **CHEMISTRY**.] 1. An alchemist. 2. A person versed in chemistry, a student of chemistry, one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations. — 3. One who deals in drugs and medicines. — **Chemist and druggist**, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31, 1890 relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists. — **Pharmaceutical chemist**, a person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Applicants for the title are tested by competent examiners of the society in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, but not including medicine, surgery, or midwifery.

Chemistral (kem'is-tral), *a.* Relating to Chemistry. [Rare.]

Chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* [From *chemist*, a shortened form of *alchemist*, from *alchemy*, *alchymy*, O Fr *alchimie* from *Ar* *al*, the, and *gim*, chemistry, from *Gr* *cheim*, to pour, to drop.] The science which investigates matter in so far as it is acted upon by the forces called chemical, the distinguishing feature of chemical action being the production of a substance or substances of quite different properties from the bodies from which they are produced. In then studying the changes which matter undergoes the chemist arrives at a classification of all matter into elements, that is, substances which he is unable to decompose, and compounds, or substances which can be broken up into simpler bodies. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the chemist to study the properties, modes of preparation, and mutual actions of both elements and compounds, and he must not overlook the relations of these bodies to physical forces other than chemical, such as heat, light, &c. A consideration of the laws which govern chemical actions, and of the bearing of these upon the general theories of matter constitutes *theoretical* (or *pure*) chemistry, while *practical* (or *applied*) chemistry is more concerned with the

modes of preparing chemical substances, of analyzing these, or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures. Chemistry also is often divided into such branches as organic chemistry, which has to do with organized bodies (animals and plants), inorganic chemistry, with inorganic bodies, *agricultural chemistry*, *medical chemistry*, &c. Chemistry is subservient to the various arts of life, and the several branches of manufacture which are carried on in every civilized state. Dyeing, bleaching, tanning, glass-making, the working and composition of metals, &c., are all chemical processes, and, as a science, chemistry is connected with a vast number of the phenomena of nature. It has been called in to the aid of the culinary arts, and its high importance in medicine has been long and universally acknowledged. Formerly and still sometimes written *Chymistry*. The same is the case also with *Chymist*, *Chymical*.

Chemotype, **Chemotypy** (kem'tip, kem'ti-p), *n.* [Chem in chemistry and type.] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching ground is removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate, covered by the filings of a fusible metal, is heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered into the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from by means of the typographic press. Chemotype is particularly adapted for producing maps. **Chemosis** (kem'osis), *n.* [Gr *chem*, an aperture, from the appearance produced in the eye by this affection.] An of the eye in which the retina is elevated transparent cornea.

Chemistry (kem'is t'ri), *n.* Chemistry. *See* **CHEMISTRY**.

Cheng (ch'eng), *n.* A Chinese instrument, consisting of a series of tubes having free reeds. It is held in the hand and blown into by the mouth. The tubes serve only to strengthen the sound, and could be dispensed with, the pitch of the sounds being determined by the length and thickness of the reeds. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion, harmonium, and other free-reed instruments.

Cheng (ch'eng), *n.* Carl Engel's Musical Instruments.

Chenille (she-nil'), *n.* [Fr, a caterpillar.] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair nets, &c.

Chenopodiaceae (kem'no-pod'i-ak'et-ak'), *n.* pl. [After the typical genus *Chenopodium*.] A natural order of apetalous exogens, consisting of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, belonging to about thirty genera and 800 species. They are mostly innocent weeds, but several are employed as pot-herbs, such as spinach and beet, and others for the manufacture of soda.

Chenopodium (kem'no-pod'i-um), *n.* [Gr *chem*, *shen*, a goose, and *podon*, pedon, foot.] A genus of variable herbs, natural order Chenopodiaceae. They are weedy plants, common in waste places, and known by the names of goosefoot, fat-hen, good King Henry, &c. Nine species are found in Britain.

Cheng (ch'eng), *n.* 1. A market. — 2. Cheong. See **CHEAP**.

Cheng (ch'eng), *v.t.* To cheong; to buy. *See* **CHEONG**.

Chengyang (ch'eng'yang), *n.* A market. *See* **CHONGYANG**.

Cheque (chek), *n.* [From *chequer* or *chequer*, in old sense of banker's or money-changer's office or counter. See **CHEQUER**, **CHEQUE**.] An order for money drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.

Cheque-book (chek'buk), *n.* A book containing blank bank-cheques.

Chequer, **Chequer** (chek'er), *n.* [From O Fr *chequer*, Mod. Fr *chequier*, a chess-board, an échecquer, from O Fr *chequer*, chess. See **CHECK**, **CHESS**.] 1. A chess or draught board. — 2. One of the squares of a chequered pattern; the pattern itself. — 3. Chequer work (which see). — 4. An échecquer or treasury. 'Tribute that the stools floods render into her chequer.' *W. Browne*. A pl. In arabic stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints, thus presenting the appearance of chequer work. — 5. The game of draughts. (In this sense, which is far more common in America than England, more commonly written *Checkers*.) — 6. A piece in this game. (American.) — 7. A common name (now used in the plural and rather as a proper name) for such lines as had their sign-board marked with chequers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. It is a curious fact that several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhausted in Pompeii.

Shirley! God bless you, I have come to tell, sir, Only last night a-drinking at the Chequers. This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were Tere in a scuffle. *See* **CHEQUER**.

Chequer, **Chequer** (chek'er), *v.t.* 1. To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours.

The grey-st of morn smokes on the flowing night, Chequering the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shelley*.

2. *Pig* to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events, to diversify, to impart variety to.

Our minders, as it were, chequered with truth and falsehood. *Alfred*.

We cannot but reverence the romantic play which chequers the story of the violence and aversion of the combatants. *Is. Taylor*

Chequer-berry (chek'er-be-ri), *n.* 1. A handsome little creeping plant, the *Mitella repens*, growing in North America. — 2. The American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

Chequer-board (chek'er-bord), *n.* A board on which chequers or draughts are played.

Chequer-chamber (chek'er-cham-ber), *n.* Abbreviation of *Exchequer-chamber*.

Chequered, **Chequered** (chek'er-d), *a* and *v.* 1. Marked with squares or chequers like a chess-board; exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play of different colours. 'The make with shining chequered slough.' *Shelley*. 'Dancing in the chequered shade.' *Wilton*. — 2. *Pig* variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events, crowned with good and bad fortune. 'His chequered life.' *Mansel*.

Yet when I greatly decieve myself, the general effects of this chequered narrative will be to excite thankfulness in all religious minds and hope in the breasts of all parties. *Shelley*.

Chequer-roll (chek'er-röl), *n.* See **CHEQUE**, 11.

Chequer-work, **Chequer-work** (chek'er-work), *n.* A chequered work, work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials, work consisting of cross lines; *fig.* an aggregate of vicinities. 'A chequer-work of beam and shade.' *Tennyson*.

Notes of chequer-work and wreaths of chequer-work for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *See* **CHEQUER**.

How strange a chequer-board of Providence is the lot of man. *Deke*.

Chequia, *n.* Same as *Esquima* or *Esquima*.

Chequy, **Chequy** (chek'i), *a.* In *Ar*, chequy (which see).

Cherch, *n.* A church. *See* **CHEUR**.

Cherch (ch'er), *n.* The face, visage; countenance, appearance, entertainment; good cheer. See **CHEER**.

Cherich, *n.* To cherich.

Cherif, *n.* Same as *Sharif*.

Cherimoyer (cher-i-moyer), *n.* [Fr *cherimolier*, a corruption of *Chirimolier*, the name of the fruit in Peru.] The fruit of *Annona cherimola*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit with a sooty exterior and marasous seeds, buried in a delicious pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts

of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a great resemblance, is in the West Indies. Also written *Chirimoya*. **Cherisaunce**, *n.* [Fr.] Comfort. *Romanist of the Rose*.

Cherish (che'ri-sh), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cherir*, *cherissant* (Fr. *cherir*, *cherissant*), to hold dear, from *cher*, *L. carus*, dear.] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to nurture; to support and encourage; to comfort.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. *1 Thes. ii. 7.*

You that do abet him in this kind *Cherish* rebellion and are rebels all. *Shak.*

For what doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shak.*
2. To hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to; as, to *cherish* the principles of virtue; to *cherish* an evil passion. 'Which bounteous gift thou shouldst set in bounty *cherish*.' *Shak.*
'How to *cherish* such high deeds.' *Shak.*
'To *cherish* virtue and humanity.' *Burke.*

To *foster*, to *cherish*, to *harbour*, to *indulge*. 'To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbour* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded. To *indulge* is to treat with sweetness. *Angus.*

Cherisher (che'ri-sh-er), *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter. 'The *cherisher* of my flesh and blood.' *Shak.*

Cherishingly (che'ri-sh-ing-ly), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

Cherishment (che'ri-sh-ment), *n.* Encouragement; comfort. *Spenser.*

Cherl, *n.* A churl. *Chaucer.*

Cherlish, *a.* Cherish. *Chaucer.*

Chermany (che'r-mā-ni), *n.* In the Southern States of America, the equivalent of baseball. *Scribner's Monthly.*

Chermes (che'r-mēs), *n.* Same as *Kermes*.

Cheroot (shé-rút'), *n.* A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends out square off, in this respect differing from a cigar, which has one end pointed. Either end may be lighted. Written also *Sheroot*.

Cherry (che'ri), *n.* [O.E. *cheri*, *chiri*, from Fr. *cerasus*, *L. cerasus*, a cherry from Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry. 'Cheri or chiri' was a corruption of *cheris* or *chiris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the plural inflection; the same mistake occurs in several other words, notably in *pea* as shortened from *pease* (*L. pismus*).] *Shak.* That the tree received its name from the town of Cerasus in Pontus is very doubtful; possibly the derivation was the other way.] 1. The fruit of species of *Cerasus*, which is commonly regarded as a sub-genus of *Prunus*; a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties probably belong to two species, *C. avium* and *C. vulgaris*. They are numerous, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone. It is related that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about a.c. 70, and introduced into England by the Romans about 150 years afterward, A.D. 55.—*Barbados cherry* is the fruit of *Malpighia urens*. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid, and eatable.—*Bird cherry* is *Prunus Padus*.—*Cornelian cherry* is the fruit of *Cornus mas-cula* (cornel-tree or dog-wood). It is a small, acid, cherry-like eatable berry.—*Dwarf cherry* is the fruit of a *Lonicera* or honey-suckle.—*Hottentot cherry* is the fruit of *Cassine Maurococcia*. The fruit is a tripartite berry of a dark purple colour.—*Mahaleb cherry*, the fruit of *Cerasus Mahaleb*, of the south of Europe.—*Marasca cherry*, See *MARASCA*.—*Winter cherry* is the fruit of *Rhamnus Alaternus*. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of *Solanum*.—2. A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the masard.

Cherry (che'ri), *a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming; as, a *cherry lip*; *cherry cheeks*.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot.

A *cherry lip*, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shak.*

Cherry (che'ri), *v.t.* To cherish. *Spenser.*

Cherry-bay (che'ri-bā), *a.* The laurel.

Cherry-bounce (che'ri-bouns), *a.* An old popular drink, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries had been steeped, and sugar; or perhaps what is now termed *Cherry-brandy*.

Cherry-brandy (che'ri-bran-di), *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

Cherry-cheeked (che'ri-chēk), *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. 'Cherry-cheeked country girls. *Conquest.*

Cherry-coal (che'ri-kōl), *n.* A soft coal, abounding in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, near Glasgow, &c. Though resembling caking coal it does not cake in burning; but gives out a cheerful bright flame and needs no stirring.

Cherry-coloured (che'ri-kul-erd), *a.* Coloured like a cherry; cerise.

She wore one of her own round-ear'd caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colour'd* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colour'd* ribbon. *Fielding.*

Cherry-gum (che'ri-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

Cherry-laurel (che'ri-la-rel), *n.* The English name of *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*, nat. order Rosaceae, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called laurel, but must not be confounded with the sweet bay or other true species of *Laurus*. The leaves yield by distillation a hydrocyanated oil, nearly identical with that got from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid. It is poisonous in large doses.

Cherry-pepper (che'ri-pep-er), *n.* A species of capsicum (*C. cerasiformis*), whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

Cherry-pit (che'ri-pit), *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.

'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan. *Shak.*

Cherry-rum (che'ri-rum), *n.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

Cherry-stick (che'ri-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube made of the young stems of the Mahaleb cherry, bored and the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

Cherry-stone (che'ri-stōn), *n.* The seed of the cherry.

Cherry-stoner (che'ri-stōn-er), *n.* One who or that which removes the stones from cherries; specifically, a domestic implement which works by introducing a forked prong into the fruit, driving the stone out of the pulp.

Cherry-tree (che'ri-trē), *n.* A tree producing cherries. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet-work. See *CHERRY*.

Cherry-wine (che'ri-win), *n.* Wine made from cherries.

Chersonese (kēr-sō-nēs), *n.* [Gr. *chersonēsoe*—*cherasos*, land, or uncultivated land, and *nēsoe*, an isle.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as, the Cimbric *Chersonese* or Jutland; the Tauric *Chersonese* or Crimea; the Thracian *Chersonese*, the peninsula on the western side of the Hellespont. Formerly written also *Chersonesus*.

The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersonesus*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Chert (chért), *n.* [Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz, called also *Hornstone*, *Petrocalc*, or *Rock flint*. It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery. It is more or less translucent. Its colours are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains. The name is also applied to other minerals besides hornstone. Thus those siliceous concretions which occur as nodules and layers in limestone rocks, like flints in chalk, are called *chert*. The Derbyshire miners apply the term *black chert* to a fusible mineral, whereas the hornstone above described is infusible.

Cherty (chérti), *a.* Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

Cherub (cher'ub), *n.* pl. *Cherubs* (cher'ubs). The Hebrew plural *Cherubim* is also used, and sometimes the plural is written

with an *n*. *Cherubians* and *Cherubins* as plurals are improper. [Heb. *kerub*.] 1. One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance, and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where the figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. Ezek. iv. and x. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle are called cherubs of curious or skillful work. Ex. xxvi.—2. A beautiful child; so called because artists have generally represented cherubs as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]

Cherubic (che-rub'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic. 'The *cherubic* host. *Milton.*

Cherubical (che-rub'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Cherubic*. 'The *cherubical* angel.' *Shelden.*

Cherubim (cher'ū-bīm), *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

Cherubimic (cher'ū-bīm'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to cherubim.

Cherubin (cher'ū-bīn), *a.* Cherubic; angelic. 'Her *cherubin* look.' *Shak.*

Cherubin (cher'ū-bīn), *n.* A cherub.

God in either eye has placed a *cherubin*. *Dryden.*

This form has been used as an equivalent of the Hebrew plural *Cherubim*.

Cherup (cher'up), *n.* [A form of *chirrup*, chirp.] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

Cherup (cher'up), *v.t.* To chirp or chirrup. 'Chirruping birds.' *Dryden.*

Cherup (cher'up), *v.t.* To excite or urge on by chirping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* break his ear-awaking steed. *Compter.*

Chervil (chérvil), *n.* [A Sax. *sewille*, a contraction of *L. cherophyllosum*, from Gr. *cheirophyllo*—*cheiro*, to rejoice, and *phyllo*, leaf, from the agreeable odour of their leaves.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Cherophyllosum*, but especially of *C. limosum*. This is the only British species; it is a hairy herb of the nat. order Umbelliferae, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places throughout Britain.—*Garden chervil* is *Anthriscus Cerefolium*.—*Sweet chervil* is *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.—*Needle chervil* is *Sonchus Pecten-Veneris*, a cornfield weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruits.

Chess, *v.t.* To choose. *Chaucer.*

Chessable (chēs'bl), *a.* A chessable.

Chesslip (chēs'lip), *n.* A wood-louse. [Provincial.]

Chessnut. See *CHESTNUT*.

Chess (ches), *n.* [From O.Fr. *eschecs*, Fr. *échecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from Per. *shah*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check*, *checkmate*, *it. scacco*, D. *schaak*, Dan. *skak*, Icel. *skak*, G. *schaach*, chess.] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares. Each party has eight dignified pieces: a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colours. The object of the game is to checkmate the enemy's king. See *CHECKMATE*, *n.*

Chess (ches), *n.* In New England, the *Bromus secalinus*, a grass which grows among wheat, bears some resemblance to oats, and is sometimes ground up with wheat, when it is said to produce narcotic effects if eaten. Called also *Chess*.

Chess-apple (chēs'ap-l), *n.* A species of wild service, *Crataegus terminalis*.

Chess-board (chēs'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

Chessel (chēs'sel), *n.* [From *chess*.] A mould or vat in which chess is formed.

Chesses (chēs'ses), *n.* The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge.

Chess-man (chēs'man), *n.* A piece used in playing the game of chess.

Chessmer (chēs'mer), *n.* A chess-player.

Yourer's my game, which, like a politic *chessmer*, I must not seem to see. *T. Middleton.*

Chesnom (ches'nóm), *n.* [Connected with *O.E.* *cheest*, *cheest*, *A.Sax.* *ceost*, *gravel*, *pubble*, *sand*.] A kind of sandy and clayey earth. *Holloid.*

The tender *chesnom* and *andrew* earth is the best, being very moist.

Chess-player (ches'plá-ér), *n.* One who plays chess, one skilled in the game of chess.

Chess-tree (ches'tré), *n.* *Naut.* A piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the crews of the main-mast.

Chessyite (ches'yít), *n.* (From *Chess*, a town near Lyons, in France, where the mineral occurs, and *Gr.* *lithos*, a stone.) Name of a mineral.

Chess (chest), *n.* [*A.Sax.* *ceast*, *North. R.* and *Sc.* *ist*, from *L.* *castra*, *Gr.* *kásti*, a chest, a box.] 1. A box of considerable size, made of wood or other material. Specifically—2. In some cases in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit, leaves, the quantity such a chest contains.—*S. & A. Colln.*

He is now dead and buried in his chest. *Chesner* & the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—*Chest of drawers.* See *Drawers*.

Chest (chest), *v. t.* 1. To deposit in a chest; to board.—2. To place in a coffin.

We chested our late commander. *S. Ferry.*

Chesta, *t. n.* [*A.Sax.* *ceast*, *stic*.] Debate, quarrel, strife, civility. The state of tumult or strife and chesta. *Chesner*

Chested (chested), *v.* Having a chest of this or that kind; used chiefly in composition, as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

Cheshtak, *t. n.* [*O.Fr.* *cheshtak*, *Fr.* *cheshtak*.] The chestnut-tree or its fruit. *Chesner*

Cheshter (cheshtér), *A town.* See *CANTER*. **Cheshterfield** (cheshtér-fíld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the polished Earl of Cheshterfield.

Chest-founder (chest'found-ér), *n.* Chest-founding (which see).

Chest-foundering (chest'found-ér-ing), *n.* Suffering under chest-foundering, said of a horse.

Chest-foundering (chest'found-ér-ing), *n.* A disease in horses. It is a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore-legs, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

Chest-measurer (chest'meas-ér), *n.* In most an instrument for determining the mobility of the chest. It is a sort of spring, which, when applied to the walls of the chest, measures the modifications of its diameter, and indicates, by the motion of the index hand on a dial, any movement of respiration to the hundredth of an inch.

Chestnut (chest'nut), *n.* [For *chestnut*, from *O.E.* *chestina*, *chestyna*, &c., and *nut*, from *O.Fr.* *chestigne* (Mod.*Fr.* *châtaigne*), from *L.* *castanea*, the chestnut-tree, from *Gr.* *kastaneia*, a chestnut (the fruit), from *Castanea* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] 1. The seed or nut of the chestnut-tree (*Castanea vesca*). It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.—2. The tree itself or its timber &c. The colour of the bark of a chestnut; a reddish-brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.—An excellent colour; your chestnut was over the only colour. *Shak.*

Chestnut (chest'nut), *n.* Being of the colour of a chestnut, of a reddish-brown colour.

His chestnut curls chestnut over his open brow. *Dumas*

Chestnut-tree (chest'nut-tré), *n.* *Castanea*

Castanea vesca

chest, a tree, and *nut* *Corymbium*, which produces the chestnut. Probably a native

of Asia Minor, it has long been cultivated in Europe, and was introduced into England perhaps by the Romans. It is one of our most ornamental large trees, growing freely in Britain, producing its flowers in July and its fruit (which is fully matured in Devonshire and even farther north) in the autumn. The chestnuts of commerce are imported from Spain and Italy, and the tree is often called the Spanish chestnut. The timber is not so highly prized as that of the oak, and is more valuable when young than when old. See *CANTANER*.

Chesnon (ches'nón), *n.* [Perhaps from a resemblance to the chestnut.] A species of plant.

Chesnot-ropes (ches'nót-rop), *n.* *Naut.* A long boat-ropes or warp. *S. H. Knight*

Chesnot-rop (ches'nót-rop), *n.* A kind of hand-rop without a back. *S. H. Knight*

Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* [Native name, meaning spotted.] The *Felis jubata*, or hunting leopard of India. Owing to the greater length of its limbs it exceeds the ordinary leopard in height. It has its specific name (*jubata*, crested or maned) from a short mane-like mass of hairs rising from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting it is hooded and placed in a car. When a herd of deer is seen, its keeper places its head in the proper direction and removes its hood. It then from the car, and approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound. A variety is found in Africa, but it is put to no use.

Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A tree of Java, the *Streptocarpus* *Thunbergii*, yielding a very virulent poison.—2. The poison got from this tree, and known by the name of *Upas* *Thunbergii*. It owes its properties to its strychnine, which is an active poison, causing tetanic spasms. It is more powerful than the poison obtained from the *upar* tree, with which it must not be confounded.

Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* [After a Russian general of that name.] A Russian grade measure, equal to 0.77 of an imperial quarter, or 5.77 bushels.

Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* [O.Fr. *cheshtak*, from *chesht* a horse.] An expedition with cavalry, in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chesner*

Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* A sort of post-tax, cheshtak (which see).

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The Western Forest will annually cover parts of the land to be placed between the Ottoman Empire and Persia.

Times newspaper

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does placed at some distance above the feet, and looking into a grained arm bounded by a high black wall, with iron *cheshtak* at the top. *Dumas*



Chess knight

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Cheshtak (cheshták), *n.* [*O.Fr.* *cheshtak*,

Border mountain range, noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, which qualities, combined with a hardiness second only to that of the black-faced breed, constitute them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in the kingdom. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 lbs., and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 lbs. per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 lbs.

Cheviot (chē'vi-ot), *a.* A term applied to the sheep named after the Cheviot Hills; as, a cheviot sheep. See the noun.

Chevisance (shēv'i-zāns), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevir*, to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef*, the head, whence *chief*, *achieve*.] 1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished. 'Fortune the foe of famous chevisance.' Spenser. — 2. In law, (a) a making of contracts; a bargain. (b) An unlawful agreement or contract. (c) An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

Chevrette (shēv-ret), *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.] A machine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

Chevron, **Cheveron** (shēv'run), *n.* [Fr., a rafter, from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat, applied to rafters because they are reared on end like butting goats. In L. *capreoli* (from *capra*, a he-goat) are props, stays.] 1. In her., an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top, and having the form shown in the cut. A chevronel is half its breadth; a couple-close, one-fourth. — 2. In arch., a variety of fret ornament common in Norman architecture. Called also the *Zigzag* and *Dancette*. — 3. *Milit.* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer. — *Chevron bones*, in anat. the V-shaped subvertebral arches in the caudal region of reptiles.



Chevron.



Chevron Moulding.

Chevroned (shēv'rund), *a.* Bearing a chevron; resembling a chevron in form. 'Watchet cloth of silver chevroned all over with lace.' B. Jonson.

Chevronel (shēv'run-el), *n.* In her., an ordinary half the breadth of a chevron.

Chevron-work (shēv'run-wérk), *n.* In arch., see CHEVRON.

Chevrotaín (shēv'rō-tān), *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, a goat.] The *Tragulus pygmaeus*, family Tragulidae, a species of musk-deer found in the forests of South India and the Asiatic Islands. It is small, timid, and shy; and mild and gentle in captivity.

Chevy (chēv'), *v.t.* To knock or force about; to chivy (which see).

One poor fellow was cheyered about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. *Times newspaper.*

Chew (chō), *v.t.* [Written also *chaw*, a form seldom now used; from A. Sax. *ceowan*, to chew; cog. with D. *kausen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *jowl*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion. — 2. *Fig.* to ruminate on the thoughts; to meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. *Bacon.*

— *To chew the cud*, to ruminate, and *fig.* to ruminate or meditate on. 'Chew'd the thrice-turned cud of wrath.' *Tennyson.*

Chew (chō), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of chewing; to champ. — 2. *Fig.* to meditate; to ruminate.

Old politicians chew on wisdom past. *Pope.*

Chew (chō), *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a quid of tobacco.

Chewet (chō'et), *n.* A kind of pie made of chopped substances.

Chewet (chō'et), *n.* [Fr. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, a jackdaw. *Cotgrave.*] An impatient chattering. 'Peace, chewet, peace.' *Shak.*

Chewing-ball (chō'ing-bāl), *n.* A medicinal ball for a horse, composed of the wood

of the bay and juniper trees, assafetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

Chewstick (chō'stik), *n.* The twigs of *Gouania domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

Chian (ki'an), *a.* Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant.

That blind bard, who on the Chian strand, . . . Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea. *Coleridge.*

— *Chian earth*, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and a cosmetic. — *Chian turpentine*, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and of a yellowish-white colour.

Chisonest (chous), *n.* [See CHOUSE.] A Turk; a cheat.

Chiaroscuro, **Chiario-oscuro** (ki-ā'rō-akō'rō, ki-ā'rō-ōs-kō'rō), *n.* [It., lit. clear-obscure, from L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure; Fr. *clair-obscur*.] In the fine arts, that department of painting which relates to light and shade; the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture.

According to the common acceptance of the term in the language of Art, *chiario-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness. *Fairholt.*

Chiasm (ki'azm), *n.* [Gr. *chiasma*, from *chiazō*, to make the figure of the Greek letter χ .] In anat. the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves.

Chiasma (ki-az'ma), *n.* Same as Chiasm.

Chiasolite (ki-as'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *chiasos*, decussated (see CHIASM), and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of the cyanite family, generally regarded as a variety of andalusite, and also called *Macle*, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances, and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term *macle*, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. It is a silicate of aluminium ($Al_2O_3 \cdot 8H_2O$).

Chiastra (ki-as'tr), *n.* [Gr. *chiazō*, to form the Greek letter χ , *chi*.] In surg. a bandage for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery, shaped like a cross or the Greek letter χ .

Chibbal (chib'bal), *n.* [See CIBOL.] A small sort of onion; cibol. *Beau. & Ff.*

Chibouque, **Chibouk** (shib-uyk), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish pipe, sometimes adorned with precious stones. 'The long chibouque's dissolving cloud.' *Byron.*

Chio (shēk), *n.* [Fr., from G. *geschick*, skill.] 1. In the fine arts, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; great skill. — 2. Easy elegance; grace. — 3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingsness.

Chica, **Chicha** (ché'ka, chē'cha), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A red colour made use of in tropical South America by some Indian tribes to stain their skins. It is extracted by boiling the leaves of *Bignonia Chica* in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down which is formed into cakes and dried. — 2. A fermented liquor or beer used by the natives of South America, derived from Indian corn. **Chica** (ché'ka), *n.* An old Spanish dance, of which the fandango and cacha may be regarded as modern modifications.

Chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* [Fr., from Per. *chagdān*, the game of golf played on horseback; polo. In the middle ages the game became popular in Byzantium, and was introduced thence into Languedoc under the name of *chicane*. The series of senses are: first the game, then the act of keeping one's own side; lastly, the manoeuvres, &c.] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

To cut short this *chicane* I propound it fairly to your own conscience. *Berkely.*

He strove to lengthen the campaign, And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

Chicane (shi-kān'), *v.i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] To use chicane; to employ shifts, cavils, or artifices. [Rare.]

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the matter. *Chesterfield.*

Chicaner (shi-kān'er), *n.* [Fr. *chicanneur*.] One who chicanes or uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; an unfair disputant.

This is the way to distinguish a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

Chicanery (shi-kān'er-ī), *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Chicane; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; trickery; sophistry. 'Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*.' *Hallam*. 'Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*.' *Lamb*. — SYN. Trickery, sophistry, quibbling, stratagem, tergiversation.

Chicoory (chik'o-ri), *n.* Chicoory (which see).

Chich, **Chiche**, *a.* [Fr. *chiche*, poor, niggardly, from L. *ciccus*, a trifle or thing of no value.] Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer.*

Chich (chich), *n.* [Fr. *chiche*, It. *cece*, L. *cicer*, the chick-pea.] A dwarf pea. Same as *Chick-pea* (which see). 'Chiches, and the other pulses.' *B. Googe.*

Chicha (ché'cha), *n.* [Sp.] 1. Same as *Chica*. 2. The seeds of *Sterculia Chicha*, a South American tree.

Chichevache, *n.* [Fr., lit. a lean cow.] A starved cow, supposed to feed on patient wives. 'Lest *chichevache* you swallow in hire entralle.' *Chaucer.*

Chichling, **Chichling-vetch** (chich'ling, chich'ling-vech), *n.* Same as *Chickling*, *Chickling-vetch*.

Chick (chik), *v.i.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *cith*, a germ or sprout.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. [Provincial.]

Chick (chik), *n.* [Shortened from *chicken*.] Same as *Chicken*.

Chick-a-berry (chik'a-be-ri), *n.* A corruption of *Chequer-berry*, the fruit of the *Gaultheria procumbens*. [American.]

Chickabiddy (chik'a-bid-di), *n.* A young chicken; also used as a pet name. [Provincial.]

Chickadee (chik'a-dē), *n.* In America, a name given to the black-cap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) and to other allied birds, from their peculiar note.

Chickaree (chik'a-rē), *n.* The *Sciurus hudsonius*, or American red squirrel, so called from its cry.

Chicken (chik'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *cicen*, *cycen*, a chicken; cog. L.G. *kiken*, *kūken*, Prov. G. *kichen*.] 1. A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl. — 2. A person of tender years; generally used of females and as in the following quotation. 'Stella is no chicken.' *Swift*. — 3. A child; used as a term of endearment. — *Chicken hazard*, a game at dice. See HAZARD. — *To count one's chickens before they are hatched*, a proverbial expression meaning to anticipate too confidently the obtaining of something that one may never receive.

Chicken-breasted (chik'en-breast-ed), *a.* Pigeon-breasted; having that form of breast resulting from a kind of malformation known as *lordosis*, or from carious disease or spinal weakness, in which the vertebral column is curved forwards, giving rise to projection of the sternum or breast-bone.

Chicken-grape (chik'en-grāp), *n.* An American species of the vine, the *Vitis cordifolia*, or heart-leaved vine; also termed *Winter-grape*.

Chicken-hearted (chik'en-härt-ed), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

Chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

Chicket (chik'et), *n.* A fastening.

The green shutters and *chickets* are offensive. *Ford.*

Chickling (chik'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *chick*.] A small chick or chicken.

Chickling, **Chickling-vetch** (chik'ling, chik'ling-vech), *n.* [Dim. of *chick*, the chick-pea.] A vetch or pea of the genus *Lathyrus* (*L. sativus*), extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten in the same way as the chick-pea, but is said to be of superior quality.

Chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chick-pea*. See CHICK, *n.*] The popular name of *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod with one or generally two small netted seeds with two swellings on one side. It is much used in olives in Spain, and is an important article in French cookery. When roasted it is the common *parched pulse* of the East.

Chick-weed (chik-wéd), *n.* [*Thalictrum flavum*, in Scotland it is often called chicken-weed or chicken-weed.] The popular name of *Stellaria media*, one of the most common weeds in cultivated and waste ground everywhere in Britain, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond both of its leaves and seeds. — *Mosses* — chickweed, the popular name of various species of *Cerastium*. *Winter-green chickweed*, the common name of *Trientalis europæa*.

Chicoraceous (chik-o-rá'shū), *n.* Chicoraceous (which see).

Chicory (chik-ó-ri), *n.* [*Fr. chicoris*, *L. Lactuca*, from *Gr. hichōrion*, chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places in England, and extending through Europe and Asia as far as India. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with

'The child of streams' Thomson. [Rare and poetical.]

Childer (chid-ér), *n.* One who chides, clamours, reproves, or rebukes.

I have no childer, Sir. *Shak.*

Childress (chid-ér-es), *n.* A female who chides.

Childster (chid-ster), *n.* A female scold.

Chaucer.

Childing (chid-ing), *n.* 1. A scolding; a rebuke, reproof. — 2. Noise or fury of wind, waves, streams, &c. The churlish chiding of the winter's wind. *Shak.* The chiding of the headlong brook. *Mallet.* [Rare and poetical.] — 3. In hunting, the sound made by hounds in full cry.

They bay'd the hound

With hounds of Sparta, never did I hear

Such gallant chiding. *Shak.*

Childingly (chid-ing-ly), *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

Chief (chéf), *n.* [*Fr. chef*, *chief* (*Fr. chef*), the head, top, chief; from *L. caput*, the head.] 1. Highest in office, authority, or rank; principal, as, a chief priest; the chief butler. *Gen. xl. 9.*

Among the chief rulers many believed on him.

Ja. vi. 42.

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action, such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are inferior or subordinate; most important, at the head, leading; main. a word of very extensive application.

The hand of the prince and ruler hath been chief in this trespass. *Ex. ix. 2.*

3. Intimate; near, close. In this sense still used in Scotland; as, they are very chief w' me another.

A whippersnapper separateth chief friends. *Prov. xvi. 19.*

This word, though in its own meaning a superlative, was formerly sometimes used in the superlative degree.

Our chiefest courtier, counsellor, and our son. *Shak.*

Dung, an Edomite, the chiefest of the herdmen. *1 Sam. xvi. 7.*

— **Chief-tenant**, a tenant in capite, or tenant-in-chief; one who holds land directly from the crown by honourable personal services. See **TENANT** — **BYN** Principal, leading, main, first, paramount, supreme, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand, eminent.

Chief (chéf), *n.* 1. The person highest in authority, the head or head man; as, the chief of the foreign office. Specifically, (a) a military commander; the person who heads an army. 1 *Chr. xl. 6.* (b) The principal person of a clan, tribe, family, or congregation, &c. *Numb. iii. 34.*

Hail to the chief who in triumph advances!

Sir M. Scott.

Used collectively for more than one person.

I took the chief of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. *Deut. i. 15.*

2. The principal part or portion; the most or largest part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil sheep and oxen, the chief of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. *1 Sam. xv. 21.*

3. In her the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon.

In blazoning arms, the chief is generally last mentioned and described. In chief, is the term used when something borne is in this part. To hold land in chief, to hold land directly from the sovereign by honourable personal services.

— **Chief, Commander, Leader, Head, Chief**, the head, applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters, as an Indian chief, a military chief, the chief of a department in the civil service; commander, one who issues commands to or has power over, applied to the head of an army or fleet, as commander of the army in the East, commander of the Mediterranean fleet; leader, the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking — the leader of the House of Commons, the leader of the Conservative party, the leader of the storming party, &c., applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession, as the head of the House of Cavendish, the head of the bar.

Chief (chéf), *adv.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

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Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Chiefly Thomson. [Rare.]

[See **CHIEF**.] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

Chief-baron (chéf-bar-on), *n.* The president of the court of archbishop.

Chiefdom (chéf-dūm), *n.* Sovereignty.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* A female chief. *Chaucer.* [Rare.]

Chief-justice (chéf-just-ice), *n.* The presiding judge of a court, particularly the presiding judge in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the High Court of Justice. The chief of the former court is

1. Chief-justice of the Queen's Bench.

2. Chief-justice of the Common Pleas.

3. Chief-justice of the King's Bench.

4. Chief-justice of the Exchequer.

5. Chief-justice of the Admiralty.

6. Chief-justice of the High Court of Justice.

7. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

8. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

9. Chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

10. Chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench.

11. Chief-justice of the Court of Exchequer.

12. Chief-justice of the Court of Admiralty.

13. Chief-justice of the Court of High Court of Justice.

14. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

15. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

16. Chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

17. Chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench.

18. Chief-justice of the Court of Exchequer.

19. Chief-justice of the Court of Admiralty.

20. Chief-justice of the High Court of Justice.

21. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

22. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

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28. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

29. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

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42. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

43. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

44. Chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

45. Chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench.

46. Chief-justice of the Court of Exchequer.

47. Chief-justice of the Court of Admiralty.

48. Chief-justice of the High Court of Justice.

49. Chief-justice of the Court of Session.

50. Chief-justice of the Court of Chancery.

Chicory (Chicoraceae)

spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright blue. The roots have been extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated for feeding cattle with its leaves, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad.

Child (chid), *v. t.* pret. *chid* (*chode*), part. *chidden*. [*A. Sax. cildan*, to chide, connections unknown.] 1. To scold, to reprove, to rebuke with a personal subject and object, as, to chide one for his faults, to chide one for his delay. 'Almost chide God for making you that countenance you are.' *Shak.* 'Lest chidden for being too slow.' *Shak.* 'Chid her and forbid her to speak.' *Tennyson.*

But Sir was only chid for it; and it was said that he had a peculiar office for some military execution, so that he could only be chid for the manner of it. *By. Burned.*

2. To find fault with; to take exception to; with a thing as object, especially when regarded as an agent or having activity. 'Child his truist youth.' *Shak.* 'When we have chid the hasty-footed time for parting us.' *Shak.*

'It is not because the ring they ride, And I indure at the ring they ride, But that my eye the wine will chide, If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.' *Sir H. Scott.*

3. To fret or murmur against, as waves do; to chafe. 'The sea that chides the banks of England.' *Shak.* [Rare.] — 4. To drive or impel by chiding.

I chid Locusta twice. *Shak.*

Find him, my lord of Warwick; chide him hither. *Shak.*

5. To strike by way of punishment or admonition. 'Chidden by the dainty hand.' *Tennyson.* — **Avn**, To blame, rebuke, reprove, scold, censure, reproach.

Chide (chid), *v. t.* To scold; to clamour; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by *with*.

And Jacob was wroth and chide with Leah. *Gen. xxxiv. 31.*

Wherefore the people did chide with Moses, and said, Give us a water that we may drink. *Ex. xv. 2.*

What a house was I to chide at him. *Shak.*

Fig, to fret; to chafe. 'As doth a rock against the chiding flood.' *Shak.*

Chide (chid), *n.* Murmur; gentle noise.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, ge; j, job;

a, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, them, in, thin;

w, eig; wh, whig; ch, assure — See KET.

And chiefly thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer Before all temples th' upright heart and pure.

2. For the most part, mostly, as, his estates were chiefly situated in Scotland. — **BYN**, Principally, mainly, especially, eminently.

Chief-rent (chéf-rent), *n.* The name of Quit-rent (which see).

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

Chieftain (chéf-tān or chéf-tān), *n.* [*O. Fr. chieftain, chieftain, &c.*, from *L. L. capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head, so that it is really the same word as *captain*.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief, the head of a troop, army, or clan. When used absolutely, mostly designating the chief of a Highland clan.

A chieftain to the Highlands bound, Cries, 'Bannocks, do not tarry.' *Campbell.*

man; a fellow; used either in a good or bad sense. 'Bairdly chieftain as clever hiesian.' *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf-tān), *n.* Charity; tenderness, affection. *Chaucer.*

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* [*O. Fr. chieftain*, from *chieft*, to accomplish. See **CHIEFTAIN**.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount. *Beacon.*

Chieftain, **Chieftain** (chéf), *v. t.* See **CHIEFTAIN**.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* The white-throat (*Sylvia Rufo*), one of our song-birds, so called from its note.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* [*Fr.* a chiffonnier, a rag-picker, from *chiffe*, a rag.] 1. A kind of small side-board, a kind of cabinet.

2. A rag-picker in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word; the fem. is *chiffonnière*.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* [*Fr.* in music, figures to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* [*Fr.* the nape of the neck, a chignon.] The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up, usually round a pad of more or less size, in a sort of roll on the back part of the head and nape of the neck.

Chieftain (chéf-tān), *n.* [*O. West Indian or South American origin.*] A very curious insect (*Pulex or Sarcopteryx penetrans*) closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. It burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended

with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin great irritation and even troublesome sores are sure to result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching or tingling.

Written also *Chigra*, *Chigra*, *Jigra*, &c.

Chigra, **Chigra** (chig-ger), *n.* See **CHIGRA**.

Chigra, **Chigra** (chig-ger), *n.* See **CHIGRA**.

Chigra, **Chigra** (chig-ger), *n.* See **CHIGRA**.

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Chigra, **Chigra** (chig-ger), *n.* See **CHIGRA**.

Chikara (chi-ká'ra), *n.* The Hindu name for a species of goat-like antelope found in Bengal, of which the male is furnished with four horns, the anterior very short and conical, the posterior longer, tapering and erect. It is the *Antelope quadricornis* of Blainville, and the *Antelope Chikara* of Hardwicke.

Chikary (chik'a-ri), *n.* In the East Indies, a huntsman; a shikaree or shakary.

Chick, *n.* A chick or chicken.

Chill (kil). See **CHILL**.

Chillblain (chil'blán), *n.* [*Chill*, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumour affecting the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

Chillblains (chil'bláns), *v.t.* To afflict with chillblains; to produce chillblains in.

Child (chíld), *n.* pl. **Children** (chil'dren). [*A. Sax. cild*, a child, pl. *cildru*, afterwards *cildre*, *chil'dre*, to which *n* or *en* another plural termination was added making *chil'dren* a kind of double plural. The root is the same as that of *kin*, *kind*, &c., *G. kind*, a child.] 1. A son or a daughter, of any age; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents (sometimes of animals and plants).

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and behold his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only child. *Judg. xi. 34.*

2. A very young person of either sex: said properly of one somewhat older than an infant, yet scarcely old enough to be called a boy or girl or a youth. See **CHILDBOOD**.

When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things. *1 Cor. xiii. 11.*

3. One who exhibits the character of a very young person; one of crude or immature knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; as, he is a mere child in these matters.

Be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Eph. iv. 14.*

4. *Fig.* one whose character is due to the influence of another, or that which is the product of something else; offspring; outcome. 'Thou child of the devil.' *Acts xiii. 10.* 'Be a child of the time.' *Shak.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain. *Shak.*

5. pl. The descendants of a man, however remote; as, the children of Israel; the children of Edom.—6. pl. The inhabitants of a country; as, the children of Seir. 2 Chr. xxv. 11.—7. [Warwickshire provincial English.] A girl.

A barge, a very pretty barge! A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*

8. *See* **CHILDR**. 'Child Rowland to the dark tower came.' *Shak.*—*Children of Light*, a name assumed by the early Quakers. *Rev. Orby Shipley*.—*Child's play*, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted. 'No child's play was it—nor is it!' *Carlyle*.—*With child*, pregnant. *Gen. xvi. 11*; *xix. 36*.—*To go with child*, to render pregnant.—*To go with child*, to be pregnant.

Child (chíld), *v.t.* To produce children; to bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed* both. *Lutwiler*

Child (chíld), *v.t.* To bring forth, as a child. 'A little mayde, the which ye *childed*.' *Spenser*.

Childage (chil'dj), *n.* Childhood; infancy. For in your *childage* there appeared in you a certain strange and marvellous towardsness. *J. Urrill*.

Child-bearing (chil'dár-ing), *n.* Bearing or producing children.

Child-bearing (chil'dár-ing), *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. 'Past *child-bearing*.' *Addison*.

Child-bed (chil'dbed), *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labour; parturition. 'Women in *child-bed*.' *Arbutnot*.

Child-birth (chil'dbérth), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour. 'Pains of *child-birth*.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Child-crowing (chil'dkró-ing), *n.* A variety of croup, known as spasmodic croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Child (chíld), *n.* A noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood; a

squire; also applied to a knight; comp. somewhat similar use of *infante* in Spain and Portugal.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldness went. *Spenser*.

Childed (chil'ded), *a.* Furnished with a child. 'He *childed*, as I fathered.' *Shak.*

Childermas-day (chil'dér-mas-dé), *n.* [*Child*, pl. of *child*, *mas*, and *day*.] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod. Called also *Immaculate-day*.

Child-great (chil'dgrát), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvestor*.

Childhood (chil'dhúd), *n.* [*Child*, and suffix *-hood*.] The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty; or, in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to near puberty. Thus we say *infancy*, *childhood*, *boyhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*.

The *childhood* shows the man,
As morning shows the day. *Milton*.

Childing (chil'ding), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bearing children.

Many a *childing* mother then,
And newborn baby died. *Southey*.

2. *Fig.* productive; fruitful. 'The *childing* autumn.' *Shak.* [Rare in both uses.]

Childish (chil'dish), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a child or to childhood. 'Sweet *childish* days.' *Wordsworth*.—2. Like a child, or what is proper to childhood; with the disparaging senses of trifling; puerile; ignorant; silly; weak; as, *childish* fear. 'A *childish* waste of philosophic pains.' *Cowper*.

Childishly (chil'dish-ly), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

Childish-minded (chil'dish-mind'ed), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; undesigning; simple.

Childish-mindedness (chil'd'ish-mind'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon*.

Childishness (chil'dish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; harmlessness; weakness of intellect; generally used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy!
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*

Child-killing (chil'dkil-ing), *n.* Infanticide. **Child-learn** (chil'dlérnt), *a.* Learned when a child. 'By silly superstition's *child-learn* fears.' *J. Baillie*.

Childless (chil'dles), *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. 1 Sam. xv. 33.

Childlessness (chil'dles-ness), *n.* State of being without children.

Childlike (chil'dlik), *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; never used in a disparaging sense. 'Childlike obedience. *Hooker*.

Childly (chil'dli), *a.* Like a child; acquired or learned when a child. 'Childly wont and ancient use.' *Tennyson*.

Childness (chil'dnes), *n.* Childish humour or playfulness; sportive gaiety of a child. *Shak.*

Children (chil'dren), *n.* pl. of *child* (which see).—*Syn.* Offspring, issue, progeny.

Childrenite (chil'dre-nít), *n.* A mineral substance met with in Cornwall and in Devonshire. It is a phosphate of alumina and iron.

Childrenless (chil'dren-less), *a.* Childless. *Drant*.

Child-wife (chil'd'wif), *n.* 1. A wife with childlike manners and ideas; an over-young wife. *Dickens*.—2. A woman who has borne a child.

Childwit (chil'dwit), *n.* [*Child*, and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] A fine or penalty on a bond-woman unlawfully with child.

Chill (chíll), *n.* See **CHILL**.

Chillad (kil'ad), *n.* [*Gr. chíllas*, from *chíllai*, a thousand.] 1. A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. 'The logarithms of so many *chillads* of absolute numbers.' *Brande & Cox*.—2. The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decades, centuries, *chillads*. *Holder*.

Chilladron, **Chilladron** (kil'i-a-hé'dron), *n.* [*Gr. chíllai*, a thousand, and *hedra*, a seat, a side.] In geom. a figure of a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chilladron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke*.

Chillagon (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [*Gr. chíllas*, a thousand, and *gonia*, a corner.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

Chillahedron. See **CHILLAHEDRON**.

Chilliaroh (kil'i-árk), *n.* [*Gr. chíllai*, a thousand, and *archo*, a chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chilliarohy (kil'i-ár-ki), *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. 'The *Chilliarohies* or regiments of the Lamb.' *Dr. H. More*.

Chilliam (kil'i-asm), *n.* [*Gr. chíllai*, a thousand.] Same as *Millennium*.

Chillias (kil'i-ast), *n.* [*Gr. chíllai*, a thousand.] A Millenarian.

Chillastic (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* Relating to the millennium; millenarian.

Chillifactive (kil-i-fak'tiv). See **CHYLIFACTIVE**.

Chill (chíll), *n.* [*A. Sax. cōle*, *cyle*, cold, chill, from *cēlan*, to cool, from *cōl*, cool; *cog. D. kille*, chill, *killen*, to chill; *Sw. kyta*, to chill; same root as in *L. gelidus*, cold, gelid. See **COOL**.] 1. A shivering with cold; a cold fit; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. 'A sort of *chill* about his precordia and head.' *Derham*.—2. That condition of the atmosphere or other object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the approach of ice; chilliness; as, there is a *chill* in the air.—3. *Fig.* anything that damps or discourages; a depressing influence; a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Shel.*

4. In metal, a piece of iron introduced into a mould so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith.

Chill (chíll), *a.* 1. Cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the *chill* vapours of night. 'Noisome winds and blasting vapours *chill*.' *Milton*.—2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold. 'The many will be too *chill* and tender.' *Shak.*

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rome*.

3. *Fig.* (a) depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

Chill penury represses their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul. *Gray*.

(b) Distant; formal; not warm, unanimated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception. (c) Insensible in death.

He is *chill* to praise or blame. *Tennyson*.

Chill (chíll), *v.t.* 1. To affect with chill; to make chilly; to strike or blast with severe cold. 'Chill'd my veins.' *Dryden*. 'When winter *chilled* the day.' *Goldsmith*.—2. *Fig.* to check in enthusiasm or warmth; to discourage; to dispirit; to depress. 'Chilling his carresses by the coldness of his manners.' *Tennyson*.—3. In metal, to reduce suddenly the temperature of a piece of cast-iron so as to cause a change of crystallization at or near the surface with the view of hardening it.

Chill (chíll), *v.t.* To shiver.

Chilled (chíld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cooled; cold; shivering.

Priam's aged joints with *chilled* bone did shake. *Chapman*.

2. Dejected; discouraged.—3. Hardened by chilling; as, *chilled* iron; *chilled* shot.—4. In painting, applied to the varnish of a picture when the cloudiness or dimness called *blooming* appears on the surface.

Chiller (chil'ér), *n.* One who or that which chills.

Chill-hardening (chil'hard-n-ing), *n.* A mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight*.

Chilli, **Chilly** (chil'i), *n.* [*Sp. chila*.] The pod or fruit of the *Capiscum annuum* or Guinea pepper. See **CAPISCUM**.

Chilliness (chil'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chilly; (a) sensation of shivering; painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness. 'A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body.' *Arbutnot*. (b) A degree of cold that causes shivering; chillness; as, the *chilliness* of the wind.

Chilling (chil'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cooling; causing to shiver; cold; as, a *chilling* wind. 2. *Fig.* tending to repress enthusiasm or warmth; cold; distant; discouraging; depressing; as, a *chilling* manner.

Chillingly (chil'ing-ly), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

Chillness (chil'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chill; (a) the feeling of coolness or coldness; a shivering.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon*.

Chimonanthus (ki-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [*Gr.* *chimon*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the time of their flowering.] A genus of branching shrubs, nat. order Calycanthaceae, consisting of a single species, *C. fragrans*, a native of Japan, and popularly called Japan all-spice. It was introduced into our gardens in 1769, and is a great favourite because of its early sweet-scented flowers. It is generally trained against walls.

Chimpanzee, **Chimpansee** (chim-pen'sē or chim-pen-zē), *n.* [*The native Guinea name.*] A large West African ape (*Troglodytes niger*) belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, with dark-brown hair approaching black, arms reaching only to the knees, very large ears, and, like the orang, having the hair on its forearms turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs in its organisation and form. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest amongst the branches. The height of a full-grown chimpanzee is about 4 feet. This

Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

Chin (chin), *n.* [*A. Sax. cin*, the chin—a widely-spread word: *D. kin*, *G. kin*, the chin; *Icel. kinn*, *Dan. kind*, *Goth. kinnis*, the cheek; *Cog. Armor. gen.* the cheek; *W. gen.* the chin, *L. gena*, the cheek, *Gr. gena*, the jaw, the chin, *Skr. hanu*, the jaw.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth, the point of the under jaw in man or a corresponding part in other animals.

China (ch'na), *n.* A species of earthenware made in China, or in imitation of that made there, and so called from the country. Called also *Chinaware* and *Porcelain*. See **Porcelain**.

China-aster (ch'na-as-tēr), *n.* The common name of *Callistephus chinensis*, a composite plant, hardy and free-flowering in our gardens. Called also *Reine Marguerite*.

China-clay (ch'na-klā), *n.* Kaolin (which see).

China-ink (ch'na-ingk), *n.* See **Indian ink**, under **INDIAN**.

Chinaman's-hat (ch'na-man-hat), *n.* The name given by collectors to a shell found on our coasts, the *Calyptra sinensis*.

Chinampa (chi-nam-pa), *n.* The native name of the floating gardens once common on the Mexican lakes. They were carefully constructed rafts on which plants were cultivated.

China-orange (ch'na-or-an), *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

China-root (ch'na-rūt), *n.* The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, closely allied to *saraparilla*, and formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. It is still occasionally imported.

China-rose (ch'na-rōs), *n.* 1. The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose chiefly derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, both natives of China.—2. A name sometimes given to *Hibiscus ros-sinensis*, one of the mallow tribe, common in China and the East Indies, and as ornament in our hot-houses.

China-shop (ch'na-shop), *n.* A shop in which China, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything like the ball in the china-shop. *Thackeray.*

Chinaware (ch'na-wār), *n.* See **CHINA**.

Chincapin (ching'ka-pin), *n.* Same as **Chinkapin**.

Chinch (chinch), *n.* [*Sp. chinche*, a bug, from *L. cimex*.] 1. The common bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*).—2. The popular name of certain fetid American insects resembling the bed-bug, very destructive to wheat, maize, &c., in the southern and western states. Called also **Chinch-bug**, **Chink-bug**, **Chints**.

Chinch, *v.* [*A. nasalised form of chiche.*] Niggard. *Romance of the Rose.*

Chincheria, *n.* Niggardliness. *Chaucer*

Chinchilla (chin-chil'la), *n.* [*Spanish name.*]

Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*).

1. A genus of rodent animals peculiar to the South American continent. The species are nearly of the form and size of the rabbit. *C. lanigera* produces the fine pearly-gray fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years. See **CHINCHILLIDÆ**.—2. The fur of these animals, which is used for luppets, muffins, linings to cloaks, pelisses, &c.—3. A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

Chinchillidæ (chin-chil'id-ē), *n. pl.* A small natural family of rodent animals, which inhabit the southern parts chiefly of South America. They are gregarious and subterranean in their habits, and mild in disposition. One genus is the *Lagotomus* or *vicacha*, about the size of the rabbit, and much resembling it in form.

Chinchona (chin-chō'na), *n.* Same as **Cinchona**.

As an instance of successful acclimatisation the introduction of *chinchona* cultivation into British India is most remarkable. *Academy.*

Chin-cloth, **Chin-clout** (chin'kloth, chin'klout), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

Chin-cough (chin'kōf), *n.* [*For chin-cough*, *chink* being a softened form of *chink*, a fit of coughing. See **KINK** and comp. *Sc. kink-hoat* (*hoat*, a cough), *D. kink-hoest*.] A disease often epidemic among children, hooping-cough (which see).

It shall ne'er be said in our country Thou didst o'th *chin-cough*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chine (chin), *n.* [*Fr. chine*, *O. Fr. cachine*, *Fr. equina*, the spine or backbone, from *O. H. G. skina*, a needle, a prickle. Comp. *L. spina*, a prickle, also the spine or backbone.] 1. The backbone or spine of an animal. 'Chine with rising bristles roughly spread.' *Dryden*.—2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 'Hams and chines uncured.' *George Eliot*.—3. [*Origin different.*] (*a*) The edge or brim of a caak (*b*) A part of a ship. See **CHINE**, **CHINE**.

Chine (chin), *v.* [*To cut through the backbone, or into chine pieces.*]

Chine (chin), *n.* [*A. Sax. cinu*, a chink, a crack. See **CHINK**.] A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire; as, *Black-gang chine*.

Chined (chind), *a.* Pertaining to the back, backboned used in composition. 'Steel-chined rascals.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Chinnee (chi-nē), *a.* Pertaining to China. *Chinese crane*, or *Chinese windlass*. See under **DIFFERENTIAL**. *Chinese fire*, a composition used in fireworks.—*Chinese glue*, a superior glue and varnish obtained from the shores of China. When once dried it resists the action of water, and is employed

by the Chinese to fill up the loose-shaped interstices in the net-work of bamboo, of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns.—*Chinese lantern*. See **LANTERN**.—*Chinese white*, the white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment introduced into the arts as a substitute for the preparations of white-lead.

Chinese (chi-nē), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. A native or natives of China. The plural form *Chinese* is used by Shakespeare, Milton, Locke, Tillotson, Sir W. Temple, &c.—2. The language of China, a monosyllabic language.

Chingle (ching'gi), *n.* Gravel free from dirt: shingle (which see). [*Provincial.*]

Chingly (ching'gi), *a.* Gravelly; abounding in gravel. *See W. Scott*. [*Provincial.*]

Chink (chingk), *n.* [*Prov. E. chine*, a ravine, *O. E. chine*, *A. Sax. cinu*, a chink, a fissure, from *cinan*, to gape. 'With an added *h* expressive of diminution.' *Street*.] A narrow aperture: a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth, a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

The sun's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light three *chinks* that time has made. *Mallet*

Chink (chingk), *v. t.* 1. To cause open or part and form a fissure, to make chinks in. The skin of that great body is chopped, and *chinked* with drought. *Rp. Hall*

2. To fill up chinks in, as, to *chink* a wall.

Chink (chingk), *v. i.* To crack, to open.

Chink (chingk), *n.* [*Imitative. See the verb.*]

1. A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound.

Even in dreams to the *chink* of the pence This huckster puts down war. *Trueman*

2. A term for money, so called from its tinkling sound. [*Vulgar*.]—2. The name of a bird, the reed-bunting (*Emberiza caesia*), probably derived from its note.

Chink (chingk), *v. i.* [*Imitative, comp. jangle*, which is perhaps for *chink*.] To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money or other sonorous bodies.

Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. *Swift*

Chink (chingk), *v. i.* To cause to sound as by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.

He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state. *Pope*

Chink (chingk), *n.* [*See KINK, a fit.*] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover. *Henry Brooke*

Chinka (ching'ka), *n.* The single cable bridge of the East Indies, upon which traverses a boat in the form of an ox-yoke. *E. H. Knight*

Chinkapin (ching'ka-pin), *n.* The American name for the dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a tree that rises 6 to 20 feet high, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a pointed ovoid nut, scarcely half as large as a common walnut, and very sweet.

Chink-bug (ching'bug), *n.* A kind of insect. See **CHINCH**.

Chinky (ching'ki), *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. 'Plaster thou the chinky holes with clay.' *Dryden*

Chinned (chind), *a.* Having a chin of this or that kind, as, double-chinned. 'Like a faire young prince, first downe chinned.' *Chapman*

Chinoline (tin'ō-lin), *n.* [*C₈H₇N*.] An oily liquid so named by Gerhardt. It is obtained by distilling quinine with potash and a little water or by the dry distillation of coal. It unites with acids, forming crystallizable salts.

Chinquapin (chin'kwa-pin), *n.* Same as **Chinkapin**.

Chin-scab (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *Darlers*.

Chinze (china), *v. t.* *Naut.* to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife as a temporary expedient for caulking.

Chin-strap (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight*

Chints, **Chints** (chints), *n.* [*Ind. chint*; *Per. chin*, spotted, stained.] Cotton cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed. It was formerly manufactured in the East Indies, but is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain.

Let a charming *chints* and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope*

Chintz (chintz), *n.* An insect. See CHINCH.
Chioococa (ki-ô-kok'ka), *n.* [Gr. *chion*, snow, and *kokos*, a berry: in allusion to the white colour of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Rubiaceae, consisting of small, often climbing, shrubs, with funnel-shaped, yellowish flowers; fruit a white berry with two seeds. The bark of the root of *C. angustifolia* is a violent emetic and purgative.

Chionanthus (ki-ô-nan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *chion*, snow, and *anthos*, blossom: from the snow-white clusters of flowers.] A genus of North American trees or shrubs, nat. order Oleaceae. See FRINGE-TREE.

Chionidae, **Chionididae** (ki-on'î-dê, ki-ô-nid'î-dê), *n. pl.* A family of birds including the genus *Chionia*.

Chionis (ki-ô-nis), *n.* [Gr. *chion*, snow.] See SHEATHBILL.

Chippinet (chop-pên'), *n.* Same as *Chopine*.

Chip (chip), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chipped*; ppr. *chipping*. [Closely connected with *chop* and *chop*; comp. O.D. *kippen*, to strike, to knock to pieces; O.Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kappen*, to clip or cut money.] To cut into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; to hew. See CHIPPING.

Chip (chip), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an axe, adze, or chisel.—2. Wood split into thin strips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett.*

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character. [Colloq.]

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit. *Colman the younger.*

4. *Naut.* the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line; the log (which see).—A *chip* of the old block, a familiar phrase applied to a child or individual who, either in person or in sentiments and disposition, resembles his father.

Chip (chip), *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as potter's ware.

Chip-axe (chip'aks), *n.* An axe for chipping.

Chip-bonnet (chip'bon-net), *n.* A woman's bonnet made of wood split into small strips.

Chip-chop (chip'chop), *a.* Broken; abrupt; gabbling. 'The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.' *John Taylor.*

Chip-hat (chip'hat), *n.* A hat made of chips or wood cut into thin filaments and plaited, so as to resemble a straw-hat.

Chipmunk, **Chipmunk** (chip'mungk, chip'muk), *n.* The popular name of the squirrel-like animals of the genus *Tamias* (which see).

Chipper (chip'er), *a.* [Softened form of prov. E. *kipper*, lively, brisk; comp. D. *kippelen*, to smart with cold.] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; comfortable. [American, colloq.]

Chipper (chip'er), *v. i.* To chirp; to chirrup. [Provincial English.]

Chipping (chip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off in small pieces, an operation frequently applied to cast-iron when it is taken from the mould, in order to cut away the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and which would destroy the file. The operation is performed by the chisel, and is very expeditious compared with the process of filing.—2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain.—3. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

Chipping-bird (chip'ing-bêrd), *n.* A kind of sparrow (*Zonotrichia socialis*), very common in the United States. Called also *Chipping-sparrow*, and colloquially *Chippy*.

Chipping-chisel (chip'ing-chiz-el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping. See CHIPPING, 1.

Chipping-piece (chip'ing-pês), *n.* In *foundry*, (a) an elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (b) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

Chippy (chip'i), *a.* Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* tea. *Swage.*

Chippy (chip'i), *n.* See CHIPPING-BIRD.

Chique (shêk), *n.* [Fr.] The chicque.

Chir- See CHEIL-.

Chiragra (ki-rag'ra), *n.* [L. *chiragra*, from Gr. *cheiragra*, hand-gout—*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure.] Gout in the hand.

Chiragic, **Chiragrical** (ki-rag'rik, ki-rag'rik-al), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.

Chirch, *n.* A church.

Chirchhawe, *n.* A churchyard. 'In field, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe*.' *Chaucer.*

Chirchreve, *n.* A church-reeve or churchwarden. *Chaucer.*

Chiretta (ki-ret'ta), *n.* [Hind.] An Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Agathotes Chirayta*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes.

Chirk (chêrk), *a.* [Apparently a slightly modified form of *chirp*; comp. Prov. G. *zirken*, to chirp.] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state. [United States.]

Chirk (chêrk), *v. i.* To chirp; to creak. *Chaucer.*

Chirm (chêrm), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *cirm*, *cyrn*, a noise, cry, *cyrman*, to make a noise; from same root as *chirp*, *chirk*, and *chirp*.] 1. To chirp as a bird. 'The bird *chirms* as it is whistled to.' *Wodroephe*.—2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

Chirm, **Chirme** (chêrm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cirm*. See above.] Clamour; confused noise; specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together. 'The *chirms* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.' *Bacon.*

Chirognomy (ki-rog'no-mi), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, *cheiros*, the hand, and *gnôme*, understanding, from *gignôskô*, to know.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and appearance of the hand.

Chirograph (ki-rô-graf), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *graphô*, to write.] Anciently, a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice, so far as concerned the engrossing of fines of land, was retained in the chirographer's office in England until those assurances were abolished in 1833.

Chirographer (ki-rô-graf'er), *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.—*Chirographer of fines*, in old law, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See CHIROGRAPH.—2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirographic, **Chirographical** (ki-rô-graf'ik, ki-rô-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

Chirographist (ki-rô-graf'ist), *n.* A chirographer.

Let the *chirographists* behold his palm.

Arbutnot.

Chirography (ki-rô-gra-fi), *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] 1. The art of writing; hand-writing.—2. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirogymnast (ki-rô-jim-nast), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *gymnastês*, a trainer of athletes, a gymnast.] A contrivance for exercising and strengthening the fingers of a pianist. One of the simplest forms consists of a cross-bar from which are suspended rings attached to springs.

Chirological (ki-rô-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

Chirologist (ki-rô-lo-jist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

Chirology (ki-rô-lo-jî), *n.* [See CHIROLOGIST.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet, that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf-mutes. See DEAFNESS.

Chioromancer (ki-ro-man-sér), *n.* [See CHIRROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*

Chioromancy (ki-ro-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by the hand: the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person by inspecting

the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry.

Chioromanist, **Chioromantist** (ki-ro-man-ist, ki-ro-man-tist), *n.* Same as *Chioromancer*.

Chioromantic, **Chioromantical** (ki-rô-man'tik, ki-rô-man'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chioromancy or divination by the hand.

Chironia (ki-rô-ni-a), *n.* [From the Centaur *Chiron*, who cured himself by it.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceae, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with narrow ribbed leaves and bell-shaped, generally pink, flowers. Several are in cultivation. The name was formerly given to our English centaury.

Chironomer (ki-rôn-o-mér), *n.* A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

Chironomist (ki-rô-nom'ik), *a.* Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

Chironomus (ki-rôn-o-mus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nomos*, a rule, in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Tipulidae. There are upwards of eighty British species, all of small size; they frequent marshy situations and very much resemble gnats.

Chironomy (ki-rôn-o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nomos*, a rule.] The science which treats of the rules of gesticulation, which is a part of pantomime.

Chiroplast (ki-rô-plast), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *plastô*, to form.] An instrument employed by some teachers to form the hand for playing on the pianoforte. Called also *Chiroplase*.

Chiropod (ki-rô-pod), *n.* [See below.] A member of the Mammalia having hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiropodist (ki-rô-pod-ist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *podas*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.

Chiroptera (ki-rô-ptér-a), *n. pl.* See CHIROPTERA.

Chirosophist (ki-rô-sô-fist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *sophos*, wise.] A fortune-teller.

Chirotes (ki-rô-tês), *n.* Same as *Cheirotes*.

Chirp (chêrp), *v. i.* [A parallel and equivalent form to *chirk*, and G. *zirpen*, *tachirpen*, *schirpen*, to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form, and the same root being seen in *chirm*, *chirr*, D. *kirren*, to coo, and in I. *garrio*, to chatter, the root being ultimately the same as that of *call*.] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects; as, a lark or cricket *chirps*. 'The yellow broom where *chirp* the linnets gay.' *Mickle.*

The cricket *chirps*, the light burns low,
Tis nearly twelve o'clock. *Tennyson.*

Chirp (chêrp), *n.* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects.

I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson.*

Chirper (chêrp'er), *n.* One that chirps.

The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March. *Gilbert White.*

Chirping (chêrp'ing), *n.* The sound made by one that chirps. 'A kind of whistling or *chirping* with the lips.' *Holland.*

Chirping (chêrp'ing), *a.* Cheering; enlivening; *lit.* causing to chirp. 'The *chirping* and moderate bottle.' *B. Jonson.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

Chirpingly (chêrp'ing-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chirr, **Chirre** (chêr), *v. i.* [A. Sax. *ceorian*, to murmur. See CHIRP.] To coo, as a pigeon; to make a noise of which the word is imitative. 'The *chirring* grasshopper.' *Herrick.*

Chirrup (chir'rup), *v. i.* [Probably a lengthened form of *chirp* by laying stress upon the *r*.] To chirp.

And whit, whit, whit, in a bush beside me *chirruped* the nightingale. *Tennyson.*

Chirrup (chir'rup), *v. t.* To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by chirping; to cherup; as, to *chirrup* up one's horses.

Chirrup (chir'rup), *n.* A chirp. 'The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof.' *Tennyson.*

Chirurgeon (ki-rêr'jon), *n.* [Gr. *cheiourgos*, one who operates with the hand—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work; L. *chirurgus*, Fr. *chirurgien*.] A surgeon.

Chirurgeonly (ki-rêr'jon-li), *adv.* In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.*

Chirurgery (ki-rêr-jér-i), *n.* [Gr. *cheiourgia*. See CHIRURGEON.] Surgery.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. look; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; wh, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See KEY.

Chirurgic, **Chirurgical** (kî-rér'jik, kî-rér'jik-al), *a.* Surgical.

Chisel (chî-zel), *n.* [O. Fr. *cisel* (Fr. *ciseau*), through L. *L. ciselus*, a dim. from L. *scissus*, a cutting instrument, sickle, from *seco*, to cut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet-work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

Chisel (chî-zel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chiselled*; ppr. *chiselling*. 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; as, a statue *chiselled* out of marble.—2. *Fig.* to cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat. [Slang.]

Chiselled (chî-zel'd), *p.* and *a.* Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque. 'The delicate and *chiselled* beauty of the student's features.' *Lord Lytton*.—*Chiselled work*, the condition of the surface of a stone produced by the chisel.

Chisel-tooth (chî-zel-tôth), *n.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form. These teeth exhibit a sharp anterior margin formed by the denser enamel, with the softer dentine sloping away behind it, just as the anterior surface of a chisel slopes from the sharp edge formed by the plate of hard steel laid on the back of that tool.

Chisleu (kîs'îlô-ô), *n.* [Heb. *Kisleu*.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December.

Chisley (chîz'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *caesol*, *caesol*, gravel, sand; comp. *chasson*.] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

Chissels, **Chisels** (chîs'els), *n.* The coarser part of bran or flour after the finer part is separated.

Chit (chît), *n.* [A. Sax. *otth*, a shoot or twig.] 1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. 'The *chit* or sprit at the root end.' *Mortimer*. Hence.—2. A child or babe. 'A squealing *chit*.' *Tattler*. [Colloq.]—3. A pimple; a wart.—4. An instrument for cleaving laths.

Chit (chît), *v.t.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer*.

Chit, **Chitty** (chît, chît'ti), *n.* [A corruption of the Hindu term *chit* *hee*, a letter.] A note or letter; a written message. Also called *Chittah*.

This evening comes a native trooper into camp with a *chit* for 'Russell Sahib.' *W. H. Russell*.

Chit (chît), for *Chideth*. *Chaucer*.
Chit-chat (chît'chat), *n.* [A reduplication of *chat*. See *CHAT*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

Nothing can be more useless than the inflated final rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb*.

Chitin, **Chitine** (kî'tîn), *n.* [Fr. *chiton*, a tunic.] The name given by Oeder to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of cockchafers with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalies. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_5H_7NO_2$.

Chitinous (kî'tîn-us), *a.* Consisting of, or having the nature of chitin.

Chiton (kî'tôn), *n.* [Gr. *chiton*.] A tunic; the under garment worn by the ancient Greeks. The Doric *chiton*, worn by men, was short and of wool; the Ionic was of linen, worn long, with short, wide sleeves. *Dr. W. Smith*.

Chiton (kî'tôn), *n.* [Gr. *chiton*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail, the name being given from the shell.] A genus of molluscs forming the type of the family Chitonidae; a member of this family.

Chitonidae (kî-ton'î-dê), *n. pl.* A natural family of gastropoda, as *pl.* A natural instance known of a molluscan shell formed of many succum portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The shell in the typical genus *Chiton* is composed of eight pieces; the animal adhering to rocks or stones after the fashion of the limpet. The species are numerous, and there are few rocky shores without some of them. Some of the species are fossil in carboniferous rocks.

Chittah (chît'tâ), *n.* See *CHIT*, *CHITTY*.

Chitter (chît'tér), *v.i.* [Closely allied to *chatter*; comp. G. *zitteren*, to tremble.] 1. To shiver; to shake, as with cold. [Obsolete and provincial.]—2. To chirp.

1 *chitter*, chirp, and *syng*. *Kendall*.

Chitterling (chît'tér-ling), *n.* [Perhaps allied to Sc. *kite*, Goth. *githus*, the belly; or *ch* may be for *sh*, the word being a dim. derived from the verb that means to evacuate the bowels.] 1. In cookery, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food: generally used in the plural. 'Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.' *Hudibras*.—2. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petticoat; of a French ruff, an English *chitterling*. *Carver*.

Chitty (chît'ti), *a.* [See *CHIT*, a sprout.] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2. Childish; like a babe.—3. Afflicted with warts or pimples.
Chitty-face, **Chitty-faced** (chît'ti-fâs, chît'ti-fâst), *a.* [From *chitty* (see above), and *face*.] 1. Meagre-faced; baby-faced. 'The peaking, *chitty-face* page.' *Messinger*. 2. Pimply-faced.

Chivache, **Chivachie**, *n.* See *CHEVACHE*.
Chivalric (shiv'al-rik), *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous.

Chivalrous (shiv'al-rus), *a.* [See *CHIVALRY*.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. 'Chivalrous enterprise.' *Spenser*.

A fourth (in Milton's catalogue of names) brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Maryland*.

Chivalrously (shiv'al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

Chivalrouness (shiv'al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; gallantry; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallant self-sacrifice on behalf of the weak.

Chivalry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse. See *CAVALRY*.] 1. Knighthood; the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged. 'Degrees and orders of *chivalry*.' *Bacon*.—2. That which pertains to knighthood; the qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valour, and dexterity in arms.

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry*. *Shak.*

3. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. 'Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*.' *Sir P. Sidney*.—4. A body or order of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.

The Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrow
Bustis and his Memphis *chivalry*. *Milton*.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry*. *Camphell*.

5. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. See *KNIGHT-SERVICE* and *TENURE*.—*Court of Chivalry*, a court established by Edward III., of which the Lord High Constable and the Earl-marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl-marshal alone it was merely a court of honour. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Herald's College by the earl-marshal's court.

Chive (chiv), *n.* [L. G. *scheve*, the shives or fragments of stalk, as of hemp or flax, that fall off in dressing; Icel. *skifa*, to cleave.] In bot. the thread or filament which supports the anther of a flower. *Ray*.

Chive (chiv), *n.* See *CIVE*.

Chive-garlic (chiv'gar-lik), *n.* Same as *Cive*.
Chiver (chiv'er), *v.t.* To shiver. [Old English and Scotch.]

Chivey, **Chivvy** (chiv'i), *v.t.* [See *extract*.] To chase round or hunt about; to throw or pitch about. [Slang.]

Chivvy is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gipsy. *Chiv* in Rumanian means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gipsy word *chiv*, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of caving, throwing, pitching, and driving. *C. G. Leland*.

Chivey (chiv'i), *n.* A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

Chlamydate (klam'id-ât), *a.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydas*, a mantle.] In *zool.* possessing a mantle; as, *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropoda.

Chlamydeus (kla-mid'e-us), *a.* In bot. pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.
Chlamydosaurus (klam'i-dô-sâ'srus), *n.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydas*; a cloak, and *saurus*, a lizard.] A genus of Australian lizards. The *C. Kingi*, known as the frilled lizard, has a curious crested membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, covering its shoulders, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which elevates itself when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length.

Chlamyphore (klam'i-fôr), *n.* See *CHLAMYPHORUS*.

Chlamyphorus, **Chlamydophorus** (klam'i-fô-rus,klam-i-dô-fô-rus), *n.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydas*, a cloak, and *phero*, to bear.] A genus of quadrupeds of the order Edentata. The *C. trumacatus*, or pichichiago, resembles the mole in its habits; it is about 5 inches long, and its back is covered over with a coat of mail, consisting of twenty-four rows of tough leathery plates. It is a native of Chili, and nearly allied to the armadillo.

Chlamys (klam'is), *n.* [L. and Gr.] 1. A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment. It was oblong in shape, generally about twice as long as it was broad. A common mode



Chlamys.—Hope's Costumes of the Ancients.

of wearing it was to pass one of its shorter sides round the neck and fasten it by means of a brooch, letting it hang down over the back or over the shoulder.—2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments.—3. In bot. the floral envelope of a plant.

Chloasma (klô-as'ma), *n.* [Gr. *chloasô*, to be green.] In *pathol.* lit. greenness; a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, the *pityriasis versicolor*. It is removable by the use of sulphur.

Chloe (klô-ê), *n.* The name of the heroine of Longus' pastoral romance *Daphnis and Chloe*, and of a shepherdess in Sydney's *Arcadia*; hence applied in literature to a female lover.

To turn their attention away while Strephon and Chloe were billing and cooing. *Thackeray*.

Chlora (klô'ra), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow.] A small genus of gentianaceous plants, consisting of erect glaucous herbs. One species (*C. perfoliata*) is found in the chalky pastures of England. Its stem is from 6 to 18 inches high, and terminates in a number of flower-stalks, each bearing a single largish delicate yellow flower. The whole plant is very bitter, and may be employed as a tonic; it is used also as a yellow dye. Its popular name is yellow-root or yellow centaury.

Chloracetate (klôr-as-ê-tât), *n.* A salt of chloroacetic acid.

Chloroacetic Acid (klôr-a-s-ê'tik as'id), *n.* ($C_2H_3ClO_2$) An acid produced by the substitution of chlorine for part of the hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

Chloral (klôr'al), *n.* [From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*.] (C_2H_3ClO) A liquid first prepared by Liebig from chlorine and alcohol, afterwards by Stiedeler by the action of chlorine on starch. The *hydrate of chloral*, as now prepared ($C_2H_3ClO \cdot H_2O$), is a

white crystalline substance, which, in contact with alkalis, separates into chloroform and formic acid. Hence, when it comes into contact with living blood, the alkaline reaction of that fluid effects its decomposition, and a formation of chloroform is the result. When taken into the mouth or injected into the blood the chloroform set free is given up to the blood little by little. Hence the action of chloral differs from that of pure chloroform in being slow, gentle, and prolonged. Chloral kills by paralyzing the action of the heart. It is a hypnotic as well as an anæsthetic, and is frequently substituted for morphia. Chloral does not combine with blood out of the body. Some authorities ascribe its effects to the formic acid developed in its transformation.

Chloranil, **Chloranile** (klô'-a-nîl), *n.* [From *chlorine* and *aniline*.] ($C_6Cl_4O_2$). A compound produced by the action of chlorine on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash chloranilate of potassium is formed.

Chloranthosaceæ (klô-ran-thâ'sé-â), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens, allied to the peppers, and, like them, having an aromatic fragrant odour; they are trees, shrubs, or herbs with opposite leaves, connected by sheathing stipules. There are three known genera, and fifteen species, all natives of the warm regions of India and America. *Chloranthus officinalis* is reckoned a stimulant and tonic of the highest order.

Chloranthus (klô-ran-thus), *n.* See **CHLORANTHACEÆ**.

Chlorate (klô-rât), *n.* [See **CHLORINE**.] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are very analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorides, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine. **Chloretic** (klô-ret-ik), *n.* Same as **Chloritic**. **Chloric** (klô-rik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.—*Chloric acid*, a colourless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$), having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid.—*Perchloric acid*, an extremely explosive acid ($HClO_4$), containing one atom of oxygen more than chloric acid. It is produced by distilling perchlorate of potassium with sulphuric acid.—*Chloric ether*, a volatile liquid ($C_2H_2Cl_2$) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *Hydrochloric Ether*.

Chloridate, **Chloridize** (klô-rid-ât, klô-rid-iz), *v. t.* In *photog.* to cover a plate with a chloride, specifically, with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering it sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun.

Chloride (klô-rid), *n.* [See **CHLORINE**.] A compound of chlorine with another element. **Chlorimeter**, **Chlorimetry** (klô-rim'et-er, klô-rim'e-trî), *n.* Same as *Chlorometer*, *Chlorometry*.

Chlorinated (klô-rin-ât-ed), *a.* In *chem.* containing one or more equivalents of chlorine.

Chlorination (klô-ri-nâ'shon), *n.* In *mining*, a process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. *E. H. Knight*.

Chlorine (klô-rîn or klô-rin), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] *Sym. Cl.* At wt. 35.5. The name given to an elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide. Chlorine has a greenish-yellow colour, a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils most violently when inhaled, as also the windpipe and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and, indeed, spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorides, which act most important parts in many manufacturing processes. This gas may be liquefied by cold and pressure. Chlorine is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the

manufacture of bleaching-powder (chloride of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened coloured fabrics it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the colouring matter of the cloth, &c. It is a valuable disinfectant, where it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chloride of lime.

Chloriodic (klô-ri-od-ik), *a.* Compounded of chlorine and iodine.

Chloriodine (klô-rî-od-in), *n.* A compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chlorite (klô-rit), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow.] 1. A mineral of a grass-green colour, opaque, usually friable or easily pulverized, composed of little spangles, scales, prisms, or shining small grains, and consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It is closely allied in character to mica and talc. There are four sub-species—chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite. 2. In *chem.* a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties.

Chloritic (klô-rit-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic sand*.

Chloro- (klô-rô), [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow.] A term used in the composition of botanical and other scientific words formed from the Greek, to indicate a clear lively green colour without any mixture.

Chloro-carbonic, **Chloro-carbonous** (klô-rô-kar-bon'ik, klô-rô-kar-bon-us), *a.* Terms applied to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide ($COCl_2$) formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

Chlorocyanic (klô-rô-sî-an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *kyanos*, dark-blue.] Consisting of chlorine and cyanogen combined; as, *chlorocyanic acid*.

Chlorodyne (klô-rô-dîn or klô-rô-din), *n.* A popular anodyne remedy, consisting of morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, extract of Indian hemp, and flavoured with sugar and peppermint.

Chloroform (klô-rô-form), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, yellowish-green, and *L. formica*, an ant.] ($CHCl_3$). The perchloride of formyle, a volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, of the specific gravity of 1.48, and discovered by Soubeiran and Liebig in 1832. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime or bleaching-powder. Its use as an anæsthetic was introduced in 1847 by Prof. (afterwards Sir James Y.) Simpson of Edinburgh. For this purpose the vapour is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, uneasiness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion and consciousness, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much be given, death by coma and syncope. When skillfully administered in proper cases, it is considered one of the safest of anæsthetics; but it requires to be used under certain precautions as its application has frequently proved fatal. Chloroform is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, &c., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. It is a felony for any person to administer or attempt to administer chloroform or other stupefying drug with intent to enable himself or another to commit or to assist another in the commission of any indictable offence, 24 and 25 Vict. c.

Chloroform (klô-rô-form), *v. t.* To put under the influence of chloroform; to render unconscious and insensible to pain by the administration of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.

Chloroformization (klô-rô-form-iz-â'shon), *n.* In *med.* the aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorogenic (klô-rô-gen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chlôros*, yellowish-green, and *gennao*, to produce.] See **CAFFEIC**.

Chloroid (klô-oid), *a.* [E. *chlorine*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling chlorine; as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *Chlorous Pole* under **CHLOROUS**.

Chlorometer (klô-rom'et-er), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime. It is also used for testing chloride of potash and of soda.

Chlorometry (klô-rom'e-trî), *n.* The name

given to the process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorine, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda.

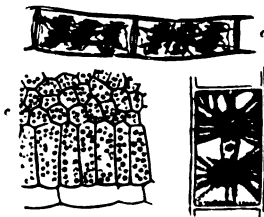
Chloromya (klô-rô-mis), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *mys*, a mouse.] See **AGOUTI**.

Chloropal (klô-rô-pal), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *E. opal*.] Lit. green opal. A mineral of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio-green colour, the other has an earthy fracture; and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties. It is a hydrated silicate of iron.

Chlorophæite, **Chlorophæite** (klô-rô-fê-it), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *phaios*, blackish.] A rare mineral found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green colour when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. It has been supposed to be decomposed olivine, and consists of 32.85 silica, 22.08 iron peroxide, 3.44 magnesia, and 41.63 water.

Chlorophane (klô-rô-fân), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *phainô*, to show.] A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

Chlorophyll (klô-rô-phil), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants. It is somewhat analogous to wax, is soluble in ether and alcohol, but insoluble in water, and floats in the fluid of the cells in the form of minute granules. In this form it occurs in the



Chlorophyll.

a, Spiral bands of Chlorophyll in *Spirogyra*. c, Irregular mass in *Zygnera*. c, Granules in cells of the leaf.

cells of flowering plants generally, especially in the leaves, and below the epidermis of green stems. In *Vallisneria* and some other aquatic plants the granules are large, and imbedded in the circulating protoplasm of the cells. In some coniferous algae the chlorophyll is arranged in plates or bands, while in others it forms a granular stratum, with numerous large bright granules scattered through it. In the *Protophytes*, and in the gonidia of lichens, the chlorophyll is uniformly distributed through the protoplasm of the cell. The chlorophyll granule consists of two separable parts—the green colouring matter, which is soluble in alcohol, leaving a colourless body the size and form of the granule. Chlorophyll plays an important part in the life of the plant, as it breaks up the carbonic acid gas taken in by the stomata of the leaves into its two elements, carbon and oxygen, returning the oxygen to the air, and converting the carbon with the water obtained from the roots into starch. Light is indispensable to the formation of chlorophyll, and hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light, either by the art of the gardener or from accidental causes.

Chlorophyllian (klô-rô-phil'ian), *a.* Pertaining to chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll. 'Chlorophyllian cells.' *Alman.*

Chlorops (klô-rope), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *ops*, the eye.] A genus of insects. See **CORN-FLY**.

Chlorosis (klô-rô-sis), *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow.] 1. The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young females, more especially those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsia, &c. 2. In bot. same as *Etiolation*.

Chlorospermæ (klô-rô-spér-mé-â), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow, and *sperma*, a seed.] A name given to that division of the algae which have grass-green fronds, very rarely purple, olive, or red. They grow either in the sea, in fresh water, or in damp

situations, and are of very simple organization.

Chlorotic (klô-ro'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to chlorosis; *as, chlorotic affections.* — 2. Affected by chlorosis. 'The extasies of sedentary and chlorotic nuna.' *Battie.*

Chlorous (klô-rus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine: specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chloric compounds; *as, chlorous oxide, chlorous acid.* — *Chlorous acid* (HClO₂), an acid obtained by mixing oil of vitriol very gradually and cautiously with chloride of potassium, and condensing the gas which is given off in water. The gas which is thus condensed is called chlorous anhydride (Cl₂O₃): it is extremely explosive. — *Chlorous pole*, a term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole, according to the same hypothesis, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole*. Called also *Chloroid Pole*.

Chloroxylon (klô-rok-sil-on), *n.* [*Gr. chloros*, yellowish-green, and *xylin*, wood.] A genus of timber trees, nat. order Meliaceae, containing a single species, *C. Swietenia* (the satin-wood tree of India). See SATIN-WOOD.

Chloruret (klô-rû-ret), *n.* A compound of chlorine: a name formerly given to what is now termed *Chloride*.

Chock (chôk), Same as *Choke*.
Chockite (chôk-it), *n.* [*Gr. choand*, a funnel.] A genus of spongiiform fossil zoophytes of the chalk, familiarly called 'petrified anemones,' from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

Choar (chôr), *n.* The Hindu name for a mountain thief or robber. *Eleec. Rev.*

Chock (chôk), *n.* (Perhaps from *shock*, *as if shock-piece*, a joint or collision, the use of *chocks* being often to prevent jolting.) *Naut.* a piece of wood employed in filling up a deficiency, *as a wedge or block*, for confining a cask or other body to prevent its moving. In the construction of framing, a *chock* is an angular, commonly a triangular shaped piece, made to fit the space between the attenuated ends at the joints, to which it is fastened by means of tree-nails. — *Chocks of the rudder* are pieces of timber kept in readiness to stop the motion of the rudder in case of an accident, &c. — *Anchor chocks*, pieces indented in the shank of a wooden anchor-stock when it is defective. — *Boat's chocks*, clamps on which a boat rests when stowed on deck.

Chock (chôk), *adv.* *Naut.* fully; close; *as far as possible*; *as, chock aft, chock out, &c.*
Chock (chôk), *v.t.* *Naut.* to put a *chock* into or under; *as, to chock the timbers of a ship; to chock a cask.* See the noun.

Chock (chôk) *v.t.* To fill up a cavity like a *chock*. 'The wood-work exactly *chocked* into the joints.' *Fuller.*

Chock't (chôk), *n.* [A form of *shock* (which see).] An encounter.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of a hog. *Br. Patriot.*

Chock't (chôk), *v.t.* To give a *shock* to. *Turberville.*

Chock-a-block (chôk-a-blok), *a.* (See *CHOCK* and *BLOCK*.) 1. A term used to designate the position of tackling when the blocks are hauled close together. — 2. Crowded; crammed; *as, the meeting-hall was chock-a-block.* [Colloq.]

Chock-full (chôk'fûl), *a.* Same as *Choke-full*.
Chocolate (chôk'ô-lât), *n.* [*Sp. chocolate*; *Mex. chocolatl* — *choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water.] 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao* ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance. *Cacao*, under its native name of *chocolatl*, had been for ages used as a beverage by the Mexicans, before their country was conquered by the Spaniards. It is less used in Britain than *cocoa*, which is a slightly different preparation from the kernels of the same tree. — 2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

Chocolate (chôk'ô-lât), *a.* Having the colour of chocolate; *as, chocolate cloth.*

Chocolate-house (chôk'ô-lât-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold. *Tatler.*

Chocolate-nut (chôk'ô-lât-nut), See *CACAO*.

Chocolate-root (chôk'ô-lât-rôt), *n.* See *GRUM*.

Chode (chôd), the old preterit of *chide* (which see). Gen. xxiii. 36.

Choice (chôis), *n.* (O. E. *choyae*, *choise*, *chois*; from O. Fr. *chois*, a choice, from *choisir*, to

choose; from the German. See *CHOOSE*.) 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.
Where there is force there can be no *choice*. *N. Grew.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

Julius Caesar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others' selection.

I am sorry
Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty. *Shak.*

5. The best part of anything; a select assemblage.
A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shak.*

6. A collection to choose from; *as, you have there a choice of six different colours.* — 'To hold in most rich choice, to hold in very high estimation. *Shak.* — 'To make choice of, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference. — *Of choice*, of worth or value; *as, men of choice.*

Choice (chôis), *a.* 1. Carefully selected. 'Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach of ordinary men.' *Wordsworth.* — 2. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable. 'The choice and master spirits of this age.' *Shak.*

Thus in a sea of folly tossed,
My choicest hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

3. With of: preserving or using with care, *as valuable*; frugal; careful; chary.

He that is *choice* of his time will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Fer. Taylor.*

SYN. Select, precious, costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, sparing, frugal, chary, careful.

Choice-drawn (chôis'dran), *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

Choiceful (chôis'fûl), *a.* Making many choices; fitful; fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Senser.*

Choiceless (chôis'les), *a.* Not having the power of choosing. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Choicely (chôis'li), *adv.* 1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice. 'Collected choicely.' *Shak.* 2. In an eminent degree. 'It is choicely good.' *Iz. Walton.* — 3. With great care; carefully; *as, a thing choicely preserved.* [In all its uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

Choiceness (chôis'nes), *n.* The quality of being choice; *as, (a) justness of discrimination; nicety. 'Choiceness of phrase.' B. Jonson. (b) Valueableness; particular value or worth; excellence; as, the choiceness of wine. 'Plants . . . for their choiceness preserved in pots.' Evelyn.*

Choir (kwîr), *n.* [Written also *quire*, from O. Fr. *choeur*, *L. chorus*, *Gr. chorus*, a dance in a ring, a band.] 1. A band of dancers. [Rare.]

How often have I led thy sportive *choir*,
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire. *Goldsmith.*

2. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church. — 3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers. — 4. In cruciform churches, that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work; a *chancel*. — 5. In nunneries, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

Choir (kwîr), *v.t.* and *i.* To sing in company.

On either side (of the Virgin), round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choirs* of angels. *Ferraro.*

Choirist (kwîr'ist-ér), Same as *Chorister*. *W. Mason.*

Choir-organ (kwîr'or-gan), *n.* One of the aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power.

Choir-screen (kwîr'skrén), *n.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church from the nave, yet so as not to obstruct sight or sound.

Choir-service (kwîr'sér-vis), *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

Choke (chôk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *choked*; ppr.

choking. [A. Sax. *ascocian*, to suffocate; cogn. *Isel kaka*, to gulp, *kýka*, to swallow; according to Skeat from a root *kak*, a stronger form of *kik*, of which *kink* is a nasalized form. (See CHIN-COUGH.)] The root may be imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] 1. To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe: it is thus distinguished from *suffocate*, *stifle*, and *smother*, which signify to deprive of the power of breathing by closing the avenues to the windpipe (the mouth and nostrils), or by preventing the access of wholesome air; while *strangle* designates a particular manner of choking, namely, by compressing the windpipe. Formerly the word was used with more latitude. 'And were *choked* in the sea.' Mark v. 13. — 2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; *as, to choke the entrance of a harbour or any passage.* — 3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments, especially by a heap of impediments crowded together; to hinder or check the growth, expansion, or progress of. 'The fire which *choked* in ashes lay.' *Dryden.*

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choaked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

4. *Fig.* to suppress or stifle.

For to deny each article with oath,
Canst remove not *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shak.*

5. To offend greatly; to revolt. 'I was *choked* at this word.' *Swift.*

Choke (chôk), *v.t.* 1. To have the windpipe stopped, *as cattle are apt to choke* when eating potatoes or turnips. — 2. To be checked, *as if by choking*; to stick. 'The words *choke* in his throat.' *Sir W. Scott.* — 3. To be offended; to take exception.

Choke (chôk), *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

Choke (chôk), *n.* An Indian term for the principal street of a town or village. *W. H. Russell.*

Choke-cherry (chôk'che-rî), *n.* 1. The popular name of a species of wild cherry (*Prunus borealis*), remarkable for its astringent qualities. — 2. In *mining*, *choke-damp*; after-damp.

Choke-damp (chôk'damp), *n.* Same as *after-damp*.

Chokedar (chôk'ô-dâr), *n.* Same as *Chokadar*.

Choke-full (chôk'fûl), *n.* Full as possible; *written also Chock-full, Chuck-full, and formerly also Chock-full.* 'We filled the skins *chock-full*.' *Brace.*

Chokeling (chôk'ling), *p.* and *a.* Chuckling. *Chaucer.*

Choke-pear (chôk'pâr), *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth. Hence — 2. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pear*. *Richardson.*

Choke-plum (chôk'plum), *n.* A plum of a similar kind to the *choke-pear*. *Haywood.*

Choker (chôk'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which chokes; that which irritates with a sense of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray.*

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.]

3. A neckcloth. 'A white *choker*.' *Thackeray.* [Slang.]

Chokes (chôks), *n. pl.* [*Sc. chooks*. The same word as *chope*, by change of *p* into *k*.] The throat. *Hallivell.* [Provincial.]

Choke-strap (chôk'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

Choke-weed (chôk'wéd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera — to some because they choke the growth of other plants, to others because when swallowed they produce a choking sensation in the throat.

Chokewort (chôk'wért), *n.* Same as *Choke-weed*. *John Taylor.*

Chokhadar (chôk'ha-dâr), *n.* In India, a watchman or policeman. Written also *Chokedar*.

Choking (chôk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choke*.

chops and changes, signifying ups and downs; vicissitudes.

There be odd *chops* and *changes* in this here world, for sartin. *Merryat.*

Chop (chop), *n.* [See CHAP, the jaw.] 1. The chop; the jaw.—2. *pl.* The mouth or entrance to a channel; as, the *chops* of the English Channel.

Chop (chop), *n.* [Hind. *chhap*, stamp, print, copy, impression.] 1. An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy; an eastern custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have paid duty; a permit or clearance. Hence—2. A word used in China to signify quality; as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—3. The entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or of the quantity made.

Chop-boat (chop'bôt), *n.* [See preceding art.] In China, a boat licensed for the conveyance of goods.

Chop-cherry (chop'che-ri), *n.* A game in which a cherry is snatched for. *Herrick.*

Chop-fallen (chop'fain), *a.* Dejected; dispirited. See CHAP-FALLEN.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,—
Alas how *chop-fall'n* now! *Blair.*

Chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* A house where provisions, as chops, &c., ready dressed are sold; an eating-house. 'Head-waiter of the chop-house here.' *Tennyson.*

I lost my place at the *chop-house*. *Spectator.*

Chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* [See CHOP, a mark, &c.] In China, a custom-house for the levying and collection of transit dues.

Chopin, **Choppin** (chop'in), *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] 1. An old liquid measure in France, varying in different localities, in Paris equal to rather more than four-fifths of an imperial pint.—2. An old English measure equal to half a pint.—3. In Scotland, a measure equal to half a Scotch pint, or about one quart of English wine measure.

Chopine, **Choppine** (chop'in), *n.* [O.E. also *chapin*, from Sp. *chapin*, a clog or chopine.] A sort of very lofty clog or patten, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by ladies under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them 'wooden scaffolds.' Coryate (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the ladies graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that when using them they required to be supported to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colours, some being curiously painted, and some even gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined. Written also *Chapin*.

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*

Chop-logic (chop'loj-ik), *n.* An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now, how now, *chop-logic!* what is this? *Shak.*

Chopness (chop'nes), *n.* A kind of shovel or spade. *Simmonds.*

Chopped (chopt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut; minced; as, meat *chopped* small.—2. Chapped.

I remember kissing the cow's dugs that her pretty *chopped* hands had milked. *Shak.*

Chopper (chop'er), *n.* One who or that which chops; a butcher's cleaver.

Chopping (chop'ing), *n.* Same as *Chopine*.

Chopping (chop'ing), *a.* [In meaning 1, from *chop*, to change.] 1. Having tumbling waves which dash against each other with a short quick motion.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Dr. Guthrie.*

2. Stout; lusty; plump. 'The fair and *chopping* child.' *Fenton.*

Chopping-block (chop'ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped. *Mortimer.*

Chopping-board (chop'ing-bôrd), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped. *Dickens.*

Chopping-knife (chop'ing-nif), *n.* A knife for mincing meat.



Chopines.

Choppy (chop'i), *a.* 1. Full of clefts or cracks.—2. As applied to the sea, same as *Chopping*.

Chopstick (chop'stik), *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held between the thumbs and fingers, and used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

Choragic (kô-râ'jik), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a choragus.—*Choragic monument*, in Greek *antig.* a monument erected in honour of the choragus who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus.

Choragus (kô-râ'gus), *n.* [Gr. *choragos*, *choragos*—chorus, a chorus, and *agô*, to lead.] 1. In Greek *antig.* the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation; the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for tragedies and comedies, and for the various religious festivals.—2. *Eccles.* an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford.

Choral (kô'ral), *a.* [From *chorus*.] Belonging, relating, or pertaining to, a choir, concert, or chorus; as, *choral* symphonies.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macauley.*

A star that with the *choral* starry dance join'd not. *Tennyson.*

Choral (kô'ral), *n.* A psalm or hymn tune sometimes sung in unison by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony.

Choralist (kô'ral-ist), *n.* A member of a choir; a composer of chorals; a musician.

Chorally (kô'ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to suit a choir.

Chord (kord), *n.* [L. *chorda*, from Gr. *chordê*, an intestine, of which strings were made, hence the string of a musical instrument. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See *CORD*.] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In *music*, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant. The common *chord* consists of a fundamental or bass note with its third and fifth. When the interval between the bass note and its third is two full tones, the combination is a *major chord*; when the interval is a tone and a half the combination is termed a *minor chord*; when the intervals between the bass note and its third and the third and the fifth are each a tone and a half, the chord is called *diminished*. The *tonic chord* is made up of the key-note and its third and fifth; the *dominant chord* consists of the dominant or fifth of the scale accompanied by its third and fifth; the *subdominant chord* has for its root or bass the subdominant or fourth of the scale, accompanied with its third and fifth. Hence—3. Harmony, as of colour.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various green—the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness—remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

4. In *geom.* a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Thus A C and A B are the chords of the arcs A C and A C B.

Chord (kord), *v. t.* To furnish with chords or musical strings.

Chorda (kôr'da), *n.* *pl.* *Chordæ* (kôr'dê).

[See *CHORD*.] 1. In *anat.* a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c.—*Chorda tympani*, a branch of the seventh pair of nerves.—*Chorda dorsalis*, the notochord or dorsal chord, a term applied to a gelatiniform, transparent chord found in the embryonic stage of all vertebrate animals.—2. In *bot.* a genus of algae. One species (*C. Filum*) is known by the name of sea-lace.

Chorded (kôr'd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with chords or strings; strung. *Dryden.*

Chordée (kôr'dê), *n.* [See *CHORD*.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

Chore (chôr), *n.* A chore or small job; minor work of a domestic kind; generally used in the plural. [United States.]

Chore! (kôr), *n.* A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

Chorea (kô-rê-a or kô-rê'a), *n.* [Gr. *choria*, a dance.] In *med.* St. Vitus's dance; convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gestulations.

Choree (kô-rê), *n.* Same as *Chorea*.

Choreographic, **Choreographical** (kô-rê-graf'ik, kô-rê-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to choreography.

Choreography (kô-reg'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *choria*, dancing, and *graphô*, to describe.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes.

Choregus (kô-rê-gus), *n.* See *CHORAGUS*.

Chorepiscopal (kô-rê-pis'ko-pal), *a.* Pertaining to the power of a chorepiscopus, that is, a suffragan or local bishop.

Chorepiscopus (kô-rê-pis'ko-pl), *n.* *pl.* **Chorepiscopi** (kô-rê-pis'ko-pl). [Gr. *chôra*, place, country, and *episcopus*, bishop.] A local or suffragan bishop; a bishop appointed by the ordinary bishop of a diocese to assist him in taking charge of the country lying around the city in which he himself lived.

Choreus (kô-rê-us), *n.* [Gr. *choraios*.] In *pros.* (a) a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; a trochee. (b) With later prosodists, a tribrach; a foot consisting of three short syllables.

Choriamb, **Choriambus** (kô-ri-amb, kô-ri-amb'us), *n.* [Gr. *choraios*, a trochee, and *iambus*, iambus.] In *pros.* a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, nôbilitas, ânzilêtas.

Choriambic (kô-ri-amb'ik), *n.* A choriamb.

Choriambic (kô-ri-amb'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

Choric (kô-rik), *a.* Relating to a chorus.

'Choric song.' *Tennyson.*

Chorion (kô-ri-on), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *anat.* the external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in utero.—2. In *bot.* the external membrane of the seeds of plants.

Chorisis (kô-ri-sis), *n.* [Gr. *chorisô*, to separate, to sever.] In *bot.* the separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale, or a doubling of the organ; it may be either transverse or collateral. *Balfour.* Called also *Chorisation*.

Chorist (kô-rist), *n.* [Fr. *choriste*.] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Chorister (kôr'ist-êr), *n.* [From *chorus*, choir.] 1. One of a choir; a singer in a chorus.

The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

2. One who leads a church choir. [This is the sense in the United States.]—3. A singer in general; as, the feathered *choristers*.

The new-born phoenix takes his way;

Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

Choristic (kô-rist'ik), *a.* Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [Rare.]

Chorisation (kô-ri-zâ'shen), *n.* Same as *Chorisis*.

Chorl (chôr), *n.* The projecting angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

Chorobates (kô-ro-ba-têz), *n.* [Gr. *chorobates*, an instrument for taking levels.] An instrument, differing little from an ordinary carpenter's level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct, and the levels of the country to be passed through.

Chorograph (kô-rô-graf), *n.* An instrument contrived by Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct, by mechanical means, two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially important in marine surveying.

Chorographer (kô-ro-graf'er), *n.* One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavours to identify their true situation. 'Camden and other *chorographers*.' *Milton.*

Chorographic, **Chorographical** (kô-rô-graf'ik, kô-rô-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh.*

Chorographically (kô-rô-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

Chorography (kô-ro-gra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *choros*, a place or region, and *graphô*, to describe.] The art or practice of making maps of or

describing particular regions, countries, or districts.

Choroid (kôr'oid), *n.* [Gr *chorion*, the chorion, and *oides*, shape, resemblance.] Is used as a term applied to several parts which resemble the chorion in the multitude of their vessels, as the choroid membrane, one of the membranes of the eye of a very dark colour situated between the sclerotic and the retina, and terminating anteriorly at the great circumference of the iris, the choroid vessels the ciliary muscle of the eye, choroid plexus, one of two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater or inner membrane investing the brain.

Choroid (kôr'oid), *n.* In snail a part resembling the chorion, more especially, the choroid membrane of the eye. See the adjective.

Chorology (kô-rôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr *choron*, a place, land, and *logos*, discourse.] See *chorography*.

Locally he (Herschel) takes up what he calls chorography, a term under which he includes everything relating to the laws of the distribution of plants and animals.
—*Scribner's newspaper*

Chorometry (kô-rôm'et-ri), *n.* [Gr *choron*, a district, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying a district, a survey.
Chorus (kô-rus), *n.* [L. *chorus*, from Gr *choros*, a dance in a ring, a chorus.] 1. In the Greek drama, (a) originally a company of dancers dancing in a ring accompanied by their own singing or that of others, a band of singers and dancers.

Greco-Latin tragedy was of that nature that a chorus of singers.

(b) The persons who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

(c) The song between the acts of a tragedy.

2. Various of a song in which the company join the singer, or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. - 6. In music, (a) a composition, sometimes in two or three, but generally in four parts, sung by many voices. A double chorus is in eight vocal parts, and sung by two choirs. (b) The whole body of vocalists other than soloists whether in an oratorio, opera, or concert. - 4. Any union of voices or sounds accompanying or introduced at repeated intervals during a narrative, theatrical representation, or the like, as, the listeners kept up a continuous chorus of laughter. - 5. An ancient musical instrument of the bagpipe-

Chorus (fifth century).—Lambert

type, consisting of a bag formed from an animal's skin, and two pipes. This name was also given to the Welsh organ, and in Scotland to a trumpet of loud tone.

Chorus (kô-rus), *v. t.* 1. To sing or join in the chorus of, as, to chorus a song. - 2. To exclaim or call out in concert.

Oh, do let the Soudier go in, chorus the boys.
—*Th. Hughes*

Chose (shôz), *n.* [Fr *chose*, from L. *causa*, a cause.] In law, property, a right to possession, or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or recompense for damage done is a chose in action, the former proceeding from an express, the latter from an implied contract. A chose leased is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like, a chose transitory is a thing which is movable.

Chose (shôz), *pret.* and *old pp.* of *choose*.
Choose (chôz), *pp.* of *choose*. As an adjective, choice, select. 'Other choose attractions.' *Shaks*

The chosen captains also are drowned in the Red sea.
—*Ec. xv. c.*

Chouan (shô-oh), *n.* [After the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party, from Fr *chant-huant*, a screech-owl.] A member of a band of insurgent royalists of Brittany who rose in 1793 against the republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not suppressed till 1798, and even after that occasional outbreaks of insurrection occurred down till 1830, when they were finally put down by M. Thiers.

Chough (chuf), *n.* [A Sax. and, a chough or jackdaw. D. *chouwe*, Dan. *houe*.] So named from *cooing*. *Shaks*. A bird belonging to the genus *Fregilus*, of the crow family, but nearly allied to the starlings. *F. græculus* is the only British or European species, and frequent in this country, chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, whence it is often called the Cornish chough. Its general colour is black, contrasting well with the vermilion-red of the beak, legs, and feet. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, &c. In America it is sometimes called the *glut*, and was at one time confined as a pest to the Cornish families.

Choulet (choulet), *n.* Same as *Jowl*.

Choultry (chôl'tri), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers or merchants, similar to the caravansary or khan of Western Asia. Spelled also *Choultry*.

Chouse (chous), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *choused*, *pp.* *chousing*. [Formerly spelled also *chousa*, *chous*, *chousen*, from Turk. *chous*, *chousen*, a messenger, interpreter, &c. A Turkish interpreter in London, in 1808, swindled some of the merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money, hence from the notoriety of the circumstance the word came to mean a cheat, and so gave rise to the verb. Compare such words as *to burle*, *monomaniac*, &c. The following extract from Ben Jonson shows the word in the process of development to its present meaning. —

Chaffer. What! do you think of me that I am a choused man? What's that? *Dapper.* The Turk (what) was here, as one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
—*Alphonsus, l. 1.*

To cheat, trick, defraud, followed by *of* or *out of*, as, to chouse one *out of* his money. 'Who think to chouse me of my dear and pleasant vice.' *Oldham*.

However they may pretend to chouse me, whether they make but very unskilful request. — *Shaks*.

Chouse (chous), *n.* 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant. See *CHAVI*. - 2. One who is easily cheated, a fool, a simpleton. 'Sillier than a Turkish chouse.' *Hudibras*. - 3. A trick; sham, imposition. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Chout (chout), *n.* In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

Chow (chow), *n.* The Jowl, the chow; used almost only in the phrase 'cheek for chow,' that is, cheek by jowl. [Scotch.]

Chow (chow), *n.* In China, a town or city of the second class.

Chow-chow (chow'chow), *n.* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles.

Chow-chow (chow'chow), *n.* A Chinese term signifying mixed, as, *chow-chow* preserves, preserved fruits of various kinds mingled together. — *Chow-chow chop*, the last lighter containing the small sundry pickles used off to fill a ship.

Chowder (chow'der), *n.* [In first sense probably from Fr *chouderre*, a cauldron, in second doubtful. In the fishing villages of Brittany *faide* to *chouderre* is to provide a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and baccal with some savoury condiments — a 'bodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, who each in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America. *Water and Quaker*.] 1. A dish of fish boiled with baccal, &c. It is the principal food of the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. [American.] - 2. A fish-seller. *Hallmark*. [Provincial English.]

Chowder (chow'der), *v. t.* To make a chowder of, as, to chowder a fish. [American.]

Chowder-bone (chow'dar-bôz), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England by boiling black spruce in water and mixing it with molasses.

Chow (chow), *n.* Jowl. [Obscure and provincial.]

Chowry (chow'ry), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a waist to keep off flies. It is

often formed of the tail of the yak, a species of ox.

Chowter (chow'ter), *v. t.* To grumble like a frog or a howard child. *See Phillips*.

Choy-root (choy'rot), *n.* Same as *Shoy-root*.

Chrestomathy (kris-mô-thî), *n.* [Gr *chrestos*, useful, and *mathê*, art.] The useful arts, specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

Chrestomathia, **Chrestomathical** (kris-mô-math'ik, kris-mô-math'ik-ah), *n.* Relating to a chrestomathy.

Chrestomathy (kris-mô-math'ik), *n.* [Gr *chrestos*, useful, and *mathê*, art.] The useful arts, specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

Chrim (krim), *n.* [Gr *chrisma*, from *chrisô*, to anoint.] *Anoint*. (a) holy oil or unguent consecrated by a bishop and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. In the Greek and R. Cath. Churches it is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases mixed with balsam. (b) The baptismal cloth consecrated by the holy oil laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; a chrismal. (c) The baptismal venture, the chrism.

The minister shall put upon him his white venture, commonly called the chrism.
—*Order of Baptism, Ec. VI.*

(d) A name sometimes given to confirmation. *Christ* child. Same as *Chrism Child*.

Chrismal (kris'mal), *n.* Pertaining to chrism.

Having them anointed and prayed, he lays upon anointing the girdles of this chrismal oil. *Shaks*.

Chrismal (kris'mal), *n.* Eccles. (a) the vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (b) The pyx. (c) A cloth used to cover relics. (d) The white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized after the unction with chrism. (e) The cloth used for wiping the parts anointed on a baptized child.

Chrimatin, **Chrimatine** (kris'ma-tin), *n.* Same as *Hatchetive*.

Chrimization (kris'ma'thun), *n.* The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil in baptism by the priest or in confirmation by the bishop. In the latter ceremony it is usually styled *Unction*.

Chrimatory (kris'ma-to-ri), *n.* [L. *chrimatorium*.] In the Roman Cath. and Greek Churches, a receptacle for the chrism or holy oil used in the service of the church. In the Roman Cath. Church the chrimatory usually comprises three separate vessels — one, containing the oil for use in baptism, a second, the oil used in confirmation, and a third, that used in anointing the sick.

Chrism, **Chrisme** (kris'm), *n.* [See *CHURCH*.] 1. (a) A baptismal cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism. (b) The white consecrated vesture put about a child when christened in token of innocence, and with which in former times it was shrouded if it died within the month. Hence - 2. A chrismal child - *Chrism child*, (a) a newly baptized infant. (b) A child that dies within a month after christening.

Every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and sinners sleep at midnight, and undisturbed as are the phantoms, they make a chrismal child to smile.
—*Far Tragic*

Christ (krist), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Christos*, Hk. anointed, from *chrisô*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew *Messiah*. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

Christadelphian, **Christodelphian** (kris-to-del'fan, kris-to-del'fan), *n.* [Gr *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, a brother.] Lit. a brother of Christ, one of a sect of Christians. Called also *Thomastians*. See *THOMASTS*.

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Christ-cross, † *Christ-cross* (kris'kros), *n.* 1. Mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII, that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.—2. The beginning and end: the Alpha and Omega; probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, &c. Christ's cross is the *cris-cross* of all our happiness. *Quarles.*

Christcross-row (kris'kros-rō), *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross anciently set before it, or from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross by way of charm. 'Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross-row*.' *Whitlock.*

Christen (kris'n), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *crīstianan*, to christen, from *crīstian*, a Christian, from *crīst*, Christ. See **CHRIST**.] 1. To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; to name and baptize; to baptize: applied to persons. Hence.—2. To name; to denominate: applied to things. 'Christen the thing what you will.' *Bp. Burnet.*—3. † To christianize.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first christened. *Jer. Taylor.*

Christen (kris'n), *v. i.* 1. To perform the rite of baptism; as, he *christens* and dispenses the eucharist.—2. To get the sacrament of baptism performed for one's children.

As the parishioners had these chapels at first for their own ease, so they may resort to the mother-church, bury, *christen*, marry, and have all other services and advantages from them. *Ayliffe.*

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* [A. Sax. *crīstendōm*—*crīstian*, Christian, and term-*-dom*.] 1. † The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity.

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion.—3. The whole body of Christians. 4. † The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*. *Shak.*

Christian (kris'tyan), *n.* [L. *christianus*, from *Christus*, Christ. See **CHRIST**.] 1. One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ; especially, one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion and studies to follow the example and obey the precepts of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—2. In the most general sense, one born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

Christian (kris'tyan), *a.* Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity. See the noun.—*Christian name*, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name.—*Christian era* or *period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Christian † (kris'tyan), *v. t.* To baptize. *Fulke.*

Christian, Christian d'Or (kris'tyan, kris'tyan dor), *n.* An old Danish gold coin of the value of from 16s. to 16s. 4d. sterling.

Christiana (kris-ti-ā'nā), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin worth 7d. sterling.

Christianism † (kris'tyan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *christianismos*. See **CHRIST**.] 1. The Christian religion. *Milton.*—2. The nations professing Christianity. *Johnson.*

Christianite (kris'tyan-it), *n.* [After Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark.] A mineral, a product of Mount Vesuvius. Its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colours brown, yellow, or reddish.

Christianity (kris-ti-ān-ti), *n.* 1. The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.—2. Adherence to the Christian faith; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.

Christianity does not so much give us new affections or faculties as a new direction to those we already have. *Hannah More.*

Christianisation (kris'tyan-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity. 'The *christianisation* of the clergy and people of Russia.' *Dean Stanley.*

Christianise (kris'tyan-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *christianized*; ppr. *christianizing*. 1. To

make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *christianize* pagans.—2. To imbue with Christian principles. 'Christianized philosophy.' *J. Taylor.*

Christianlike (kris'tyan-lik), *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Shak.*

Christianly (kris'tyan-li), *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. 'Every man *christianly* instructed.' *Milton.*

Christianly (kris'tyan-li), *a.* Christianlike; becoming a Christian. [Rare.]

Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *christianly* plainness. Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters. *Longfellow.*

Christian-name (kris'tyan-nām), *v. t.* To address by the Christian name. 'The girls *christian-named* each other.' *Thackeray.*

Christianness † (kris'tyan-nes), *n.* 1. Profession of Christianity.—2. The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity.

It is very unreasonable to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason. *Hammond.*

Christianography † (kris'tyan-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *christianos*, a Christian, and *graphē*, description.] A description of Christian nations. *Eph. Pagit.*

Christless (kris'tles), *a.* Having no interest in Christ; without the spirit of Christ. *Tennyson.*

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* [*Christ*, and *mass*, A. Sax. *mæssa*, a holy day or feast.] 1. The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.—2. Christmas-day.

Christmas-box (kris'mas-boke), *n.* A box in which presents are deposited at Christmas; hence, a Christmas gift.

Christmas-carol (kris'mas-kar'ol), *n.* A carol suitable for Christmas; song or hymn in celebration of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas-day (kris'mas-dā), *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

Christmas-eve (kris'mas-ēv), *n.* The evening of the day before Christmas.

Christmas-flower (kris'mas-flou-ēr), *n.* Same as *Christmas-rose*.

Christmasing † (kris'mas-ing), *n.* The act of celebrating Christmas.

Christmas-log (kris'mas-log), *n.* A large log of wood, which in old times formed the basis of the fire at Christmas.

Christmas-pie (kris'mas-pi), *n.* A pie made at Christmas. *Spectator.*

Christmas-rose (kris'mas-rōz), *n.* A plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. See **HELLEBORUS**.

Christmas-tide, **Christmas-tide**, **Christmas-time** (kris'mas-tid, kris'mas-tim), *n.* The season of Christmas.

Christmas-tree (kris'mas-trē), *n.* A small evergreen tree or large branch with offshoots set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.

Christodelphian, *n.* See **CHRISTADELPHIAN**.

Christology (kris-to-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ. 'That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology*.' *Th. Jackson.*

Christolyte (kris-tō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *lyō*, to loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell, he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

Christ's-thorn (kris't-thorn), *n.* The *Paliurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so

named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ. See **PALIURUS**. **Christ-tide** † (kris'tid), *n.* [*Christ*, and *tide*, in sense of season, as in *Whitsun-tide*.] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

Chromascope (krō'ma-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *skopōs*, to see, to look at.] An instrument for showing the optical effects of colour.

Chromate (krō'māt), *n.* [See **CHROMIUM**.] A salt of chromic acid.—*Chromate of iron*, a mineral substance which affords one of the most beautiful and durable pigments known.—The *chromate* and *bichromate of potassium* are much used in calico-printing, and the *chromates of lead* are employed as yellow and red dyes and paints.

Chromatic (krō'mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos*, from *chrōma*, colour, from *chrōs*, to colour. The term is applied to music from the fact that the intermediate tones were formerly written in different colours.] 1. Relating to colour.—*Chromatic printing*, printing from types or blocks covered with various colours of ink.—*Chromatic type*, type made in parts, which are inked of various colours and separately impressed, so as to unite into a variegated whole.—2. In music, including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—*Chromatic chord*, a chord which contains a note or notes foreign to diatonic progression.—*Chromatic harmony*, harmony consisting of chromatic chords.—*Chromatic scale*, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.

Chromatic (krō'mat'ik), *n.* [See above.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones or semitonic intervals; or it denotes accidental semitones.

Chromatic † (krō'mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Chromatic*.

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromatical* delighteth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart. *Holland.*

Chromatically (krō'mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

Chromatics (krō'mat'iks), *n.* The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.

Chromatography (krō'ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *graphē*, description.] A treatise on colours.

Chromatology (krō'ma-to-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or a treatise on colours.

Chromatometer (krō'ma-tom'et-ēr), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *metron*, a measure.] A scale for measuring colours.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*. *W. Russell.*

Chromatophore (krō'mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *phero*, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttlefishes. The cells being mobile, and containing pigment-granules of different colours, enable the animals to change their colours rapidly, under irritation or excitement. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Chromatophore, Chromatope (krō'ma-trōp, krō'mō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *trōpōs*, to turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs being painted on two circular glasses and the glasses being made to rotate in opposite directions. *E. H. Knight.*

Chromatype, Chromotype (krō'ma-tip, krō'mō-tip), *n.* [From Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *E. type*.] In *photog.* (a) a process for obtaining coloured photographic pictures by the employment of paper sensitized by some of the salts of chromium. (b) a picture produced by this process.

Chrome (krōm), *n.* Same as *Chromium*. **Chrome-alum** (krōm'al-um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt, formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium.

Chrome-colour (krōm'kul-ēr), *n.* Properly, a colour prepared from some of the salts of chromium, but generally applied to any colour which, when dry, is of a soft powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding.

Chrome-green (krōm'grēn), *n.* A beautiful dark-green pigment prepared from the oxide of chromium.

Chrome-iron (krōm'ī-ēr-n), *n.* Chromate of iron. See under **CHROMATE**.

Chrome-orange (króm'or-anj), *n.* A bright yellow pigment, consisting of chromate of lead.

Chrome-red (króm'red), *n.* A beautiful red pigment prepared from red-lead. It is a basic chromate of lead.

Chrome-yellow (króm'yel-ló), *n.* A name given to chromate of lead, from its colour. It is a brilliant yellow pigment much used in the arts.

Chromic (króm'ík), *a.* Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it; as, *chromic acid*. This acid (Cr_2O_3 , more properly termed *chromic oxide*) destroys the colour of indigo and of most vegetable and animal colouring matters, a property advantageously employed in calico-printing. It forms coloured salts with alkaline bases, the most important of which is chromate of lead, which is of a rich yellow colour, and is largely employed in the arts of painting and dyeing.

Chromides, Chromides (króm'i-dé, króm'i-déz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chromis*, a kind of sea-fish, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of teleostean fishes, generally inhabiting the fresh waters of hot climates, allied to the Labridæ or true wrasses. Some are good eating, and one Nile species, with cycloid instead of, as in the others, ctenoid scales, is reckoned the best in the river.

Chromium (króm'i-on), *n.* Same as *Chromium*.

Chromism (króm'izm), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour.] In bot. an unnatural colouring of plants or leaves.

Chromite (króm'it), *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

Chromium (króm'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour.] Sym. Cr. At. wt. 52. A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses: it never occurs native, but may be obtained by reducing the oxide. In its highest degree of oxidation it forms a salt of a ruby-red colour. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colours which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chromium is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c. The oxide of chromium is of a bright grass-green or pale yellow colour. Also called *Chrome* and sometimes *Chromion*.

Chrome (króm'ó), *n.* A contraction for *Chromo-lithograph*.

Chromochre, Chrome-stone (króm'ó-kér, króm'ó-stón), *n.* A mineral containing the oxides of chrome and of iron, silica, and alumina. It occurs in loose earthy masses, of a fine yellowish green, generally so mixed up with the rock in which it occurs as to be separable only by chemical means.

Chromogen (króm'ó-jen), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *gennao*, to produce.] Same as *Chromule*.

Chromogenic (króm'ó-jen'ík), *a.* Pertaining to chromogen.

Chromograph (króm'ó-graf), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *grapho*, to write.] A coloured engraving.

Chromolith (króm'ó-lith), *n.* A short form of *Chromo-lithograph*.

Chromo-lithograph (króm'ó-lith'ó-graf), *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithographer (króm'ó-li-thog'raf-ér), *n.* One who practises chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithographic (króm'ó-lith'ó-graf'ík), *a.* Pertaining to chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithography (króm'ó-lith'ó-gra-fí), *n.* A method of producing a coloured or tinted lithographic picture, by using various stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of various colours and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture. Sometimes so many as twenty different colours are employed. In printing the lighter shades are printed off first and the darkest last.

Chromosphere (króm'ó-sfer), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] The name given to the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes. *J. N. Lockyer*. — *Stellar chromosphere*, the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of a star.

Chromospheric (króm'ó-sfer'ík), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere; as, the *chromospheric spectrum*.

Chromotrope, *n.* See *CHROMATROPE*.

Chromotype, *n.* See *CHROMATYPE*.

Chromule (króm'úli), *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, colour.]

The colouring matter of plants other than green. Called also *Chromogen*.

Chronic (krón'ík), *a.* [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] 1. Pertaining to time; having reference to time. — 2. Continuing a long time, as a disease. A *chronic disease* is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute disease*, which speedily terminates.

Chronical (krón'ík-al), *a.* Same as *Chronic*, 1. Partly on a *chronical* and partly on a topical method. *J. A. Alexander*.

Chronicle (krón'í-kl), *n.* [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle. See *CHRONIC*.] 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially one of a simple, unpretentious character. 'Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.' *Spenser*. — 2. That which contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe . . . her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every mouldering stone is a *chronicle*. *Irving*.

3. *pl.* The title of two books of the Old Testament, consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah. The authorship is commonly ascribed to Ezra. — *History, Chronicle, Annals*. See under *HISTORY*.

Chronicle (krón'í-kl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *chronicled*; ppr. *chronicling*. To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register. 'To suckle fools and *chronicle* small beer.' *Shak*.

Chronicler (krón'í-klér), *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald. . . . But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak*.

Chronologist (krón'í-klíst), *n.* A chronicler.

Shelton.

Chronicon (krón'í-kon), *n.* Same as *Chronicle*.

Chronique (krón'ík), *n.* A chronicle. *L. Addison*.

Chronogram (krón'ó-gram), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing, from *grapho*, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. *ChristVs DVX: ergo trIVMphVs*.

Chronogrammatic, Chronogrammatial (krón'ó-gram-mat'ík, krón'ó-gram-mat'ík-al), *a.* Belonging to a chronogram; containing a chronogram. 'A *chronogrammatical* verse.' *Howell*.

Chronogrammatially (krón'ó-gram-mat'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram. *Wood*.

Chronogrammatist (krón'ó-gram-mat'íst), *n.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison*.

Chronograph (krón'ó-graf), *n.* 1. A chronogram. — 2. The name given to various devices for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision. Benson's chronograph is, in principle, a lever watch with a double seconds hand, the one superimposed on the other. The outer end of the lowermost hand has a small cup filled with a black viscid fluid, with a minute hole at the bottom, while the corresponding end of the uppermost is bent down so as just to reach the hole. At the starting (say) of a horse-race, the observer pulls a string, whereupon the bent end of the upper hand passes through the hole and makes a black mark on the dial, instantly rebounding. Again, as each horse passes the winning post, the string is redrawn and a dot made, and thus the time occupied by each horse is noted. This chronograph registers to one-tenth of a second. Strange's chronograph is connected with the pendulum of an astronomical clock, which makes a mark on a sheet of paper at the beginning and end of each swing. By touching a spring on the appearance (say) of a particular star on the field of a telescope, an additional dot is made intermediate between the two extreme ones, and by measuring the distance of this from either of these extremes the exact time can be ascertained to one-hundredth of a second. Schultze's chronograph, in which electricity is applied, is yet far more precise, registering time to the five-hundred-thousandth part of a second. By it the initial velocity of a cannon-bullet may be ascertained. This name has also been given to the class of instruments described under *Chronoscope*.

Chronographer (krón'ó-graf-ér), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *grapho*, to describe.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologist. 'Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.' *Selden*.

Chronography (krón'ó-gra-fí), *n.* The description or investigation of past events; chronology. [Rare.]

Chronologist (krón'ó-jér), *n.* Same as *Chronologist*.

Chronologic, Chronological (krón'ó-loj'ík, krón'ó-loj'ík-al), *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time; as, a *chronologic table*; a *chronological* narrative.

Chronologically (krón'ó-loj'ík-al-lí), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

Chronologist (krón'ó-loj'íst), *n.* One versed in chronology; a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions.

Chronology (krón'ó-lí), *n.* [Gr. *chronologia* — *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of time: (a) the method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon; this is what is termed *astronomical* or *mathematical chronology*. (b) The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates: this is what is called *historical chronology*, and when the word chronology is used without a qualifying term it has this signification.

Chronometer (krón'ó-met'ér), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] 1. Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial. Specifically, this term is applied to those time-keepers which are used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where an accurate measure of time is required, with great portability in the instrument. The chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a 'compensation adjustment,' calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. Marine chronometers generally beat half seconds, and are hung in gimbals in boxes 6 or 8 inches square. The pocket chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch except that it is somewhat larger. In some cases these beat four-tenth seconds. — *To rate a chronometer* is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the purpose of making the proper allowance in computations dependent thereon. — 2. In music, a name sometimes given to what is properly called a metronome (which see).

Chronometrical, Chronometrical (krón'ó-met'rik, krón'ó-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer. — *Chronometrical governor*, an improved regulator for rendering the mean velocity of an engine uniform.

Chronometry (krón'ó-met'ri), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chronoscope (krón'ó-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *skopeo*, to observe.] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially, the name given to instruments of various forms for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a bullet is made to pass; the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, setting in action an electro-magnetic machine, and making a permanent mark or record.

Chrysalid (kris'a-lid), *n.* A chrysalis.

Chrysalis (kris'a-lis), *n.* The pl. is properly *Chrysalides* (kris'al'i-déz). [Gr. *chrysalis*, a grub, from *chrysos*, gold, from its golden colour.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment, the length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelope.

Chuck-a-by (chuk'-a-by), *n.* A term of endearment.

Chuck-farting (chuk'-fart-ing), *n.* A play in which a farting is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at chuck-farting, shuffle-cup, and all-four.

Chuck-fall (chuk'-ful), *n.* A colloquial form of *Chuck-fall* or *Choke-fall*.

Chuck-hole (chuk'-hol), *n.* A steep hole in a wagon-rut.

Chuckie (chuk'-i), *n.* [Scotch] 1. A barn-door fowl, used also as a term of endearment. — 2. A chuckie stone.

Chuckie-stone (chuk'-i-stan), *n.* A pebble, such as children use in a game, in which they chuck a number of them up, catching them on the back of their hand as they fall.

Chuckie (chuk'-i), *v. t. pret. & pp. chuckied; pp. chucking.* [A freq. and dim. from *chuck*, to cry like a hen.] 1. To call, as a hen her chickens.

If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle em together.

2. To fondle; to cooer.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbage, he must chuckle you.

Chuckie (chuk'-i), *v. i.* 1. To cackle, as a hen or other fowl.

It clattered here, it chuckled there. It stirred the old wife's wrath.

2. [In this sense perhaps rather connected with *chuck* than *chuck*] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and chuckled.

Chuckie (chuk'-i), *n.* 1. The call of a hen and some other birds to their young. 2. A short suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like.

The Jew rubbed his hands with a chuckle.

Chuckie-head (chuk'-i-head), *n.* A person with a large head, a dunce, a numskull.

Chuckie-headed (chuk'-i-head-ed), *a.* Having a chuckie-head, large or thick headed; stupid.

Chuckling (chuk'-ling), *p. and n.* Laughing in a suppressed, choking manner; uttered in chuckles, as half-suppressed, triumphant, or derisive laughter; rejoicing or exulting without much demonstration.

Chuck-Will's-widow (chuk'-wills-wid'-o), *n.* In America, the popular name of a bird of the family *Caprimulgidae* or *goat-suckers*, the *Caprimulgus carolinensis*.

Chud (chud), *v. t.* To champ; to bite.

Chudder (chud'-der), *n.* In India, a wrapper made of silk muslin or cambric, used to envelop the upper part of a woman, and worn in loose folds.

Chuff (chuf), *n.* See *CHUFF*.

Chuff (chuf), *n.* [Perhaps from *W. off*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard, an old miser. 'Ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.'

Chuff (chuf), *v.* [See *CHUFF*] 1. To chuff; to snort. 2. To chuff; to snort.

Chuffly (chuf'-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner, surly, clownishly. 'John answered chuffly.'

Chuffiness (chuf'-ness), *n.* [See *CHUFF*] 1. Chubbiness. — 2. Surlyness.

Chuffy (chuf'-i), *a.* [In first sense apparently a form of *chubby*. (See *CHUBBY*) in meaning 2 from *chuff* (the noun)] 1. Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks, chuffy. 2. Bunt, clownish; surly; angry.

Chuffy-brick (chuf'-i-brik), *n.* A brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

Chulan (chul'-an), *n.* A Chinese plant, the *Chloranthus inaequalis*, nat. order *Chloranthaceae*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

Chum (chum), *n.* [Abbrev. of *chamber-fellow*; Dr. Johnson calls it a term used in the universities.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms, hence, a close companion, a bosom-friend, an intimate.

Chum (chum), *v. i.* To occupy the same room or rooms with another, to be the chum of some one. 'Wits forced to chum with common sense.'

Chum (chum), *v. t. pret. & pp. chummed;*

ppr. chumming. To put into the same room with another.

You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.

Chumar (chum'-ar), *n.* [Anglo-Indian.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker; a cobbler.

Chumage (chum'-aj), *n.* Actor or condition of chumming. In extract used adjectivally.

Your chumage-dickat will be on twenty-seven, in the third.

Chump (chump), *n.* [According to Skeat, the same word as *leal lumber*, as seen in *tre-lumber*, a tree-chump, a log, from *lumber*, *lubber*, a chopping, rubbs, to chop, and therefore allied to *E. chop, club*. *Chum* appears to be merely a modified form of this.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chump-end (chump'-end), *n.* In cookery, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton nearest the tail.

Chumship (chum'-ship), *n.* The state of being a chum, or having the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey.*

Chunam (chu'-nam), *n.* In the East Indies, a name given to lime, or a mixture made of lime as stucco. The Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is esteemed the best in India.

Chunk (chunk), *n.* [See *CHUMP*.] A short thick piece of wood or other material. [Provincial English and American.]

Chunky (chunk'-i), *a.* Short and thick; as, a chunky boy.

Chupatty (chu'-pat-i), *n.* [Anglo-Indian.] An unleavened cake made of flour, water, and salt. 'Tea and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot chupatties.'

Church (cherch), *n.* [O.E. *chirke, chirche, &c.* A Sax. *ciro, ciros, cyrics* (of course with the *c's* all hard), from Gr. *kyriakon*, a church, from *kyrie*, the Lord, the word therefore

strictly to places of public worship belonging to the Anglican or Established Church, the terms chapel and meeting-house being used for those belonging to dissenting bodies. 2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind; in this sense the church is sometimes called the *Catholic* or *Universal Church*. 3. A particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies, as the English Church; the Gallican Church; the Presbyterian Church; the Romish Church; the Greek Church. 'Pious varieties from the Church' *Tennyson*. Hence, ecclesiastical authority; as, the same criminal may be absolved by the state, yet censured by the church. — 4. The worshippers of Jehovah or the true God before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish Church. — 5. A temple; a place devoted to religious ceremonies.

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddesses.

Above them all the church of June she did cease.

— *Church militant*, that portion of Christians now on earth, warring against the world, the flesh, and the devil. — *Church triumphant*, the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven.

Church (cherch), *v. t.* 1. To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched*.

2. In Scotland, to accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first attends church after marriage, as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *churche* a newly-elected town council.

ch (cherch), *a.* Pertaining to the church, ecclesiastical; as, his church politics.

ch-ale (cherch'-al), *n.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of the church.

ch-bench (cherch'-bench), *n.* The seat or porch of a church.

ch-bred (cherch'-bred), *a.* Educated in, or the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

ch-bug (cherch'-bug), *n.* [From being often found in churches.] A common name for the *Oniscus asellus*, a species of the wood-lice family, order Isopoda, class Crustacea.

Church-burial (cherch'-be-ri-al), *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Aylife.*

Church-court (cherch'-kört), *n.* A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.

Churchdom (cherch'-dum), *n.* The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. *Sp. Pearson.*

Churcheset (cherch'-es-set), *n.* [A Sax. *ciro, ciros, ciros* church duty or tax; church-scot.] A certain measure of corn, anciently given to the church by every man on St. Martin's day.

Church-goer (cherch'-go-er), *n.* One who habitually attends church.

Church-going (cherch'-go-ing), *a.* 1. Usually attending church. 2. Summoning to church. 'The church-going bell' *Cowper.*

Churchism (cherch'-izm), *n.* Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church, especially a state church.

Church-indicator (cherch'-in-dik-a-to-ri), *n.* A general term to designate an ecclesiastical court, more especially applied to the various ecclesiastical courts of Presbyterian churches.

Church-land (cherch'-land), *n.* Land belonging to a church; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

Churchless (cherch'-less), *a.* Without a church.

Church-like (cherch'-lik), *a.* Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Church-living (cherch'-liv-ing), *n.* A benefice in an established church.

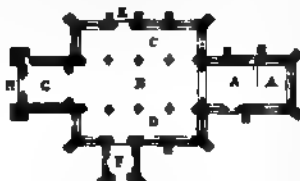
Churchly (cherch'-li), *a.* Relating to the church; ecclesiastical.

Churchman (cherch'-man), *n.* 1. An ecclesi-

Isle Church, Nottinghamshire.

1. Eastern end and great east window. 2. Chancel and its windows. 3. End of nave. 4. 444. Clerestory and its windows. 5. South aisle. 6. South porch. 7. Tower. 8. Belfry windows. 9. Spire.

BIRCH. 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; the Lord's house. The names of the various parts of a church are illustrated in the



Plan of Isle Church.

A. A. Chancel. B. Nave. C. North aisle. D. South aisle. E. North door. F. South porch. G. Tower. H. West door.

annexed figures. See also *CATHEDRAL*. In England, the term church is generally re-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, fr. too; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See *KEY*.

music and eloquence. The largest European species are about an inch long, but some American species are much larger, and can be heard a mile off. They are nearly all natives of tropical or warm temperate regions. The female is furnished with two serrated horny plates, by means of which it pierces the branches of trees to deposit its eggs. One species, *C. anglica*, is found in the New Forest.

Cicadellina (sik'a-del-lī'na), *n. pl.* A family or sub-family of insects of the section Homoptera, containing the frog-hopper and others.

Cicadidæ (si-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* The cicadas, a family of hemipterous insects, section Homoptera, distinguished by having four deflected wings, the anterior ones often consisting of coloured, leather-like elytra. The females are furnished with a serrated borer. Some of them have a musical organ, others are without it. Cicada is the type of the family. See **CICADA**.

Cicada (si-kā'a; It. pron. chi-kā'a), *n.* [It., from *L. cicada*.] *Tennysen*.

Cicatrice (sik'a-tris), *n.* [Fr. *cicatrice*, *L. cicatrix*.] 1. A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. — 2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable impressure
Thy pain some moments keeps. *Shak.*

Cicatricula, Cicatrice (sik-a-trik'ū-lā, sik-a-trik'kl), *n.* [*L. cicatricula*, a small scar, dim. of *cicatrix*, a scar.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.

Cicatrivæ (sik-a-tri'væ), *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

Cicatrix (sik-kā'triks), *n. pl.* **Cicatrises** (sik-a-tri'sēs), [*L.*] A cicatrice or scar.

Cicatrizing (sik'a-triz-ant), *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix.

Cicatrization (sik'a-triz-ā'shon), *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

Cicatrized (sik'a-triz), *v. t. pret. & pp. cicatrized*; *pp. cicatrizing*. To induce the formation of a cicatrix on; to heal up (a wound).

Cicatrize (sik'a-triz), *v. i.* To become healed leaving a cicatrix; to skin over; as, wounded flesh cicatrizes.

Cicatrose (sik'a-trōs), *a.* Full of scars; scarry.

Cicely (sis'ē-lī), *n.* [*L.* and *Gr. seseli*.] A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants. Rough cicely is *Caucalis anthriscus*; sweet cicely is *Myrrhis odorata*; wild cicely is *Cherophyllum sylvestre*. The name sweet cicely is applied in North America to two species of *Osmorrhiza*. See **SESILI**.

Cicendia (si-sen'di-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. The few species are small annual branched herbs, with slender stems, oblong leaves, and small yellow or pink flowers. Two species are included in the British flora, *C. filiformis*, found in sandy bays along the south coast of England; and *C. pusilla*, found in Guernsey.

Cicer (si'sēr), *n.* [*L.*] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See **CHICK-PEA**.

Cicerone (sis-e-rō'ne; It. pron. chē-chā-rō'nā), *n.* [It., from *Cicero*.] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country; hence, in a general sense, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronian (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *a.* [From *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling the style of Cicero.

Ciceronian (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *n.* An imitator of Cicero. *Hallam*.

Ciceronianism (sis-e-rō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Cichoraceæ (sik'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See **CICHORIUM**.] In bot. a subdivision of the nat. order Compositæ, with the corollas all ligulate, and the juice milky, bitter, astringent, and narcotic. To this subdivision belong the succory, endive, lettuce, saleaf, tragopogon, dandelion, &c.

Cichoraceous (sik'ō-rā'shūs), *a.* Having the qualities of or belonging to the Cichoraceæ.

Cichorium (si-kō'ri-um), *n.* [*L. cichorium*,

Gr. kichōrion, chicory, succory, or endive.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. The species are perennial herbs with spreading branches and milky juice. See **CHICORY**.

Chicory (sik'ō-ri), *n.* Chicory (which see).

Chick-pea (sik'pē), *n.* Chick-pea (which see).

Cicindela (sis-in-dē-lā), *n.* [*L. cicindela*, a glowworm, from *candela*, a candle.] A genus of beetles, the type of the family Cicindelidæ. *C. campestris* (the common tiger-beetle) is a British species remarkable for its agility and ferocious habits.

Cicindelidæ (sis-in-dē-lī-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section Pentamæra, commonly called tiger-beetles and sparklers. The typical genus of this family is *Cicindela*. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colours. See **TIGER-BEETLE**.

Cicisbeism (si-si'bē-izm), *n.* [See below.] The practice of dandling about females.

Cicisbeo (si-si'bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā'ō), *n.* [It.] 1. A dangle after females; a name given, since the seventeenth century, in Italy, to the professed gallant of a married lady. — 2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to walking-sticks, to the hilts of swords, or to the handles of fans. *Smollett*.

Ciconia, Ciconinæ (si-kō'ni-a, sik-ō-nī'nē), *n.* [*L. ciconia*, a stork.] The genus and family of birds to which the stork belongs. See **STORK**.

Cicurate (sik'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. cicur*, tame, *cicuro*, to tame.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. 'Cicurate and subdued.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Cicuration (sik-ū-rā'shon), *n.* The act of taming. *Ray*.

Cicuta (si-kū'tā), *n.* [*L.*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants containing three species, one European and two American. They are tall perennial glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. The European species, *C. virosa*, is called popularly water-hemlock or cow-bane. See **HEMLOCK**.

Cicute (si-kūt), *n.* Water-hemlock. See **CICUTA**.

Cid (sid), *n.* [*Sp.*, from *Ar. seid*, a lord.] A chief; a commander: an epithet applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Rodrigo Diaz, Count of Bivar (*el Cid Campeador*), a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish royalty against the Moors in the eleventh century; hence given also to an epic which celebrates his exploits.

Cidaridæ (si-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Echinodermata, belonging to the order Echinoidea. They are characterized by their globular, sub-oval, or hemispherical shape; and by parallel ambulacra diverging equally on all sides from the vent to the mouth. *Cidaris* is the typical genus.

Cidaris (sid'ar-is), *n.* [*Gr. idaris*, a turban, *tiara*.] A genus of sea-urchins belonging to the family Cidaridæ. They are mostly found in the hotter parts of the world; one species only being found in the British seas (and that only on the coasts of Shetland), viz. the piper-urchin (*C. popillata*), so called from the fancied resemblance of its globe and spines to a bagpipe.

Cidarite (sid'ar-it), *n.* A fossil specimen of the genus *Cidaris*, family Cidaridæ, which is found in the carboniferous limestone and upwards. Many of them are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See **CIDARIDÆ**.

Cider (si'dēr), *n.* [*Fr. cidre*, *It. cidro*, *sidro*, from *L. sicera*, *Gr. sikera*, strong drink, from *Heb. shakar*, to intoxicate.] A name formerly given to liquor made of the juice of fruits, and various kinds of strong liquor; but now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and, more specifically, after fermentation. 'He shall not drinke wyn ne sydyr.' *Wicliffe*, Luke i. 15. Sometimes used as an adjective.

Worcester the queen of the cider land had but eight thousand (inhabitants). *Macaulay*.

Cider-brandy (si'dēr-bran-dī), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider.

Ciderist (si'dēr-ist), *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer*.

Ciderkin (si'dēr-kin), *n.* The liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer*.

Cider-mill (si'dēr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples for making cider.

Cider-press (si'dēr-pres), *n.* Same as *Cider-mill*.

Ci-devant (sē-de-van), *a.* [Fr., from *ci = ici* (for *L. hinc*), here, and *devant*, representing *L. de ab ante*, lit. of from before.] Formerly; heretofore: applied generally to individuals who have held some office. 'The *ci-devant* commander.' *Quart. Rev.*

Ciel, Cieling (sēl, sē'ling), *n.* Same as *Ceil, Ceiling*.

Cierge (sērj), *n.* [Fr., from *L. cera*, wax.] A candle carried in religious processions.

Cigar (si-gār), *n.* [Fr. *cigare*, *Sp. cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco leaves carefully made up, and intended to be smoked by lighting at one end and drawing the smoke through it. It differs from a cheroot chiefly in form, having the mouth end pointed, the other cut square.

Cigarette (sig-ar-ēt'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *cigare*.] A little fine tobacco rolled up in tissue paper so as to form a small cylinder, and lighted at one end for smoking.

Cigar-holder, Cigar-tube (si-gār'hōld-ēr, si-gār'tūb), *n.* A mouth-piece or tube used for smoking cigars.

Ciliary (sil'ēr-i), *n.* [Contr. for *ciliary*, from its resemblance to the eyelash.] In arch. the drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.

Cilia (sil'i-a), *n. pl.* [*L. cilium*, an eyelash.] 1. In anat. the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes. *Dunglison*. 2. In bot. hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body, as those of the inner peristome of a moss. — 3. In physiol. small, generally microscopic, hair-like organs or appendages, averaging $\frac{1}{100}$ inch in length, found on the surface of the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms (as Volvox), chiefly on tissues which are in contact with water or which produce fluid secretions. They are constantly in a state of active movement, and communicate to the fluid with which they are in contact the same motion. This is called *vibratile* or *ciliary motion*. In most of the lower animals the respiratory function is aided by means of the vibratile cilia, which propel currents of water over the gills; many animals move by a similar mechanism; and in the highest classes of animals vibratile cilia have a share in the performance of some important functions.

Ciliary (sil'i-a-ri), *a.* 1. Belonging to the eyelids. — *Ciliary processes*, the folds into which the choroid coat is gathered around the crystalline lens. — *Ciliary circle* or *ligament*, a kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroid membrane, the iris, and the sclerotic. — 2. Pertaining to or performed by vibratile cilia; as, *ciliary motion*.

Ciliated (sil-i-āt), *n. pl.* An order of infusorian animals, distinguished by the general possession of cilia. *Vorticella* and *Paramecium* are familiar examples.

Ciliate, Ciliated (sil'i-āt, sil'i-āt-ed), *a.* Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia: (a) in bot. furnished or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids; applied to leaves, corollæ, petals, &c. (b) in physiol. furnished with cilia endowed with vibratory motion; as, the *ciliated* epithelium lining the windpipe.

Cilice (si-lis'), *n.* [See **CILICIOUS**.] A kind of garment made of haircloth. *Southey*.

Cilicious (si-lis'hus), *a.* [*L. cilicium*, *Gr. kilikion*, a coarse cloth made of the wool of goats of Cilicia.] Made or consisting of hair. 'A *cilicious* or sackcloth habit.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Ciliform (sil'i-i-form), *a.* [*Cilia*, and *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender; specifically, applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as the teeth of the perch.

Cilibrachiate (sil'i-ō-brak'i-āt), *a.* [*Cilia*, and *L. brachium*, the arm.] In physiol. having the arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*.

Ciliograde, Ciliogrades (sil'i-ō-grā'da, sil'i-ō-grād), *n. pl.* [*Cilia*, and *L. gradior*, to advance.] Same as *Ctenophora*.

Ciliograde (sil'i-ō-grād), *a.* [See above.] Moving by means of cilia.



Ciliated Leaf.

gardens there are a number of varieties, induced by cultivation.

Cinereary (sin'e-rar-i), a. [*L. cinereus*, from *cinis*, cineris, ashes.] 1. Pertaining to ashes.—2. In arched, a term applied to the

Cherury Ure.—British Museum.

supralunal urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited.

Cineration (sin'e-rā-shun), n. [From *L. cinis*, ashes.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

Cinereous, a. See CINERACEOUS.

Cinerritious (sin'e-rishus), a. [*L. cinerritus*. See CINERARY.] 1. Having the colour or consistence of ashes, ash-gray.—2. In anat. a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. The *cinerritious tubercle* is the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Cineralent (sin'er-ā-lent), a. Full of ashes. See *Bedley*.

Cingalese (sing-gā-lār), n. Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also written *Cinghalan*.

Cingalese (sing-gā-lār), n. sing. and pl. A member of the primitive race inhabiting Ceylon, the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.

Cinglet (sing-g'l), n. [*L. cingulum*, from *cingo*, to gird.] A girdle. See *Buckram*.

Cingulum (sing-gū-lum), n. (L., a belt or girdle.) 1. Besides the girdle with which the skin of a serpent is gathered in at the waist.—2. Is used a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that more or less distinct constriction which separates the crown from the fang.

Cinthonidae (sin-i-thon-i-dē), n. pl. [*L. cinthia*, a hair-curler, and *Or* *cinthia*, thimble.] A family of spiders, several species of which are common in England, residing in crevices of rocks and walls, &c., or under leaves or old bark, weaving nets of a most elaborate description connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. The *Cintha ferax*, a very voracious species, may be mentioned as typical.

Cinnabar (sin-na-bār), n. [*L. cinnaabaris*, *Or* *cinnaabari*, a word of Eastern origin. *For* *cinthar*.] (HgS) 1. Red sulphide of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy amorphous mineral, which occurs in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, Japan, &c. *Artificial cinnabar* is of crystalline structure, and is prepared by subliming the amorphous sulphide. It is used as a pigment, and is also called *vermillion*. *Hyacinth cinnabar*, an impure variety of a liver-brown colour and sub-metallic lustre. *Dumet*.—2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree (*Cassipouira*), formerly used as an astringent, dragon's-blood.

Cinnabaris, **Cinnabarine** (sin-na-bār-in), n. Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it, as, *cinnabarine sand*.

Cinnamic, **Cinnamomic** (sin-nam'ik, sin-nam'ik), a. Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon.

Cinnamomum (sin-na-mō-mum), n. [See below.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceae, natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian Islands. They have ribbed leaves, and a six-lobed calyx with nine stamens in three rows, each anther has four cells which open inwardly, except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. Two of the species yield cinnamon and cassia-lignum. See CINNAMON and CASSIA.

Cinnamon (sin-na-mō), n. [*L. cinnamomum*, from *Or* *cinnamomum*, through *Phon*, from Heb. *cinamon*.] 1. The name given to trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*, especially to *C. zeylanicum*. This tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, the Malabar coast, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia*, which yields the Chinese or common variety of cassia-lignum.

2. The inner bark of *C. zeylanicum*. It is stripped off the branches, and in drying it takes the form of rolls called quills, the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of astringency and is one of the best cordial, stimulative, and restorative species. The bark of *C. Cassia*, being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavour.—*Oil of cinnamon*, an oil obtained from the bark of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*. The oil consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde (C₉H₇O), mixed with various resins. *Clove cinnamon* is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil (*Dryobalanus aromaticum*), which is often substituted for real clove. *White cinnamon* or *Cassia alba*, is the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, of a sharp, biting taste, like pepper.

Cinnamon-stone (sin-na-mōn-stōn), n. A variety of garnet of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish brown, or honey yellow colour, sometimes used in jewelry.

Cinnamon-water (sin-na-mōn-wā-tēr), n. A medicinal beverage obtained by distilling cinnamon, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, brandy, or white wine.

Cinnamyl, **Cinnamyls** (sin-na-mil), n. (C₉H₇O) A substance supposed to exist in a series of compounds, such as cinnamic acid, cinnamic aldehyde, &c.

Cinnyridae (sin-nir-i-dē), n. pl. [*Or* *Cinnyria*, a small bird, and *cinna*, thimble.] A family of insectivorous birds remarkable for the splendid metallic lustre of their plumage, the rose birds. The family derives its name from the typical genus *Cinnyria*. See *ROSE BIRD*.

Cinqus (sing), n. [*Fr.* *cinque*.] A five; a word used in games.

Cinqus-canto (chin-kwā-chen-tō), n. and a. [*It.* *lit.* 500, but used as a contraction for 1500, the century in which the revival took place.] A term employed in reference to the decorative art and architecture belonging to that attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms introduced soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century in Italy. The term is often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *Renaissance*.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinqus-canto* ornament generally. *Anders*.

Cinqus-Ball (sing-k'oll), n. [*Fr.* *cinque*, L. *quinque*, five, and *famille*, L. *familia*, a leaf.] 1. In arch. an ornament in the pointed style

of architecture, consisting of five cusped divisions. Circular windows frequently have this form. See *FOIL*.—2. The common name of the plant *Potentilla fruticosa*, from its quince leaves. Called also *Five-anger*.

Cinqus-Ball Window, Lincoln Cathedral.

of architecture, consisting of five cusped divisions. Circular windows frequently have this form. See *FOIL*.—2. The common name of the plant *Potentilla fruticosa*, from its quince leaves. Called also *Five-anger*.

Cinqus-pace (sing-k'pā), n. [*Fr.* *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. *Shak*.

Cinqus-ports (sing-k'pōrt), n. pl. [*Fr.* *cinque*, five.] Five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defence of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden.

Cinqus-spotted (sing-k'pōt-ted), a. Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops
1 the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak*.

Cinqus (sin'k'ar), n. [*Fr.*] In arch. same as *Cinqus*.

Cinqus (sin'k'ar), n. Same as *Cinqus* (which see).

Cinqus (sin'k'ar), n. [A corruption of *ap-pus*.] A fine black game, cyprus. *Marston*.

Cinqus-tunnel (sin'k'ar-tun-nel), n. A false chimney set on a roof for ornament. *Puller*.

Cipher (sif'er), n. [*Or* *Fr.* *chiffre*, *Mod.* *Fr.* *chiffre*, *It.* *chiffra*, *Ar.* *chiffr*, cipher, from *Ar.* *chiffr*, empty.] 1. In arith. a character of this form, 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure it increases its value tenfold, but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure tenfold.—2. *Fig.* something of no value or consequence, especially a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character. 'The very cipher of a function.' *Shak*.

Here he was a mere cipher, there he was lord of the accident. *Travels*.

2. A character in general, especially a numeral character.

This system began to be written in ciphers and characters. *Lockhart*.

4. An intertecture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, &c., a literal device, a monogram.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing, certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent or agree to use them.—6. Anything written in cipher.—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

Cipher (sif'er), v. t. To use figures; to practice arithmetic.

'Twas certain he could write and cipher too. *Lockhart*.

Cipher (sif'er), v. t. 1. To write in occult characters.—2. To designate by a sign, or characters.

Some battlement deem, the herald will converse,
To cipher me how fondly I did strive. *Shak*.

3. To decipher. 'The illustration, that know not how to cipher what is writ in learned books.' *Shak*.

Cipherer (sif'er-er), n. One who ciphers; one who practices arithmetic.

Cipherhood (sif'er-hud), n. State of being a cipher, insignificance, nothingness. [*Rare*.]

Therefore God, to comfort him and bring him to his native cipherhood, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Lockhart*.

Ciphering-book (sif'er-ing buk), n. A child's book in which to work arithmetical questions or enter them when worked.

Ciphering-plate (sif'er-ing plāt), n. A slate on which to work arithmetical questions.

Cipher-key (sif'er-kē), n. A key for deciphering writings in secret style.

Cipollin (sip'olin), n. [*It.* *cipollina*, from *capula*, an onion, from its being valued or struffed like an onion. See *TRIO*.] A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, talc, and a small portion of iron.

Cippus (sip'pus), n. pl. **Cippi** (sip'pi), (L.) 1. In Rom. arch. a low column, generally rectangular and sculptured, and often bearing an inscription, serving as a sepulchral monument. On several such we find the letters E T T L. (*Est tibi terra levior*, May the earth be light to thee), on others the in-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ten; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, wlig; sh, shure.—See KEY.

4. Alternating between. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow circular. *Sandys.*

5. In *logic*, ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first and is proved by it. See CIRCLE, 9.—6. Addressed to a circle or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a circular letter.—7. Complete; perfect.

A man so absolute and circular,
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Masinger.*

—Circular arc, an arc of a circle.—Circular instruments, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°, for instance, a mural circle.—Circular loom, a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle. *E. H. Knight*—Circular note, a note or letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveller receives 'a letter of indication,' bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash it on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the 'letter of indication,' and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the presenter is really the person entitled to receive the money.—Circular numbers, those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—Circular polarization, the name given to a supposed circular rotation in the particles of ether in certain media when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media.—Circular sailing, the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle. See SAILING.—Napier's circular parts, are five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part be called the middle part the two next to it are the adjacent parts, and the other two the opposite. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

Circular (sér-kú-lér), *n.* A letter or paper, generally printed or multiplied by some other rapid mechanical process, of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business; as, a business circular; a diplomatic circular.

Circularity (sér-kú-lér-lí-tí), *n.* The state or quality of being circular; a circular form.

Circularize (sér-kú-lér-lí-z), *v. t.* 1. To make circular.—2. To send circulars to. [Colloq.]

Circularly (sér-kú-lér-lí), *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning. 'Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow.' *Dryden.*

Circularwise (sér-kú-lér-lí-wí-z), *adv.* In a circular manner. *Hackluyt.*

Circularly† (sér-kú-lér-lí), *a.* Circular. *Hooker.*

Circulate (sér-kú-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *circulated*; ppr. *circulating*. [*L. circulo, circulum, from circulus*. See CIRCLE.] 1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood circulates in the body.—2. To flow in the veins or channels of an organism; said of the sap of plants the motion of which corresponds in one respect with that of the blood in the body, but differs in not being truly in a circuit.—3. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; used literally or figuratively; as, air circulates in a building; money circulates in the country; a story circulates in town.

Circulate (sér-kú-lát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *circulated*; ppr. *circulating*. 1. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.—2. To travel round.

His head hath been intoxicated by circulating the earth.

Circulate (sér-kú-lát), *n.* A circulating decimal.

Circulating (sér-kú-lát-ing), *ppr.* and *a.* 1. Moving in a circle; moving or passing round; flowing in veins or channels.—2. Spreading; diffusing.—Circulating me-

dium, the medium of exchanges or purchases or sales, whether this medium be gold or silver, coin, or any other article. See MED-
DIUM.—Circulating decimals, called also recurring decimals, are intermediate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated. They are distinguished into pure and mixed; pure, when they contain no other figures except those which are repeated, and mixed, when they contain some other figure or figures besides the recurring ones.—Circulating library, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.

Circulation (sér-kú-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of circulating or moving round in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as, the circulation of the blood. The blood, propelled by the heart and arteries, visits every part of the living system, from the nearest to the most remote, nourishing all the organs and textures, and sustaining their vital activity; it is then returned by the veins to the heart.—2. The act of flowing through the veins or channels of an organism; as, the circulation of the sap in plants.—3. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. The act of passing from place to place or from person to person; diffusion; as, the circulation of a periodical; the circulation of money; the circulation of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular circulation. *Whewell.*

5. The extent to which anything is circulated; as, the circulation of some newspapers reaches a quarter of a million copies. 6. Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current and representing coin; as, the authorized circulation of the Bank of Scotland is above £340,000.—7. In chem. an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

Circulative (sér-kú-lá-tív), *a.* Circulating; causing circulation. *Cotteridge*. [Rare.]

Circulator (sér-kú-lá-tér), *n.* One who or that which circulates; specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See under CIRCULATING.

Circulatorious† (sér-kú-lá-tó'ri-us), *a.* Travelling in a circuit or from house to house. 'Circulatorious jugglers.' *Barrow.*

Circulatory (sér-kú-lá-to-ri), *a.* Passing round a certain circuit. 'Borde's circulatory peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor.' *T. Warton*.—Circulatory letter, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson.*

Circulet (sér-kú-lét), *n.* A circlet.

Circuline† (sér-kú-lín), *a.* Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory. 'With motion circuline.' *Mare.*

Circum- (sér-kum). A Latin prefix signifying about; round about; in a circle; on all sides; as, circumambulate, to walk round about; circumflexion, a bending around or about.

Circumagitate (sér-kum-aj'it-át), *v. t.* [*L. circui, around, and agito, agitating, to agitate*.] To agitate on all sides. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

Circumagitation (sér-kum-aj'it-á'hon), *n.* The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated, or moved about on all sides. [Rare.]

Circumambency (sér-kum-am'bi-en-sí), *n.* [*L. circui, around, and ambio, to go about*. See AMBIENT.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Circumambient (sér-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* [See above.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth. 'The circumambient air.' *Howell*. 'The circumambient heaven.' *Armstrong.*

Circumambulate (sér-kum-am'bú-lát), *v. t.* [*L. circui, around, to walk round—circum, around, and ambulo, to walk about*.] To walk round about. 'Persons that circumambulated with their box and needles.' *Wood.*

Circumambulation (sér-kum-am'bú-lá'shon), *n.* The act of circumambulating or walking round.

Circumbendibus (sér-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [*L. circui, around, and E. bend, jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the*

form of the dative or ablative plural.] A roundabout way; circumlocution. 'The periphrasis, which the moderns call the circumbendibus.' *Martinus Scribnerus*. [Ludicrous.]

Circumcellion (sér-kum-sel'li-on), *n.* [*L. circumcellio, from circui, round about, and cella, a cell or hut; lit. one who wanders about from hut to hut*.] 1. One of a class of monks of the East, who wandered from monastery to monastery, or from cell to cell.—2. One of a sect of Donatist Christians in Africa in the fourth century, so called because they rambled from one town to another, professing to be public reformers and redressers of grievances. They manumitted slaves without their masters' leave, forgave debts which were none of their own, and committed a great many other unwarrantable acts, and naturally were not long in falling into disrepute.

Circumcide† (sér-kum-síd), *v. t.* To circumcise. *Caypoge.*

Circumcise (sér-kum-síz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *circumcised*; ppr. *circumcising*. [*L. circumcideo, circumciscum—circui, about, and cado, to cut*.] 1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, a ceremony or rite performed upon boys in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions, and practised also among various savage nations; as, to circumcise a child. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing an analogous operation upon females.—2. To make clear of the sins of the flesh; to render spiritual or holy. Col. ii. 11.

Circumciser (sér-kum-síz-ér), *n.* One who performs circumcision. *Milton.*

Circumcision (sér-kum-sí'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of circumcising or cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.—2. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification and acceptance of the Christian faith. Rom. ii. 29.

Circumcluse† (sér-kum-klú'shon), *n.* [*L. circui, round, and claudo, to close*.] The act of inclosing on all sides.

Circumcussation† (sér-kum-kér-sá'shon), *n.* [*L. circui, around, and cussio, to run*.] 1. The act of running about.—2. Rambling language.

The address . . . was but a factious circumcussation. *Barrow.*

Circumduce (sér-kum-dús'), *v. t.* In *Scots law*, same as Circumduct, 3.

Circumduct (sér-kum-duk't'), *v. t.* [*L. circumduco—circui, round, and duco, to lead*.] 1. To lead around, about, or astray.—2. In old English law, to contravene; to nullify. *Aylife*.—3. In *Scots law*, to declare the term elapsed for leading a proof; as, the judge circumducted the term.

Circumduction (sér-kum-duk'shon), *n.* 1. A leading about.

By long circumduction perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. In old English law, an annulling; cancellation. *Aylife*.—3. In anat. the slight degree of motion which takes place between the head of a bone and its articular cavity while the extremity of the limb is made to describe a large circle on a plane surface, as in the shoulder and hip joints.—Circumduction of the term, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

Circumfer† (sér-kum-fér), *v. t.* [*L. circumfero*. See below.] To bear or carry round.

The contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumfered to nature. *Bacon.*

Circumference (sér-kum-fér-ens), *n.* [*L. circumferentia—circui, round, and fero, to carry*.] 1. The line that bounds a circle or any regular curvilinear figure; periphery; as, the circumference of a circle or an ellipse. 2. Anything circular. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast, the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

3.† The surface of a sphere or orb-shaped body; a spherical surface. 'Heaven's whole circumference.' *Milton.*

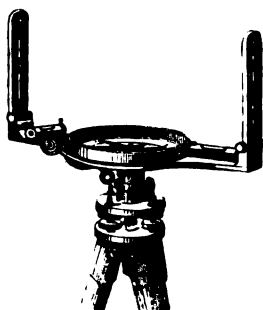
The bubble . . . seemed red at its apparent circumference. *Newton.*

Circumference† (sér-kum-fér-ens), *v. t.* To include in a circular or spherical space. *Sir T. Browne.*

Circumferential (sér-kum-fér-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Barrow.*

Circumferentor (sér-kum-fér-en-tér), *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles, now almost superseded by the theodolite. It consists of a horizontal bar of

brass with sights at its ends, and in the middle a circular brass box containing a magnetic compass which plays freely round a circle divided into 360 degrees, the 90° standing at right angles to the line drawn



Circumferentor, with rack-work adjustment.

through the sights, and the whole being supported by an adjustable arrangement on a staff or tripod. It is usually furnished with two spirit-levels, by which perfect horizontality is secured. Called also *Circumventor*.

Circumflant† (sér-kum-flant), *a.* [*L. circumflans*, round, and *flans*, flanking, from *sto*, to blow.] Blowing round. 'Circumflant air.' Evelyn.

Circumflect (sér-kum-flekt), *v.t.* [See CIRCUMFLEX.] 1. To bend round.—2. To place the circumflex on; to circumflex.

Circumflection, **Circumflexion** (sér-kum-flek-shon), *n.* 1. The act of circumflecting: (a) the act of giving anything a curved form or of bending it round something else. (b) The act of marking with the circumflex. 2. A turning; a fold; a winding about; a circuit. 'The circumflections of nature.' Feltham.

Circumflex (sér-kum-fleks), *n.* [*L. circumflexus*—*circum*, round, and *flecto*, to bend.] 1. A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable. Walker. 2. In gram. an accent placed only on long vowels, and indicating different things in different languages. In Greek it is marked by the sign ~ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^: often used as an adjective; as, a *circumflex* accent.

Circumflex (sér-kum-fleks), *a.* 1. Moving or turning round. Swift.—2. Curved: a term used in anatomy in the specific designation of several parts of the body.—*Circumflex muscle* and *circumflex nerve*. See CIRCUMFLEXUS (a) and (b).

Circumflex (sér-kum-fleks), *v.t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

Circumflexion. See CIRCUMFLECTION.

Circumflexus (sér-kum-fleks-us), *n.* [*L.*] In anat. (a) a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it. (b) A nerve arising from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, and chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid; the axillary nerve.

Circumfluence (sér-kum-flu-ens), *n.* [See below.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

Circumfluent (sér-kum-flu-ent), *a.* [*L. circumfluens*—*circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing round; surrounded as a fluid. 'The deep circumfluent waves.' Pope.

Circumfluous (sér-kum-flu-us), *a.* [*L. circumfluus*. See CIRCUMFLUENT.] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent. 'Built on circumfluous waters calm.' Milton.

Circumforanean, **Circumforaneous** (sér-kum-to-rá-né-an, sér-kum-to-rá-né-us), *a.* [*L. circumforaneus*—*circum*, around, and *forum*, a market-place.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house. 'Not borrowed from circumforaneous rogues and gipsies.' Burton.

Circumfulgent (sér-kum-ful-jent), *a.* [*L. circumfulgens*, from *circum*, around, and *fulgeo*, to gleam, to shine.] Shining around.

Circumfuse (sér-kum-fúz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumfused*; ppr. *circumfusing*. [*L. circumfundó*, *circumfundus*—*circum*, round, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round. 'Circumfused light.' B. Jonson. 'His army, circumfused on either wing.' Milton.

Circumfusile (sér-kum-fú-zil or sér-kum-fú-zil), *a.* [*L. circumfusilis*, round, and *fusilis*, fusile.] Capable of being poured or spread round. 'Circumfusile gold.' Pope.

Circumfusion (sér-kum-fú-zhon), *n.* The act of circumfusing, that is, of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round. Swift.

Circumgestion (sér-kum-jes-tá-shon), *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *gestatio*, a carrying, from *gero*, to carry.] A carrying about. 'Circumgestion of the eucharist.' Jer. Taylor.

Circumgyrate (sér-kum-jí-rát), *v.t.* and *i.* [*L. circum*, round, and *gyro*, to turn round, from *gyrus*, a circle.] To roll or turn round. 'Vessels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated together.' Ray.

Circumgyration (sér-kum-jí-rá-shon), *n.* The act of circumgyrating, or rolling or turning.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. Howell.

Circumgyrate (sér-kum-jí-rá), *v.t.* To circumgyrate.

A sweet river, which after so miles *circumgyrating*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. Sir J. Herbert.

Circumincession (sér-kum-in-sé-shon), *n.* [*L. circum*, about, and *inceasus*, a walking.] In theol. the reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons in the Godhead.

Circumition† (sér-kum-i-shon), *n.* [*L. circumitio*, *circumitio*, from *circum*, round, and *itio*, a walking or going.] A going round. Bailey.

Circumjacence, **Circumjacency** (sér-kum-já-sens, sér-kum-já-sen-si), *n.* State or condition of being circumjacent.

Circumjacent (sér-kum-já-sent), *a.* [*L. circumjacens*—*circum*, round, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side.

The Euxine made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts. Drummond.

Circumjovial (sér-kum-jó-vi-ál), *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *jovialis*, from *Jupiter*, *Jovis*, Jupiter.] One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. Derham.

Circumligation (sér-kum-lí-gá-shon), *n.* [*L. circumligo*, to bind round—*circum*, round, and *ligo*, to bind.] 1. The act of binding round.—2. The bond with which anything is encompassed. Bailey. (Rare in both senses.)

Circumlittoral (sér-kum-lit-tó-rál), *a.* [*L. circum*, round, and *littoralis*, of or pertaining to the sea-shore, from *litus* (*litus*) *litoris*, the sea-shore.] 1. About or adjoining the shore. Specifically.—2. A term applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom in accordance with the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or *abyssal*.

Circumlocution (sér-kum-ló-kú-shon), *n.* [*L. circumlocutio*—*circum*, round, and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, to speak.] A roundabout way of speaking; a periphrasis; the use of a number of words to express an idea when a suitable term is not at hand or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. Swift.

Circumlocutional (sér-kum-ló-kú-shon-ál), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous; periphrastic.

Circumlocutionist (sér-kum-ló-kú-shon-íst), *n.* One who uses circumlocution; a talker of roundabout phrases. Gent. Mag.

Circumlocutory (sér-kum-lok-ú-to-ri), *a.* Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic. 'A diffused and circumlocutory manner of expressing a common idea.' Martinus Scriblerus.

Circum-meridian (sér-kum-me-rid-i-an), *a.* [*L. circum*, about, and *E. meridian* (which see).] Situated near or around the meridian.

Circummure (sér-kum-múr), *v.t.* [*L. circum*, round, and *murus*, a wall.] To wall round; to encompass with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with brick. Shak.

Circumnavigable (sér-kum-nav-i-gá-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round; as, America has been proved to be *circumnavigable*. Ray.

Circumnavigate (sér-kum-nav-i-gát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumnavigated*; ppr. *circumnavigating*. [*L. circumnavigo*—*circum*, round, and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to

circumnavigate the globe. 'Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth.' Fuller.

Circumnavigation (sér-kum-nav-i-gá-shon), *n.* The act of sailing round; as, the *circumnavigation* of the globe.

Circumnavigator (sér-kum-nav-i-gá-tér), *n.* One who circumnavigates or sails round; generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe; as, he was one of the early *circumnavigators*.

Circumplexion† (sér-kum-plek-shon), *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *plecto*, to bend, to turn.] 1. A folding around.—2. The thing folded or twined around; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he (man) made himself a fig-leaf *circumplexion*. Feltham.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication. 'Circumplexions and environments.' Holland.

Circumplication (sér-kum-pli-ká-shon), *n.* [*L. circumplico*—*circum*, round, and *plico*, to fold.] A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being unwrapped. Bailey. [Rare.]

Circumpolar (sér-kum-pó-lér), *a.* [*L. circum*, round, and *E. polar*.] Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.—*Circumpolar stars*, those which revolve round the pole without setting.

Circumposition (sér-kum-pó-si-shon), *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *positio*, a putting or placing, from *pono*, *positus*, to place.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed. Evelyn; Boyle.

Circumrasion† (sér-kum-rá-shon), *n.* [*L. circumrasio*—*circum*, round, and *rado*, *rasus*, to shave.] The act of shaving or paring round. Bailey. [Rare.]

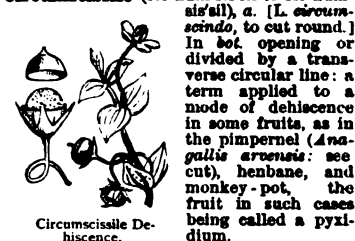
Circumrotary, **Circumrotatory** (sér-kum-ró-tá-ri, sér-kum-ró-tá-to-ri), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. 'Circumrotatory flourishes.' Shenstone.

Circumrotate (sér-kum-ró-tát), *v.t.* To rotate or revolve around. [Rare.]

Circumrotation (sér-kum-ró-tá-shon), *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *rotatio*, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.] 1. The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—2. A single revolution of a rotatory body. Johnson.

Circumsail (sér-kum-sál), *v.t.* [*L. circum*, round, and *E. sail*.] To sail round; to circumnavigate. 'Circumsailed the earth.' Warner. [Rare.]

Circumscissile (sér-kum-sis-sil or sér-kum-



(sér-kum-skríb-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Circumscribe (sér-kum-skríb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumscribed*; ppr. *circumscribing*. [*L. circumscribo*—*circum*, round, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write or inscribe around. Ashmole. [Rare.]—2. To mark out certain bounds or limits for; to inclose within certain limits; to limit, bound, confine, restrain. 'From where he *circumscribed* with his sword, and brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.' Shak. 'Circumscribed by the same laws of decorum.' Burke. 'To *circumscribe* royal power.' Baneroff.

In England his authority, though great, was *circumscribed* by ancient and noble laws which even the Tories would not patiently have seen him infringe. Macaulay.

3. In geom. to draw round so as to touch at certain points without cutting: the converse of *inscribe* (which see); as, to *circumscribe* a circle to a polygon.

Circumscribed (sér-kum-skríb), *p.* and *a.* Specifically, in pathol. a term applied to tumours whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

Circumscriber (sér-kum-skríb-ér), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

Circumscriptible† (sér-kum-skríp-tí-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds. Bullockar.

Circumscription (sér-kum-skrip'shon), *n.*
1. A writing around; a circular inscription.
Ashmole.—2. The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, settling, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement; as, the *circumscriptions* of arbitrary power. 'The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature.' *Johnson.*

I would not my unshod, free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shak.*

3. The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body; periphery; as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

Circumscriptive (sér-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.*
1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.*—2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. *N. Greve.* [Rare.]

Circumscriptively (sér-kum-skrip'tiv-lí), *adv.*
In a circumscriptive or limited manner. [Rare.]

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Montaigne.*

Circumscriptly (sér-kum-skrip'tí), *adv.*
Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion, as these words of 'Take, eat, this is my body,' elementally understood, are against nature and sense. *Milton.*

Circumseated (sér-kum-sét-ed), *p.* and *a.*
[*L. circum, round, and E. seated.*] Seated round. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

Circumsept (sér-kum-sept), *v. t.* [*L. circum, round, and septus, to hedge in, from sepes, a hedge.*] To hedge round. *Hall.*

Circumspect (sér-kum-spekt), *a.* [*L. circumspexi, circum, round, and specio, to look.*] Lit. looking on all sides; looking round; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; wary. 'His cautious and circumspect demeanour upon the bench.' *Brougham.*

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.

— *Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.

Circumspect (sér-kum-spekt), *v. t.*
To examine carefully; to scrutinize. 'To circumspect and note daily all defects.' *Newcourt.* [Rare.]

Circumspection (sér-kum-spek'shon), *n.*
Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct or to avoid danger; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; wariness; caution. 'Sly *circumspection*.' *Milton.* Rarely followed by a phrase introduced by way of expressing the object of attention. 'Cautious *circumspection* of surrounding connections.' *Brougham.*—*Syn.* Caution, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.

Circumspectious (sér-kum-spek'shus), *a.*
Circumspect; vigilant; wary. *Earl of Monmouth.*

Circumspective (sér-kum-spek'tiv), *a.*
Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. 'Sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Circumspectively (sér-kum-spek'tiv-lí), *adv.*
In a circumspective manner. *Foss.* [Rare.]

Circumspectly (sér-kum-spekt-lí), *adv.*
In a circumspect manner; cautiously; watchfully.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Crowper.*

Circumspectness (sér-kum-spekt-nes), *n.*
The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

Circumstance (sér-kum-stans), *n.* [*L. circumstantia, from circumstans, standing about—circum, around, and sto, to stand.*]
1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; something incidental; often some fact giving rise to a certain presumption, or tending to afford some evidence; as, the *circumstances* of time, place, and persons are to be considered. 'Hath not essentially but by *circumstances* the name of valour.' *Shak.* 'Inward essence and outward *circumstances*.' *Dr. Caird.*

If *circumstances* lead me, I will find where truth is hid. *Shak.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison.*

2. An unessential particular or detail; and, collectively, detail; minuteness; circumlocution. 'With *circumstances* and oaths so to deny this chain.' *Shak.* [Hardly used now unless in collective sense.]

With all *circumstances* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island. *Milton.*

To use too many *circumstances* are one come to the matter is wearisome; to use none at all is blunt. *Bacon.*

3. A ceremonious accompaniment; more specifically, in a collective sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; ceremony. 'All quality, pride, pomp, and *circumstances* of glorious war.' *Shak.*—4. *pl.* Situation; surroundings; state of things; especially, condition in regard to worldly estate.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovation. *Addison.*

— *Event Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance.* See under EVENT.

Circumstances (sér-kum-stans), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *circumstanced*; ppr. *circumstancing*.

1. To place in a particular situation or condition.—2. To furnish or dress out with incidents. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner. *Addison.*

Circumstanced (sér-kum-stanst), *pp.* or *a.*
Placed in a particular manner with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were we could not escape. [Shakespeare has the expression *I must be circumstanced* apparently in the singular sense of *I must put up with circumstances.* *Oth.* III. 4, 201.]

Circumstant (sér-kum-stant), *a.* Surrounding. 'All *circumstant* bodies.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Circumstantiable (sér-kum-stan'shi-á-bl), *a.*
Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

Circumstantial (sér-kum-stan'shal), *a.*
1. Attending; incidental; casual; relating to, but not essential.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *Dr. Codd.*

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

3. Abounding or invested with circumstances; exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.—*Circumstantial evidence*, evidence that is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. This mode of proof is resorted to in cases where direct proof cannot be obtained.

Circumstantial (sér-kum-stan'shal), *n.*
Something incidental and of subordinate importance: opposed to an *essential*.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantial* before one that differs from it in the *essential*? *Addison.*

Circumstantiality (sér-kum-stan'shi-ál'-tí), *n.*
The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fulness of detail; as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

Circumstantially (sér-kum-stan'shal-lí), *adv.*
1. In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular. 'To set down somewhat *circumstantially*, not only the events, but the manner of my trials.' *Boyle.*

Circumstantiate (sér-kum-stan'shi-át), *v. t.*
1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might well that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Brownhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in full detail.

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

Circumstantiate (sér-kum-stan'shi-át), *a.*
Circumstantial; invested with acts or circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

Circumstantly (sér-kum-stant-lí), *adv.*
Circumstantially; exactly. *Chaloner.*

Circumterrestrial (sér-kum'tér-rá'né-us), *a.*
[*L. circum, about, and terra, earth.*] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

Circumundulate (sér-kum-un-dó-lát), *v. t.*
[*L. circum, round, and undulatus, undulated, from unda, a wave.*] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

Circumvallate (sér-kum-val'át), *v. t.* [*L. circumvallo, to wall round—circum, round, and vallo, to fortify with a rampart, from vallum, a rampart.*] To surround with a rampart. *Johnson.*

Circumvallation (sér-kum-val'át'shon), *n.*
[See above.] In fort. (a) the art or act of casting up fortifications to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (b) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

A few hours after Bouffiers had entered the place the besieging forces closed round it on every side; the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay.*

Circumvection (sér-kum-vek'shon), *n.* [*L. circum, about, and veho, to carry.*] A carrying about. *Johnson.*

Circumvent (sér-kum-vent), *v. t.* [*L. circumvenio, circumventum—circum, about, and venio, to come.*] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach; as, to *circumvent* one's enemies. 'Circumvented thus by fraud.' *Milton.*

It might be the pate of a politician . . . one that would *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*

Circumvention (sér-kum-ven'shon), *n.*
1. The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem. 'A school in which he learned sly *circumvention*.' *Cowper.*—2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.]—3. In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

Circumventive (sér-kum-vent'iv), *a.*
Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Circumventor (sér-kum-vent'ér), *n.*
1. One who circumvents or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. A surveying instrument, having a compass-box at the top for taking angles. See CIRCUMFERENTOR.

Circumversion (sér-kum-ver'shon), *n.* [*L. circum, round, and verito, verum, to turn.*] A turning about. *Holland.*

Circumvest (sér-kum-vest), *v. t.* [*L. circumvestio—circum, round, and vestio, to clothe.*] To cover round, as with a garment. *Reliquiae Wottonianae.*

Circumvolation (sér-kum-vó-lá'shon), *n.* [*L. circumvolo—circum, around, and volo, to fly.*] The act of flying round. [Rare.]

Circumvolution (sér-kum-vó-lú'shon), *n.*
[See below.] 1. The act of rolling round.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternal rest. *Dr. H. More.*

2. The state of being rolled round or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution.—4. *Fig.* a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli.*

Circumvolve (sér-kum-volv'), *v. t.* [*L. circumvolvo—circum, round, and volvo, to roll.*] To turn or cause to roll round; to cause to revolve. 'Whence'er we *circumvolv* our eyes.' *Herriek.*

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville.*

Circumvolve (sér-kum-volv'), *v. i.*
To roll round; to revolve. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Circus (sér-kus), *n.* *pl.* *Circuses* (sér-kus-éz). [*L. circus; hence circo (which see).*] 1. In *Rom. antiqu.* a large oblong building, adapted for horse-races, chariot-races, and for the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c., and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators.—2. In modern times, a place of amusement, where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment;

also the company of performers in a circus, with their equipage.—3. Inclosed space of any kind; circuit.

The narrow circus of my dungeon wall. *Byron.*

Circo-sceat, † n. [A. Sax. = *church-sceot*.] An ancient ecclesiastical due, paid mostly in corn, on St. Martin's day; church-sceot.

Cirli-bunting (sér'l'bunt-ing), n. [It. *zirlo*, from *zirlare*, to twitter.] A bird of the genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirrus* (Linn.).

Cirque (sér'k), n. [Fr., a circle, a circus.] 1. A circus. [Poetical.]

See the cirque falls! the unpillar'd temple nods. *Pope.*

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Poetical.]

Pored on its hazel cirque of shedded leaves. *Keats.*

3. A name often given to a kind of circular valley in mountains due to atmospheric, chiefly glacier, denudation.

Cirrhopoda (sir-rôp'ô-dâ), n. pl. Same as *Cirripedia* (which see).

Cirrhosis (sir-rô'sis), n. [Gr. *kirrhos*, orange-tawny.] In *pathol.* (a) a yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, especially in the liver, owing to a morbid process. (b) A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which becomes dense, granulated, and wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. Cirrhosis is popularly named 'nutmeg liver' from its peculiar appearance, and 'drunkard's liver' from this lesion being frequently caused by intemperance.

Cirrhostomi, **Cirrhostomida** (sir-rô'stô-mi, sir-rô'stô-mi-dé), n. pl. See *CIRROSTOMI*.

Cirrhotic (sir-rô'tik), a. Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

Cirrhous, **Cirrhose** (sir'rus, sir'rôse), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril.] See *CIRROSE*.

Cirribranch, **Cirribranchiate** (sir'ri-brang, sir'ri-brang'ki-ât), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchia*, gills.] Having tendril-like gills: a term applied to certain molluscs.

Cirri (sir'ri), n. pl. of *cirrus*.

Cirriferous (sir-rif'er-us), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.] Possessing cirri; cirriferous.

Cirriform (sir'ri-form), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril.

Cirrigerosus (sir-ri-jér-us), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *gero*, to carry.] Same as *Cirri-ferous*.

Cirrigrade (sir'ri-grád), a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *gradior*, to go.] Moving by means of tendril-like appendages; as, *cirrigrade* *Acalephe*. *Carpenter.*

Cirriped (sir'ri-ped), n. A member of the *Cirripedia*.

Cirripedia, **Cirripedia** (sir-ri-pé'di-a), n. pl. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] An order of lower crustaceous animals, formerly ranked among the molluscs, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed. When young they are free and able to swim, possessing certain limbs, eyes, and organs, which they subsequently lose, and are altogether of higher organization than when adult. When adult they are affixed to some substance, either set directly on it, as in the genus *Balanus*; placed on a foot-stalk, as the barnacle, or goose-mussel; or sunk into the supporting substance, as the whale-barnacle. Called also *Cirrhopoda*.

Cirro-cumulus (sir-rô-kû'mû-lus), n. [L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair, and *cumulus*, a heap.] A form of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cirrose (sir'rôse), a. [L. *cirrosus*, from *cirrus*, a curl.] In bot. (a) having a cirrus or tendril; specifically, applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril. (b) Resembling tendrils or coiling like them. Written also *Cirrhose*, *Cirrhous*, and *Cirrouse*.

Cirrostromi (sir-rô'stô-mi), n. pl. [L. *cirrus*, a hair, and *Gr. stoma*, mouth.] A term applied to an order of fishes (otherwise named *Pharyngobranchii* or *Leptocardi*), represented by the lancelet or amphioxus, the lowest fish. In this fish the mouth is surrounded by hair-like filaments. Called also *Cirrhostomida*.

Cirro-stratus (sir-rô-strá'tus), n. [L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair, and *stratus*, spread flat.] A species of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cirrous (sir'rus), a. Same as *Cirrose*.

Cirrus (sir'rus), n. pl. **Cirri** (sir'ri). [L.] 1. In bot. a tendril; a long thread-like organ

by which a plant climbs.—2. In zool. a soft curled filamentary appendage to the feet of certain animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes.—3. A form of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cirsium (sér'si-um), n. [Gr. *kirson*, a kind of thistle.] See *HORSE-THISTLE*.

Cirsocele (sér'sô-sel), n. [Gr. *kirsoe*, a dilated vein, and *kêlê*, a tumour.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; hernia varicosa.

Cis (sis), n. [Gr. *kis*, a wood-worm.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Xylophaga*. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of Boleti or mushrooms. The larvae of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, &c., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as book-worms.

Cis (sis), n. A Latin preposition signifying 'on this side,' often prefixed to the names of rivers, mountains, &c., to form adjectives. Rome was considered the point of departure in words of Roman origin.

Cisalpine (sis-al'pin or sis-al'pin), a. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus*, *alpine*.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.

Cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), a. Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cisco (sir'kô), n. A fish of the herring kind, found in Lake Ontario.

Ciselure (sêz-lûr), n. [Fr. *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] 1. The art or operation of chasing.—2. Chased metal work. *Fairholt.*

Cislen (sis'lê-ô), n. See *CHISLEU*.

Cismontane (sis-mon'tân), a. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *mons*, a mountain.] Existing on this side of the mountain; specifically, on this side of the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane*.

Cispadane (sis-pa-dân), a. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po, whence *Padanus*.] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

Cissampelos (sis-am'pel-os), n. [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *ampelos*, a vine, because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order *Menispermaceae*, one of which, the velvet leaf (*C. Pereira*), yields the root called *Pereira* bark, used in medicine as a tonic and diuretic.

Cissoid (sis-soid), n. [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *eidos*, form.] A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. The curve is generated in the following manner:—In the diameter, A B, of a circle, take B M = A M, and erect the ordinates M Q = N R, and join A Q: the locus of the point P, in which the line A Q cuts the ordinate N R, is the cissoid. To find its equation, let A N = x, P N = y, A C = a, then since

$$\frac{P N}{A N} = \frac{Q M}{A M} = \frac{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{2a - x}$$

the equation is $y^2(2a - x) = x^3$. The curve has an equal branch on the other side of A B; the two branches meeting in a cusp at the point A, and have the line H K as an asymptote. The area included between the curve and the asymptote is three times the area of the generating circle. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; but this term has been employed in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

Cissoidal (sis-soid'al), a. Resembling the cissoid of Diocles, applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

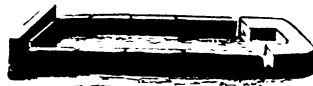
Cissus (sis'sus), n. [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, in reference to their scrambling roots.] The wild grape, a group of plants included in the



Cirrus or Tendril.

same genus with the true vine, but having more deeply divided leaves, and the petals of the flower opening before they fall off. All the species are climbing plants, and are mostly found within the tropics, especially in Asia; a few occur in North America.

Cist (sist), n. [From L. *cista*, Gr. *kistê*, a chest. *Chest* is simply another form of this word.] 1. A case; a chest; a basket; specifically, in *archæol.* (a) the term applied to the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. (b) A place of internment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones. Such cists are found in barrows or mounds, including bones. In rocky districts, cists were sometimes hewn in the rock itself.



Cist.

Called also *Kist*, *Cistvaen*, and *Kistvaen*.—2. Same as *Cyst* (which see).

Cistaceae (sis-tâ'sê-ê), n. pl. [See *CISTRUS*.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral showy flowers. Some species exude a balsamic resin, such as *ladanum*, from a species of *Cistus* found in the countries bordering the Levant. Four species of the genus *Hellanthemum* are found in Britain, and are commonly called rock-rose.

Cistal (sis'tal), a. A term used by Lindley to designate one of his 'alliances' of plants. They are hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, and include the rock-roses (genus *Cistus*), crucifers, weldworts, and capparids.

Cistella (sis-tel'la), n. [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box.] In bot. the capsular shield of some lichens.

Cistercian (sis-têr'shi-an), n. A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (*Cistercienn*), near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1088 by Robert, abbot of Solsmes, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. In France they called themselves *Bernardines*, in honour of St. Bernard. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks, or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, the Recollets in Spain, and the monks of La Trappe. The French Revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Spain, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with black ascupary, but when officiating are clothed



Cistercian.—Pascal's Collection des Costumes.

with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same colour.

Cistern (sis'tern), n. [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and brew-

eries.—2. A natural reservoir for water; a hollow place containing water, as a fountain or lake. 'The wide *cisterns* of the lakes.' *Sir R. Blackmore*.

Cistic (sist'ik), *a.* See **Cystic**.

Cistus (sis'tus), *n.* [Gr. *kistos*.] The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, belonging to the nat. order Cistaceae, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. creticus* and *C. ladaniferus*.

Cistvaen, **Kistvaen** (kist'va-en or kist'ván), *n.* See **CIST**.

Cit (sit), *n.* [Contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city: used in disparagement. 'The *cits* of London and the booms of Middlesex.' *Johnson*. [Colloq.]

Citable (sit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being cited or quoted.

Citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*, from *itis*, city.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence. 'Troas and Ilium's columned *citadel*.' *Tennyson*.

Cital (sit'al), *n.* 1. The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—2. Mention. [Rare.] He made a blushing *cital* of himself. *Shak.*

3.† Quotation; citation. *Johnson*.

Citation (sit'á-shon), *n.* [L. *citatio*, from *cito*, to cite (which see).] 1. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court, and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.

The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation*. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. The act of citing a passage from a book; or from another person, in his own words; also the passage or words quoted; quotation.

It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations*, far more than their appropriateness, which have made *Johnson's* dictionary popular even as a reading book. *Coleridge*.

3. Specifically, in law, a reference to decided cases or books of authority to maintain a point of law.—4.† Enumeration; mention. *Harvey*.

Citator (sit'á-tér), *n.* One who cites. [Rare.]

Citatory (sit'a-to-ri), *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation. 'Let-*ters citatory*.' *Aylife*.

Cite (sit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cited*; ppr. *citing*, [Fr. *citer*, from *L. cito*, *citare*, freq. of *cico*, to call, to summon.] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a person or tribunal; to give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

The *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton*.

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to call; to order or urge; to rouse. [Rare.]

And had I not been *cited* so by them
Yet did I purpose as they do entreat. *Shak.*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication.

The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

4. To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation; as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.—5.† To mention; to recount.

We *cite* our faults
That they may hold excused our lawless lives. *Shak.*

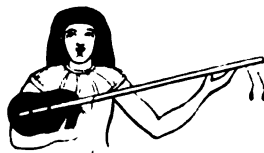
6.† To bespeak; to argue; to evidence. 'Aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.' *Shak.*

Citee, **Citei**, *n.* A city. *Chaucer*.

Citer (sit'er), *n.* One who cites: (a) one who summons into court. (b) One who quotes.

Citees (sit'es), *n.* [See **CIT**.] A city woman. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

Cithara (sit'h-a-ra), *n.* [L. from Gr. *ithara*, whence *cithern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.] An ancient



Cithara, from an Egyptian painting.

stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern, or guitar. It is mentioned by Homer.

Citharexylon (sit'h-a-reks'-lon), *n.* [Gr. *ithara*, the lyre, and *zydon*, wood.] Fiddle-wood, a genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceae. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of South America and Jamaica.

Citharist (sit'h-ar-ist), *n.* A player on the cithara.

Citharistic (sit'h-ar-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or adapted to the cithara.

Cithern (sit'h'érn), *n.* Same as *Cittern* (which see).

Citicism (sit'is-izm), *n.* [From *cit*.] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Jonson*. [Rare.]

Citled (sit'id), *a.* 1. Belonging to a city; having the qualities of a city. 'The loathsome airs of smoky *citled* towns.' *Drayton*. [Rare.]—2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities. 'The *citled* earth.' *Keats*.

Citigrade (sit'i-grád), *a.* [L. *citrus*, swift, and *gradus*, a step.] Swiftly moving, specifically applied to a tribe of spiders remarkable for the nimbleness of their motions.

Citiner (sit'in-ér), *n.* One born or bred in a city; a cit. *Chapman*.

Citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* [O.E. *citesein*, *cite-zein*, *citesain*, &c., from O. Fr. *citeain*, *citain*, *citeien*, &c. (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), from *cité*, a city. The *z* (or *s*) is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y*. See **CITY**.] 1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchise.—2. Any inhabitant of a town or city, as opposed to the inhabitant of a rural district; sometimes, in disparagement, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding.

3. A member of a state with full political privileges.

If the *citizens* of the United States should not be free and happy the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington*.

Citizen (sit'i-zen), *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

I am not . . . so *citizen* a wanton as to seem to die ere sick. *Shak.*

Citizeness (sit'i-zen-es), *n.* A female citizen.

Citizenize (sit'i-zen-iz), *v.t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen. [Rare.]

Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering*.

Citizenship (sit'i-zen-ship), *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *Horne*.

Citizen-soldier (sit'i-zen-sól-jér), *n.* One who is both a citizen or a civilian and a soldier, as the volunteers of Great Britain.

Citolet (sit'ól), *n.* [O.Sp. *citola*, a cithern.] A musical instrument; a dulcimer.

Citrate (sit'rát), *n.* [L. *citrus*, a citron or lemon.] In chem. a salt of citric acid.

Citrean (sit'ré-an), *a.* Citrine.

Citric (sit'rik), *a.* Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons.—*Citric acid* (C₆H₈O₇), the acid of lemons. Citric acid is contained in several fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, the latter containing about 54 per cent. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

Citril-finch (sit'ril-finsh), *n.* [A corruption of the specific name meaning lemon-yellow, from *L. citrus*, a citron.] A beautiful song-bird of Italy (*Fringilla citrinella*): so called from the colour of its breast.

Citriation (sit-ri-ná-shon), *n.* The process of becoming of the colour of citrine; the state of being so coloured.

Citrine (sit'rin), *a.* [L. *citrinus*, from *citrus*, a lemon or citron.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish-yellow.—*Citrine ointment*, the common name of the ointment of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 4 parts of mercury, 12 nitric acid, 15 prepared lead, and 82 olive-oil.

Citrine (sit'rin), *n.* 1. Lemon colour.—2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana*.

Citron (sit'ron), *n.* [Fr. *citron*; L. *citreum*, from *citrus*, the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.

Citron-tree (sit'ron-tré), *n.* The tree which produces the citron (*Citrus medica*). It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy

head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

Citron-water (sit'ron-wá-tér), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons.

Citrul, **Citrulle** (sit'rul), *n.* [See **CITRULLUS**.] The water-melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*), so named from its yellow colour.

Citrullus (sit'rul'us), *n.* [A dim. formed from the *L. citrus*, the citron-tree: so called from the colour of the fruit when cut.] A genus of dicotyledonous, herbaceous, annual plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceae. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called colocynth (which see).

Citrus (sit'rus), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, nat. order Aurantiaceae, consisting of trees, with apparently simple, ovate, acuminate leaves, which are leaflets united by a distinct joint to the leaf-like stalk. The numerous stamens are irregularly united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, lemon, citron, &c.

Cittern (sit'térn), *n.* [From *L. cithara*. See **CITHARA**.] An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut. It had frequently a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board, which explains several allusions in our old plays; while the fact that in barbers' shops there was regularly one or more citterns

for the use of the customers explains others. Written also *Cithern*.

City (sit'i), *n.* [Fr. *cité*; It. *città*; L. *civitas*, *civitas*, a city, state, from *civis*, a citizen.] 1. In a general sense, a large and important town; any town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. Yet (as is remarked in *Stephen's Commentaries*) there seems to be no necessary connection between a city and a see; possibly the words were popularly thought to be etymologically connected. In America a city is a town incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to country.—2. The inhabitants of a city collectively.

I do suspect I have done some offence
That seems disgraceful in the city's eyes. *Shak.*

City (sit'i), *a.* Pertaining to a city; as, a *city* feast; *city* manners. 'City wives.' *Shak.* 'A city clerk, but gently born.' *Tennyson*.—*City article*, in newspapers, the editorial remarks or summary of the commercial or financial news of the day.—*City editor*, the journalist whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city article.—*City court*, in the United States, the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

City-ward (sit'i-wárd), *n.* A watchman, or the collective watchmen of a city. *Fairfax*.

Cive (siv), *n.* [Fr. *cive*, L. *cepa*, an onion.] A small perennial garden plant (*Allium Schanoprasum*), of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb. Written also *Chive*.

The common chive or *cive* is indigenous to Britain, having been found in Oxfordshire as well as Angle-shire. *H. B. Cook*.

Civet (siv'et), *n.* [Fr. *civet*, It. *zibetto*, from Ar. *zabad*, the unctuous substance which furnishes civet.] 1. A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from the anal glands of animals of the genus *Viverra*, which, from this circumstance and from their resemblance to cats, are called civet-cats. It is of a clear, yellowish or brownish colour, of a strong offensive smell when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume.—2. The animal itself. See **CIVET-CAT**.—3. In *cookery*, a dark, thickish stew, generally of hare or venison: so called from its scent.

Civet (siv'et), *v.t.* To scent with civet; to perfume. *Cowper*.

ch, chéin; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; A, fr. ton; ng, sing; wh, then; th, thlu; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—See **KEY**.

Civet-cat (siv'-et-kat), n. A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Viverra*, having a large double gland between the anus and organs of generation, containing the peculiar odoriferous fatty substance called civet. This animal, intermediate in form between the weasel and fox, is of a sinuous colour, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots

2. A student of the civil law at a university. — 3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical. 'Army or soldiers surgeons.' *Times newspaper*. — 4. One who, despite the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *positive* *virtue* of his own. *Alp. French*. The more naturalist or civilian, by whom I mean such as one as lives upon drugs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed.' *Daniel Rogers*

Civilian (siv'il-ian), n. A civilian or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton*. **Civility** (siv'il-i-ty), n. [L. *civilis*, from *civis*, civil, from *civis*, a citizen. It *civilitas*, sp. *civilitas*] 1. The state of being civilized, refinement of manners, civilization. See *abstract* under **CIVILIZATION**.

Divers great monarchs have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *St. J. Davies*. 2. Good breeding, politeness, or an act of politeness, courtesy, kind attention, as, to show one many *civilities*. 'The sweet civilities of life.' *Dryden*. 'The instant civility of a proud man.' *Chatterfield*.

I call my own self civil, But keep a bunch of civility. *Trappan*.

Civilizable (siv'il-i-za-bl), a. Capable of being civilized.

Civilization (siv'il-i-za-shun), n. 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized, the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

I asked him (Johnson) if 'civilizing' was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit 'civilization' but only *civility*. *Scott*.

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil.

Civilize (siv'il-iz), v. t. *pret.* *civilized*, *pp.* *civilizing*. [From *civil*, *Fr.* *civiliser*, formerly written also *civiliser*, to civilize.] 1. To reclaim from a savage state, to introduce order and civic organization among, to refine and enlighten, to elevate in social life.

We send the grace and the mercy forth, To re-claim and to instruct the North. *Waller*.

2. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.

Civilized (siv'il-izd), a. and n. Reclaimed from savage life and manners, possessing some culture or refinement, refined, cultivated.

Such tale of civility and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *Gump*.

Civilian (siv'il-i-an), n. One who or that which civilizes or tends to civilize.

Civility (siv'il-i-ty), adv. In a civil manner (a) in a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community, in accordance with a state of civilization.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concert in the doing of one thing—for this is *civility* to live—is impossible. *Macaulay*.

(b) In a manner relating to private rights, opposed to *criminally*. 'A process *civily* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured.' *Aspley* (c) Not naturally, but in law, as, a man *civily* dead. (d) Politely, complacently, gently, with due decorum, courteously.

I will deal *civily* with his person, nothing ill to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*.

(e) Without gaudy colours or finery; soberly. The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civily*. *Howe*.

Civil-outfit (siv'il sit-ed), a. Modestly, as opposed to gaudily or showily arrayed.

'Civil-outfit more.' *Wilton*.

Civism (siv'izm), n. [Fr. *civisme*, from L. *civis*, a citizen.] The privilege or state of a citizen citizenship. [Rare.]

Climax (siv'er), v. t. To clip or trim with scissors. *Howe & P.*

Climax (siv'er), n. *pl.* *Climaxes*. *Swift*.

Climax (siv'er), n. *pl.* *Climaxes*. *Swift*.

Clabber (siv'er), n. Milk turned and become thick or inspissated, *boony-clabber* (which see).

Clachan (siv'er), n. [Gael. from *clach*, a stone. The primary meaning probably is a stone circle for sacred or magical uses.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one in which there is a parish church. 'The clachan of Aberfoyle.' *St. W. Scott*.

Clack (siv'er), v. t. [An imitative word, comp.

Fr. *claque*, a clap or clack; *W.* *clac*, a sharp noise; *D.* *clacken*, to clap, *M.H.G.* *clac*, a crack, *R.* *clap*, crack.] 1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or crashing; to crack, to rattle, to clink.

The palace bang'd and turr'd and clack'd. *Trappan*.

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness, to let the tongue run, as, her tongue is perpetually clacking. [Colloq.]

But oh! the more the white gown laid, In clack'd and clack'd louder. *Trappan*.

Clack (siv'er), v. t. 1. To cause to make a sharp, short sound, to rattle, to clap, as, to clack two pieces of wood together. *How*. **Clack** (siv'er), v. t. To speak without thought; to rattle out.

Unconvinced custom makes them clack out anything their headless fancy suggests. *Fullerton*.

Clack (siv'er), n. (See the verb.) 1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking, as, the clack of a mill.

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. — 3. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. *Johnson*. — 4. A bell-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *RAIL-VALVE* and *CLACK BOX*. 2. A kind of small wind-mill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board for the purpose of frightening away birds. — 3. Continual talk, prattle, gossip, tattle. [Colloq.]

A woman's clack! I heard still, Sounds somewhat like a thresher's mill. *Swift*.

Clack-box (siv'er-box), n. 1. In a clock the box in which a clock valve works. 2. In locomotives, the box fitted on to the boiler in which a bell-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clock is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it, which water then passes into the boiler, while the instant fall of the ball prevents a return from the boiler.

Clack-dish (siv'er-dish), n. A dish formerly used by mendicants, having a movable cover, which they clacked to excite the notice and sympathy of passers-by, and also to signify that the dish was empty.

He was to put a doct in his clack-dish. *Shad*.

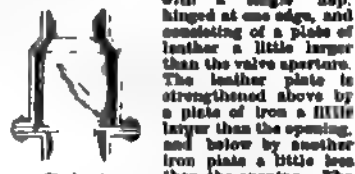
Clack-door (siv'er-door), n. A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clock-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

Clacker (siv'er), n. 1. One who or that which clacks. — 2. The clack of a mill, the clapper.

Clack-groove (siv'er-groove), n. A groove-groove. [Scottish.]

Clack-mill (siv'er-mill), n. Same as *Clack*. 2.

Clack-valve (siv'er-valve), n. A valve in pumps with a single flap.



one and a half times the diameter of the valve opening. Called also *Clapper*.

Clad (siv'er), pp. *Clad*.

Jerusalem had clad himself with a new garment. *Is. li. 4.*

The ground is clad in cheerful green. *Keble*.

Cladder (siv'er), n. A general weaver. *Howe*.

Gladiolus (siv'er), n. [L. *gladiolus*, a sword, and *gladius*, sword.] In bot. these compound of branching calla, as in some ferns.

Glady (siv'er), n. (Also written *glady*. A softer form corresponding to *St. glady*, from a Sax. *glad*, clay.] *Glady*; *glady*; *glady*. [Rare.]

Gladium (siv'er), n. [Or *gladius*, a small twig or shoot.] A genus of epiphytic plants; twig rush (which see).

Gladiolus (siv'er), n. [Or *gladius*, a sword, and *gladius*, sword.] A genus of plants whose fruit is not truly lateral, but terminates short lateral branches, as, *gladiolus* *maritimus*.

Civet-cat (*Viverra civet*)

disposed in rows, and is commonly from 2 to 3 feet long and 10 inches high. The species are found in North Africa (*V. civet*), and in Asia (*V. zibetha*) from Arabia to Malabar and Java (*V. zibetha*). They are frequently kept in confinement, especially at the town of Kaffra, in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade for the sake of the perfume, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

Civis (siv'iz), n. [L. *civis*, from *civis*, a citizen.] Pertaining to a city or citizen, relating to civil affairs or honours. 'At *civis* revel, pomp, and game.' *Trappan*. *Civis* *civis*, in *Rom*, only a crown or garland of oak leaves bestowed on a soldier who has saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Civil (siv'il), n. [L. *civis*, from *civis*, a citizen.] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state, opposed to criminal, ecclesiastical, and military or naval, as in the phrases *civil* rights, *civil* government, *civil* privileges, *civil* war, *civil* justice.

2. Reduced to order, rule, and government, under a regular administration, exhibiting some refinement of manners, not savage or wild, civilized, as, *civil* life, *civil* society. Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do. *Howe*. 3. Courteous, obliging, well bred, affable, polite.

A *civil* man now is an observer of slight external customs in the mutual intercourse between man and man, a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a *civis*. *Alp. French*.

4. Grave, sober, not gay or showy.

A *civil* habit all covers a good man. *Howe & P.*

Civil death. See *DEATH*. — **Civil engineering**. See *ENGINEERING*. *Civil* law, the law of a state, city or country, more specifically, the Roman law, the municipal law of the Roman Empire comprised in the *Institutes*, *Code*, and *Digest* of *Justinian*, and the *Novel Constitutions*. *Civil* list. See *LIST*. *Civil service*, a term applied to that branch of the public service in which the non-military commissioned servants of the crown are employed, or to those persons collectively. It includes the offices or departments connected with the war-office, admiralty, post-office, customs, excise, diplomatic corps, civil and criminal courts, prisons, British Museum, &c. *Civil* state, the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies. *Civil* war, a war between the people of the same state or city, opposed to foreign war. *Civil* year. See *YEAR*. — *Civil*, *Polite*, *Courteous*. See *Polite*.

Civilization (siv'il-i-za-shun), n. [A corruption of *civilization*, or formed from the adjective *civil*.] An Irish slang word for intoxication. 'In a state of *civilization*.' *De Quincey*.

Civilian (siv'il-ian), n. 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law, a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy counsellors and *civilians*. *Howe*.

Clangularly† (klan'kù-lér-ll), *adv.* Privately; secretly. *Barrow.*

Clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* [*L. clandestinus, from clam, in secret.*] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view; generally implying craft, deception, or evil design. 'Clandestine machinations.' *Locke.* 'A very clandestine manner.' *Stillingfleet.* — **Clandestine marriage**, a marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid and effectual, but the parties, celebrator, and witnesses are liable to certain penalties, which, however, are never now enforced.

Clandestinely (klan-des'tin-ll), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; in secret. *Swift.*

Clandestineness (klan-des'tin-nee), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

Clandestinity (klan-des'tin-ti), *n.* Clandestineness; secrecy. [*Rare.*]

Clandestivity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. *Stillingfleet.*

Clang (klang), *n.* [One of a number of words similar in sound, and probably all imitative, such as *clank, clink, clack, G. klängen, to sound; Dan. Sw. G. klang, D. klang, a sound; L. clangor, the sound of a trumpet; Gr. klangeō, a sharp sound.*] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour; as, the clang of arms. 'Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang.' *Shak.*

Where coarser's clang, and stamp, and snort
Had rung the living yesterday. *Sir W. Scott.*

Clang (klang), *v.t.* To give out a clang; to clank; to resound. 'The wood which grides and clangs.' *Tennyson.*

Clang (klang), *v.i.* To cause to sound with a clang. See the noun.

They clanged their sounding arms. *Prior.*

Clangorous (klang'gér-us), *a.* Making a clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the clangorous noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music? *Spectator.*

Clangour (klang'gér), *n.* [*L. clangor.* See CLANG.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound. 'And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the sky.' *Dryden.*

Clangous† (klang'gus), *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound. 'Harsh and clangous throats.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Clanjamfrie, Clanjamfry (klan-jam'fri), *n.* A term used to designate collectively those who are looked down on with contempt; a mob; tag-rag and bob-tail. [*Scotch.*]

A gang of play-actors came. — They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*

Clank (klangk), *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies: this word generally expresses a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*; as, the clank of chains or fetters.

Clank (klangk), *v.t.* To cause to sound with a clank; as, the prisoners clank their chains. See the noun.

Clank (klangk), *v.i.* To sound with or give out a clank. See the noun.

Clankless (klangk'les), *a.* Without clank. [*Rare.*]

Lo, the spell now works around thee,
And the clankless chain hath bound thee. *Byron.*

Clannish (klan'ish), *a.* 1. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan. — 2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, &c., peculiar to a clan.

Clannishly (klan'ish-ll), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

Clannishness (klan'ish-nee), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

Clanship (klan'ship), *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.

Clansman (klan'sman), *n.* A member of a clan.

And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each *clansman's* ears. *Byron.*

Clap (klap), *v.t. pret. and pp. clapped or clapt; ppr. clapping.* [*A. Sax. clappian, Icel. and Sw. klappa, Dan. klappe, D. and L.G. klappen, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps an imitative word.*] 1. To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to tap; as, to clap one on the shoulder. 'Claps her pale cheek till clapping makes

it red.' *Shak.* 'Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.' *Tennyson.*

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning clapping his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to*; as, to clap to the door or gate. — 3. To place or put by a hasty or sudden motion; as, to clap the hand to the mouth; to clap spurs to a horse; to clap one under the hatches; to clap a board over a pit.

His friends would have clapped him into bedlam. *Spectator.*

4. To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; as, to clap a performance on the stage. — *To clap hands*, to strike the hands together. (a) in token of the conclusion of an agreement. 'So clap hands and a bargain.' *Shak.* (b) As a mark of applause or delight. — *To clap up*, (a) to make or complete hastily; as, to clap up a peace.

Was ever match clapped up so suddenly? *Shak.*

(b) To imprison without formality or delay. The prince clapped him up as his invigilator. *Shak.*

— *To clap the wings*, to flap them, or to strike them together so as to make a noise. 'The bird that claps his wings at dawn.' *Tennyson.* — *To clap hold of*, to seize roughly and suddenly.

Clap (klap), *v.i.* 1. To come together suddenly with noise; to make a noise by rapping or tapping; to clack. 'A clapper clapping in a garth.' *Tennyson.*

The doors around me clapt. *Dryden.*

2.† To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

4.† To knock, as at a door. *Chaucer.* — 5.† To chatter; to prattle or prate continually or noisily.

Clap (klap), *n.* 1. A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a slap.

Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room. *Swift.*

2. A sudden act or motion; generally in phrase at a clap, that is at a blow, all at once.

What, fifty of my followers at a clapt? *Shak.*

3. A burst or peal of thunder.

The clap is past and now the skies are clear. *Dryden.*

4. A striking of hands to express approbation. 'Shouts and claps.' *Shak.* 'Unexpected claps or hisses.' *Addison.* — 5. In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Bailey.*

Clap (klap), *n.* [*D. klappoor, clap; O. Fr. clapoir, a venereal sore.*] A venereal disorder; gonorrhea.

Clap (klap), *v.t.* To infect with venereal poison.

Clap-board (klap'bórd), *n.* 1. A thin narrow board for covering houses. [*United States.*] 2. A stove for casks.

Clap-board (klap'bórd), *v.t.* To cover with clap-boards, as a house. [*United States.*]

Clap-bread, Clap-cake (klap'bred, klap'kák), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake clapped and rolled out thin and baked hard. *Hall-iwell.*

Clap-dish (klap'dish), *n.* A wooden bowl or dish; a clack-dish (which see).

Clap-doctor (klap'dok-tér), *n.* One who specially professes the cure of venereal diseases; a quack.

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history. *Taller.*

Clapper,† Clapper,† n. [*Fr. clavier.*] A rabbit-burrow. *Chaucer.*

Clap-net (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string, and to which the birds are allured either by a looking-glass or a call-bird. It is much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

Clappe† (klap), *n.* Same as *Clapper*, 3.

Clappe† v.i. To knock repeatedly; to talk fast. *Chaucer.*

Clapper (klap'ér), *n.* 1. A person who claps or applauds by clapping. — 2. That which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell, the cover of a clap-dish, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper. — 3. In the *medieval church*, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the three last days of holy week, when it was customary for the

church bells to remain silent. Called also *Clap, Clap*. — 4. A clack-valve. — 5. A clack or windmill for frightening birds. 'A clapper clapping in a garth to scare the fowl from fruit.' *Tennyson.*

Clapper,† n. See CLAPER.

Clapper-claw (klap'ér-klá), *s.t.* [*Clap, and claw.*] 1. To beat and scratch; to thrash; to drub. 'They're clapper-clawing one another; I'll look on.' *Shak.* — 2. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile.

Clapper-dudgeon† (klap'ér-du'jon), *n.* A beggar. *Brome.*

Clapse,† v.t. [*Comp. ask, ax.*] To clasp.

His bones clapsed layre and festily. *Chaucer.*

Clap-sill (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a mitre-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut.

Clap-trap (klap'trap), *n.* 1.† A contrivance for clapping in theatres. — 2. *Fig.* An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; management to entrap; bunkum.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*. *Brougham.*

Clap-trap (klap'trap), *a.* Designing or designed merely to catch applause. 'The unworthy arts of a *clap-trap* orator.' *A. K. H. Boyd.*

Claque (klak), *n.* [*Fr., from claque, to clap the hands, to applaud.*] A name applied collectively to a set of men, called claqueurs, who, in theatres, are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors. The scheme originated in Paris, where an office was established for the insurance of dramatic success. The term is also applied to the scheme or system itself.

Claqueur (klak'úr), *n.* A member of the claque. Claqueurs have each a respective role allotted to them—thus, the *rieux* must laugh at the comic parts; the *pleureux* weep at the pathetic; the *baiseur* call encore, and so on—and all generally clap their hands and applaud.

Clare (klár), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

Clare constat (klá're kon'stat), *n.* [*L. it is clearly established.*] In *Scots law*, a precept of clare constat is a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

Clarence (klar'ens), *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside and a driver's seat.

Clarencieux, Clarencieux (klar'en-shú), *n.* [*Said to be from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first held the office.*] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent. Formerly called *Surroy* (southern king) in contradistinction to *Norroy*, the northern provincial king-at-arms.

Clare-obscure (klár'ob-akúr), *n.* [*L. clarus, clear, and obscurus, obscure.*] In *painting*, light and shade; chiaroscuro.

Claret (klar'et), *n.* [*Fr. claret, from clair, clear; It. claretto.*] 1. The name given in England to the red wines of Bordeaux. In France the name *claret* is given only to wines of a light red colour. — 2. Blood. [*Pugilistic slang.*]

Claret (klar'et), *a.* Having the colour of claret wine. 'He wore a claret coat.' *D. Jerrold.*

Claret-cup (klar'et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and a slice or two of lemon or other flavouring ingredients.

Claret-jug (klar'et-jug), *n.* A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret.

Claribel-flute (klar'i-bel-flút), *n.* An organ stop similar to the claribella, but generally of four feet pitch.

Claribella (klar-i-bel'la), *n.* An organ stop, of a soft and sweet quality of tone, consisting of open wood pipes, usually of eight feet pitch.

Clarichord (klar'i-kord), *n.* [*L. clarus, clear, and chorda, a string.* See CHORD.] An ancient musical stringed instrument, resembling the manichord. Called also *Clavichord*.

Clarification (klar'i-fiká'shon), *n.* The act of clarifying; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying sub-

stances or agents as gelatine, albumen, alcohol, heat, &c.

Clarifier (klar'i-flēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan, for clarifying sugar, &c.

Clarify (klar'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clarified*; ppr. *clarifying*. [*Fr. clarifier*, from *L. clarificare*, to clarify, to glorify—*clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine: applied particularly to liquors; as, to *clarify* wine or syrup. See **CLARIFICATION**. 2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate: applied to the mind or reason. [Rare.]

The Christian religion is the only means to set man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. South.

3. To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, clarify thy soul.
Wichitig. St. John xvi. 1.

Clarify (klar'i-fi), *v.t.* 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquors; as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2. To clear up intellectually; to grow clear or bright.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another. Bacon.

Clarigate (klar'i-gāt), *v.t.* [*L. clarigo*, *clarigatum*.] To proclaim war against an enemy with religious services. [Rare.]

Clarinet, **Clarionet** (klar'i-net, klar'i-on-et), *n.* [*Fr. clarinette*—*L. clarus*, clear. See **CLARION**.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, but of rather larger dimensions. It has a fixed reedpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument. The compass of the clarinet is about three octaves and a half from E in the third space of the bass, including all the intermediate semitones.—*Bass clarinet*, an instrument played on in the same manner as the common clarinet. Its compass is four octaves, and it descends to B flat below the bass staff. It is of wood, and its length is 9 feet 8 inches.—*Contrabass clarinet*, an instrument, differs but little from the bass clarinet. It is of the size of the bassoon, and in compass four notes lower.—*Clarinet-stops*. See **KRUMHORN**.

Clarion (klā-rō'nō), *n.* [*It.*] 1. A clarion. Moore.—2. An organ stop consisting of reed pipes, generally of four feet pitch.

Clarion (klar'i-tōn), *n.* [*L.L. clarionis*, a clarion, *Fr. clarion*, from *L. clarus*, clear, from its clear sound.] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet.

Clarionet. See **CLARINET**.

Clarisonous (klā-ris'on-us), *a.* [*L. clarus*, clear, and *sonus*, a sound.] Having a clear sound. Ash. [Rare.]

Claritude (klar'i-tūd), *n.* [*L. claritudo*, from *clarus*, clear.] Clearness; splendour. 'Those claritudes which glid the skies.' Beattie & Fl.

Clarity (klar'i-ti), *n.* [*L. claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.] Clearness; brightness; splendour.

Floods in whose more than crystal clarity
Innumerable virgin graces grow.

F. Beaumont.

Claro-obscuro (klā-rō-ob-akū-rō), *n.* [Old *It.*] Same as **Chiaroscuro**.

Clarret (klār), *n.* [*Fr.*] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained till it is clear.

Clart (klart), *v.t.* (Perhaps from a word equivalent to *Sw. tort*, filth, with prefix *ga*.) To daub, smear, or spread; to dirty. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Clart (klart), *n.* [*Sc.*] 1. A daub; as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud.

Clarty, **Clorty** (klār'ti, klort'i), *a.* Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. Burns. [Scotch.]

Clary (klār'i), *v.t.* [*L. clarus*, clear, shrill.] To make a loud or shrill noise. Golding.

Clary (klār'i), *n.* [*A* corruption of *L.L. Salicaria*.] A plant of the genus *Salvia* or sage (*Salvia Salicaria*). Bacon.

Clary-water (klār'i-wa-tēr), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it: formerly much used as a cardiac to help digestion.

Clash (klaash), *v.t.* [An imitative word; comp. *D. kletsen*, *G. kletschen*, *Dan. kletsche*,

to clap.] 1. To make a loud noise, as from violent or sudden collision.

Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air.

Tennyson.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; to come into violent collision; to charge furiously.

And thrice

They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.

Tennyson.

3. *Fig.* to act with opposite power or in a contrary direction; to meet in opposition; to interfere; as, both their opinions and their interests *clash* together.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. Bacon.

Clash (klaash), *v.t.* To strike against with sound; to strike noisily together.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms. Dryden.

Clash (klaash), *n.* 1. The noise made by the meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision or noisy collision of bodies. 'The *clash* of arms and voice of men.' Sir J. Denham.

Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us.

Sir W. Scott.

2. *Fig.* opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. 'The *clashes* between popes and kings.' Denham.

Clash (klaash), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. 'Some rhyme to court the country *clash*.' Burns.—2. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at an object; a splash.

Clash (klaash), *v.t.* To talk; to gossip. Burns. [Scotch.]

Clashing (klaash'ing), *a.* Interfering; opposite; conflicting; as, *clashing* interests.

Clashingly (klaash'ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

Clasp (klasp), *n.* [By metathesis for *O.E. clapes*, to clasp, *clape*, a clasp: allied to *cip*, to embrace, in the same way as *grasp*, to grip, and *gripe*.] 1. A catch to hold something together; a hook for fastening; a hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. 2. A clinging, grasping, or embracing; a close embrace. 'Glaunce and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.' Tennyson.

Clasp (klasp), *v.t.* 1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to furnish with a clasp; as, to *clasp* a book.—2. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; to surround and cling to; to embrace closely; to catch with the arms or hands; to grasp. 'Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.' Dryden.—3. To inclose or encompass with the fingers; to catch mutually or join with friendly pressure. 'We'll *clasp* hands.' Shak. **Clasp** (klasp), *v.t.* To cling. [Rare.]

My father

clasp'd to the mast, endured a sea

Shak.

Clasper (klasp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically, (a) in bot. the tendrils of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (b) In *zool.* a term applied to appendages on the legs of male insects, and on the abdomen of some fishes, as sharks, for retaining the female.

Claspered (klasp'ērd), *a.* Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

Clasp-knife (klasp'nif), *n.* 1. A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.—2. In a narrower sense, a large knife the blade of which folds in, and may be locked when open by a catch on the back part of the knife.

Clasp-lock (klasp'lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring.

Clasp-nail (klasp'nail), *n.* A nail with a head flattened so as to clasp the wood.

Class (klas), *n.* [*L. classis*, a class, whence also *classify*, *classis*, *classical*, &c.] 1. In *anc. hist.* a term applied to each of the large divisions of the Roman people, said to have been made by Servius Tullius.—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society.

The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes*. The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper.

Macaulay.

3. A number of pupils in a school, or students in a college, of the same standing or pursuing the same studies.—4. In *nat. hist.* a large group of plants or animals formed by the reunion or association of several

orders. See **CLASSIFICATION**.—5. Same as **Classis**, 2 (which see).

Class (klas), *v.t.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; to rank together; to refer to a class or group; to classify.

We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart.

Dr. Blair.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.—*SYN.* To arrange, distribute, classify, rank.

Class (klas), *v.t.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

Class-fellow (klas'fel-lō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

Classible (klas'el-bl), *a.* Capable of being classed.

Classico (klas'ik), *n.* [*L. classicus* (from *clavus*, a class), pertaining to the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici*; hence the use of the word to mean writers of the first rank.] 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also applied to writers of a like character in any nation. 'The *classics* of an age.' Pope.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*.

Macaulay.

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; the *classics*, specifically, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics*.

Malone.

3. One versed in the classics.

Classico, **Classical** (klas'ik, klas'ik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature. Hence, (a) primarily and more specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation. [In this sense *classical* is now more common than *classic*.]

He (Sheridan) brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning.

Brougham.

(b) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author. 'Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject.' Arbuthnot.

O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
Let comedy assume her throne again;
Give us thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage. Byron.

2. (a) Pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers. (b) Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events.

Poetic fields encompass me around,

And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground. Addison.

3. In literature and the *fine arts*, pure; chaste; correct; refined; as, a *classical* taste; a *classical* style; a *classical* work of art.

At Liverpool Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in *classical* dignity.

Irving.

4. Belonging to classification; classificatory.

Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of tree.

Rees.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to a classis or class. See **CLASSIS**, 2.

And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery?

Goodwin.

—*Classical orders*, in arch. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Classicism (klas'ik-al-izm), *n.* 1. A classic idiom or style; classicism.—2. In art, close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art.

We shall find in it (Renaissance architecture) partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicism*.

Ruskin.

Classicalist (klas'ik-al-ist), *n.* A devoted admirer of classicism. In art, one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of Greek or Roman art. Ruskin.

Classicality, **Classicalness** (klas'ik-al'i-ti, klas'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being classical.

Classically (klas'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged.

R. Kerr.

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

Classicism (klas'i-izm), *n.* A classic idiom or style.

Classicist (klas'i-sist), *n.* One versed in the classica.

Classifiable (klas'i-fi-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being classified.

These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are.

Classific (klas-sif'ik), *a.* 1. Distinguishing a class or classes; as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]

2. Relating to classification. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Classification (klas'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [See CLASSIFY.] The act of forming into a class or classes, so as to bring together those beings or things which most resemble each other, and to separate those that differ; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks. In *nat. hist.* classification has been made on two principles distinguished as the *artificial* and *natural*—the former made on accidental coincidence in certain organs, as, in botany, in those of reproduction, or on external resemblance; the latter having regard to the whole structure of the objects classified.

The widest classes in natural history are called *kingdoms*. Kingdoms are divided into *classes*, classes into *orders*, orders into *families*, families into *genera*, genera into *species*, and species into *varieties*.

Classificatory (klas'i-fi-kā-to-ri), *a.* Belonging to classification; concerned with classifying. 'The *classificatory* sciences.' *Whewell.*

Classifier (klas'i-fi-er), *n.* One who classifies; one who investigates and embodies in practice the principles of classification.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists.

Classify (klas'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *classified*; ppp. *classifying*. [*L. classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make.] To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

The former (the Linnaean system) is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cav.*

Classis (klas'sis), *n.* 1. † Class; order; sort. He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men.

2. *Eccles.* an ecclesiastical body, convention, or assembly; specifically, in the Reformed American, Dutch, and French Churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery.

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis*.

Class-man (klas'man), *n.* pl. **Class-men** (klas'men). In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honours are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both of the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *TRIPPOS*.

Class-mate (klas'māt), *n.* A class-fellow at school or college.

Clat (klāt), *v.* and *n.* [Sc.] Same as *Claut*.

Clathrate (klath'rāt), *a.* [*L. clathrus*, a lattice.] In bot. and zool. latticed; divided like lattice-work.

Clatter (klāt'er), *v.i.* [From the sound. A Sax. *clatrun*, a clattering, a rattle; D. *klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle.] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; to rattle.—2. [Old or provincial English and Scotch.] To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue. 'Thou dost but *clatter*.' *Spenser.*

Clatter (klāt'er), *v.t.* To strike so as to produce a rattling noise from.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

Clatter (klāt'er), *n.* 1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds; rattling sounds; tumultuous and confused noise. 'Clatter of horsehoofs.' *Macaulay.* 'With cackle and with *clatter*.' *Tennyson.*

By this great *clatter* one of greatest note seems bruited. *Shak.*

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Provincial and Scotch.]

Clatterer (klāt'er-er), *n.* One who clatters; a babbler. 'Clatterers love no peace.' *Skelton.*

Clatteringly (klāt'er-ing-li), *adv.* With clattering.

Claudent (klā'dent), *a.* [*L. claudens*, from *claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as, a *claudent* muscle. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Claudicant (klā'di-kant), *a.* [See below.] Halting; limping. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Claudicate (klā'di-kāt), *v.t.* [*L. claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. *Boileau.*

Claudication (klā'di-kā'shon), *n.* A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele.*

Clauht (klāht), pret. & pp. of an obsolete verb *cleche* or *clache*, to clutch. [Old English and Scotch.]

The carlin *clauht* her by the rump. And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. *Burns.*

Clauht (klāht), *n.* A catch; a hold; as, I took a *clauht* o' him. [Scotch.]

Clause (klāz), *n.* [Fr. *clause*, from *L. L. clausa*, for *L. clausula*, a conclusion, and as a law term a clause, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to close.] 1. In *gram.* a member of a compound sentence containing both a subject and its predicate.—2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or the like; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, &c. In *Scots* law, certain clauses in deeds are expressed according to certain technical forms, and are of several kinds: as, *clause of devolution*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform; *clause of return*, a clause by which the grantor of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself; *clauses irritant* and *resolutive*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor in entails.

Clause-rolls (klāz'róls), *n.* pl. Same as *Cloze Rolls*. See under *CLOSE*.

Claustral (klā'stral), *a.* [*L. L. claustralis*, from *L. claustrum*, an inclosure, and in late times a cloister, from *claudo*, to shut.] 1. Relating to a cloister; as, a *claustral* prior. See *PRIOR*.—2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.

Clausular (klāz'ul-er), *a.* [*L. clausula*. See *CLAUSE*.] Consisting of or having clauses.

Claustule (klāz'ül), *n.* A little clause. *Bp. Peacock.*

Clausure (klāz'ür), *n.* [*L. clausura*. See *CLAUSE*.] 1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

2. In *anat.* the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs.—3. † An inclosure.

Claut (klāt), *v.t.* [Closely connected with *clod*, *clot*, a thick, round mass.] To rake or scrape together. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Claut (klāt), *n.* 1. An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, &c.—2. What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness. [Scotch.]

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller. *Burns.*

Clavaria (klā-vā'ri-ä), *n.* [*L. clava*, a club.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the division Hymenomycetes, and having a fleshy substance and a confluent stem; club-shaped fungus. Some species are edible.

One species is called gray-goat's beard.

Clavate, **Clavated** (klā'vāt, klā'vāt-ed), *a.* [*L. clava*, a club; in second sense rather from *clavus*, a nail.] 1. In bot. and zool. club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant; claviform.—2. In *anat.* the term applied to a species of articulation. See *GOMPHOSIS*.

Clavati (klā-vā'ti), *n.* pl. [*L. clava*, a club.] A family of fungi, belonging to the division Hymenomycetes, characterized by bearing basidiospores covering the tip and sides of branched or simple club-shaped receptacles.

Clavation (klā-vā'shon), *n.* [See *CLAVATE*.] Same as *Gomphosis*.

Clave (klāv), pret. of *cleave*.

Clave (klāv), *n.* A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

Clavecin (klā've-sin), *n.* [Fr. *clavecin*, from It. *clavicembalo*, *L. clavis*, a key, and *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] 1. A harpsichord.—

2. One of the keys by means of which a player of carillons performs on the bells.

Clavel, *n.* See *CLAVY*.

Clavellated (klā'vél-lāt-ed), *a.* [*L. L. clavel-latus*, from *clavella*, dim. of *L. clava*, a club, a billet of wood.] Relating to billets of wood.—*Clavellated ashes*, potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets or little clubs from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavellinids (klā'vél-in'īd-ē), *n.* pl. [*L. clavella*, dim. of *clava*, a club, and *Gr. eidos*, likeness.] A family of social ascidians. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk that branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and buds.

Claver (klā'vēr), *n.* Clover. 'The desert with sweet *claver* fills.' *Sandys.*

Claver (klā'vēr), *v.t.* [Allied to Dan. *klaffe*, to slander; G. *klaffen*, to chatter.] To talk idly and foolishly; to talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Claver (klā'vēr), *n.* 1. An idle story.—2. pl. Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

I have kend many chapmen neglect their goods to carry claves and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Sir W. Scott.*

Claviceps (klāv'i-seps), *n.* [*L. clava*, a club, *caput*, a head.] A genus of fungi. Called also *Cordiceps*. See *CORDICEPS* and *ERGOT*.

Clavichord (klāv'i-kord), *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] Same as *Clarithord*.

Clavicle (klāv'i-kl), *n.* [*L. clavicula*, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.] The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are two clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in one piece, popularly called the 'merry-thought.'

Clavicorn (klāv'i-korn), *n.* A member of the family Clavicornes.

Clavicornes (klāv'i-kor'nēs), *n.* pl. [*L. clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of pentamerous beetles, so named from the antennae being thickened at the apex so as to terminate in a club-shaped enlargement. The species are partly terrestrial and partly aquatic. The burying-beetles and bacon-beetles may be regarded as examples.

Clavicular (klā'vik'ul-er), *a.* Pertaining to the collar-bone or clavicle.

Clavier (klā'vi-er), *n.* [Fr. *clavier*, from *L. clavis*, a key.] In music, the key-board of a pianoforte, organ, harmonium, or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan.

Claviform (klāv'i-form), *a.* [*L. clava*, a club, and *forma*, a shape.] Same as *Clavate*.

Claviger (klāv'i-jēr), *n.* 1. [*L. clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.] One who keeps the keys of any place.—2. [*L. clava*, a club, and *gero*, to carry.] One who bears a club; a club-bearer.

Clavigerous (klā'vij-er-us), *a.* [See above.] Bearing a key. *Clarke.*

Clavipalp (klāv'i-palp), *n.* A member of the family Clavipalpi.

Clavipalpi (klāv'i-pāl-pi), *n.* pl. [*L. clava*, a club, and *palpi*, feelers.] Same as *Evothylidae*.

Clavis (klā'vis), *n.* [*L.*, a key.] That which serves to unlock or explain any difficulty, as a translation of a foreign author; or that which serves to explain a cipher; a key.

Clavula (klāv'ū-lā), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *clava*, a club.] In bot. the receptacle of certain fungi.

Clavus (klā'vus), *n.* [*L.*, a nail.] The disease produced in grains of rye and other grasses when they are changed to a brown or blackish colour by the action of the early state of the parasitical fungus *Cordiceps* (*Claviceps*) *purpurea*. See *ERGOT*.

Clavy, **Clavel** (klāv'i, klā'vél), *n.* In arch. a mantel-piece.

Claw (klā), *n.* [A Sax. *clawu*, *clā*, a claw; cog. D. *klauwe*, a claw or paw, Icel. *klá*, Dan. and Sw. *klø*, G. *Klaue*, a claw; probably allied to *cleave*, to adhere.] 1. The sharp hooked nail of a quadruped, bird, or other animal; or more generally, a hooked



Clavate.

extremity belonging to any animal member or appendage.

The maxillary palps in the Spiders are long jointed appendages, terminated in the females by pointed claws. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. The whole leg or foot of such animals (crustaceans, spiders, &c.) as have curved jointed legs usually terminating in a sharp point; in a special sense applied to the pincers of certain shell-fish, as the lobster, crab, &c.—3. The hand; in contempt. *Johnson.*—4. Anything shaped like the claw of an animal, as the crooked forked end of a hammer used for drawing nails.—5. In bot. the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wallflower; in this sense called also *Unguis* (which see).

Claw (klā), *v. t.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with, or as with, claws or nails.

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke.*

2. To relieve as if by scratching; to scratch, as an itching part, with intent to gratify.

Look, whether the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shak.*

Hence—3. To fawn on; to flatter.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and fatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland.*

—To *claw off*, *†* to *claw away*, *†* to rail at; to scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claw'd off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *By Nicholson.*

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Claw (klā), *v. t.* *Naut.* to beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore or on another vessel; with *off*; hence, (*Ag.*) to get *off*; to escape.

Claw-back† (klā'bak), *n.* *Lit.* one who claws the back; one who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

Claw-back† (klā'bak), *a.* Flattering. *By Hall.*

Claw-back† (klā'bak), *v. t.* To flatter. *Warner.*

Clawed (klād), *a.* Furnished with claws.

Claw-hammer (klā'ham-mēr), *n.* A hammer so named from one end of it being divided into two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

Clawless (klā'les), *a.* Destitute of claws.

Clawlike (klā'sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

Claw-sickness (klā'sik-nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

Claw-wrench (klā'ronsh), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

Clay (klā), *n.* [*A. Sax. clay, Dan. clay, L. G. klay, D. klay, G. Hiet, clay.* From a root signifying to stick or adhere, seen also in *cleave*, to adhere, *clue*, *clay*, *clot*, *glue*, *L. glutens*.] 1. The name common to various viscid earths, compounds of silica and alumina, sometimes with lime, magnesia, soda or potash, and metallic oxides. All the varieties are characterized by being firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist; smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be moulded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and tiles, pottery, &c. There are many varieties of clay used for different purposes, as pipe-clay, potter's clay, brick clay, porcelain clay, &c.—2. In poetry and in *Script.* earth in general, especially as the material of the human body.

I also am formed out of the clay. *Job xxxiii. 6.*
Their spirits conquered when their clay was cold. *By Beattie.*

—*Kimmeridge clay, Oxford clay, Weald clay.* See these terms in their alphabetical places.—*Clay iron-ore, clay ironstone,* one of the most valuable of the ferrous rocks, from which iron is procured in great abundance. It occurs chiefly in the coal-measures of Scotland, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Wales.

Clay (klā), *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; as, a clay soil.

Clay (klā), *v. t.* 1. To cover or manure with clay. 'The ground must be *clayed* again.' *Mortimer.*—2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.—3. To puddle with clay.

Clay-brained (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

Clay-built (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. 'Clay-built clatena.' *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Clay-cold (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. *Rouse; Mallet.*

Claye (klā), *n.* [*Fr. clais, a hurdle.*] In fort. a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

Clayed (klād), *p. and a.* 1. Covered or manured with clay; as, *clayed lands*.—2. Purified and whitened with clay; as, *clayed sugar*.

Clayey (klā'y), *a.* 1. Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay. 'A heavy or *clayey* soil.' *Derham.* 2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

Wheat seeds, one would think, cannot come to grow untill'd—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby. *Carlyle.*

Clayish (klā'ish), *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it. 'Clayish water.' *Harvey.*

Clay-kiln (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

Clay-marl (klā'mār), *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Clay mill (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

Claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* [*Gael. claidheam-mor, a broadsword, claidheam, a sword, and mor, great.*] Formerly the large two-handed sword of the Scotch Highlanders; now a basket-hilted, double-edged broadsword.

Clay-pit (klā'pīt), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

Clay-slate (klā'slāt), *n.* In *geol.* a rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed, for the most part extremely fissile, and often affording good roofing slates. In colour it varies from greenish or bluish-gray to lead colour. The cleavage is independent of the stratification. It rarely lies parallel to the bedding, generally crossing the strata at all angles. If a piece of slate be examined it will be found possible to continue the division until very thin scales are obtained. This peculiar structure is known as slaty cleavage. This rock, in Scotland, is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

Clay-stone (klā'stōn), *n.* An earthy feldstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group; its harder varieties being formerly known as *compact felspar*. Its texture is porous, compact, or slaty. Its colour is white, gray, yellow, or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish.

Clead, Clead (klād), *v. t.* To clothe. [*Provincial English and Scotch.*]

Cleaving, Cleeding (klā'ving), *n.* [*A provincial E. and Sc. form of clothing.*] 1. Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [*Scotch.*]—2. In engines, the jacket or outer covering of the cylinder; also, a timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and firebox; the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat.—3. Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, &c.

Clean (klēn), *a.* [*A. Sax. clame, clean, pure, bright; cog. with W. glain, glan, Ir. and Gael. glan, clean, pure, radiant, the root being also seen probably in glance, &c.*]

1. Clear of dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed; unmixt with matter foreign to the substance itself; unadulterated; pure. 2. Free from what is injurious; without fault, imperfection, or defect; as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* copy; a *clean* proof.—3. Clean-limbed; well-proportioned; shapely; lithe.

Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair
That all my hate I gave unto his hold. *Chaucer.*
Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller.*

4. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit; as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—5. Free from limitation or any modifying quality or circumstance; entire; complete.

And when thouapest the harvest of your land,
thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of the field. *Lev. xiii. 22.*

6. In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; as, a ship returned *clean*, that is, came back from the fishing without having captured whales or seals.—7. Free from moral impurity, guilt, or blame; innocent; sinless; holy. 'He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*.' *Jn. xiii. 11.*—8. Among the Jews, (*a*) of persons, free from ceremonial defilement. *Lev. xii. 8.* (*b*) Of animals and things, not caus-

ing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food. *Lu. xi. 41; Gen. vii. 8.*—*Clean bill of health*, a document signed by the proper authorities certifying that there are no cases of infectious disease on board the ship to whose master it is granted. See under *BILL*.

Clean (klēn), *adv.* [*A. Sax. clame, clean, entirely.* See above.] 1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully.

The people passed *clean* over Jordan. *Josh. iii. 17.*
Is his mercy *clean* gone for ever? *Ps. lxxvii. 8.*

2. Without miscarriage; dexterously. [*Obsolescent.*]

Pope came *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley.*

Clean (klēn), *v. t.* [*A. Sax. clanan.* See the adjective.] To make clean; to remove all foreign matter from; to purify; to cleanse. 'Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.' *Dampier.* 'Cleaned their vigorous wings.' *Thomson.*—To *clean* out, to deprive of all available means; to exhaust the pecuniary resources of. [*Colloq.*]

(Bentley) must have been pretty well *cleaned out*. *De Quincy.*

Cleaner (klēn'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cleans.

Clean-handed (klēn'hānd-ed), *a.* 1. Having clean hands.—2. *Fig.* free from moral taint or suspicion; as, he did come out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

Cleaning (klēn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making clean.—2. The after-birth of cows, ewes, &c. **Cleanly** (klēn'li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner. [*Rare.*]

Clean-limbed (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; litesome. 'A *clean-limbed* fellow.' *Dickens.*

Cleanliness (klēn'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clean; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul extraneous matter. 'The *cleanliness* of its streets.' *Addison.* 'Such *cleanliness* from head to heel.' *Swift.*

Cleanly (klēn'li), *a.* [*From clean.*] 1. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 'Neat and *cleanly*.' *Shak.* 'Some plain, but *cleanly* country maid.' *Dryden.*—2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent. 'Cleanly joya.' *Glanville.*—3. *†* Cleansing; making clean.

With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

4. *†* Nice; artful; dexterous; adroit. 'Cleanly play.' *Spenser.* 'Cleanly evasion.' *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Cleanly (klēn'li), *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. 'He was very *cleanly* dressed.' *Dickens.*—2. *†* Purely; innocently. *Shak.*—3. *†* Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously. 'To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.' *Middleton.*

Cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clean: (*a*) freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness. (*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness*, which characterizes the diction of our academic philosophers. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style. 'Cleanness of expression.' *Dryden.* (*d*) Purity; innocence. 'The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind.' *Pope.*

Cleansable, Cleansible (klēn'sā-bl, klēn'li-bl), *a.* Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood.* [*Rare.*]

Cleanse (klēnz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cleansed*; ppp. *cleansing*. [*A. Sax. clansian, from clame, clean.*] 1. To purify; to make clean; to free from filth, impurity, guilt, infection, or generally whatever is unseemly, noxious, or offensive.

Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Ps. xix. 12.*

2. To remove; to purge away.
Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

Cleanser (klēnz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Clean-shaped (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

Cleansible. See **CLEANSABLE**.

Cleansing (klēnz'ing), *a.* Adapted to cleanse and purify.

Clean-timbered† (klēn'tim-bérd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [*Rare.*]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered*. *Shak.*

Clear (klēr), *a.* [*O. Fr. cler, clair, Fr. clair, from L. clarus, clear, whence also G. Dan. and Sw. klar, D. klaar, clear.*] 1. Free from darkness or opacity; brilliant; light; lumin-

ous; unclouded; not obscured. 'It is almost clear dawn.' *Shak.* 'The clear sun.' *Milton.* 'I will darken the earth in a clear day.' *Am. viii. 9.*—2.† Bright-coloured; gay; showy; magnificent. 'Him that is clothed with clear clothing.' *Wickliffe, Ja. ii. 8.*—3. Free from anything which would dim the transparency or bright colour of a thing; as, clear water; a clear complexion; clear sand. 'Clear silver.' *Milton.*

The stream is so transparent, pure, and clear.

4. Free from anything that confuses: (a) not confused or dull; having the power of perceiving or comprehending quickly; sharp; acute; discriminating; as, a clear intellect. (b) Easily seen or comprehended; free from obscurity; easily intelligible; perspicuous; distinct; lucid; as, a clear statement. 'A clear account.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Multitudes of words are neither an argument of clear ideas in the writer, nor a proper means of conveying clear notions to the reader. *Dr. Clarke.*

5. Evident; manifest; indisputable; undeniable. 'Remained to our Almighty foe clear victory.' *Milton.*—6. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene. 'To whom the Son with calm aspect and clear.' *Milton.*—7. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable. 'Duncan hath been so clear in his great office.' *Shak.* 'In honour clear.' *Pope.*

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your clear soul by monishing. *Wickliffe, 2 Pet. iii. 1.*

8. Free from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: followed by *of* or *from*. 'To get clear of all the debts I owe.' *Shak.*

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear, Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear. *Gay.*

9. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed; as, a clear view.

My companion left the way clear to him. *Addison.*

10. Sounding distinctly; distinctly audible; canorous; as, his voice was loud and clear.

11. Without diminution or deduction; in full; net; as, clear profit or gain.

I often wished that I had clear, For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

—Clear days (preceded by a numeral, as four, five, or nine clear days), days reckoned exclusively of those on which any proceeding is commenced or completed.

Clear (klér), *n.* In *carp.* and *arch.* only perhaps in the phrase in the clear, that is, in the space between any two bodies where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

Clear (klér), *adv.* 1. Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly. *Milton.*—2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly: indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece clear off; to go clear away. [Colloq.]

He put his mouth to her ear, and under pretext of a whisper, bit it clear off. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Clear (klér), *v. t.* 1. To remove whatever diminishes the brightness, transparency, or purity of colour of a thing; as, to clear liquors; to clear a mirror; to clear the sky. 2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity: often followed by *up*; as, to clear a question or theory; to clear up a case.

Let a god descend, and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

3. To free from obstructions; to free from any impediment or incumbrance, or from anything noxious or injurious; as, to clear the sea of pirates; to clear land of trees; to clear a road; to clear the voice. —4. To remove (something in the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, &c.; as, to clear off debts; to clear away rubbish. —5. To free; to liberate or disengage; as, to clear a man from debt, obligation, or duty. —6. To free from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate; to acquit. 'That will by no means clear the guilty.' *Ex. xxxiv. 7.*—7. To make gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to net.

He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year. *Addison.*

8. To leap over or pass by without touching or failure; as, to clear a hedge or ditch; to clear a rock at sea by a few yards. —9. *Naut.* to pay the customs on, or connected with; to obtain permission to sail for, by procuring the necessary documents, giving the requisite bonds, &c.; as, to clear a cargo; to clear a ship at the custom-house.

—To clear the land, is to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room and be out of danger from the land.—To clear a ship for action, or to clear for action, is to remove all incumbrances from the decks and prepare for an engagement.

Clear (klér), *v. i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; to pass away or disappear from the sky: often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the mist clears off or away.

So foul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shak.*

Advise him to stay till the weather clears up. *Swift.*

2.† To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged. *Bacon.*—3. To exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See CLEARING, 1(c).

4. *Naut.* to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outwards*; as, several vessels cleared yesterday; the ship will clear out or outwards to-morrow.—To clear out, to take one's self off; to remove; to depart. [Colloq.]

Clearage (klér'áj), *n.* The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

Clearance (klér'ans), *n.* 1. The act of clearing; as, the clearance of land from trees; the clearance of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.—2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.*

3. A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house.—4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke.

Clear-cole (klér'kól), See CLAIRE-COLE.

Clear-cut (klér'kút), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to moulding. 'A cold and clear-cut face.' *Tennyson.*

Clearedness (klér'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cleared. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Clearer (klér'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears.—2. *Naut.* a tool on which the hemp is always finished for lines and twines for sail-makers, &c.

Clear-headed (klér'héd-ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding. 'This clear-headed, kind-hearted man.' *Disraeli.*

Clearing (klér'ing), *n.* 1. The act of clearing; as, (a) the act of freeing from anything; as, the clearing of land. (b) The act of defending or vindicating one's self. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

(c) Among bankers, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences. A clerk from each establishment attends the clearing-house with the cheques and bills he may have on the others, and distributes them in drawers allotted to the several banks. They then make out balance-sheets, entering on the one side the sum each bank owes them and on the other side the sum they owe each bank. Those who have money to receive on balance take it indiscriminately from those who have to pay, as it is evident the sums to be paid must, in the aggregate, equal the sums to be received. In railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.—2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation: a common use of the word in America.

Clearing-house (klér'ing-hous), *n.* The place where the operation termed clearing in banks and railways is carried on. See CLEARING, 1(c).

Clearing-nut (klér'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water.

Clearly (klér'li), *adv.* In a clear manner: (a) plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is clearly proved. (b) Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine clearly. (c) With clear discernment; as, to understand clearly. (d)† Without entanglement or confusion. 'He will never come out of it clearly.' *Bacon.* (e)† Plainly; honestly; candidly. *Tillotson.* (f)† Without reserve.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.

Sir J. Davies.

Clearness (klér'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clear: (a) freedom from anything that diminishes the brightness, transparency, or purity of colour of a thing; as, the clearness of water or other liquor; clearness of skin. (b) Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as, the clearness of the ground. (c) Discernment; perspicuity; as, clearness of understanding. (d) Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as, the

clearness of views, of arguments, of explanations.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with clearness and perspicuity. *Addison.*

(e)† Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candour.

Their good faith and clearness of dealing made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

(f) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill. 'I require a clearness.' *Shak.* (g) In painting, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skillful arrangement of colours, tints, and tones, and for the satisfactory attainment of which a knowledge of chiaroscuro is requisite.

Clear-seeing (klér'sé-ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge.*

Clear-sighted (klér'sít-ed), *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; as, clear-sighted reason; a clear-sighted judge.

Judgment sits clear-sighted, and surveys

The chain of reason with unerring gaze. *Thomson.*

Clear-sightedness (klér'sít-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clear-sighted; acute discernment.

Clear-starch (klér'stárch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch; as, to clear-starch muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can clear-starch his bands. *Addison.*

Clear-starcher (klér'stárch-ér), *n.* One who clear-starches. 'Clean linen come home from the clear-starcher's.' *Dickens.*

Clear-story, Clere-story (klér'stó-ri), *n.* (Clear and story. It is uncertain whether the epithet clear is applied to the story on account of the light admitted through its windows, or from its being clear of the roof of the aisles.) The upper story of a cathed-

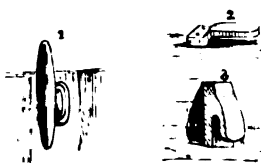


Part of Malmesbury Abbey.

A. Clear-story. B. Triforium. C. Arches of the Nave.

dral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the arches of the side aisles and the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches.

Cleat (klét), *n.* [Probably allied to G. *klate*,



1. Cleat. 2. Deck-cleat. 3. Thumb-clear.

Klatte, a claw, or to D. *klit*, G. *klette*, a bar) 1. A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one

arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. There are several kinds of cleats on board vessels; such as belaying-cleats, deck-cleats, thumb-cleats. — 2. A piece of iron worn on a shoe. — 3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening. — 4. A trunnion bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

Cleat (klét), *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

Cleavable (klév's-bl), *a.* Capable of being cleaved or divided.

Cleavage (klév'áj), *n.* 1. The act of cleaving or splitting; the act of separating or dividing off. — 2. In mineral and geol. the manner in which substances regularly cleave or split. It is used in relation to the fracture of minerals which have natural joints and possess a regular structure. Certain rocks, as slate-rocks in the strictest sense, may be cleaved into an indefinite number of thin laminae which are parallel to each other, but which may be, but generally are not, parallel to the planes of the true strata or layers of deposition. Cleavage is the result of an operation which is subsequent to, and entirely independent of, the original stratification of the rocks. In reference to mineral crystals cleavage is called *basal*, *cubic*, *diagonal*, or *lateral* (or *perpendicular*) according as it is parallel to the base of a crystal, to the faces of a cube, to a diagonal plane, or to the lateral planes.

Cleaved (klév'), *v. t.* pret. *cleave* or *cleaved*; pp. *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving*. [A. Sax. *clifan*, *cleofan*, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifode* (cleaved) is therefore historically the correct pret. & pp.; cog. D. and L.G. *kleven*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, to cleave. *Cleaved* is a nasalized form akin to this.] 1. To stick; to adhere; to be attached: used both in a literal and figurative sense. "If any blot hath cleaved to mine hands." Job xxxi. 7. "Who loved one only and who cleave to her." *Tennyson.*

Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Ps. cxviii. 4.

For I cleaved to a cross that I felt to be pure and true. *Tennyson.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit closely. [Rare.]

Let our strange garments, cleaved not to their moulds but with the aid of us. *Shak.*

Cleave (klév'), *v. t.* pret. *cleave* or *cleave* (the latter now archaic), also *cleaft*; pp. *cleaved*, *cleaft* or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving*. [A. Sax. *clifan*, *clafan*, *clafan* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *cleave*, *cleave* or *cleave*, *cleaved*), to cleave or split, cog. D. *kleven*, Icel. *kljafa*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*. This verb can hardly be connected with *cleave*, to adhere.] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive, to sever forcibly, to hew, to cut; as, to cleave wood; to cleave a rock. "Stands apart cleaft from the main." *Tennyson.* "Cleave an advent to the throne." *Tennyson.*

His heart was cleaft with pain and rage. *Calverley.*

He cleaves the wood wherewith it might be done. *Longfellow.*

He cleft me thro' the stomach. *Tennyson.*

Oh yet we trust That not a worm is cleaved in vain. *Tennyson.*

2. To part or open naturally. "Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws." Dent. xiv. 6.

Cleave (klév'), *v. i.* To divide; to split; to open especially with a sudden and violent shock. *Shak.*

Cleavehandite (klév'land-it), *n.* [From Professor Cleavehand.] A mineral of the felspar family, called also *Sticticurus Felspar* or *Albita*. See *ALBITA*.

Cleaver (klév'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which cleaves. Specifically — 2. A butcher's instrument for cutting carcases into joints or pieces.

Cleaveys. *n.* See *CLIFFERS*.

Cleche, **Cleche** (klé-shé), *n.* [Fr. *clèche*, *clèche*, from (hypoth.) L. *clavatus*, from *clavis*, a key.] In *Ar.* a term applied to any ordinary voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but the edges. Thus a cross *cléché* is a cross with the inside taken out, leaving only an edge, and which is more commonly blazoned a cross *cedéé*.

Cleek (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [Dan. *klæbe*, Icel. *kljafa*, to hatch.] To hatch, to litter [Scotch.] **Cleekin** (klek'in), *n.* A brood; a litter. [Scotch.]

Cleekin-time (klek'in-tim), *n.* [Dan. *klæbe-tid*.] The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Scotch.]

Cleekin-time's eye canny time. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cladys (kléd'yó), *n.* [A Celtic corruption of Latin *gladius*, a sword.] In archaeol. an ancient bronze, leaf-shaped, two-edged sword, occasionally dug up in England, Scotland, Ireland, and elsewhere. These swords are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans.

Cleat (klét), *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

Cleat (klét), *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

— the tread, or G clef, *♩*, the mean, or

C clef, *♭*; and the bass, or F clef, *♭*. The

mean clef is now seldom used. Called also

Clif.

Cleft (kléft), pret. & pp. of *cleave*. Divided; split; parted asunder. "Cleft Parnassus."

Dryden.

Cleft (kléft), *n.* [Also written *Clift*.] 1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice. "The clefts of the rocks." Is. ii. 22. 2. A disease in horses; a crack on the end of the pastern. — 3. A place made by splitting; as, a cleft of wood.

Cleft-footed (kléft'fót-ed), *a.* Having cleft or cloven feet.

Cleft-graft (kléft'gráft), *v. t.* To ingraft a plant in another by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

Cleft-palate (kléft-pal'át), *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the middle of the jaw, or on one or other side of it, or on either side of the middle piece of the jaw in which the incisor teeth appear. In many cases cleft-palate is cured by a surgical operation. See *HARE-LIP*.

Cleft-stick (kléft'stik), *n.* Fig. a scrape; a fix; a dilemma; an awkward predicament.

I never saw his equal to put a fellow in a cleft stick. *Low.*

Cleg (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *clep*, Icel. *klæggi*, Dan. *klæg*, a cleg.] A name applied to various insects, the females of which are troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man, from their blood-sucking habits, as to the great horsefly or bouse (*Tabanus bovinus*), also called the gadfly; to the *Chrysops conspersus* (see *CHRYSOPE*), and in Scotland to the *Hematomys pluvialis*, a smaller grayish coloured fly.

Cleistogamie (kléist-ógám-í), *n.* [Gr. *kléio*, to close or shut up, and *gamos*, marriage.] In bot. a term applied to flowers, as those of the dog-violet (*Viola canina*) and common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), remarkable from their small size and from never opening, so that they resemble buds; their petals are rudimentary or quite aborted, their stamens are often reduced in number, with the anthers of small size and the pistil much reduced in size, with the stigma in some cases hardly at all developed. *Darwin.*

Cleithral (kléith'rál), *a.* [Gr. *kléio*, to shut in.] In Greek arch. having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of temples.

Clem (klem), *v. t.* (Also written *Clem*, and closely allied to Icel. *klæma*, G. *klammen*,

to pinch, as in a vice; comp. to be *pinched* with hunger.) To cause to perish of hunger; to starve. [Old and provincial English.]

What I will be clem me and my followers! *B. Jonson.*

Clem (klem), *v. t.* To die of hunger; to starve. [Old and provincial English.]

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat his armor, or clem. *B. Jonson.*

Clematis (klem's-tis), *n.* [Gr. *klématis*, from *kléma*, a vine branch, from these plants creeping like vines.] A genus of woody climbing plants, nat. order Ranunculaceae. There are a large number of species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly coloured. The fruit is a head of many achenes, with long bearded styles. *C. vitalba* is the common traveller's-joy, which runs over the hedges in many parts of England, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterwards with heaps of its feathertailed, silky tufts. Improved cultivated varieties are much in favour in gardens.

Clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [L. *clementia*, from *clemens*, *clementis*, merciful.] 1. Mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, disposition to spare or forgive; mercy, leniency.

I pray thee that thou wouldst hear us of thy clemency a few words. Act. xiv. 4.

2. Softness or mildness of the elements, as, the clemency of the weather. "The clemency of upward air." *Dryden*. — 3. Mildness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, leniency, mercy, mercifulness, gentleness, compassion, forgiveness.

Clement (klem'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition, gentle; lenient, merciful, kind; tender, compassionate. *Shak.*

Clementine (klem'ent-in), *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his reputed compilations; or to the Constitutions of Clement V.

Clementine (klem'ent-in), *n.* 1. One of a series of compilations ascribed to St. Clement, a contemporary of St. Paul, but now believed to be apocryphal. — 2. A decretal of Pope Clement V.

Clemently (klem'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Clench (klench), *v. t.* [O.E. *clencen*, *clenche*, *clenche*, to clench or rivet; Sc. *clink*, to rivet; Dan. *klæbe*, Sw. *klänka*, to clinch, to rivet, D. *klaken*, to rivet, also to sound, to tinkle. According to Skeat this verb is a causal of *clink*, meaning lit. to make to clink, to strike smartly. Comp. *drunk*, *drunk*.] 1. To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything; to rivet. — 2. To fix; to establish, to confirm; to secure.

Anthony not only refused to marry his cousin, but clenched his refusal by marrying some one else. *Macaulay.*

3. To bring together and set firmly; to double up tightly. "Clench'd her fingers." *Tennyson.*

I know you, said Eve, clenching her teeth and her little fist. *Keats.*

4. To grasp firmly.

His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem. *Macaulay.*

[This word is also written *Clinch*, but the present is now the more common spelling.] **Clench** (klench), *n.* 1. A catch, a grip; a persistent clutch, a clinch.

He grasped his steels With clenched clincher. *Keats.*

2. A pun or play on words. "Clenches upon words." *Dryden*. "Comick wit degenerating into clenches." *Dryden*. [Also written *Clinch*.]

Clencher (klench'ér), *n.* That which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy, an unanswerable argument, a clincher.

Clenching (klench'ing), *p.* and *a.* Convulsively grasping.

Their grasping threats with clenching hands he holds. *Dr. B. Darwin.*

Cleomeae, *n.* Parity; cleanness. **Cleaver** (klé-év'er), *n.* [Gr. *kléio*, to shut, in reference to the parts of the flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceae. The species are under-shrubs or annual herbs, with simple or compound leaves, and white, yellow, or purple flowers, found in tropical regions.

Clepep (klép), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *clepan*, *cleopian*, *clepian*, to call, to cry out; Sc. *clep*, *cleap*, to tattle, to tell tales, allied to D. *kleppen*, to

4. *Naut.* the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor, a kind of knot and midings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breaching of a gun to the ring-bolts in a ship's side.

Clincher (klin'cher), *n.* 1. One who or that which clinches, a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything. — 2. That which decides a matter; specifically, a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument.

Clincher-built, **Clincher-built** (klin'cher-bilt, klin'cher-bilt), *a.* Made of clincher-work.

Clincher-work, **Clincher-work** (klin'cher-werk, klin'cher-werk), *n.* In ship-building, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

Cling (kling), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *clung*; *ppr.* *clinging* (a. *clinging*, *clinging*, to adhere, to dry up or wither, *Daan*, *clinging*, to grow in clusters, *clinging*, a heap, a cluster) To adhere closely, to stick, to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing; followed by *to*, as, the tendrils of a vine *cling* to its support. 'Two babes of love close clinging to her waist.' *Byron.*

The end rhyme of the man who proudly *clung* To their first fault, and withered in their pride.

Cling (kling), *v. t.* (See above.) 1. To pinch with hunger, to waste to leanness, to starve. 'Till hunger alone thrives.' *Byron.*

Upon the next tree *clung* those hang alive Till famine *clung* them. *Shak.*

2. To apply firmly and closely. *I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could.* *Swift.*

Cling-stone (kling'stôn), *n.* A variety of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

Clingy (kling'y), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Clinic (klin'ik), *n.* Same as **Clinical**.

Clinic (klin'ik), *n.* 1. One confined to the bed by sickness. — 2. *Eccl.* One who received baptism on a sick-bed. *Hook.* — 3. Same as **CLINIQUE**.

Clinical (klin'ik-al), *a.* [Or *clinique*, from *clino*, a bed, from *clinô*, to incline. See **LEAN**.] Pertaining to a bed, more especially a sick-bed. A clinical lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. Clinical surgery or medicine is the special branch of the medical art in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient. A clinical convert is a convert on his death bed. — **Clinical** baptism, private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons.

Clinically (klin'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a clinical manner, by the bedside.

Clinique (kli-nêk), *n.* [Fr. *clinique* See **CLINICAL**.] In med. an examination of a patient by a professor in presence of his students.

Clinium (kline'i-um), *n.* In bot. same as **Clinanthium**.

Clink (kling), *v. t.* (An imitative word, a nasalized form corresponding to *clot*, and expressing a thinner or weaker sound than *clank*, comp. *D. klinken*, to sound, to tinkle, *Daan*, *clink*, to sound, to jingle, *foel klinken*, to ring, to tinkle, *U. klinken*, to ring, to clink.) 1. To ring or jingle, to utter or make a small sharp sound or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together. — 2. To rhyme.

And yet I must except the Rhine Because a *clink* with Caroline. *Swift.*

Clink (kling), *v. t.* To cause to produce a small sharp ringing sound.

Clink (kling), *n.* 1. A sharp sound made by the collision of sonorous bodies. 'The clink and fall of swords.' *Shak.* — 2. A clink, a lash.

The creeping class, behind the witch's *clink* Privily he peered out through a crack. *Spenser.*

3. A smart stroke. 'Ane got a *clink* on the head.' *Old ballad.* [Scottish.] 4. Money. 'Needn't *clink*.' *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Clinkant (kling'ant), *a.* See **CLINKANT**.

Clinker (kling'er), *a.* 1. A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks. — 2. A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables. — 3. A mass of inconspicuous scoria or slag which forms in grates

and furnaces. — 4. Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano. — 5. A scale of black oxide of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.

Clinker-bar (kling'er-bâr), *n.* In steam-engines, the bar fixed across the top of the ash pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

Clinker-built, *a.* See **CLINKER-BUILT**.

Clink-stone (kling'stôn), *n.* [Clink and stone, from its sonorousness. See **PHONO-LIKE**.] A felspathic rock of the trachytic group. It has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses of greater or less thickness, which are sometimes used as roofing slates. Its colours are dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray, and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque.

Clinkumbell (kling'um-bel), *n.* A bell-man. *Burns.* [Scottish, humorous.]

Clinodagonal (klin'ô-di-âg'on-al), *n.* [Or *clinô*, to incline, and *diagonal*.] In crystallography, that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

Clinodagonal (klin'ô-di-âg'on-al), *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodagonal.

Clinographic (klin'ô-graf'ik), *n.* [Or *clinô*, to incline, and *graphô*, to write or draw.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

Clinoid (klin'oid), *a.* [Or *clinô*, a bed, and *oides*, resemblance.] In anat. a term applied to designate the four processes surrounding the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

Clinometer (kli-nom'et-er), *n.* [Or *clinô*, to lean, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clinometric, **Clinometrical** (kli-nô-met'rik, kli-nô-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a clinometer, ascertained or determined by a clinometer. — 2. Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes, as, *clinometric crystals*.

Clinometry (kli-nom'et-ri), *n.* In geol. the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clinguant (kling'uant), *n.* [Fr. from *D. klinken*, to clink, from sound. Comp. *Gr. rauschoid*, tinsel (rauschen, to rustle or crackle).] 1. A glittering alloy; Dutch gold. 2. Tinsel, false glitter.

Clinguant, **(kling'uant)**, *a.* [Fr. See above.] Decked with tinsel; glittering.

'A *clinguant* petticoat of some rich stuff.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Clio (kli'ô), *n.* 1. In myth the muse who was supposed to preside over history. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and also sometimes with a camel to keep MSS. in by her side. — 2. An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1860. — 3. A genus of pteropodous molluscs, of which one species, *C. borealis*, is extremely abundant in the northern seas, constituting the principal part of the food of the whale, and hence called whale's food by the whale fishers.

Clioides (kli'oi-dê'), *n. pl.* [See **CLIO**.] A family of naked marine molluscs, placed by Cuvier as the first of his class Pteropoda, and having for its type the genus *Clio*.

Clipp (klijp), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *clipped*, *clipp*, *ppr.* *clipping* (In first three meanings same as *clip*. *clipp*, to clip, to cut the hair; *Daan*, *clippe*, *Sw. klippe*, to clip or shear; in fourth from *A. Sax. clippian*, to clasp, to embrace which is from same root, and probably allied to *claw* to adhere and to *clunk*.)

1. To cut off or sever with shears or scissors, to trim or make shorter with scissors, as, to clip the hair, to clip a bird's wings. 'Clipping papers or darning his stockings.' *Swift.*

2. To diminish by paring the edge, as, to clip

coins. 'Clipped silver.' *Montaigne.* — 3. To curtail; to cut short, as words; to pronounce shortly and indistinctly. 'To clip the divine prerogative.' *South.*

Mrs. Mayores clipped the king's English. Addison.

4. To embrace, to enfold; to surround. *The busy vine's not jealous of the tree Because she clips the stem. Bion. & Fl.*

Where is he living *clipped* in with the sun. *Shak.*

— To clip the wings, lit. to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight, *Fig.* to put a check on one's ambition, to render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short. *Dryden.*

Clip (klijp), *v. t.* In *falconry*, to fly swiftly; with an indefinite *cl*. 'Clips it down the wind.' *Dryden.*

Clip (klijp), *n.* 1. An embrace. 'Not used to frozen claps.' *Sw. P. Sidney.* — 2. The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing. — 3. A blow or stroke with the hand, as, he hit him a clip. [Colloq.]

4. In *falconry*, a projecting ledge on the upper surface of a horse-shoe which partially embraces the wall of the hoof. — 5. A clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers. — 6. *pl.* Shears. *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Clipper (klijp'er), *n.* 1. One who clips, especially, one who cuts off the edges of coins.

The value is pared off from it into the *clippers* pocket. *Byron.*

2. A vessel with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts making sail, built and rigged (as ship, barque, or schooner) with a view to fast sailing. Hence — 3. A person or animal that runs swiftly, or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very smart person, something first-rate. [Colloq.]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray.*

Copper-built (kijp'er-bilt), *a.* *Naut.* built after the type of a clipper.

Cripp-shah (kijp'shah), *n.* [*Daan*, *kijpshet*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried. *Conular* *Roquet*.

Clipping (klijp'ing), *n.* and *a.* 1. Embracing; encircling with the arms. 'Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.' *Sw. P. Sidney.* — 2. Swift; as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.] — 3. Smart; shrewy, first-rate. [Colloq.]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barometer. *Carroll Magazine.*

Clipping (klijp'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off. 2. That which is clipped off, a piece separated by clipping. 'The *clippings* of our boards and parings of our talk.' *Locke.*

3. The act of embracing.

Clipping-time (klijp'ing-tim), *n.* [Scottish.] The time of sheep-shearing, the nick of time. — To come in *clipping-time*, to come so opportunely as to be who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer. *Sw. P. Sidney.*

Clippy (klijp'y), *a.* As if eclipsed. 'Now bright, now *clippy*.' *Montaigne of the Sun.*

Clique (klijk), *n.* [Fr. *clique*, probably a mod. variant of *claque*, with a somewhat different sense. See **CLIQUE**.] A party, a set, a coterie; used generally in a bad sense.

Alas, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge.*

Cliquish (klijk'sh), *a.* Relating to a clique or party, disposed to form cliques, having a petty party spirit.

Cliquishness (klijk'sh-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish, inclination or disposition to form cliques, tendency to form cliques, cliquism.

Cliquism (klijk'izm), *n.* The principles or spirit of a clique, cliquishness.

Clisk-clash (klijsh'klash), *v. t.* [A reduplication of *clash*.] To sound like the clashing of swords. 'The weapons *clisk-clash*.' *W. for Mags.*

Clisk-clash (klijsh'klash), *n.* Silly talk; palaver, gossip, scandal. [Scottish.]

Cliskmaclash (klijsh'ma-klash), *n.* Clisk-clash, cliskmaclaver. [Scottish.]

Cliskmaclaver (klijsh'ma-klav-er), *n.* Idle discourses; silly talk; gossip. *Burns.* [Scottish.]

Clutch (klijch), *v. t.* To catch; to clutch.

He hath an earnest pot where-with to *clutch* up water. *Holman.*

Clitoria (kli-tô-ri-a), *n.* [*Clitoris* (which see), in reference to the shape of the flowers.] A genus of plants, not order Leguminosæ, found throughout the tropics of both worlds.

The numerous species are climbing, rarely sweet, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Clitoris (klit'is), n. [Gr *klitoris*, from *klis*, to incise or hide.] In anat. a small elongated organ of the female pudendum, concealed by the labia majora.

Clitter-clatter (klit'er klät'er), n. [Reduplicated from *clatter* on the same principle as *cluck-cluck*, *hiss-hiss*, etc.] A clatter, idle talk, a chattering noise.

Such were his writings, but his chatter.

Was one continued clatter-clatter. *Swift.*

Clivers, Cleavers (kly'vēr, kly'vēr), n. [From its cleaving or clinging to the clothes.] A plant, *Galium aparine*, called also *Goats-grass*. It has a square, rough, jointed stem, the joints hairy at the base, with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint.

Clivity (klyv'i-ti), n. [L. *clivus*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

Cloaca (klō-kā), n. [L. a common sewer.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage.

2. A common sewer, as the *cloaca maxima* at Rome. 3. A sink, a privy. 4. The excretory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and lower mammals, formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal, and which receives the feces and the urine together with the genital products. 5. In pathol., the opening in cases of necrosis or mortification of the bones, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

Cloacal (klō-kāl), n. Pertaining to a cloaca.

In the torpore the wrenn torpore in the cloaca; possible by two distinct outlets. *Prof. Owen.*

Cloak (klōk), n. [O and Prov. Fr. *cloaque*, L. *claudere*, to close, a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape, really same as *cloak* (which see).] 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women. 2. That which conceals, a disguise or pretext, an excuse, a fair pretense. Formerly written also *Cloze*.

Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. *1 Pet. ii. 1.*

Cloak (klōk), v. t. 1. To cover with a cloak. 2. To hide; to conceal. 'To cloak her crimes.' *Spenser*. 3. To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

Cloakage (klōk'ij), n. The act of covering with a cloak. *J. Harrison.* [Rare.]

Cloak-bag (klōk'bag), n. A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried, a portmanteau. 'Stuffed cloak-bag.' *Shak.*

Cloaklike (klōk'ed-li), adj. In a cloaked or concealed manner. *By Journal.* [Rare.]

Cloaking (klōk'ing), n. 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak. 2. A woolen material for making cloaks.

Cloak-room (klōk'rum), n. A room attached to any place of general resort, as railway-station, assembly-rooms, opera-house, etc., where ladies' cloaks, etc., are deposited.

Cloath (klōth), n. Cloth. *Quarles.*

Clotted, v. t. Like a club, clubbed. 'Grote clubbed slaves.' *Channing.*

Clotter (klōt'er), n. [Probably from the Celtic, Comp. Fr. *clater*, mod.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground clinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks of the leather of cobbled-up shoes. *Dryden.*

Clotterer (klōt'er-er), n. A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing clotted into the breaks of the leather.

Clothes (klōth'ed), n. [From Fr. *clothe*, a bell. See *CLOKE*.] A beffy. *Warner.*

Clothes, v. t. [Fr. *clothe*.] A bell-tower; a beffy. *Ap'th.*

Clock (klōk), n. [Originally a bell, and hence the apparatus which causes a bell to strike at certain intervals, a clock. The word is widely spread, and its ultimate origin is not clear. Comp. A Sax. *clucca*, *locl*, *clucca*, Dan. *klukka*, Sw. *klukka*, D. *kluk*, G. *cluck*, a bell or clock; Ir. and Gael. *clag*, a bell or clock. *Clock* is the same word, through L. *claudere*, to close, a bell and a kind of cape, whence Fr. *clous*, a bell.] 1. An instrument or machine for measuring time, indicating the hours, minutes, and often seconds by means of hands moving over a dial-plate, and differing from a watch in not being adapted to be carried on the person. It generally consists of a frame containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and is generally made to mark the hour and often lesser divisions of time by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. 2. A stroke of the clock.

I told the clock and watched the waiting light. *Dryden.*

2. A watch, specifically one that strikes the hour. 'That striking clock, which he had long worn in his pocket.' *J. Walton.*

The phrase, 'What a clock is it?' It is nine o'clock, are contracted from *What of the clock? It is nine of the clock.* Pope and Addison use *a-clock*, which is a corruption.

Astronomical or sidereal clock. See under *ASTRONOMICAL*. **Electric clock,** a clock, the motive power of which is electricity directed on the pendulum, or on a weight or spring by which the pendulum is kept in motion.

Clock (klōk), s. t. or i. Same as *Cluck*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Clock (klōk), n. [Comp. Be. *cluck*, O. H. G. *cluck*, a beetle.] An English and Scotch popular name for a beetle. 'A buzzard-clock.' *Tennyson.*

Clock (klōk), n. [Possibly originally applied to a bell-shaped ornament or bell-shaped flower.] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking, formerly, according to Halliwell, the name was applied to ornamental work on other parts of the dress.

Clock-alarm (klōk'al-arm), n. Same as *Alarm*.

Clock-beetle (klōk'bē-tē), n. Same as *Clock*, a beetle. Sometimes applied specifically to the *Scaphisoma stercorarius*, or dung-beetle.

Clock-case (klōk'kās), n. The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

Clock-finger (klōk'fing-er), n. The hand of a clock. *H. Spenser.*

Clock-maker (klōk'māk-er), n. An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

Clock-setter (klōk'sēt-er), n. One who regulates clocks. 'Old time the clock-setter.' *Shak.*

Clock-star (klōk'stār), n. In astron. a term applied to such prominent stars as can be

1. A watch, specifically one that strikes the hour. 'That striking clock, which he had long worn in his pocket.' *J. Walton.*

The phrase, 'What a clock is it?' It is nine o'clock, are contracted from *What of the clock? It is nine of the clock.* Pope and Addison use *a-clock*, which is a corruption.

Astronomical or sidereal clock. See under *ASTRONOMICAL*. **Electric clock,** a clock, the motive power of which is electricity directed on the pendulum, or on a weight or spring by which the pendulum is kept in motion.

Clock (klōk), s. t. or i. Same as *Cluck*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Clock (klōk), n. [Comp. Be. *cluck*, O. H. G. *cluck*, a beetle.] An English and Scotch popular name for a beetle. 'A buzzard-clock.' *Tennyson.*

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Clodpate (klōd'pāt), n. A stupid fellow; a dolt, a thickskull.

Clodpated (klōd'pāt-ed), n. Stupid; dull, doltish. 'My clodpated relations.' *Arbutnot.*

Clodpoll (klōd'pōl), n. A stupid fellow; a dolt, a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently important, will brood no terror in the youth; he will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shak.*

Clod (klōd), n. [Perhaps originally a portion of a loaf or split off from a loaf.] In corn, an allowance of 2 lbs. in every 3 cwt. on certain goods, after the tare and tret are taken, that the weight may hold out in retailing. The term as signifying a specific allowance is now obsolete, clod being now used to denote any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Written also *Clogh*.

Clog (klōg), n. [O E. *clage*, a lump, a block, a clog, a clog, an impediment, a clog, a clog, to clog, to impede, especially with something viscous or sticky (comp. *claggy*, *claggy*) from A Sax. *clap*, clay. See *CLAY*.] 1. An encumbrance, that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult, hindrance, impediment, specifically, something put upon an animal to hinder motion or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to its leg.

I am glad at me I have no other child; For they cannot would much me sympathy. *Shak.*

He was one of a lean body and venge, as if his anger was, being for anger at the clog of his body, desired to free a passage through it. *Fisher.*

A clog of lead was round my feet. *Tennyson.*

2. A sort of shoe, the upper part of which is strong tanned leather, and the sole wood, much used in the north of England and south of Scotland, especially during winter; a wooden shoe, a sabot, also, a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women to protect the feet from wet; a patten.—*SYN.* Load, weight, burden, encumbrance, obstruction, impediment, hindrance.

Clog (klōg), v. t. pret. & pp. *clogged*; ppr. *clogging*. 1. To impede the movements of by something that sticks or adheres; to encumber, specifically, to encumber by attaching a clog to, as, to clog a bullock to prevent it from leaping forward.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the feet of a fine steed and the rest of the anatomy. *Shak.*

Comes and sometimes shall his flight restrain, While clogg'd he beats his slim wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To clog up, to obstruct so as to hinder passage through; as, to clog up a tube; to clog the pores of the body. 3. To throw obstacles in the way of, to encumber, to hinder; to burden; to trammel; as, to clog commerce with restrictions. 'Both soil the face of his devotion and clog the exercise of it.' *By Hammond.*

All the commodities are clogged with impostures. *A. de la Haye.*

SYN. Impede, hinder, obstruct, embarrass, burden, restrain, restrict, trammel, fetter.

Clog (klōg), v. i. 1. To become loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

The teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *Sharp.*

2. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.

More it coheres with a beam than the teeth clog not together. *Bacon.*

Clog-almanac (klōg'al-mā-nāk), n. An almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. This instrument was formerly much used in England.

This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a previous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several seasons lasting from the notches. *Phil.*

Clog-dance (klōg'dāns), n. A dance with clogs, in which the feet are made to perform a noisy accompaniment to the music.

Clog-dancer (klōg'dāns-er), n. One who performs clog-dances. *Mayhew.*

Cloginess (klōg'i-nēs), n. The state of being cloggy or clogged.

Clogging (klōg'ing), n. Anything which clogs, obstructs, hinders, clog. 'All malicious cloggings.' *Dr H. More.*

Cloggy (klōg'i), n. Clogging or having power to clog, adhesive, viscous. 'Some greaser and cloggy parts.' *Boyle.*

Clothhead (klo'hed), n. [Ir *clough*, a belt.] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Footnote.*
Clog-hornpipe (klog'horn-pip), n. A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Diogenes.*
Cloister (klois'ter), n. [O Fr *cloître*, Fr. *cloître*; from L. *claustrum*, a fastening, that which shuts in, from *claudere*, to close, to shut up.] 1. An arched way or covered walk running round the walls of certain

Cloot (klop), n. [Onomatopoeic.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. 'The cloot of a cork wrenched from a bottle.' *Thackeray.*

Cloot, Clute (klut), n. [From root of *close*, to split. See **CLOOT**.] Divided hoof; cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the bull himself!
Sir W. Scott.

—**Cloot-and-cloot**, hoof-and-hoof, i.e. every hoof. [Scottish.]

Clootie (klut), n. [From *Sc. clout*, a hoof.] A name for the devil; *the* he of the cloven hoofs. [Scottish.]

Close (klos), v. i. pret. & pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing*. [Fr. *close*, pp. of *clorre*, to shut up, from L. *claudere*, to close, to shut, whence also *conclude*, *enclude*, *include*, *seclude*, *cloister*, &c.] 1. To bring together the parts of; to shut; to make fast; as, to close a gate, door, or window, to close a book.

Close your hands.
 And your lips too. *Shak.*
 The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes.
Is. xlii. 9.

Close the door, the shutters rise.
Tennyson.

2. To end, to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to close a bargain or contract.

One frugal sapper did our studies close. *Dryden.*

3. To fill or stop up; to repair a gap or fracture in; to consolidate, often followed by up, as, to close the ranks of troops; to close up an aperture.

Unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
 Or close the wall up with our English dead. *Shak.*

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to shut in. 'The gift which bounteous nature hath in him closed.' *Shak.* 'When I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.' *Tennyson.*

The depth closed me round about. *Jonah ii. 5.*

Close (klos), v. i. 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively, to unite, to coalesce, often followed by on or upon.

They went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them. *Numb. xvi. 33.*

A thousand claims to reverence close
 In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

2. To end, to terminate or come to a period, as, the debate closed at six o'clock. — 3. To engage in close encounter, to engage in a hand-to-hand fight; to grapple.

If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust.
Shak.

The lites know well the long stare you
 That bids the Romans close. *Macaulay.*

— To close on or upon, to come to a mutual agreement, to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might close upon some measures to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.*

— To close with, (a) to accede to, to consent or agree to, as, to close with the terms proposed. (b) To come to an agreement with; as, to close with a person on certain terms.

He took the time when Richard was deposed,
 And high and low with happy Harry closed. *Dryden.*

(c) See above, 3. — To close with the land (next), to come near to the land.

Close (klos), n. 1. The manner of shutting, junction.

The doors of plants were; their close exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. Conclusion; termination; final end, as, the close of life; the close of day or night. 'Death dawning on him, and the close of all.' *Tennyson.* — 3. In music, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage, a cadence.

At every close she made his attending throng
 Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king went to make him come to the close,
 And so to trip up his heels. *Bacon.*

Close (klos), n. [Fr. *close*, an inclosed place, from *clorre*, pp. of *clorre*. See **CLOSE**, v. t.] 1. An inclosed place, any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. 'Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.' *Macaulay.* — 2. [Provincial and Scotch.] A narrow passage or entry, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court, a narrow lane leading off a street.

Close (klos), n. [Fr. *close*, L. *clausus*, shut. See **CLOSE**, v. t.] 1. Shut fast, made fast to

as to have no opening; completely inclosing or encompassing; as, a close box; a close viand.

Spread thy close curtains, love-performing night. *Shak.*

2. Strictly confined; strictly watched; as, a close prisoner. — 3. Retired; secluded; hidden; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose close.

He kept himself close because of fear the sin of Kiah. *1 Chr. xii. 1.*

4. Having the habit or disposition to keep secrets, secretive, reticent; as, a close minister. 'For secrecy, no lady closer.' *Shak.* — 5. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness.

That close aspect of his

Dons show the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shak.*

5. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as, a close alley.

Itself a close and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much closer and more confined jail for vagabonds. *Dickens.*

7. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation, difficult to breathe; oppressive; as, of the air or weather. — 8. In contact or nearly so, adjoining, without any or with little intervening distance in place or time; as, the rows are too close to follow in close succession. — 9. With little difference between antagonists or competitors or rival parties; almost evenly balanced, as, a close election. — 10. A close personal contest. — 11. Having the parts near each other: (a) of solid bodies, compact; dense; as, timber of close texture or very close in the grain. (b) Of liquids, viscous, not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so close and viscous a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *W. H. Adams.*

(c) In a more general sense, having small intervals between the component parts; as, the writing is too close. (d) Applied to style, compressed; condensed; concise: opposed to loose or diffuse.

Where the original is close, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

11. Firmly attached; intimate; trusty, confidential, as, close friends. — 12. Undeviating; (a) not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration; as, to give close attention; a close observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts close to the business or subject.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a close and argumentative manner, it appears fast and unvarying to them. *Atterbury.*

(b) Not deviating from a model or original; as, a close translation. — 13. Niggardly, stingy, penurious. — 14. In her having the wings lying close to the body, said of birds.

— Close borough, a borough the right of nominating a member of parliament for which was in the hands of a single person.

Lawrence is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a close borough, under one man's possession. *Lord Lytton.*

— Close communion, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only. — Close corporation, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, the election of members not being open to the public. In Britain there are now legally no close municipal corporations. — Close fight, (a) a hand-to-hand fight. (b) *pl. Newt* bullheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Called also *Close Quarters*. — Close port, a port situated up a river, a term in contradistinction to out-port, a harbour which lies on the coast. — To come to close quarters, to come into direct contact, especially with an enemy. — Close rolls, rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also written *Close Rolls*. — Close string, in dragged stairs, a staircase without an open newel. — Close vowel, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth. — Close writs, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, which, not being proper for public inspection, are closed up and sealed on the outside.

Closes (klos), adv. 1. Tightly, so as to leave no opening, as, shut the lid close down. — 2. In strict confinement. 'Let them be



A dove close.

Part of the Cloister, Westminster Abbey.

portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a plain wall on one side, and a series of windows, with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, adjoining an interior court on the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place for the monks to meet in for exercises and recreation. — 2. A place of religious retirement, a monastery; a convent. 'To be in abady cloister mewed.' *Shak.*

It was surely good that in an age of ignorance and violence there should be quiet cloisters and gardens in which the arts of peace could be safely cultivated, in which grute and contemplative nature could find an asylum. *Macaulay.*

3. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court, a piazza.

Cloister (klois'ter), v. t. 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Barmesbury. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls, to immerse; to shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloistered up. *Rymer.*

Cloistral (klois'ter-al), a. Same as **Cloisteral**. 'Cloistral men of great learning and devotion.' *J. Walton.*

Cloistered (klois'terd), p. and a. 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; furnished with cloisters.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *H. Adams.*

2. Shut up in a cloister, inhabiting a convent. 3. Solitary, retired from the world.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sells out and seeks her adversary. *Milton.*

Cloisterer (klois'ter-er), n. One belonging to a cloister.

Cloisteress (klois'ter-es), n. See **CLOISTERER**.

Cloister-garth (klois'ter-garth), n. In arch. the court inclosed by a cloister.

Cloistral (klois'tral), a. Of or pertaining to a cloister.

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch. *Macaulay.*

Cloistress (klois'tres), n. A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [Rare.] Like a cloistress, she will valued walk. *Shak.*

Cloke (klok), n. and v. Same as **CLOSE**.

Cloomb (klob), obs. or poet. pret. of *climb*.

Cloomperton, n. A clown. *Nares.*

Cloio (kloio), n. [From Gr. *klōio*, a shaking or irregular motion.] In *pathol.* convulsive, with alternate relaxation.

Cloio spasm, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy; used in contradistinction to *tense spasm*.

Cloof, Clufe (kluf), n. [Dan. *klov*, Icel. *klouf*, a cloven hoof, from root of *close*, to split.] A hoof. [Scottish.]

Cloom (kloom), v. t. [A form of *close*, to clog, to daub.] To clog with glutinous matter.

Northmer [Local.]

clapped up close. *Shak.*—3. In concealment; secretly. 'An onion, which in a napkin being close conveyed.' *Shak.*

Get you all three into the box-tree: Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting. *Shak.*

4. In contact, or very near in space or time; as, to follow close behind one.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting close the approach of morn.
Milton.

—*Close to the wind*, the position of a ship when its head lies near enough the wind to fill the sails without shaking them.

Close-banded (klōs'band-ed), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

Close-barred (klōs'bard), *a.* Firmly closed; made close by bars.

Close-bodied (klōs'bo-did), *a.* Fitting close to the body. 'A close-bodied coat.' *Ayliffe.*

Close-compacted (klōs'kom-pakt-ed), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

Close-couched (klōs'koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

Close-curtained (klōs-kér'tind), *a.* Encircled with curtains. 'Close-curtained sleep.' *Milton.*

Close-fisted (klōs'fist-ed), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious. 'A gripping, close-fisted fellow.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Close-fistedness (klōs'fist-ed-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

Close-grated (klōs'grat-ed), *a.* Shut up with close gratings. *Young.*

Close-handed (klōs'hānd-ed), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Close-hauled (klōs'hald), *a.* *Naut.* sailing as nearly against the wind as possible.

Closely (klōs'li), *adv.* So as to be close; in a close manner: 1. With the parts united or pressed together so as to leave no vent; as, a crucible closely luted.—2. Compactly; as, a closely woven fabric.—3. Nearly; with little space intervening: applied to space or time; as, to follow closely at one's heels; one event follows closely upon another.—4. Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (a) intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend closely. (b) With strict adherence to a model or original; as, to translate closely.—5. *Secretly*; privately.

A Spaniard . . . sent some closely into the village in the dark of the night. *Carriv.*

6. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; as, men closely connected in friendship; nations closely allied by treaty.

7. Strictly; within close limits; under strict watch; as, a prisoner closely confined.

Closen (klōs'n), *v. t.* To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *close* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *Bru. Quart. Rev.*

Closeness (klōs'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being close: (a) the state of being shut or of having no vent. 'In drums, the closeness round about that preserveth the sound.' *Bacon.* (b) Compactness; solidity; density; as, the closeness of texture in wood. *Fig.* applied to style or argument.

His (Burke's) speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken discourses, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham.*

(c) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (d) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness. 'Half stifled by the closeness of the room.' *Swift.* (e) Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. 'The extreme caution or closeness of Tiberius.' *Bacon.* (f) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness. 'An affection of closeness and covetousness.' *Addison.*

(g) Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest; as, the closeness of friendship or of alliance. (h) Strictness; as, closeness of confinement. (i) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness; as, the closeness of a version.

Close-pent (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut or pent up close; without vent.

Closer (klōs'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which closes; one who or that which concludes; specifically, in colloquial language, that which puts an end to a controversy or disposes of an antagonist.—2. In arch. the last stone in a horizontal row or course, but of a less size than the others, to close the row. In brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick it is called a *queen closer*; when a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching course it is called a *king closer*.—3. A common term for *Boot-closer* (which see).

Closet (klōs'et), *n.* An inclosure. *Chaucer.*

Closet-stool (klōs'et-stool), *n.* A chamber utensil; a night-stool. *Shak.; Smollett.*

Closet (klōs'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *cloe*, an enclosure. See *CLOSE*, *n.*] 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bed-room.

When thou prayest, enter into thy closet. *Mat. vi. 6.*

2. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, curiosities, &c.—3. In *her.* a diminutive of the bar, and one-half of its dimensions.

Closet (klōs'et), *v. t.* To put in or admit into a closet, as for concealment or for private consultation.

Night after night he had been closeted with De Quadra. *Freude.*

Closeting (klōs'et-ing), *n.* The act of conferring with secrecy; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

Close-tongued (klōs'tungd), *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. 'Close-tongued treason.' *Shak.*

Closet-sin (klōs'et-sin), *n.* Sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*

Closh (klōsh), *n.* [Fr. *clocher*, to limp. Fr. *clopphar*, as if from a verb *cloppicare*, from L. *cloppus*, lame, and that from Gr. *chólōpus*, lame—*chōlos*, lame, and *pous*, foot.] 1. A disease in the feet of cattle. Called also the *Founder*.—2.† An old game, supposed to be nine-pins.

Closing (klōs'ing), *a.* Ending or concluding; as, a closing word or letter.

Closure (klōs'ūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *clausure*, L. *clausura*, from *claudo*. See *CLOSE*, *v. t.*] 1. The act of shutting; a closing. *Boyle.*—2. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere. *Pope.*—3. Inclosure; that which bounds. *Shak.*—4. Conclusion. *Shak.*

Clot (klot), *n.* (Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense: A Sax. *clot*, a log; cog. D. *kloot*, a ball or globe, *kluit*, a clod; Dan. *klode*, a globe or ball; Sw. *klot*, a sphere, *klots*, a block; G. *kloss*, a clod, a lump, *klotz*, a block; probably from same root as *clay*, *cleave* (adhere), *clod*, *cloud*, &c.) 1.† A clod.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland.*

2. A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter; as, a clot of blood.—3.† A dull, stupid man; a clodpole. *B. Jonson.*

Clot (klot), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *clotted*; ppr. *clotting*. To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass; as, milk or blood *clots*.

Clot (klot), *v. t.* 1. To cause to coagulate; to make or form into clots or clods.—2. To cover with clots. *Clower.*

Clot-bur (klot'ber), *n.* [A Sax. *clate*, G. *klette*, a bur.] The burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

Clothed, *pp.* *Clothed*. *Chaucer.*

Cloth (klōth), *n.* [A Sax. *clath*, D. *cleed*, Icel. *klæthi*, Dan. and Sw. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, cloth; root unknown.] 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; as, woollen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth. But cloth is often used for a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material.—2. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as, (a) the covering of a table: usually called a *Table-cloth*. 'The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass.' *Pope.* (b) The canvas on which pictures are drawn. (c)† Dress; raiment. See *CLOTHES*.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for cloth and bread. *Quarles.*

(d) A professional dress, and specifically that of a clergyman. Hence—3. With the definite article or other defining word prefixed, the office of a clergyman; and in a collective sense, the members of the clerical profession.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood, would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their cloth? *Macaulay.*

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *Is. Taylor.*

—*Cloth of state*,† a cloth canopy above a throne or chair of state. See *STATE*.

Clothe (klōth), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *clothed* or *clad*; ppr. *clothing*. [From the noun *cloth*.]

1. To put garments on; to invest the body with raiment; to dress.

The Lord God made coats of skins, and clothed them. *Gen. iii. 21.*

2. To cover or spread over with anything.

Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the dun heath like autumn grain. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice.—4. *Fig.* to put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment.

I will *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Ps. cxxxiii. 16.*

The host of smaller men whose poor thoughts *clothe* themselves on the platform and through the press in poorer words. *Dr. Caird.*

Clothe (klōth), *v. i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

Clothed (klōthd), *p.* and *s.* 1. Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing: sometimes, though rarely, with on.

Then she rode forth *clothed* on with chastity. *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* a term applied to a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings.

Clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular.] 1. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture.

If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole. *Mark v. 28.*

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.

She turned away her bright head
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

Clothes-basket (klōthz'bas-ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.

Clothes-brush (klōthz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

Clothes-horse (klōthz'hors), *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.

Clothes-line (klōthz'lin), *n.* A slender rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

Clothes-moth (klōthz'moth), *n.* The name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvae are destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, &c., upon which they feed, using at the same time the material for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. In the accompanying figure



a is the *Tinea tapetzella* or woollen clothes-moth; *b*, the case or cloak of the caterpillar of *T. pellionella*, which infests furs.

Clothes-pin (klōthz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or small spring clip by which clothes are attached to a clothes-line.

Cloth-hall (klōth'hall), *n.* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, as Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, &c., where producers and buyers meet periodically for the transaction of business.

Clothier (klōth'ēr), *n.* 1. A seller of cloth or of clothes.—2. A maker of clothes. *Shak.; Sir J. Haywood.*—3. In America, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

Clothing (klōth'ing), *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering. As for me . . . my *clothing* was sackcloth. *Ps. xxxv. 13.*

2.† The art or practice of making cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

3. In *steam-engines*, same as *Cledding*.

Cloth-lapper (klōth'lāp-ēr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally by the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

Clotho (klō'thō), *n.* In *Greek myth.* that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to put the wool for the thread of life round the spindle, while that of Lachesis was to spin it, and that of Atropos to cut the thread off when a man had to die; from Gr. *klōthō*, to spin.

Cloth-paper (klōth'pā-pēr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper for pressing and finishing woollen cloth.

Cloth-prover (klōth'prōv-ēr), *n.* A magnifying-glass employed in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

Clothred, *p.* and *a.* *Clotted*. *Chaucer.*

Cloth-shearer (klōth'shēr-ēr), *n.* One who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap.

Cloth-stretcher (klōth'strēch-ēr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specif-

cally, a machine in which cloth is drawn through a series of frictional stretching-bars and passed over spreading rollers, so as to equalize the inequalities on its surface and enable it to be firmly and smoothly wound on the winding-roll. *E. H. Knight.*

Cloth-wheel (kloth'wheél), *n.* A grinding or polishing wheel, covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Cloth-worker (kloth'wérk-ér), *n.* A maker of cloth. Hence—*Cloth-workers' Company*, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

Cloth-yard (kloth'yárd), *n.* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth-yard long. 'With the yew bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt.' *T. Hughes.*

Clotpoll (klot'pól), *n.* A clodpoll; a block-head. *Shak.*

Clotted (klot'ed), *p.* and *a.* Concreted into a mass; consisting of clots.—*Clotted cream*, *clotted cream*, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed.

Clotter (klot'ér), *v. & t.* To congregate or gather into lumps; to clot. 'Clottered blood.' *Dryden.*

Clotly (klot'ly), *a.* Full of clots or small hard masses, full of concretions or clots. 'Clotly matter.' *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Clout (klout), *n.* Clutch; grasp; gripe. *Spenser.*

Cloud (kloud), *n.* (Originally a mass or rounded mass in general, comp. the phrases 'clouds of clay,' 'clouds of stone,' found in old writers, from *A. Sax. clád*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*, *clot*, &c., so in *O. D. klót*, a clod, and *klote*, a cloud.) 1. A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude. A like collection

downwards or undulated; also, groups or patches having these characters, often somewhat resembling shoals of fishes, and pro-

Cloud—Stratus.

ducing what is called a *measurèl sky*. (*f*) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at top and overhanging a flatish stratum or base. (*g*) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-*

Cloud—Nimbus.

stratus, or rain-cloud, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower.—2. What resembles a cloud, as a body of smoke or flying dust; a dark area of colour in a lighter material. 3. *Fig.* what obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like; as, a cloud hung over his prospects. Hence—to be under a cloud, to be in difficulties or misfortune.—4. A multitude, a collection; a mass. 'A noble cloud of trees at Fulham.' *Aubrey.* 'So great a cloud of witnesses.' *Heb. xii. 1.*—*In the clouds*, out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the clouds is lost. *Waller.*

Cloud (kloud), *v. t.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is clouded. Hence—2. To obscure, to darken, to render gloomy or sullen. 'To cloud and darken the clearest truths.' *Dr. H. More.*—3. To darken in spots, to variegate with colours. 'A clouded cane.' *Pope.*—4. To sully; to tarnish the character of. [Rare and poetical.]

I would not be a slanderer by to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so. *Shak.*

Cloud (kloud), *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscured with clouds.

Worthless, away! the scene begins to cloud. *Shak.*

Cloudage (kloud'áj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. 'A scudding cloudage of shapes.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Cloudberry (kloud'be-ri), *n.* A plant,



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamaemorus*).

called also *Knotberry* and *Mountain-bramble* (*Rubus Chamaemorus*), nat. order *Rosaceae*. It is a small herbaceous plant with a

creeping rootstock and simple stem 4 to 8 inches high, found in Britain on alpine moors from Wales and Derby northwards. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in colour, and consist of a few large drupes.

Cloud-born (kloud'börn), *a.* Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden.*

Cloud-built (kloud'bílt), *a.* Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the cloud-built columns of the west. *Croquer.*

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; applied to daydreams or 'castles in the air.'

And so vanished my cloud-built palace. *Goldsmith.*

Cloud-capped, **Cloud-capt** (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. 'The cloud-capp'd towers.' *Shak.*

Cloud-compeller (kloud'kóm-pel-ér), *n.* He that collects or controls the clouds; an epithet of Jupiter.

Cloud-compelling (kloud'kóm-pel-ing), *a.* Collecting, driving, or controlling the clouds. 'Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.' *Thomson.* 'Bacchus, the seed of cloud-compelling Jove.' *Waller.*

Cloud-drift (kloud'dríft), *n.* Same as *Cloud-rack*.

Cloudfly (kloud'flí), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds, darkly; obscurely.

Plato talks too metaphysically and cloudily about it (the highest good). *Carver.*

Cloudiness (kloud'í-nez), *n.* The state of being cloudy; as, (a) the state of being obscured or overcast with clouds; as, the cloudiness of the atmosphere. (b) Obscurity; want of clearness or intelligibility; mistiness; as, cloudiness of ideas. (c) Appearance of gloom or sullenness, as, cloudiness of aspect.

Cloud-kissing (kloud'kís-ing), *a.* Touching the clouds, lofty. 'Cloud-kissing Nilon.' *Shak.*

Cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; as, cloudless skies.

Cloudlessly (kloud'les-les), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

Cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* A small cloud. 'Eve's first stir through fleecy cloudlets peeping.' *Coleridge.*

Cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* Broken clouds; floating cloudy vapour.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the cloud-rack and spanning sea-land; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

Cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

Cloud-topped (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

Cloudy (kloud'y), *a.* 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as, a cloudy day; a cloudy sky; a cloudy night.—2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as, a cloudy pillar. *Ex. xxxiii. 9.*—3. Obscure, dark; not easily understood. 'Cloudy and confused notions.' *Watts.*—4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature, not open or cheerful. 'When cloudy looks are cleared.' *Spenser.*—5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues. 6. Wanting in lustre, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed; as, a cloudy diamond. 'Before the wine grows cloudy.' *Swift.*

Clough (kluf), *n.* [*A. Sax. cleofa*, a cleft, from *cleofan*, to cleave, like *Ice. kléf*, a cleft, from *kljafa*, to cleave; *D. kloof*, a ravine. The spelling shows that the labial *f* was formerly changed to a guttural, as in *Sc. cleuch*, a clough.] 1. A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hill-side.—2. In *com.* same as *Clof*.—3. A kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water.

Clough-arch (kluf'Arch), *n.* Same as *Paddle-hole*.

Clour (klór), *n.* (Perhaps connected with *claw*, *clouf*; comp. *Ice. klóra*, to scratch like a cat.) [*Scotch.*] 1. A blow.—2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump produced by a blow on the person.

Clour (klór), *v. t.* [*Scotch.*] 1. To inflict a blow on.—2. To make a dent or bump on.

Clout (klout), *n.* [*A. Sax. clét*, a clout, a patch, *Dan. klud*, *Sw. klut*, a clout; perhaps from the Celtic: *W. clut*, *Ir. and Gael. clud*, a clout.] 1. A patch, a piece of cloth or leather, &c., used to mend something.—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless

Cloud—Cirrus.

of vapours near the earth is usually called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is supposed to be between 2 and 3 miles, but this varies at different times of the year. Clouds have been classified as follows:—(a) *Cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair, the cat's tail of the

Cloud—Cumulus.

sailor, consisting of a number of flexuous, diverging fibres, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading out to any extent. (b) *Cumulus*, a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flatish base, called also *day* or *summer cloud*. (c) *Stratus*, also called *fall-cloud* from its lowness, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (d) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order or contact, resembling flocks of sheep, and often occurring in warm dry weather. (e) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave

place. 'A clout upon that head where into the diadem stood.' *Shak.* — 2. In archery, the mark fixed in the centre of the bulls at which archers are shooting, said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Harve supposes that it may have been originally a small nail (*Fr. clout*).

Indeed, he must shoot nearer, or he'll not hit the clout. *Shak.*

4. An iron plate on an axle-tree to keep it from wearing. — A clout with the hand. 'Kick, cuff, or clout.' *J. Mayne.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Clout (kloot), *v. t.* 1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a clout or patch.

Paul, you, and Peter too, had more skill in stitching an old coat. *Leitch.*

2. To cover with a piece of cloth.

A noisy impatient beggar clouted a high clouted up. *Taylor.*

3. To join clumsily. 'Many sentences of one meaning clouted up together.' *Ascham.* — 4. To strike; to give a blow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Pay him over the pain, clout him for all his counterfeits. *Shak. & Fl.*

Clout (kloot), *n.* [*Fr. clout*, a dim. of *clou*, a nail.] The same as *Clout-nail* (which see).

Clout (kloot), *v. t.* [*See above*] To stee or fasten with nails. *See under the participle.*

Clouted (kloot'ed), *p. and a.* Patched, mended clumsily, mended or covered with a clout.

Clouted (kloot'ed), *p. and a.* Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept, and put my clouted breeches from off my feet. *Shak.*

Trunks on it daily with his clouted shoes. *Atter.*

[Some, however, regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as meaning patched or mended, but in the first instance the sense of 'studded with nails' is much the more natural.]

Clouted (kloot'ed), *a.* Clotted; st. clotted cream. [Provincial.]

Cloutier (kloot'ér-ih), *a.* Clunary; awkward. [Obscure or provincial.]

The single wheat plough is a very cloutier sort. *Atter.*

Clout-nail (kloot'nál), *n.* 1. A short, large-headed nail worn in the sole of shoes. — 2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axle-tree of carriages. Called also simply *Clout*.

Clove (klóv), *pret.* of *cleave*.

Clove (klóv), *n.* [*D. clove*, *klóf*, a cleft. *See CLOOM, CLEAR.*] A cleft, a fissure, a gap, a ravine rarely used except as part of a proper name in America, as, *Katerskill Clove*, the *Hoey Clove*.

Clove (klóv), *n.* [*Sp. clove*, a clove, a nail, from *L. clove*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape.] A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a native of the Molucca Islands, belonging to the myrtle tribe.

Clove (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*).

The tree is a handsome evergreen from 15 to 20 feet high, with large elliptic smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. — Oil of clove, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil.

Clove (klóv), *n.* [According to *Skene*, from *A. Sax. cluf*, a bulb, originally a lump or mass, from root of *claw* *claw*, *clad*, *clan*.] 1. One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. — 2. A denomination of weight. The divisions of a weight or way of clove, &c.,

in Suffolk and Essex are expressed in clove, in the former of which 25 clove (each 3 lbs.) are a way, in the latter 45 clove (each 3 lbs.). A way of wool divides into 25 clove.

Clove-bark (klóv'bark), *n.* Same as *Cinnamon Bark*.

Clove-canna (klóv-'kash'-l-a), *n.* The bark of a large Brazilian tree, known as *Diapodium caryophyllatum*, which, when ground, is used for mixing with other spices.

Clove-cinnamon (klóv-'sin-'mon), *n.* *See under CINNAMON.*

Clove-gillyflower (klóv-'jil-'flon-'er), *n.* One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-coloured varieties.

Clove-gilfro, *†* **Clove-gilfro**, *†* *n.* A clove.

Is that clove-gilfro grown many trees that have clove-gilfroes and cinnamon. *See John Mandeville.*

Clove-hitch (klóv-'hich), *n.* *See HITCH.*

Clove-hook (klóv-'hook), *n.* *See* *hook*. An iron clasp in two parts, which move on the same pivot and overlap one another, used for binding chain-anchors to the clove of sails.

Cloven (klóv-'v), *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided, parted. *To cleave the cloven hoof*, to exhibit designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being supposed to have cloven hoofs.

Cloven-footed (klóv-'fud-'ed), *a.* Having the foot divided into parts, cloven-footed.

Cloven-hoofed (klóv-'huf-'ed), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox, bisulcate.

Clove-pink (klóv-'pink), *n.* A pink smelling of clove.

Clover, **Clover-grass** (klóv-'er, klóv-'er-'gras), *n.* [*A. Sax. cleof*; *D. clever*, *L. G. clever*, *Dan. clever*, *Sw. clever*, perhaps from root of *cleave*, from its trifid leaves.] A plant of different species of the genus *Trifolium*, nat. order Leguminosae. The species are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 150 species, of which eighteen are natives of Britain.

Some are weeds, but many species are valued as food for cattle. The red clover (*T. pratense*) is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover (*T. repens*) is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey. *Alaska-clover* (which see) is now in high repute, and Italian or crimson clover (*T. incarnatum*) is also cultivated to a considerable extent in Britain, yielding a heavy crop. The name clover is often applied to plants cultivated for the same purpose and belonging to the same natural order, although not of the same genus, as medick and melilot. — *To be or live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances; to live luxuriously or in abundance.

Cloved (klóv-'ed), *a.* Covered with clover. 'Flocks thick abiding through the cloved vale.' *Thomson.*

Clover-sick (klóv-'er-'sick), *a.* A term applied to land in bad condition from being too long cropped with clover.

Clover-weevil (klóv-'er-'vél), *n.* A kind of weevil genus *Aptis*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. pyrenæa*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black colour, and little more than a line in length.

Clove-tree (klóv-'tré), *n.* *See CLOVE* and *CARYOPHYLLUS*.

Clove-gilfro, *†* *n.* *See CLOVE-GILFRO.*

Cloven (klóv), *a.* [*Ital. cloven*, a clunary, *boorish fellow*. *Fr. cloven*, a bumpkin, allied to *Sw. dial. klaven*, *Dan. klav*, a log, a block. A notion that it was from *L. clove*, *O. E. clove*, a husbandman, has probably attached to it meaning 2.] 1. A lost, a boor, a churl, a man of coarse manners, a person without refinement. 'This loutish clove.' *Jr P. Sidney.*

As the husband is, the wife is: these are mated with a clove, And the goodness of his nature will have weight to drag them down. *Thomson.*

2. A jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus, or other place of entertainment. 'The royalish clove at whom your grace was wont, so oft to laugh.' *Shak.* 3. A husbandman, a peasant, a rustic.

The clove, the child of nature without guile, Blent with an infant's innocence of all But his own simple pleasure. *Comper.*

Cloven (klóv), *v. t.* To act as a clove; to play the clove.

Remember me, he cloven it properly indeed. *J. Taylor.*

Clovenage (klóv-'áj), *n.* The manners of a clove. 'Fride and still clovenage.' *R. Jonson.*

Clovenish (klóv-'ish), *a.* Ill-breeding; rustic behaviour, rudeness of manners.

The fool's conceit had both clovenish and ill-breeding. *See R. L. Estlin.*

Clovenish (klóv-'ish), *a.* 1. Of pertaining to clove or rustic, rude, coarse; awkward; ungainly. 'Clovenish hands.' *Spenser.* 'Clovenish plannings.' *Beau & Fl.*

2. Abounding in clove. 'A clovenish neighbourhood.' *Dryden.*

Clovenishly (klóv-'ish-'li), *adv.* In a clovenish manner; coarsely, rudely.

Clovenishness (klóv-'ish-'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being clovenish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behaviour; ill-will, awkwardness. *Dryden, Locke.*

Clay (klóv), *v. t.* [*From an O. Fr. clay*, equivalent to *cleave*, *cleer*, originally to fasten with a nail, *O. Fr. cle*, *Fr. cleu*, from *L. cleve*, a nail. *Cotgrave* gives *cleaver* as an obsolete word with sense to stamp up, to chisel, and *enclaver* in senses 2 and 4 below.] 1. To stamp up, to extract.

The duke's purpose was to have clayed the harbour by making ships laden with stones. *Spenser.*

2. To milke; to gratify to excite as to cease loathing, to surfeit.

The grove is another clayed than man's desire. *Spenser.*

Who can clay the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

3. To spike, to drive a spike into the vent of, as, to clay a gun. *Amelia*. — 4. To fix, to prick a horse in shoeing.

He never shed a horse but he clayed him. *Spenser.*

5. To pierce, to gore. 'Which with his cruel trunk him deadly clayed.' *Spenser.*

Clay (klóv), *v. t.* To strike with a claw.

His royal bird From the immortal wing, and clays his back As when his god is pleased. *Shak.*

Claylike (klóv-'li), *a.* Not coming satisty.

'ment', a surfeit; repletion; abundance of appetite. 'Surfeit revolt.' *Shak.*

A Scandinavian word; *loot*, *Sw. klappa*, *Dan. klapp*, a

a specialized form of this

a or piece of wood, with

one end thicker and heavier than the other,

suitable for being wielded with the hand;

a thick heavy stick used as a weapon, a

cudgel. — 2. Is *gold* and shiny, a staff with

a crooked and heavy head for driving the

ball. *See GOLF-CLUB*, 1. — 3. [A translation

of *Sp. bate*, a club or cudgel, *bate*, the

suit of clubs in a pack of cards.] A card

of the suit that is marked with trefoils (*Fr.*

trèfle, *trefoil*, *clubs* at cards), of the suit so

marked. — 4. A round solid mass, a clump;

a knot. 'The hair carried into a club,

according to the fashion. *Lord Lytton*. —

5. [*Club* here = a clump or knot of men.]

A collection or assembly of men, specifi-

cally, a select number of persons in the

habit of meeting for the promotion of some

common object, as social intercourse, literature,

science, politics, &c. Admission to the

membership of clubs is commonly by

ballot. — 6. A club-house (which see). — 7. The

united expenses of a company; joint charge;

the contribution of an individual to a joint

charge.

We dined at a French house, but paid our shillings for our part of the club. *Payson.*

Club (klub), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *clubbed*; *ppr.* *clubbing*. 1. To combine or join together,

as a number of individuals, for a common

purpose, to form a club, as, they resolved

to club together to promote his election. —

2. Specifically, to contribute to a common

fund, to combine to raise money for a

certain purpose.

We were resolved to club for a coach. *Taylor.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat

Clubbed for a hunter to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To be united in producing a certain

effect; to combine into a whole.

The grapes alone, tumbling in the stream

Of grapes, medly men, and clubbed into a dream. *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* to drift down a current with an

anchor out.

cl, clath; cl, *See* *clash*; g, go; j, job;

n, fr, son; ag, sing; vñ, then; th, thin;

w, wñ; wh, wñ; sh, amra. — *See* *KEY*.

a clank at a thing.—2 In mock. (a) a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure. See *SAVOIR-CLUTCH* and *FRICTION-CLUTCH*. (b) The steamhead of a piston-rod.—3 The paw or talon of a rapacious animal.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. *Mr. R. L. Estlin.*

4 The hand, often in plural and in figurative sense of power or absolute disposal, to, to fall into the clutches of an enemy.

I must have little care of myself if I ever have come into the clutches of such a giant. *Shillingford.*

Clutter (klut'ér), *n.* [In first meaning from root of *clot*, *cloud*, in meaning 2 a modification of *clatter*.] 1 A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion, confusion, litter.

He saw what a clutter there was with huge guns, guns, and spits. *Mr. R. L. Estlin.*

2 Confused noise, bustle; clamour; as, the room is in a clutter.

Princess, Tim, why all this clutter? Why ever in these ragging fits? *Shillingford.*

Clutter (klut'ér), *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to clutter a room, to clutter the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty accidentally, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history, which clutters not praise together upon the first mention of a name, but rather separates them and weaves them, throughout the whole narrative. *Shillingford.*

Clutter (klut'ér), *v. i.* To make a bustle or disturbance. [Colloq.] *Forgetting.*

Clutter (klut'ér), *v. i.* [Modification of *clatter*, *clatter*, from *clot*.] To clatter, to congregate.

It killed them by clattering their blood. *Holland.*

Clypeus (kli-mé'us), *n.* [From *Clypeus*, the name of a nymph in classical mythology.] A genus of extinct ophiopodous molluscs or cattle-fishes of the family *Nautilidae*, the fossil shells of which occur extensively in the Devonian rocks of Germany (*Clypeus nautilus*).

Clypeaster (kli-pé'as-tér), *n.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield, and *Gr. aster*, a star.] A genus of the echinoid family (*Clypeasteridae*).

Clypeasteridae, *Clypeasteridae* (kli-pé'as-tér-i-dé, kli-pé'as-tér-i-dé), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Clypeaster*.] A sub-family of sea-urchins, family *Echinodermata*, of an oblong or rounded form, having the mouth and vent both on the under side, the mouth being in the centre of the body and toothed.

Clypeate (kli-pé'as), *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate.

Clypeiform (kli-pé'as-i-form), *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield, and *forma*, shape.] Shield-shaped or torn applied to the large prothorax in beetles.

Clypeus (kli-pé'us), *n.* [L. *clypeus*, a buckler.] In *anatom.* that part of an insect's head which lies in front of the frons or forehead, therefore in front of the eyes, and behind the labrum. Kirby called it *Nasus*.

Clypeus (kli-pé'us), *n.* [See *Clypeus*.] Relating to the deluge, or to any calamity; as, *clypeus* changes. [Rare.]

Clypeus (kli-pé'us), *n.* [Gr. *clypeus*, a liquid used for washing out, a drench.] Washing; cleansing. [Rare.]

Clyster (kli'stér), *n.* [Gr. *κλύστρον*, from *κλύω*, to wash or cleanse, L. *clyster*.] In med. an injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from constipation, and cleansing the bowels, an enema.

Clysterine (kli'stér-in), *n.* To apply a clyster to.

Clyster-pipe (kli'stér-píp), *n.* A tube or pipe used for clysters.

Clytus, an old plural of *cliff* or *cliff*.

Cnidin, *Cnidin* (kní'dín), *n.* [L. *cnidus*, a plant of the thistle kind.] A crystalline matter found in *Cnidus benedictus* and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and very similar to columbicine. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

Cnidus (kní'dus), *n.* A genus of thistle-like composites, with hard-spined involucrum. The best known species is *C. benedictus*, a native of the Levant and Persia, formerly used in medicine as a tonic or diaphoretic.

Cnidin (kní'dín), *n. pl.* The urticating cells or "thorn-cells" whereby many ctenostemata animals obtain their power of stinging. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Cn., **Cul.**, **Cum.**, **Cum.**, **Cum.**, **Cum.** A Latin

prefix, used almost exclusively in words of Latin origin, a modification of *cum*, with, and signifying with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like, its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. See *Cum*.

Conserve (kón-sér-vé), *v. t.* [L. *conservare*—prefix *con*, and *servare*, to keep up, from *servare*, a heap.] To keep up; to pile. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Conserve (kón-sér-vé), *n.* [L. *conservare*.] Heaped, raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. *Shillingford.* [Rare.]

Conservation (kón-sér-vá-shon), *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. *Shillingford.* [Rare.]

Coach (kóch), *n.* [Fr. *coche*, from Hung. *koest* (pron. *ko-chi*), from *Koss*, the name of a place in Hungary, the name and invention having come to France from Hungary; *Q. betsele*.] 1 A vehicle drawn by horses, and designed for the conveyance of passengers, more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size. 2 An old name of an apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commander came on board and the cannon out to the coach. *Pepp.*

3 A private tutor, generally employed to train a person for a specific examination. 'A coach or crammer from the Circumlocution Office.' *Duchess.* [Slang or colloq.]

Coach (kóch), *v. t.* 1 To carry in a coach.—2 To prepare for an examination by private instruction. 'Sometimes coaching a stray gentleman's son at Cambridge or Kington.' *Thackeray.* [Slang or colloq.]

Coach (kóch), *v. i.* To ride or travel in a coach.

Coach-box (kóch'box), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach-carrier (kóch'kár-er), *n.* The tradesman who supplies and makes the leather parts of coaches.

Coach-dog (kóch'dog), *n.* A dog of Dalmatian breed of handsome form, and generally white spotted with black, kept as an attendant upon carriages.

Coachman (kóch'mán), *n.* A coach-driver [Slang.]

They are out again and up; coach the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Pepp.*

Coach-fellow (kóch'fel-ló), *n.* 1 A horse which draws a coach along with another; a yoke-fellow.—2 One intimately connected with another; a close companion.

I have granted upon my good friends for these repairs, for you and your coach-fellow Nym. *Shak.*

Coach-founder (kóch'found-ér), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

Coachful (kóch'fúl), *n.* As many in a coach as it will hold.

Coach-jointer (kóch'join-ér), *n.* A workman who does the jointer-work of carriages.

Coachman (kóch'mán), *n.* The person who drives a coach.

Coachmanship (kóch'mán-ship), *n.* Skill in driving coaches.

Coach-master (kóch'mas-tér), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

Coach-office (kóch'of-ís), *n.* A booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

Coach-stand (kóch'stánd), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

Coach-trimmer (kóch'trim-ér), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

Coast (kó-ast), *v. t.* [L. *coastus*, a frog, from *coepo*, *coastus*—prefix *co*, and *epo*, to lead or drive.] To compel, to force. 'The inhabitants were coerced to render the city.' *Sir H. Hall.*

Coast (kó-ast), *v. i.* [Prefix *co*, and *ast*.] To act together. 'If I tell you how these two did coast.' *Shak.*

Coastion (kó-ast-ion), *n.* [L. *coastio*.] Force, compulsion either in restraining or impelling.

All outward motion is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Sp. Barrow.*

Coastive (kó-ast-iv), *a.* 1 [From *coast*, to force.] Forcing, compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The clergy have no *coastive* power, even over heretics. *Sp. Barrow.*

2 [From *coast*, to act together.] Acting in concert.

What's the *coast* then *coast* act. *Shak.*

Coastively (kó-ast-iv-ly), *adv.* In a coastive manner.

Coactivity (kó-ast-iv-ty), *n.* Unity of action. *Dr. H. Hall.*

Co-adaptation (kó-ad-ápt-á-shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation. *Owen.*

Co-adapted (kó-ad-ápt-ed), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally adapted; as, *co-adapted* july and tooth. *Owen.*

Coadjunction (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *adjunction*.] Adjunction or nearness of several things to each other, state of being coadjunct. [Rare.]

The sense of his *Arctian's* companions is that there are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity by contrast, by resemblance in space, or three, if proximity in time and resemblance in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Ling.*

Coadjunct (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *adjunct*.] Mutually adjacent, near each other, as the islands are *coadjunct*.

Coadjutant (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *adjutant*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Coadjustment (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

Coadjutant (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [L. *co*, and *adjutant*, helping.] Helping, mutually assisting or operating. *J. Phillips.* [Rare.]

Coadjuting (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* and *a.* Mutually or reciprocally assisting, mutually helping, co-operating. *Drayton.*

Coadjutive (kó-ad-ják-shon), *a.* Mutually assisting, coadjutant. 'A *coadjutive* cause.' *Pepp.* [Rare.]

Coadjutor (kó-ad-ják-shon), *n.* [L. *coadjutor*, from prefix *co*, and *adjutor*, a helper, from *adjuvare*, to help.] One who aids another; an assistant, a fellow-helper, an associate in operation. 'Craftily outwitting her perjured coadjutor.' *Shakespeare.*—2 One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.* Specifically—

3 The assistant of a bishop or other prelate.—*Coadjutor*, *Superior*. Both of these are assistants to bishops, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work, the *superior* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop-primate.

The word is also applied to one of the natural orders of plants (*Conductite*) proposed by Linnaeus, including the genera *Anaca*, *Magnolia*, &c.

Conduction, **Conductation** (kó-ad-ápt-á-shon, kó-ad-ápt-á-shon), *n.* [See above.] The union of different substances in one mass. [Rare.]

They are some of a church, where there is no *coadjutor*, no *superior*, no government. *For. Taylor.*

Coadvantage (kó-ad-ván-táj), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *advantage*.] An advantage in which two or more are sharers.

Coadvantageur (kó-ad-ván-táj-ér), *n.* A fellow-advantageur.

Coaffort (kó-af-fór-tat), *v. t.* [Prefix *co*, and *affort*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest.

Henry Fitz-Stephen did *coaffort* much land, which contained all his reign, though much reclaimed. *Hume.*

Coagency (kó-á-jen-á), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *agency*.] Joint agency. *Coleridge.*

Coagent (kó-á-jen-t), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *agent*.] An assistant or associate in an act.

Coagitate (kó-á-jít-á), *v. t.* [Prefix *co*, and *agitate*.] To move or agitate together. *Shillingford.*

Coagument (kó-á-jen-t), *v. t.* [L. *coagumentum*, to join or cement—prefix *co*, and *agumentum*, to compact body, from *ago*, to drive.] To coagulate or heap together. *Shillingford.*

Coagmentation† (kô-ag'men-tâ'shon), *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. 'Coagmentation of words.' *B. Jonson.*

Coagulability (kô-ag'û-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.

Coagulable (kô-ag'û-la-bl), *a.* [See COAGULATE.] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as, *coagulable lymph.*

Coagulant (kô-ag'û-lant), *n.* That which produces coagulation.

Coagulate, **Coagulate**† (kô-ag'û-lât, kô-ag'û-lât), *p.* and *a.* Coagulated; curdled. 'O'erized with coagulate gore.' *Shak.*

Coagulate (kô-ag'û-lât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coagulated*; ppr. *coagulating*. [L. *coagulo*, *coagulum*, from *coagulum*, rennet, from *con*, together, and *ago*, to bring, drive, &c.] 1. To curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a curd-like or inspissated solid mass; as, *to coagulate blood*; rennet *coagulates milk*.—2. To crystallize.

Coagulate (kô-ag'û-lât), *v.i.* 1. To curdle or congeal.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulates* little, but mingled. *Bacon.*

2. To become crystallized.

Coagulation (kô-ag'û-lâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the 'clotting' of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2. The change from a fluid to any solid state, as to a crystalline state.—3. The body or substance formed by coagulation.

Coagulative (kô-ag'û-lâ-tiv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation. 'Coagulative power.' *Boyle.*

Coagulator (kô-ag'û-lâ-tér), *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Coagulatory (kô-ag'û-lâ-to-ri), *a.* Tending to coagulate.

Coagulum (kô-ag'û-lum), *n.* [See COAGULATE.] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, &c.; specifically, in *med.* a blood-clot.—2. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

Co-aid (kô'âid), *n.* A fellow-helper; conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

Coaita (kô'it-â), *n.* [Native name.] A South American monkey (*Ateles paniscus*), about 18 inches in length. See *ATELES*. Spelled also *Coaitis* and *Quata*.

Coak (kôk), *n.* [Written also *Cog*, *Cogg*, and probably same as *cog* in *cog-wheel*.] 1. In *ship-carp.* a small cylinder of hard-wood let into the ends of pieces of wood intended to be joined, by which means the joining is rendered more secure.—2. *Naut.* the metal hole in a sheave through which the pin runs.

Coak (kôk), *v.t.* In *ship-carp.* to unite together, as two pieces of wood in the centre, by means of coaks or hard-wood pins.

Coak (kôk), *n.* Same as *Coke*.

Coal (kôl), *n.* [A. Sax. *col*; *cog*, D. *kool*, Dan. *kul*, Icei. and Sw. *kol*, G. *kohle*; root meaning not known.] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance ignited, burning, or charred; charcoal; a cinder. 'Could burn us all into one coal.' *Shak.* 'As when cheese is made of curds, or coals of wood.' *Bacon.*

2. A solid, opaque, inflammable substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxuriant growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history. It is generally divided into three chief kinds—anthracite or glance-coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown-coal or lignite; under which divisions are included many varieties. The kind most common in this country is known as slate-coal, under which name again are included such varieties as caking-coal, cherry-coal, soft coal, hard coal or splint-coal. Cannel-coal or gas-coal is also a common variety. The several varieties of coal vary in their composition, hence the term does not admit of precise scientific definition, but they generally agree in containing a much larger proportion of carbon than of the other elements, which are chiefly oxygen and hydrogen, and frequently a small portion of nitrogen. Coal is the most valuable of all the minerals from which Britain derives her prosperity, and may be regarded as the main support of the whole system of her industrial production. It fuses the metals, produces the steam which sets the machinery in motion, and, in short, may be said to render all the resources of this country available for use.—

To call or haul over the coals, to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—To carry coals, to submit to insult. *Shak.* See under *CARRY*.—To carry coals to Newcastle, to perform unnecessary labour.—To blow a coal, to kindle strife.

It is you
Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me.
Shak.

—Coal of fire, a live or burning coal. 'Hail stones and coals of fire.' *Pa. xviii. 12.*

Coal (kôl), *v.t.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; to char.

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary coal. *Bacon.*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. 'He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.' *Camden.* [Rare.]—3. To supply with coal, as a steam-vessel or locomotive engine; as, he was employed in *coaling* a steamer.

Coal (kôl), *v.i.* To take in coals; as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

At the twelfth station we *coaled*. The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell.*

Coal-backer (kôl'bak-ér), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coals on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.*

Coal-basin (kôl'bâ-sin), *n.* In *geol.* a term used to express the depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the centre or upheaval at the edges of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *COAL-MEASURES*.

Coal-bed (kôl'bed), *n.* A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals; the stratum or strata of coal themselves.

Coal-black (kôl'blak), *a.* Black as a coal; very black.

Coal-box (kôl'boks), *n.* A box for holding coals. *Swift.*

Coal-brand (kôl'brand), *n.* Smut in wheat.

Coal-brass (kôl'bras), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, and which is employed in the manufacture of coppers, and also in alkali works for the sulphur it contains.

Coal-bunker (kôl'bunk-ér), *n.* A place for storing coals for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coals for the furnace are stored.

Coal-drop (kôl'drop), *n.* A broad shallow inclined trough down which coals are discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

Coal-dust (kôl'dust), *n.* The dust or powder arising from coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Antisl.*

Coalery (kôl'ér), *n.* A colliery. *Woodward.*

Coalesce (kô-a-les'), *v.t.* pret. *coalesced*; ppr. *coalescing*. [L. *coalesco*, from *coaleo*—*præfix* *co*, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.] 1. To grow together; to unite by growth into one body; as, the pieces of a fractured bone *coalesce*.—2. To combine or be collected into one body or mass. 'When they (vapours) begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules.' *Newton*.—3. To unite in society; to join so as to form one party, community, or the like; as, the Normans and Anglo-Saxons began to *coalesce*; political parties sometimes *coalesce*.

Coalescence (kô-a-les'ens), *n.* The act of coalescing or uniting together; the state of being intimately united.

Coalescent (kô-a-les'ent), *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Coalescent (kô-a-les'ent), *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum.*

Coal-factor (kôl'fak-tér), *n.* A middleman or intermediate agent between coal buyers and sellers.

Coal-field (kôl'fêld), *n.* 1. In *geol.* a deposit or bed of coal.—2. A district where coal abounds.

Coal-fish (kôl'fish), *n.* A species of *Gadus* (*G. carbonarius*) or cod, named from the colour of its back. It grows to the length of 2 feet or 2½, and weighs about 30 lbs. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys and the northern parts of Britain. In Scotland it is generally known as the *Sethie*. The fry are called, in Scotland, *podleys* or *sillocks*, and in the north-east of England, *coalkeys*.

Coal-fitter (kôl'fî-tér), *n.* See *FITTER*, 2.

Coal-formation (kôl'for-mâ'shon), *n.* In *geol.* a group of strata in which any of the varieties of coal forms a principal constituent part of a group of strata.

Coal-gas (kôl'gas), *n.* A variety of carburetted hydrogen which produces the gas-light now so extensively used. The follow-

ing is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen 45.58 per cent, marsh-gas 34.90, carbonic oxide 6.64, olefiant-gas 4.08, tetrylene 2.38, sulphuretted hydrogen 0.29, nitrogen 2.46, carbonic acid 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon, disulphide, cyanogen, and oxygen.

Coal-heaver (kôl'hêv-ér), *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.

Coal-hole (kôl'hôl), *n.* A coal cellar; the part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine, for containing coal, wood, &c.

Coal-hood, **Coally-hood** (kôl'hud, kôl'i-hud), *n.* Local names of the bullfinch and coal-tit, derived from their black crown.

Coal-hulk (kôl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coals.

Coalier, **Coallier** (kôl'i-ér), *n.* A collier.

Coaling (kôl'ing), *a.* Used in or pertaining to the trade in coal; as, a *coaling vessel*; a *coaling wharf*.

Coalite† (kô'a-lit), *v.i.* To unite or coalesce. 'Let them continue to *coalite*.' *Bolingbroke.*

Coalite† (kô'a-lit), *v.t.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke.*

Coalition (kô-a-lî'shon), *n.* [From L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalesco*. See *COALESCE*.] 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one body or mass; as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles. *Bentley*.—2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham.*

Coalitionist, **Coalitioner** (kô-a-lî'shon-ist, kô-a-lî'shon-ér), *n.* One who is an advocate for coalition; one who joins a coalition.

Co-ally (kô'al-lî'), *n.* A joint-ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent.*

Coal-master (kôl'mas-tér), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce.

Coal-measures (kôl'merh-fûz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* the upper division of the carboniferous system. These beds consist of alternate layers of white, yellow, or reddish sandstone with thinly laminated beds of clay called clay shale, and sometimes, from their being mixed with bituminous matter, bituminous shale. Between these beds of sandstone and shale the coal-seams occur, usually resting on beds of gray or white clay, called fire-clay.

Coal-meter (kôl'mê-tér), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.

Coal-mine (kôl'min), *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

Coal-miner (kôl'min-ér), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

Coal-mining (kôl'min-ing), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coals; engaged in or connected with raising coals; as, the *coal-mining* districts of England; the *coal-mining* interests.

Coal-mouse (kôl'mous), *n.* Same as *Coal-tit*. Written also *Cole-mouse*.

Coal-note (kôl'nót), *n.* A particular description of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

Coal-passer (kôl'pas-ér), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine. *Goodrich.*

Coal-pit (kôl'pît), *n.* 1. A pit where coal is dug.—2. In America, a place where charcoal is made.

Coal-plant (kôl'plant), *n.* A plant, the remains of which form coal. The form and venation of the foliage of coal-plants are beautifully preserved in the clay or shale associated with the coal, and less perfect specimens occur in the sandstone rocks. The plants are principally cryptogamic belonging to the nat. orders Filices, Lycopodiaceæ, and Equisetaceæ. The stems, leaves, and fruits of these plants have been found, and they agree generally with their living representatives, except that they attain to a much greater size. Many fruits and some stems of gymnosperms are also met with.

Coal-scuttle (kôl'skut-ù), *n.* A vessel for holding coal to supply a parlour fire, &c.

Coalsey (kôl'si), *n.* See *COAL-FISH*.

Coal-ship (kôl'ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

Coal-slack, **Coal-sleck** (kôl'slak, kôl'slek), *n.* The dust or grime of coal. 'Scarcely

ever washed the coal-dust from her face." *Dryden*.

Coal-smut (kôl'smut), *n.* Same as **Coal-dust**.

Coal-staith (kôl'staith), *n.* See **STAIR**.

Coal-stone (kôl'ston), *n.* A kind of mineral coal.

Coal-tar (kôl'tar), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a compound of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch in manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzole, creosote, &c. The basic oil of coal tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colours, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, &c. (See **ANILINE**.) Coal-tar is a chief ingredient in printer's ink, in the shape of lamp-black. It is also made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel.

Coal-tit (kôl'tit), *n.* The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice so called from its glossy black head and neck. Written also *Cole-tit*.

Coal-trimmer (kôl'trim-er), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam-engines.

Coal-viewer (kôl'vü-er), *n.* In mining, (a) one whose duty is to attend to the interests of the person to whom the royalty is payable. (b) One whose duty is to attend to the interests of the person who works the mine.

Coal-whipper (kôl'whip-er), *n.* One who rules coal from the hold of a ship. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously.

Coal-whipping (kôl'whip-ing), *n.* The act of raising coals from the hold of a vessel.

Coal-work (kôl'wörk), *n.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal, a colliery.

Coal-working (kôl'wörk-ing), *n.* A coal-mine, the spot where coal is raised.

At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more desolate, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen. *A. Nott*.

Coaly (kôl'), *a.* Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal. 'Coaly Tyne.' *Milton*.

Co-ambulant (kô-am-bü-lant), *a.* [L. *co-*, prefix, and *ambulant*, walking about.] In her walking side by side.

Coaming (kô-ming), *n.* (For **coaming**, from *come*.) *Naut.* One of the raised borders or edges of the hatchways, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. Written also *Coaming*.

Coannex (kô-an-nex), *v.t.* [Prefix *co-*, and *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

Coapprehend (kô-ap-prê-hend), *v.t.* [Prefix *co-*, and *apprehend*.] To apprehend with another. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Coaptation (kô-ap-tä'shon), *n.* [L. *co-*, prefix, from *eo* with, and *apto*, to fit.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. Specifically, in surgery the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place, bone-setting. *Dunham*.

Coarctate, **Coarctate** (kô-ärkt, kô-ärktät), *v.t.* [L. *co-*, prefix, and *arctare* (arct), to bring or press together.] 1. To press together, to crowd, to confine closely. *Bacon*. 2. To restrain, to confine. *Apuleius*.

Coarctated, **Coarctated** (kô-ärktät, kô-ärktät-ed), *p* and *a.* (See above.) Crowded; applied in bot. to a panicle which is dense, compact, or crowded.

Coarctation (kô-ärktä'thon), *n.* 1. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space, restraint of liberty. *Bacon*. — 2. Pressure, constriction, specifically, in med. the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestinal canal or the urethra.

Coarse (kôrs), *a.* (Formerly written *coarser*, *coarser*, and believed to be the same word as *coarse*.) A thing of *coarse*, or in *coarse*, is what is natural, ordinary, common, and hence probably the development of the meaning. 1. Wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form, composed of large parts or particles, thick and rough in texture, of ordinary or inferior quality, as, *coarse* thread or yarn, *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* glass; *coarse* furniture. 'Coarse complexion.' *Mil-*

ton. 'A coarse and useless dunghill weed.' *Shakspeare*.

Now I feel of what coarse metal ye are made. *Shakspeare*.

But, alas, that the day is coarse. *Young*.

2. *Rude*; rough, unrefined, uncivil, unpolished, as, *coarse* manners. 'In my coarse English.' *Dryden*. 'Coarse uncivilized words.' *Addison*. 'Daughter of our men-dow, yet not coarse.' *Pennington*. — 3. *Gross*; indelicate, as, he indulged in *coarse* language. — *Coarse* *AA*. See **ACOLONIMATE**.

Coarse-grained (kôrs-gräind), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles or constituent elements, as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood. 2. Wanting in refinement or delicacy, vulgar; as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

Coarsely (kôrs'ly), *adv.* In a coarse manner, roughly, without fineness or refinement, rudely, insignificantly, uncivilly; without art or polish, grossly. 'Fared coarsely and poorly.' *Sir T. Browne*.

There is a greatness that corrects the count. *Shakspeare*. Reports but coarsely of her.

Coarsen (kôrs), *v.t.* To render coarse or wanting in refinement; to make vulgar; as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

Coarseness (kôrs'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse in all its meanings. 'The coarseness of sackcloth.' *Dr H. More*.

Forbear the coarseness of the illustration. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

There appears a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke*.

Coarse-stuff (kôrs'stuf), *n.* In building, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.

Co-articulation (kô-är-tik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* The articulation of the bones in forming a joint.

Co-assessor (kô-as-ses'ör), *n.* [Prefix *co-*, and *assessor*.] A joint assessor.

Co-assume (kô-as-sü'm), *v.t.* [Prefix *co-*, and *assume*.] To assume or take on one's self something with another. *Walsell*. [Rare.]

Coast (kôst), *n.* [O Fr. *coast*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, from L. *costa*, a rib, side. *Côte* comes from the same word.] 1. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the utmost sea shall your coast be. *Isaiah*.

2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea, the sea-shore. — 3. A side; applied to objects indefinitely.

Some kind of virtue hands the rays towards the seat of universal attraction. *Milton*.

— The coast is clear, a phrase equivalent to danger is over, the enemies have gone.

Coast (kôst), *v.t.* 1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

The ancients coasted only in their navigation. *A. B. Hall*.

2. To sail from port to port in the same country; as, he coasted for several years before he went abroad. — 3. To draw near; to approach, to accost.

Towards me a carry weight did coast. *Shakspeare*.

4. [From O Fr. *coast*, in sense of slope, hill-side.] To slide down an incline covered with snow or ice in a sledge. [United States.]

Coast (kôst), *v.t.* 1. To call by or near to; as, to *coast* the British shore. — 2. To carry or conduct along a coast or river bank.

The Indians . . . coasted me along the river. *Hutchings*.

3. To draw near; to approach; to keep close to.

Douglas will coast the Englishman, Acting them what danger he might. *Milton*.

Coaster (kôst'er), *n.* A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

Coast-guard (kôst'gärd), *n.* A collective name for the body of men originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, and hence called the *Preventive Service*, but now also available as a defensive force in case of emergency. They were formerly under the control of the customs, but in 1866 were transferred to the admiralty.

Coasting (kôst'ing), *a.* Sailing along, or keeping near the coast, or from port to port in the same country. — *Coasting pilot*, a pilot who conducts vessels along a coast. — *Coasting trade*, the trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade.

Coast-line (kôst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

Coast-rail (kôst'räil), *n.* See **RAILROAD**.

Coast-walker (kôst-wä'ör), *n.* An officer of the customs, who superintends the landing

and shipping of goods coastways. Called also *Land-walker*, *Landing Walker*.

Coastwards (kôst'wärd), *adv.* Toward the coast. *W. Collins*.

Coastways, **Coastwise** (kôst'wäz, kôst'wäz), *adv.* By way of or along the coast.

Coat (kô), *n.* [O Fr. *coat*, Fr. *cotte*, a coat or upper garment, from L. *cutis*, a tunic, a coat, probably from M. E. *cutis*, *cotte*, a coarse mantle, O. *cutis*, a cow; allied to cut.] 1. An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. *Gen. iii. 21*.

2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. 'A child in coats.' *Leaves*. — 3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, and hence the order itself, or the office held by the order, cloth.

Men of his coat should be making their prayers. *Swift*.

4. An external covering, as the wool of sheep, &c. — 5. A layer of one substance covering another; a coating; as, a coat of tar, pitch, or varnish, a coat of tinfoil. — 6. A court-card or coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with coats as long as old master lived. *Shakspeare*.

7. In her that on which ensigne armorial are portrayed, a coat of arms.

Mark, countryman! either renew the fight, Or take the loss out of England's coat. *Shakspeare*.

— *Coat of arms*, (a) in the middle ages, a short-sleeved military garment reaching nearly as low as mid thigh, worn by princes and great barons over their armour. It was made of cloth of silver or gold, fur or velvet, and had armorial insignia depicted upon it. Hence — (b) a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on such a coat, as escutcheon or shield of arms. — *Coat of mail*, a piece of armour worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small laminae or plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the



Coats of Mail.—, Roman. *n. Greek*.

scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. Coats of mail were also sometimes composed of fax or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. The Grecian coat of mail, or *thorax*, consisted of two parts, one of which was a defence to the back, the other to the breast. The Roman coat of mail, or *cuirass*, did not differ much from the Grecian *thorax*. The different pieces of armour covering the body were also collectively called a coat of mail. See **ARMOUR** and **MAIL**.

Coat (kô), *v.t.* To cover with a coat or outer garment, to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance; as, to coat something with wax or tinfoil.

Coat-armour (kôst'är-mör), *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensign.

Coat-card (kôst'kärd), *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave. Now corrupted into *Court-card*.

Coatee (kôst'ee), *n.* A close-fitting coat with short tails.

Coati (kô's-tä), *n.* (A native name.) A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus *Nasua*, belonging to the *Ursidae* or bears, but recalling in appearance the *Viverridae* or civets. The red coat or *coati-mundi* (*N. rufa*) resembles the racoon, with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, smaller eyes, and a greater elongation of snout, which is a sort of flexible proboscis, employed in rooting up the earth for worms and insects. It also preys on the smaller quadrupeds, but lives chiefly on trees, feeding on eggs and young birds.

Coati-mundi (kô's-tä-men'di), *n.* See **COATI**.

Coating (kôst'ing), *n.* 1. A covering, or the act of covering; any substance spread over

for cover or defence; as, a *coating* of plaster or tinfoil.—2. Cloth for coats; as, an assortment of *coatings*.

Coat-link (kō't-link), *n.* A pair of buttons held together by a link, or a loop and button used for fastening a coat over the breast.

Coax (kōks), *v.t.* [From *cokes*, a fool. To coax one is thus to make a *cokes*, or fool, of him. See **COKE**.] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to wheedle; to cajole. [Colloq.]

I coax / I wheedle / I am above it.

Coaxt (kōks), *n.* A simpleton; a dupe. See **COKE**.

Coaxer (kōks'ér), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler.

Co-axial (kō-aks'i-al), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *axial*.] Having a common axis.

Coaxingly (kōks-ing-lī), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

Cob (kob), *n.* [L.G. *kobbe*, Fris. *kub*, a sea-mew.] A sea-mew or gull. [Provincial.]

Cob (kob), *n.* [Probably, in some of the meanings, from W. *cob*, a top, a tuft; comp. also A. Sax. *cop*, D. *kop*, G. *kopf*, the head; but more than one word appear to be mixed up under this form.] 1. The top or head.

2. A person occupying a conspicuous or influential position, especially a person notorious for his wealth; a rich covetous person. 'The rich cobs of this world.' *Udall*.—3. A roundish lump of anything; especially, a cob-loaf.—4. A Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. 6d. Also, the name still given at Gibraltar to a Spanish dollar.—5. The shoot or receptacle, in form of a spike, on which the grains of maize grow in rows. [United States].—6. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls with.—7. A short-legged stout horse or pony, capable of carrying a great weight at a good pace.—8. Clay mixed with straw.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. *Carver*.

9. A kind of wicker basket, made so as to be carried on the arm; especially, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North of England].—10. A young herring; also the bull-head or miller's thumb.—11. A sort of short breakwater.

Cob (kob), *v.t.* [W. *cobio*, to beat, from *cob*, a thump.] 1. To strike; also, to pull by the ears or hair; and among seamen, to punish by striking on the breast with a board or strap.—2. In *tin-mining*, to break or bruise; as, to *cob tin*. [Cornish.]

Cobalt (kō'balt), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, *kobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines, so called by miners because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.] Sym. Co. Sp. gr. 8.5. A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white colour, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in parallel bundles of needles. It is never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. arsenical cobalt, of a white colour, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odour of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white colour, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphide of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure; oxide of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arsenate of cobalt, both of a red colour, the former soluble in water. The impure oxide of cobalt is called *zaffre*; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt*. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue colour to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.

Cobalt-bloom (kō'balt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arsenate of cobalt.

Cobalt-blue (kō'balt-blū), *n.* A compound of alumina and oxide of cobalt, forming a beautiful pigment often used in the arts.

Cobalt-crust (kō'balt-krust), *n.* Earthy arsenate of cobalt.

Cobalt-glance (kō'balt-gians), *n.* Same as *Cobaltine*.

Cobalt-green (kō'balt-grēn), *n.* A permanent green pigment prepared by precipitat-

ing a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with carbonate of sodium and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing.

Cobaltic (kō-bait'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt or containing it.

Cobaltine (kō'balt-in), *n.* A sulpharsenide of cobalt, called also *Cobalt-glance*. It is a mineral of a silver or yellowish colour, with a tinge of red, occurring in cubic crystals.

Cobalto-cyanide (kō-bait'ō-si-an'id), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—*Cobalto-cyanide of potassium*, a salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It has been applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

Cobble (kob'l), *n.* [From *cob*, a lump; comp. Icel. *koppur-stein*, a boulder.] 1. A roundish stone; a large pebble; a fragment of stone rounded by the attrition of water; a boulder; a cobstone, cobble-stone, or copplestone.—2. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a football.

Cobbler (kob'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cobbled*; ppr. *cobbling*. [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, from L. *compulso*, to couple.] 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. 'Cobbled shoes.' *Shak*.—2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily. 'Cobbled rhymes.' *Dryden*.

Cobble (kob'l), *v.i.* To work as a cobbler; to do work badly. *Byron*.

Cobble, *n.* A small boat. See **COBLE**.

Cobbler (kob'lér), *n.* 1. One who cobbles: (a) a mender of boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal. *Tyndale*.

(b) A clumsy workman; one who does anything in a clumsy slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak*.

2. An American cooling beverage, composed of a mixture of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice, sucked through a straw or similar tube.

Cobble-stone (kob'l-stōn), *n.* See **COBBLE**.

Cobbling (kob'ling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Mending coarsely.—2. Like the work of a cobbler; coarsely executed.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out. *Lamb*.

Cobby (kob'i), *a.* [From *cob*, the head; comp. *headstrong*, *heady*.] 1. Stout; brisk. *Chaucer*.—2. Headstrong; oppressive; tyrannical.

Cobcal (kob'kal), *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

Cobcoal (kob'kōl), *n.* A large round coal.

Co-belligerent (kō-bel-lif'ér-ent), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *belligerent*.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

Co-belligerent (kō-bel-lif'ér-ent), *n.* A nation, state, or person that carries on war in connection with another.

Cob-horse (kob'hōrs), *n.* Same as *Cob*, 7.

Cob-iron (kob'ī-ern), *n.* [See *Cob*, the top.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon*.

Co-bishop (kō-bish'up), *n.* A joint or co-adjutant bishop. *Ayliffe*.

Cobitis (kō-bi'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kōbitis*, a kind of small fish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the abdominal Malacopterygii and family Cyprinidae. It includes the loaches, fishes generally of diminutive size, and common in most of our running streams. See **LOACH**.

Coble, **Cobble** (kob'l), *n.* [W. *ceubal*, a coble, a ferry-boat.] A flatish-bottomed fishing-boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.

Cob-loaf (kob'lōf), *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty. Shakespeare applies this word contemptuously to the person.

Cob-nut (kob'nūt), *n.* 1. A large hazel-nut; specifically, a hazel-nut employed by children in a game of this name.—2. The game itself.

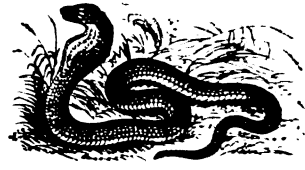
Cobob (kō-bob). Same as *Cabob* (which see).

Cobooose, *n.* Same as *Caboose*.

Cobra (kob'ra), *n.* The cobra-de-capello (which see).

Cobra-de-Capello (kob'ra-de-ka-pel'lō), *n.* [Pg. snake of the hood.] The hooded or spectacle snake (*Naja tripidiana*), a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in various degrees of abundance in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja* it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name spectacle

snake is derived from the presence of a mark of that form on the back of the neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals; is



Cobra-de-Capello (*Naja tripidiana*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It is three or four feet long. Written also *Cobra-da-capello*, *Cobra-di-capello*.

Cobres (kob'rez), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

Cobstone (kob'stōn), *n.* Same as *Cobble*, 1.

Cobswan (kob'swon), *n.* The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson*. [Provincial or obsolete.]

Coburg, **Cobourg** (kō'bōrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, for ladies' dresses, intended as a substitute for merino.

Cob-wall (kob'wāl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

Cobweb (kob'web), *n.* [O.E. also *copweb*, from *cob*, *cop*, a spider, O.E. *attecop*, A. Sax. *attecoppa*, a spider. See **ATTECOP**.] 1. The net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence—2. Some invidious snare; something to entangle the weak or unwary; as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and worthless; old musty rubbish. 'Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age.' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Cobweb (kob'web), *a.* Filmy; alight. 'Cobweb lawn.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Cobwebbed (kob'webd), *a.* 1. Covered with cobwebs. 'The cobwebbed cottage.' *Young*. 2. In bot. covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.

Cobwebby (kob'web-bēr-i), *n.* A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryden, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle*.

Cobwebby (kob'web-bi), *a.* Covered with cobwebs.

Coca (kō'ka), *n.* [Native name.] The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a South American plant, nat. order Erythroxylæ; the plant itself. It is a stimulating narcotic, and is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on the Pacific side of South America, mixed with finely powdered chalk. It has effects somewhat similar to those of opium. A small quantity of it enables a person to bear up against fatigue even when receiving less food than usual; and it prevents the difficulty of respiration experienced in climbing high mountains. Used in excess it brings on various disorders, and the desire for it increases so much with indulgence that a confirmed coca-chewer is said never to have been reclaimed. Coca-leaves depend for their influence on a crystallizable basic substance called *cocaine* (C₁₇H₁₉NO₃), resembling atropine in many of its qualities.

Cocaine. See **COCAIGNE**.

Cocaine (kō'ka-in), *a.* See **COCA**.

Cocalon (kō'ka-lon), *n.* [Gr. *kokhalon*, a kernel.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

Cocoides (kok'oi-dēs), *n. pl.* [Coccus, the typical genus, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The scale-insects, or mealy bugs, a family of hemipterous insects belonging to the section Monomera, characterized by having only one joint to the tarsi. The males only are furnished with wings.

Cocoidium (kok'oi-d'i-um), *n.* [A dim. from Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] In bot. a kind of conceptacle in the rhodospores of algae. It is a globular tubercle, with a cellular wall, either external or half-immersed in the substance of the plant, and usually imperforate.

Cociferous (kok-si-fér-us), *a.* [L. *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] Bearing or producing berries; as, *cociferous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

Coccinellidæ (kok-si-nel'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Coccinella*, from L. *coccineus*, scarlet.] The lady-birds, a family of coleopterous insects, characterized by a convex, hemispherical

phur-crested cockatoo (*C. galerita*), the red-vented cockatoo (*C. pulcherrimus*), the tricolor-crested or Leadbeater's cockatoo

Typhoon-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua Leadbeateri*).

(*C. Leadbeateri*), which has its specific name from the well-known naturalist who possessed the first specimen brought to England. See CACATUA.

Cockatrice (kok'-'trīs), n. [O. Fr. *coatrice*, a crocodile, L. *coacilius*, a crocodile, a basilisk, a coonatrice, a corrupted form of *coacilius*, crocodile, comp. *Sp. coacilius*, O. E. *coacilius*, a crocodile. The story of its being hatched from a cock & an egg arose from the notion that the first syllable of the name meant a cock.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, a basilisk.

That base vipers / shall poison men
Then the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shak.*

In her the cockatrice is borne combed,
vattled, and spurred, like
the cock, and with a serpentine tail.

Cockatrice (to kin'), n. Same as Cockatrice.
Cock-bill (kok'-'bil), adv. *Now*. See A-COCK-BILL.
Cock-boast (kok'-'bōt), n. [In this compound *boast* has been added to explain the other word.] A small boat. See COCK, & BOAT.

Cock-brained (kok'-'brānd), a. Old-fashioned.

Such a cock-brained collector. *Milton.*

Cock-broth (kok'-'brōth), n. Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl, cockle-leekie. [Scottish.]

Cockchafer (kok'-'chāf-ēr), n. (Cet in this word is probably for *chaf*, Prov. E. and S. for a beetle.) The *Melolontha vulgaris*, a lamellicorn beetle, called also the *May-bug* or *May beetle*, and in Oxfordshire, &c. the *Dove beetle*. It is one of the commonest of European beetles. The larvae or caterpillars feed on the roots of corn, &c. and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees.

Cock-crow, **Cock-crowling** (kok'-'krō, kok'-'krō-ling), n. The time at which cocks crow, early morning. *Mark* xii. 35.

Cockier (kok'-'ēr), v. t. (Probably from *cock*, comp. *cocky*, *cockish*, *port*, *cock*, to look big or port, *cocking* in sense of *cocking* (see below), or from *W. coere*, to fondle, *cock*, a cooing.) To fondle, to indulge, to treat with tenderness, to pamper.

Cockier thy child and he shall make thee afraid. *Ytich. act. 5.*

Cockney (kok'-'nē), n. 1. A cock-fighter. 2. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising

half-hunt, were by countrymen in the time of Elizabeth. His cockers were of cardinal. *Dryden.*

Cockeral (kok'-'rāl), n. A young cock.

Cockharmonic (kok'-'hā-mō-nē), n. The gathering of a young woman's hair under the mood or fillet. [Scottish.]

Cockhot (kok'-'ōt), a. Drish, part.

Cockhot (kok'-'ōt), a. [Supposed to be a corruption of *quo quiescit*, two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] 1. A seal of the custom house, or rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. 2. The office of entry.

Cockhot-bread (kok'-'ōt-brēd), n. (Property stamped bread, from *cockhot*, a seal.) The finest sort of wheat bread.

Cockney (kok'-'nē), n. A common error. *Brit. Mus.*

Cock-eye (kok'-'ē), n. A squinting eye.

Cock-eyed (kok'-'ēd), a. Having a squinting eye.

Cock-feather (kok'-'fē-ther), n. In cockery, the feather which stood up on the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch or notch.
Cock-fight, **Cock-fighting** (kok'-'fīt, kok'-'fīt-ing), n. A match or contest of cocks, a barbarous sport, in which cocks are set to fight with each other till one or the other is conquered.

Cock-hedge (kok'-'hēd), n. A quickset hedge.

Cock-horse (kok'-'hōr), n. A term formerly applied to a child's rocking-horse, but commonly used in the adverbial expression *cock-horse*, that is, on horseback, in an elevated position, on the high horse. It is now used only as in the well-known nursery rhyme. It was used also adjectively; see next article.

A horse that for his wealth doth worship gold
Is like the dove that's a cock-horse. *John Taylor.*

Cock-horse (kok'-'hōr), a. 1. Mounted as on horseback. *Prior* (Rare) — 2. Proud; upstart. *Cock-horse posturing.* *Marlowe.*

Cockle-leekie, **Cockle-a-leekie** (kok'-'lē-ē, kok'-'lē-ē), n. Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks. Spelled also *Cockle-leekie*. [Scottish.]

Cocking (kok'-'ing), n. Cock-fighting. *A. Jones.*

Cocking (kok'-'ing), a. Cockering.

Cocking shall make me into
In youth to rage, to beg in age. *Farmer.*

Cockish (kok'-'ish), a. Part, forward. Quoted by *Lockhart*.

Cock-laird (kok'-'lārd), n. A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scottish.]

Cockle (kok'-'l), n. [A fast second, *tarso*, the word would seem to have the same origin as *Ocel*, *agel*, *l' agel*, *Fr. coquille*, *cockle*] A plant that grows among corn, the corn-rose or corn-cockle (which see).

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle
instead of barley. *Job* xxi. 30.

Cockle (kok'-'l), n. [O. E. *cockel*, *dim.* of *cock*, a shell, from *Fr. coque*, a cockle, a shell, from L. *coquina*, or *coquina*, a mussel or cockle.] A name for the mollusca of the genus *Cardium*, especially *Cardium edule*, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and much used as food. The general characteristics are shells nearly equilateral and equilateral, hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve.

Cockle (kok'-'l), n. Same as *Cipet*, a compound stone.

Cockle (kok'-'l), n. A young cock, a cock-
ery.

Cockle (kok'-'l), n. (Fr. *coquille*, a shell, also a kind of grate or stove.) The body or fireplace of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick, a kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.

Cockle-brained (kok'-'brānd), a. Chubbled-headed, foolish. [Scottish.]

Cockled (kok'-'l), pp or s. 1. Having a shell, cocklelike. The tender horns of cockled snails. *Shak.* (Rare) 2. [Meaning doubtful.] Contracted or puckered into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. *Shewers* soon drench the camel's cockled grain. *Gay.*

Cockle-hat (kok'-'hāt), n. A hat bearing a shell, the badge of a pilgrim. His cockle-hat and staff. *Spenser* d. 7. See SCALLOP.

Cockle-past (kok'-'pāt), n. A kind of kiln for drying hops upon.

Cockler (kok'-'lēr), n. One that takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*

Cockle-shell (kok'-'shēl), n. The shell or covering of a cockle.

Cockle-stair (kok'-'stāir), n. A winding or spiral stair.

Cockle-stove (kok'-'stōv), n. A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

Cockling (kok'-'ling), a. (Origin doubtful.) Furiously dashing and tumbling with a short and quick motion, said of the sea or waves. *Sliding and cockling sea.* *Dampier.* A short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship. *Cock.*

Cock-lobster (kok'-'lōb-stēr), n. The male of the lobster.

Cock-loft (kok'-'lōft), n. (Lift a loft for cocks to roost in.) A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My gowns, or rather my cock-loft, are better-furnished. *Swift.*

Cock-master (kok'-'mā-ster), n. One who breeds or trains game-cocks. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

Cock-mach (kok'-'māch), n. A cock-fight for a prize. *A. Jones.*

Cockney (kok'-'nē), n. (O. E. *coke*, *coke*, a word of doubtful origin. It is usually connected with *coke*, or *coke*, or *coke*, but *Shak* prefers to connect it with O. E. *coke*, a similitude, whence *coke*.) 1. A foolish or effeminate person, a similitude, a spoiled child often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification. 'A young hair or cockney that is his mother's darling.' *Shak.*

I am afraid this great hobby, the world, will prove a cockney. *Shak.*

2. A native or resident of London: used slightly or by way of contempt.

A cockney is a rural village was stored at as much as if he had owned a herd of Nottingham. *Marlowe.*

Cockney (kok'-'nē), a. Related to or like cockneys, as, cockney comest.

Cockney (kok'-'nē), v. t. To pamper, to fondle; to cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with mere dominion. *Sp. Hall.*

Cockneydom (kok'-'nē-dm), n. The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

Cockneyry (kok'-'nē-ry), n. To make like a cockney. [Collog.]

Cockneyish (kok'-'nē-ish), a. Relating to or like cockneys.

Cockneyism (kok'-'nē-izm), n. 1. The condition, quality, manner, or dialect of the cockneys. — 2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Cock-paddle, **Cock-paddle** (kok'-'pād-ē, kok'-'pād-ē), n. The paddish or sea-eel. [Scottish.]

Cockpit (kok'-'pīt), n. 1. A pit or area where game-cocks fight. — 2. An apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, ordinarily forming quarters for junior officers, and in action devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients. — 3. A name given to the room in Westminster in which her majesty's privy-council hold their sittings, from its having been the site of what was formerly the cock-pit belonging to the palace at Whitehall. — 4. The pit or area of a theatre. *Shak.*

Cockquean (kok'-'kwēn), n. Same as *Cockquean*.

Cockroach (kok'-'rōch), n. [Sp. *coque*, a wood louse, a cockroach. The insect has been introduced into Britain from abroad. The name has acquired an English appearance, so that it seems a compound of two well known words, comp. in this respect *barberry*, *swallow*, *swallow*.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopteran genus *Blattella*, comprising several species, of which the familiar *B. germanica*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits. These insects are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply to a great extent, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have a very unattractive smell.

wood-cocks (whence probably the name) and snipes from their haunts in woods and marshes. — 2. A kind of high-topped shoe or

Cockcomb (kòk'kòm), n. 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. — 2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Coleus crinitus*; but it is popularly applied to *Pedicularis* or lousewort, *Rhodiola rosea-galli* or yellow rattle, as also to *Erythraea rosea-galli*. — 3. A top or vain ally fellow. See COCKDIE.

Cock's-foot, **Cock's-foot Grass** (kòk'fùt), (kòk'fùt'gras), n. A perennial pasture-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) of a coarse, harsh, dry texture, but capable of growing on barren sandy places, and yielding a valuable food for sheep very early in the spring. It is a native of Britain. The name has been given to it because of the resemblance of its three-branched panicle to the foot of a fowl.

Cockshod (kòk'shòd), n. A plant, *Oenothera mixta*, or *malina*, so called from the shape of its pod.

Cockshut (kòk'shut), n. 1. The close of the day when fowls go to roost. 'About cock-shut time.' Shak. — 2. A large net to catch or shut in woodcocks. *Blackwell*.

Cock-sorrel (kòk'sòr-el), n. A popular name for the larger species of the native sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). See *BOURGE*.

Cockspur (kòk'spér), n. 1. The sharp spur on the legs of male gallinaceous birds. — 2. Same as *Cockspur thorn*.

Cockspur-thorn (kòk'spér-thòrn), n. The *Cornus erecta-galli*, a North American shrub which has long been cultivated in this country as a shrubby ornament. There are several varieties which are admired for their snowy blossoms in May. Called also simply *Cockspur*.

Cocksure (kòk'shùr), n. [Said to be derived from the coat of a mink, as being much more reliable than the watch of the old mink.] 1. Perfectly secure.

We stand as in a castle, cocksure; we have the secret of our need, we wait invitation. *Shak.*

2. Confidently certain. [Colloq.] I thought myself cocksure of the man which he really proved me.

Cockswain (kòk'swain, colloq. *cocks*), n. [Cock, a boat, and swain.] The person who steers a boat, a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Cocktail (kòk'tail), n. 1. A species of beetles (*Oxypterus elerus*), belonging to the tribe Melyridae. See *DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE*. — 2. A half-bred horse.

But servants are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think. *Blackwell's Mag.*

3. A kind of American beverage, made of brandy or gin mixed with sugar and a very little water.

Cock-up Letter (kòk'up'letér), n. In printing, a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter, the foot of which ranges with the foot of the other types in the line.

Cock-waker (kòk'wà-ter), n. In mining, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ore.

Cock-weed (kòk'wéd), n. A plant (*Lepidium latifolium*), called also *Dillander* and *Papaverwort*.

Cokry (kòk'ry), n. A fort, self-constructed; concealed. [Colloq.]

Coco (kò'kò), n. Same as *Cocoon*, the palm a more correct spelling than *coco*.

Cocoon (kò'kò), n. [Fr. *cocoon*, a name given to the nut by the Portuguese in India, from the monkey-like face at its base, from *coco*, a beggar, a distorted mask.] A palm belonging to the genus *Cocco*, producing the cocoon-nut. The cocoon-nut tree (*Cocco-nut*) is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, so that it is difficult to ascertain its native country. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 80 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves

12 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, enclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits are in bunches of twelve to twenty, they are of a sub-triangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed enclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fibre is made into the well-known cocoon-nut matting, the coarse yarn obtained from it is called *coc*, which is also used for cordage. A valuable oil is obtained by pressure from the nut. A spirit called *cocody* is made from the sweet juice of the tree. Indeed almost every part of the tree is employed for some useful purpose in tropical countries. — *Cocco-nut*. See under *Cocco-nut*.



Cocoon-nut and Pinus.

Cocoon (kò'kò), n. A name given to the ground larvae of the *cocco* or chocolate tree. It is a corruption of *cocco*, the proper name of the plant. See *CACAO* and *THEOBROMA*.

Cocoon-nut (kò'kò-nut), n. The nut or fruit of the cocoon-tree. — *Cocco-nut oil*, *cocco-nut oil*, an orange-colored oil obtained from the nuts of the *Cocco-nut* or *cocco* palm.

Cocoon-oil (kò'kò-oil), n. See *COCOA-NUT*.

Cocoon-plum (kò'kò-plum), n. The fruit of *Chrysothamnus* *lancea*, which is eaten in the West Indies. It is about the size of a plum, with a sweet and pleasant though somewhat astringent pulp.

Cocoon-tree (kò'kò-tré), n. See *COCOA*.

Cocoon? (kò'kò), n. [Fr.] A cocoon.

Cocoon-nut (kò'kò-nut), n. See *COCOA-NUT*.

Cocoon (kò'kò), n. [Fr. *cocoon*, from *cocoon*, the shell of an egg or insect, from *L. cocoon*, a shell fish, *cocoon*.] The silky tissue or envelope which the larva of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example.

Cocoon (kò'kò), n. An antelope of South Africa allied to the gazelle (*Oryx capensis*).

Cocoonary (kò'kò-er-ry), n. A building or apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Cocco (kò'kò), n. [See *COCOA*.] A genus of palms, of which the well-known cocoon-nut tree is the type. There are some twelve other species, having a similar appearance but bearing much smaller fruits. See *COCOA*.

Cockle (kò'kò), n. [See below.] Capable of being boiled or baked.

Cockle, **Cockle** (kò'kò), n. [L. *coclea*, from *cocle*, to cook.] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Cockle (kò'kò), n. [L. *coclea*, from *cocle*, to cook.] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. — 2. In med. that alteration in morbid matter which fits it for elimination. — 3. Digestion.

Cockle, n. See *COCKLE*.

Cocoon (kò'kò-lou), n. A large cocoon.

Cocoon-butter, **Cocoon-oil** (kò'kò-bu-ter, kò'kò-oil), n. A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil got from the seeds of *Oryza purpurascens*, a tree of the same genus with mangrove, used in India to adulterate ghee or said butter. In this country it is sometimes mixed with bear's grease in pomatums.

Cocoon-wood (kò'kò-wood), n. A kind of wood, the produce of the *Amorcanium* *Shorea*, brought from the West Indies and used for turning purposes.

Cod, **Codfish** (kòd, kòd'fah), n. [Fr. *codde*, a clink, from its large club-shaped head. In the same way it means a bunch, a codfish, means a clink. One of the names of the fish is *It. codde*, Fr. *codde*, from *codde* (*clit*), head, *Woodpecker*.] A species of teleostean fish of the family Gadidae, the *Gadus morhua* or *Norvegicus*, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland and the shores of New England, and almost rivaling the herring in its importance to mankind. Some individuals attain the weight of 100 lbs. It is very voracious, and is taken by lines and hooks baited with

small fishes or shell-fish, one man sometimes taking as many as 400 to 500 a day on the Newfoundland banks. It has become of

Cod (*Morhua vulgaris*).

greater economical value by reason of the discovery of the great therapeutic value of cod-liver oil.

Cod (kòd), n. [A. Sax. *cod*, *codd*, a small bag, in Scotland a cushion, a pillow; *cod*, *codde*, a pillow; *Sw. codde*, a cushion.] 1. Any bag, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant, a pod. — 2. A bag, especially a small bag for holding portmanteau. *Matthioli*. — 3. The scrotum. 4. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net. It is usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *TRAWL-NET*. — 5. A pillow or cushion.

Cod (kòd), n. To incline in a cod.

Coda (kò'da), n. [It. from *L. cauda*, a tail.] In music an adjunct to the close of a composition, for the purpose of enforcing the final character of the movement.

Codd (kòd), n. A contraction of *Codger*. [Character-house slang.]

The *Charter-house codd*, but I have not seen the *Charter-house codd*, but I have not seen the *Charter-house codd*. *Thackeray*.

Coddled (kò'ded), n. A. Inclosed in a cod; in her an epithet applied to beams, pence, &c. borne in the cod.

Codder (kò'dér), n. A gatherer of cods or pence. *Johnson*.

Coddling (kò'ding), n. Wanton; lecherous; lascivious.

That *coddling* spirit had they from their mother. *Shak.*

Coddington Lens (kò'ding-ton lens), n. A lens formed by taking a sphere of glass and cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove round it, leaving two polar portions connected by a stem round which passes some opaque substance.

Coddle (kò'dl), n. pret. & pp. *coddled*; ppr. *coddling*. [The sense was originally to castrate, hence, to render effeminate. Formed by suffix *-le* from *cod*, originally a bag, but afterwards used in another sense. *Shak.* See *COD*, a bag.] To make effeminate by pampering, to make much of, to treat tenderly like an invalid, to pamper; to coddle.

He [Lord Byron] never coddled his reputation. *Smollett*.

How many of our English princes have been coddled at home by their fond parents and courtiers! *Thackeray*.

Written also *Coddle*.

Coddle (kò'dl), n. An over-indulged, pampered being, one softened by tender treatment.

What coddler they [humans] look on them like certain meetings covered with clothing. *White Heron*.

Coddy (kò'dy), n. Husky. *Sherwood*.

Coddy-moddy (kò'dl-mod-dy), n. A gull in its first year's plumage.

Codde (kòd), n. [Fr. from *L. codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet, hence a book, a manuscript, because the ancients wrote and kept their accounts on boards or tablets covered with wax. See *BTILE*.] 1. A systematic collection or digest of laws, a term originally applied to the digest of the Roman laws made by order of Theodosius the Younger, though the digest subsequently made by order of Justinian is called by pre-eminence 'the code.' — 2. Any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject, as, an educational code, a body of laws or regulations relating to public schools.

And thundered up into Heaven the Christian code. *Tennyson*.

Codolite (kò-dòl-ite), n. [Gr. *codolite*, a pearly stone.] ($Cu_2O \cdot H_2O$) An alkaloid obtained from opium, in which it exists to the amount of 6 or 8 cc. per 100 lbs. Codolite crystallizes in rectangular octahedra, and forms a series of salts with acids. Three-tenths of a grain produces sleep, 2 grains very heavy sleep or sometimes vomiting and nausea, while 3 grains can scarcely be taken without danger.

Cocoon-nut Palm (*Cocco-nut*).

Codezza (kô-de't'a), *n.* [It.] In music, a short code.

Codex (kô'deks), *n.* [L. See CODEX.] 1. A code.—2. A manuscript volume, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures.—3. In med. a collection of approved medical formulae, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. *Dampson.*

Cod-fisher (kod'fish-er), *n.* A person or vessel employed in the cod-fishery.

Cod-fishery (kod'fish-er-i), *n.* The business or operation of fishing for cod.

Codger (kôj'ér), *n.* [Probably a form of *codger* (which see).] 1. A mean miserly man.—2. A curious old fellow; an odd fish; a character; as, a rum old *codger*. [Slang.] 3. A familiar term of address. [Slang.]

That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger*.

I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*.

D. Ferri.

Dickens.

Codical (kôd'i-kal), *a.* Relating to a codex or to a code.

Codified (kôd'i-sil), *a.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains.

Codicillary (kôd-i-sil'la-ri), *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.

Codification (kôd'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

Codifier, **Codist** (kôd'i-fi-ér, kôd'ist), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code.

Codify (kôd'i-fi), *v.t.* [E. *code*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Codilla (kô-dil'la), *n.* [Probably a dim. form from It. *coda*, L. *cauda*, a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted out by itself; also, the coarsest part of flax.

Codille (kô-dil'), *n.* [Fr. *codille*.] A term at ombre when the game is won. *Pope.*

Codist. See CODIFIER.

Codis (kôd'i), *v.t.* Same as *Coddle* (which see).

Cod-line (kôd'lin), *n.* An eighteen-thread line for catching cod.

Codling (kôd'ling), *n.* [In meaning 1, and perhaps in the others also, a dim. of *cod*, a bag; comp. A Sax. *cod-appel*, a quince.] 1. A testicle. *Sylvestre, Du Barbas.*—2. † An unripe apple. 'A codling when 'tis almost an apple.' *Shak.*—3. Now applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit. [In meanings 2 and 3 often written *codlin*.]

Codling (kôd'ling), *n.* A young cod.

Codling-moth (kôd'ling-moth), *n.* A small moth (*Pyrallis pomara*), the larva of which feeds on the apple.

Cod-liver Oil (kôd'liv-er oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Morhua vulgaris* or *Gadus Morhua*) and allied species. It is considered an important medicine in cases of rheumatism, consumption, scrofula, &c. There are three varieties—pale, pale-brown, and dark-brown, the first being the purest.

Cod-piece (kôd'pés), *n.* A piece or part of the male dress at the bifurcation of the trunk, formerly made indelicately conspicuous. *Shak.*

Cod-sound (kôd'sound), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of the cod-fish.

Coe (kô), *n.* In mining, a little underground lodgment made by miners as they work lower and lower.

Cœcilia (sê-sil'i-a), *n.* See CÆCILIA.

Cœcum (sê'kum), *n.* See CÆCUM.

Cœmacy (kô-ef'i-ka-si), *n.* [Prefix *cœ*, and *efiacy*.] Joint effect; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cœmiciency (kô-ef-i-shen-si), *n.* [Prefix *cœ*, and *eficiency*.] Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end. *Glanville.*

Cœfficient (kô-ef-i'shent), *a.* [L. prefix *cœ*, and *eficiens*, *eficientis*, ppr. of *eficio*—*e* for *ex*, completely, and *facio*, to do.] Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.

Cœfficient (kô-ef-i'shent), *n.* [See above.] 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.—2. In alg., a number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as, in *3x* and *a, 3*, and *a* are the *cœfficients* of *x*.—3. In *fluxions*, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises

from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

Cœfficiently (kô-ef-i'shent-li), *adv.* By co-operation.

Cœhorn (kô'horn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, capable of being carried by a small number of men, usually four.

Cœlacanth (sê'la-kanth), *a.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a thorn.] In zool. a term applied to certain ganoid fishes, from their having hollow spines. See next article.

Cœlacanthi, **Cœlacanthides** (sê'la-kan'thi, sê'la-kan'thi-dê), *n. pl.* [See CœLACANTH.] An extensive family of fossil ganoid fishes, so named from their having a central cavity in the fin-rays, which may, however, have originally been filled with cartilaginous matter. They range from the permian to the chalk, and embrace the genera *Cœlacanthus*, *Macropoma*, &c.

Cœ-elder (kô-eld'ér), *n.* A fellow-elder.

Cœlebs (sê'lebs), *n.* [L.] A name given to a bachelor. 'Cœlebs has become a benedick.' *G. P. R. James.*

Cœ-election (kô-sê-lek'shon), *n.* Joint election.

Cœlemintha (sê-lel-min'tha), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *elmis*, *elmisinthos*, a worm, a tape-worm.] The name given by Professor Owen to one of the two orders of Entozoa or intestinal worms, characterized by having a nutrient canal suspended in a distinct cavity, and being furnished with a mouth and anus. *Ascaris*, *Strongylus*, and *Filaria* are examples of this order.

Cœlentérate (sê-len'tér-â'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *enteron*, an intestine.] A sub-kingdom of animals, including those whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body ('the somatic cavity'). The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or 'ectoderm' and an inner layer or 'endoderm.' No circulatory organs exist, and in most there are no traces of a nervous system. Peculiar stinging organs or 'thread-cells' are usually if not always present, and in most cases there is a radiate or star-like arrangement of the organs, which is especially perceptible in the tentacles, which are in most instances placed round the mouth. Distinct reproductive organs exist in all, but multiplication also takes place by fission and budding. The Cœlentérate are divided into two great sections, the Actinozoa and the Hydrozoa, and include the medusæ, corals, sea-anemones, &c. All the genera are marine except two, which are fresh-water.

Cœlentérate (sê-len'tér-â't), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cœlentérate.

Cœlentérate (sê-len'tér-â't), *n.* A member of the sub-kingdom which comprises the Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

Cœlestin (sê-les'tin), *n.* [L. *cœlestis*, heavenly, from *cœlum*, the sky, so named from its occasional delicate blue hue.] Native sulphate of strontium (*StrSO₄*). It occurs massive and crystallized, sometimes also in fibrous and stellated forms. It is found abundantly in the massive form at Montmartre and Bristol. The crystallized variety is found in the red sandstone of Inverness. Splendid groups of crystals occur at Girgenti in Sicily.

Cœliac, **Cœliac** (sê'li-ak), *a.* [Gr. *kôiliakos*, from *kôilia*, the belly, *kôilos*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen.—*Cœliac artery* is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Cœliac passion*, a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food.—*Cœliac plexus*, an interlacement of sympathetic nerves round the cœliac artery.

Cœlodont (sê'lô-dont), *a.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A term apperative of that class of lacertilian or lizard-like reptiles having hollow teeth, in opposition to the *pleurodon* or solid-toothed.

Cœlogenys (sê-loj'e-nis), *n.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *genys*, a cheek.] A genus of rodent animals including the beaver. See *FAUNA*.

Cœlo-navigation (sê'lô-nav-i-gä'shon), *n.* [L. *cœlum*, heaven, and *E. navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined by finding the zenith of the place from observations of the heavenly bodies: opposed to *geo-navigation* (which see).

Cœloperm (sê'lô-spêrm), *n.* [Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and *sperma*, seed.] In bot. a seed

in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in coriander. **Cœlopermous** (sê'lô-spêrm'us), *a.* Hollow-seeded; having curved seeds or cœloperma. **Cœmetery** (sê'mê-te-ri), *n.* A cemetery. **Cœmption** (kô-em'shon), *n.* [L. *cœmptio*—*cœm*, and *emo*, to buy.] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

Monopolies and *cœmption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

Cœndoo (kô-en'dô), *n.* [Native name.] The *Cercolabes prehensilis* or Brazilian porcupine, a tree-climbing porcupine with a prehensile tail.

Cœnenchyma (sê-nen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kôinos*, common, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] A secretion uniting the corallites of some compound corals. *Rosier.*

Cœnesthesis (sê-nes-thê'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kôinos*, common, and *æsthis*, perception.] A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system, as distinguished from the special sensations located in or ascribed to the separate organs, as the nose, the eye, &c. It is supposed to depend on the ganglionic system.

Cœ-enjoy (kô-en-jôl'), *v.t.* To enjoy along with another. *Hovell.*

Cœnocyte (sê'nô-bi), *n.* Same as *Cœnocyte*.

Cœnecium (sê-nê'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *kôinos*, common, and *ekos*, dwelling.] The common dermal system or plant-like structure of the Polyzoa, in contradistinction to the *cœnosarc* of the zoophytes or Hydrozoa.

Cœnosarc (sê'nô-särk), *n.* [Gr. *kôinos*, common, and *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A term applied by Dr. Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoophyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc.

Cœnure, **Cœnurus** (sê'nür, sê'nür'us), *n.* [Gr. *kôinos*, common, *cœura*, a tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers, the larval form of a tape-worm.

Cœqual (kô-sê'kwäl), *a.* [L. prefix *cœ*, and *equalis*, equal.] Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power. *Shak.*

Cœqual (kô-sê'kwäl), *n.* One who is equal to another.

Cœquality (kô-sê'kwäl'i-ti), *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

Cœqually (kô-sê'kwäl-li), *adv.* With joint equality.

Cœerce (kô-ér's), *v.t.* [L. *cœresco*—prefix *cœ*, and *erco*, to drive or press.] 1. To restrain by force, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *cœerce* this profligate sort. *Asch.*

2. To deprive of forcibly. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *cœerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke.*

3. To compel to compliance; to constrain in a high-handed manner; as, to *cœerce* a man to sign a document.—4. To enforce; as, to *cœerce* obedience.

Cœercible (kô-ér'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being or deserving of being coerced.

Cœercibleness (kô-ér'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

Cœercion (kô-ér'shon), *n.* The act of coercing: (a) restraint; check, particularly by law or authority.

Government has *cœercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

(b) Compulsion; constraint; as, if he will not do it voluntarily we must try *cœercion*. **Cœercitive** (kô-ér'si-tiv), *a.* Capable of restraining or coercing; restrictive; coercive; able to force into compliance.

It were not easy to have . . . *cœercitive* power in laws if in some cases some evil were not to be permitted to be done for the procuring some good. *Jay.*

—*Cœercitive force*, *cœercive force*, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

Cœercitive (kô-ér'si-tiv), *n.* Same as *Cœercive*. *Jay.* [Rare.]

Fäte, fär, fat, fäll; më, met, här; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ð, Sc. abume; ý, Sc. loy.

Coercive (kō-er'siv), *a.* Having power to coerce, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority; restraining; constraining. *Without coercive power all government is but toothless and precarious.* South.

Coercive (kō-er'siv), *n.* That which coerces, that which constrains or restrains; a coercitive. *Jer Taylor*

Coercively (kō-er'siv-lī), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke*

Coerced, **Coerced** (kō-er'sekt), *pp.* In *her* a term denoting things set up together or erected side by side.

Coessential (kō-es-sen'shal), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *essential*, from *L. essentialis*. See *ESSENCE*.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that sacramental Spirit, eternally proceeding from the Father and Son. Hooker.

Coessentiality (kō-es-sen'shi-al-ē-tē), *n.* The fact of having the same essence. *Johnson*

Coessentially (kō-es-sen'shi-al-ē), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

Coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-men), *n.* A joint establishment. *Sp. Watson*

Coetaneous (kō-ē-tā-nē-us), *n.* [See next article.] One of the same age with another. *Andrew* [Rare]

Coetaneous (kō-ē-tā-nē-us), *a.* [L. *coetaneus*—prefix *co*, and *etna*, age.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. *often with* *to* or *with*. 'Every fault hath penal effects coetaneous to the act.' *Dr H. More*. [Rare.]

Through the body every member contains another, and all are coetaneous, because none can exist alone. *Bentley*

Coetaneously (kō-ē-tā-nē-us-lī), *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning. *Daught*

Coeternal (kō-ē-tēr-nal), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternal*.] Equally eternal with another. 'Of the Eternal, coeternal beam.' *Milton*

Coeternally (kō-ē-tēr-nal-lī), *adv.* With coeternity or equal eternity. *Hooker*

Coeternity (kō-ē-tēr-nē-tē), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternity*.] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity. 'The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeternity with the Father.' *Hammond*



Coeur.

Coeur (kō-ē-lōng), *n.* [Fr.] In *her*, the heart of the shield, & otherwise called the centre or fesse point.

Coeval (kō-ē-val), *n.* [L. *coevus*—*co*, and *evum*, age.] 1. Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young flock, Coeval now bloom. Prior.

2. Existing at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general, followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Silence! coeval with eternity! That vast are nature's first begun to be. Pope.

Coeval (kō-ē-val), *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

O my coeval! remnants of your lives, Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave. Young

Coevous (kō-ē-vus), *a.* The same as *Coeval*. 'Supposing some other things coevious to it.' South.

Coexecutor (kō-egz-ek't-er), *n.* A joint executor

Coexecutrix (kō-egz-ek't-er-iss), *n.* A joint executrix

Coexist (kō-egz-ist), *v. i.* [Prefix *co*, and *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another; used absolutely or with *with*.

In the human breast Two master passions cannot coexist. Campbell. *Things which coexist with the same thing coexist with each other.* H. Spencer

Coexistence (kō-egz-ist-ēns), *n.* Existence at the same time with another; contemporary existence. 'Without the help, or so much as the coexistence, of a condition.' *Jer Taylor*

Coexistence (kō-egz-ist-ēns), *n.* Coexistence. *See T. Browne*

Coexistent (kō-egz-ist-ent), *a.* Existing at the same time with another; used absolutely or followed by *with*. 'The law of coexistent vibrations.' *Whewell*

Coexisting (kō-egz-ist-ing), *a.* Existing at the same time with another. *Locke*

Coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [Prefix *co*, and *expand*.] To expand together equally, to expand over the same space or to the same extent.

Coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prefix *co*, and *extend*.] To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.

According to which the least body may be extended with the greatest. Boyle

Coextension (kō-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *extension*.] The fact or state of being equally extended with something else.

Coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *extensive*.] Equally extensive; having equal scope or extent. 'The six Indian seasons each of which is coextensive with two signs.' *Sir W. Jones*

Coextensively (kō-eks-ten'siv-lī), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

Coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten'siv-nēs), *n.* The state of being coextensive. *Bentham*

Co-factor (kō-fak't-er), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *factor*.] In *alg.* a factor with another; a co-efficient.

Coff (kof), *n.* The official of pilliards. [Local.] **Coff** (kof), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *coffed* and *coft*. [From same root as *chose*; comp. *G. kauft*, to buy.] To buy; to purchase. 'That mark she coft for her was Mamma.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Coffea (kof-fē-a), *n.* [From *coffea*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceae, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield *coffee* (which see).

Coffee (kof), *n.* [Fr. *café*, *G. kaffee*, *D. kofy*, from Turk. *kahveh*, *Ar. kahwah*, coffee.] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus *Coffea* (*C. arabica*), nat. order Rubiaceae. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia; but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but it is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odour. The fruit is a small red fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called coffee-beans or coffee-nibs. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee from Arabia Felix. 2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction, the former method being said to be that which produces by far the best beverage, as the flavour is spoiled by boiling. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is improved by being made with beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, and thus promotes cheerfulness and removes languor, it also aids digestion, but in some constitutions it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of coffee is said to have been made known in Europe by Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1582. It was introduced into England by a merchant named Edwards, whose Greek servant Paqua opened a coffee-house in London in 1652.

Coffee-bean (kof-fē-bān), *n.* A coffee seed or coffee-berry

Coffee-berry (kof-fē-ber-ē), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

Coffee Plant (*Coffea arabica*). **Coffee-bag** (kof-fē-bāg), *n.* The

Lecanium coffea, an insect belonging to the family Coccidae, which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee plantations.

Coffee-cup (kof-fē-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk.

Coffee-house (kof-fē-kous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. In some establishments called coffee-houses also beds can be had. **Coffee-houses** for

merly held a position somewhat similar to the clubs of the present day

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have become called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Mansel*

Coffee-man (kof-fē-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison*

Coffee-mill (kof-fē-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

Coffee-nib (kof-fē-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

Coffee-pot (kof-fē-pot), *n.* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

Coffee-roaster (kof-fē-rōst-er), *n.* The utensil in which the coffee-beans are roasted before being ground.

Coffee-room (kof-fē-rūm), *n.* A public room or apartment in an inn or hotel, where guests are supplied with refreshments and newspapers.

Coffee-sage (kof-fē-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Chambliss*

Coffee-shop (kof-fē-shop), *n.* 1. A shop where coffee is sold. 2. A manner sort of coffee-house.

Coffee-stand (kof-fē-stand), *n.* 1. A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared. 2. A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

Coffee-tree (kof-fē-trē), *n.* The *Coffea arabica*, which produces the berries from which coffee is manufactured. See *COFFEE*.

Coffin, **Coffins** (kof-fēn), *n.* Same as *Coffine* (which see).

Coffer (kof-fēr), *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, *O. Fr. coffre*, *cofin*, a coffer, from *L. cophinus*, *Gr. kophinos*, a basket. *Coffin* is a slightly different form of the same word.] 1. A chest, trunk, or casket, more particularly one for holding ornaments, jewels, or money, hence, in the plural, equivalent to funds, treasure.

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's coffers. *Shakspeare*

Coffered Ceiling.—From the Cathedral of Cana.

2. In arch. a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, and usually enriched with mouldings and having a rose, pomegranate, &c., in the centre, a caisson. 3. In fort. a hollow lodgement across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 18 to 18 broad, the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavour to pass the ditch. 4. A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. 5. A kind of caisson or floating dock. 6. A canal-lock chamber.

Coffer (kof-fēr), *v. t.* To deposit or lay up in a coffer. 'The aged man that coffers up his gold.' *Shakspeare*

Cofferdam (kof-fēr-dam), *n.* A wooden inclosure formed in a river, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridge, pier, &c. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together, with clay packed in between the rows. The heads of the piles rise above high-water mark, and thus form a barrier to exclude the water.

Coffered (kof-fērd), *a.* Furnished or orna-

mented with coffers; as, a *coffered* ceiling. See **COFFER**, 2.

Cofferer (koff'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest. 'Ye fortune's cofferers, ye powers of wealth.' *Young*. [Rare.]—2. Formerly a principal officer of the royal household of Britain, who had oversight over the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the privy-council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Coffering (koff'ér-ing), *n.* In *mining*, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

Coffer-shipt (koff'ér-shipt), *n.* The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffer-shipt*. *Raleigh*.

Coffer-work (koff'ér-wérk), *n.* In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.

Coffin (koff'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *coffin*, a chest, L. *coffinus*, a basket. See **COFFER**.] 1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or deposited in a vault.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shak.*

2. A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See **CUSTARD-COFFIN**.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*

3. A paper, twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.

4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—5. In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the imposing stone.—6. In *mining*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight*.—To put a nail in one's *coffin*, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

Coffin (koff'in), *v. t.* 1. To put or inclose in a coffin.—2. To confine; to inclose.

Devotion is not *coffined* in a cell,
Nor chok'd by wealth. *John Hall*.

3. To cover with paste or crust. *B. Jonson*. See **COFFIN**, 2.

Coffin (koff'in), *n.* In *mining*, the name given in Cornwall to old open workings, which were worked without shafts, by digging and casting up the stuff from one platform of boards to another.

Coffin-bone (koff'in-bón), *n.* In *farriery*, a small spongy bone, inclosed in the hoof of a horse.

Coffinless (koff'in-less), *a.* Having no coffin.

Come (koff'h), *n.* A gang or caravan of slaves in Africa proceeding to some market or port of shipment. Also written *Caupe*.

Cofounder (kô-found'ér), *n.* A joint founder.

Coffre, *n.* A coffer; a chest. *Chaucer*.

Cog (kog), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cogged*; ppr. *cogging*. [Probably from *W. coegno*, *coegniau*, to make void, to trick, from *coeg*, empty, vain.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.

I'll . . . cog their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis*.

This word is rarely used now except in regard to dice, to *cog* a die being to load a die so as to direct its fall, for the purpose of cheating.

Cog (kog), *v. i.* [Now rare.] 1. To cheat, primarily by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamsters will palm and will cog. *Swift*.

2. To wheedle; to lie.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate. *Shak.*

Cog (kog), *n.* A trick or deception. 'Letting it pass for an ordinary cog upon them.' *Bp. Watson*.

Cog (kog), *n.* [Allied to *Sw. kugg*, *kugge*, a cog; *G. kog*, *koge*, a kind of wooden mallet used by coopers; perhaps borrowed from *W. cog*, the cog of a wheel, but this may be borrowed from English.] 1. The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body, especially a tooth which is not of the same piece with the wheel, but is inserted in a mortice.—2. A kind of notch, made use of in talling joists or wall-plates.

Cog (kog), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cogged*; ppr. *cogging*. To furnish with cogs.

Cog, *Cogue (kôg), *n.* [Gael. *cogan*, a bowl, a cup.] [Scotch.] A hollow wooden vessel, of a circular form, for holding milk, broth,*

&c. *Burns*. Sometimes used metaphorically to denote intoxicating liquor, like the English *bowl*. See **COGGIE**.

Cog (kog), *n.* [Dan. *kog*, a cockboat; *D. kog*, a kind of merchantman; same word as *cock*, a boat.] A boat; a fishing-boat.

Cog (kog), *n.* In *mining*, a square of rough stones or coal left to support the roof during the operation of holing.

Cogence (kô'jens), *n.* Cogency. 'An argument of cogence.' *Cooper*. [Rare.]

Cogency (kô'jen-si), *n.* [See **COGENT**.] Power of moving the will or reason; power of compelling conviction; force; conclusiveness; as, the cogency of a motive or of evidence or argument.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science . . . have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and cogency. *Lacke*.

Cogential (kô-jên'i-al), *a.* Congenial. 'A writer of a cogential cast.' *T. Warton*.

Cogent (kô'jent), *a.* [From *L. cogens*, *cogentis*, forcing, compelling, from *cogo*—*oon*, together, or *intens*, and *ago*, to lead or drive.] 1. Compelling in a physical sense; resistless.

'The cogent force of nature.' *Prior*. [Rare.] 2. Convincing; having the power to compel conviction; powerful; not easily resisted; as, a cogent reason or argument. 'This most cogent proof of a Deity.' *Bentley*.—*SYN.* Forcible, powerful, convincing, conclusive, irresistible, resistless.

Cogently (kô'jent-ly), *adv.* In a cogent manner; with powerful impulse; forcibly.

Cogge, *n.* A cock-boat. *Chaucer*.

Cogger (kog'ér), *n.* A flatterer or deceiver.

Cogger (kog'ér), *n.* In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

Cogger (kog'ér), *n.* The practice of cogging or cheating; trickery; falsehood.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error. *Bp. Watson*.

Coggle (kog'l), *n.* [A dim. of *cog*, a bowl (which see).] A small wooden bowl; hence, that with which the coggle is filled, as porridge, brose, liquor, &c. [Scotch.]

Cogging (kog'ing), *n.* Same as *Caulking*.

Coggle (kog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*, a boat.] A small boat.

Coggle-stone (kog'l-stón), *n.* A pebble; a cobble.

Cogitability (kôj'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being cogitable; capability of being made the subject of thought; conceivableness. 'Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or cogitability.' *Cudworth*.

Cogitable (kôj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being thought; capable of being conceived.

Creation is cogitable by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Cogitable (kôj'i-ta-bl), *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Cogitabund (kôj'i-ta-bund), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, from *cogito*, to think.] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. *L. Hunt*. [Rare.]

Cogitate (kôj'i-tât), *v. i.* pret. *cogitated*; ppr. *cogitating*. [L. *cogito*, *cogitatum*—*co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, to shake, to agitate. See **AGITATE**.] To think; to meditate.

He that calleth a thing into his mind, . . . cogiteth and considereth. *Bacon*.

Cogitation (kôj'i-tât'ahon), *n.* 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. 'Cogitation deep.' *Milton*.

2. Thought directed to an object; scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were immoderate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon*.

Cogitative (kôj'i-tâ-tiv), *a.* 1. Thinking; having the power of cogitating or meditating; as, cogitative faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation. 'The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more cogitative.' *Wotton*.

Cogitatively (kôj'i-tâ-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

Cogitativity (kôj'i-tâ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Power of thinking. *W. Wollaston*. [Rare.]

Cogman (kog'man), *n.* A dealer in cogware or coarse cloth. *Halliwel*.

Cognao (kô-nyak), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of the same name where large quantities are made.

Cognate (kog'nât), *a.* [L. *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, from *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specifically, in law, connected by the mother's side.—

2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family; as, a cognate language or dialect; words cognate in origin.—3. Allied in nature; having affinity of any kind; as, a cognate letter or sound.

Cognate (kog'nât), *n.* 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in law, a relation connected by the mother's side.—2. Anything related to another by origin or nature; as, the Latin and Gaelic languages are cognates.

Cognateness (kog'nât-ness), *n.* State of being cognate. *Coleridge*.

Cognati (kog'nâ'ti), *n. pl.* [L. See **COGNATE**.] In law, relations by the mother's side.

Cognition (kog-nâ'ahon), *n.* [L. *cognatio*. See **COGNATE**.] 1. Relationship by descent from the same original; affinity by kindred origin; as, the Aryan tongues are connected by cognition. 'His cognition with the *Ætides* and kings of *Molossus*.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

Cognisable, **Cognisee**, &c. See **COGNIZABLE**, **COGNIZEE**, &c.

Cognition (kog-ni'ahon), *n.* [L. *cognitio*; *cognosco*, *cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *nosc*, anciently *gnosco*, to know.] 1. Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception.

I will not be myself, nor have cognition Of what I feel; I am all patience. *Shak.*

2. A thing known.—3. In *Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—*Cognition and sale*, the name of a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—*Cognition and sasine*, a form of entering an heir in burghage property in Scotland.

Cognitive (kog-ni-tiv), *a.* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding; as, cognitive power. 'Thinking—employing that term as comprehending all our cognitive energies.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Cognisable, **Cognisable** (kog-niz-a-bl or kog-niz-a-bl), *a.* [As if from *cognize*, *cognise*; but the verb seems of comparatively late use in English, and this adjective was probably formed to accompany *cognizant* and *cognizance*.] 1. Capable of falling under notice or observation; capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended; as, the cause of many phenomena is not cognisable by the senses.—2. Capable of falling under judicial notice; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

These wrongs are cognisable by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone*.

Cognisably, **Cognisably** (kog-niz-a-bl or kog-niz-a-bl), *adv.* In a cognisable manner.

Cognisance, **Cognisance** (kog-niz-ans or kog-niz-ans), *n.* [O. E. *cognisance*, *cognisance*, O. Fr. *cognissance*, *cognissance*, O. Fr. *cognissant*, to know—prefix *co* for *con*, and *gnosco*, to know; cognate with *E. know*.] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as, the cognisance of the senses.

To know the truth of things, to have cognisance of that which is real, we must penetrate beneath the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances. *Dr. Caird*.

2. In law, (a) judicial or authoritative notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in a court. (b) Jurisdiction or right to try and determine causes.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and cognisance of all actions of trespass *vi et armis*. *Blackstone*.

(c) An acknowledgment or confession; as, in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant that he took the goods, but alleging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.—3. A crest; a badge; a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. 'Wearing the liveries and cognisance of their master.' *Prescott*.

Cognizant, **Cognizant** (kog-ni-zant or kog-nizant), *a.* [See **COGNIZANCE**.] 1. Acquainted with; having obtained knowledge of.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes cognizant of its own existence. *J. D. Morrell*.

2. Competent to take legal or judicial notice.

Cognise, **Cognisee** (kog-niz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cognized*, *cognised*; ppr. *cognizing*, *cognising*.

See **COGNIZANCE**, **COGNIZABLE**.] To recognize as an object of thought; to perceive; to become conscious of; to know.

As the reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are *cognized* by it—as until they are *cognized* by it they are to it non-existent—it follows that in being *cognized*, that is, in becoming beliefs, they begin to exist relatively to our reason.

H. Spencer.

Cognisee (kog-ni-sé' or kon-i-sé') *n.* In law, one in whose favour a fine of land was levied.

Cognisor (kog-ni-zor' or kon-i-zor') *n.* In law, the party who levied a fine of land.

Cognomen (kog-nó-men) *n.* [*l. cognomen*—prefix *co* for *con*, and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name.] A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged.

Cognominal (kog-nom'i-nal) *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*—2. Having the same name.

Cognominal! (kog-nom'i-nal) *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cognominate (kog-nom'i-nát) *v. t.* [*l. cognominare, cognominatum*, to give a cognomen to.] To give a surname or cognomen to.

Cognominative (kog-nom'i-ná'shon) *n.* [*l. cognomen*.] A surname; cognomen; as, Alexander the Great. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cognosce (kog-nó's) *v. t.* [*l. cognosce*, *cognoscere*, to become acquainted with, to know. See **COGNITION**.] In *Scott* law, to inquire into; to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause; hence, to adjudicate.

What it belong to us . . . to *cognate* upon his (the king's) actions, or limit his pleasure? *Dryden.*

Cognoscent (kog-nó-sen't) *a.* (See **COGNITION**.) Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Cognoscente (kog-nó-sen'te) *n.* [O. It.] A connoisseur. Written also *Cosnoscente*. [Rare.]

Cognoscibility (kog-nó-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* The quality of being cognoscible. 'The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.' *Barrow.* [Rare.] **Cognoscible** (kog-nó-si-bi) *a.* [From *l. cognosco*. See **COGNITION**.] 1. Capable of being known.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by intellectual means. *Bp. Barlow.*

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation: said of persons and crimes. 'A crime that is not *cognoscible*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Cognositive (kog-nó-si-tiv) *a.* Having the power of knowing. 'An innate *cognositive* power.' *Cudworth.*

Cognovit (kog-nó-vit) *n.* [*l. he has acknowledged*, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognosco, cognovi*, to recognize, to know.] In law, an acknowledgment by a defendant, or confession, that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just; in which case the defendant, to save law expenses, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

Co-guardian (kó-gár'di-an) *n.* A joint-guardian. *Kent.*

Cogue *n.* See **COG**, a vessel.

Cogware (kog-wár) *n.* [Perhaps from *W. cog*, empty, good for nothing.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, used by the lower classes up to the sixteenth century.

Cog-wheel (kog-whél) *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Cohabit (kó-hab'it) *v. i.* [*l. cohabitare*, from *co*, with, and *habito*, to dwell.] 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country. *South.*—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: usually or often applied to persons not legally married, and suggesting sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bowyer.*

Cohabitant (kó-hab'it-ant) *n.* One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England. *Raleigh.*

Cohabitation (kó-hab'it-á'shon) *n.* 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. 'A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. The state of living together as man and wife: often said of persons who are not legally married, and with a special reference to sexual intercourse.

Cohabiter (kó-hab'it-ér) *n.* A cohabitant. 'Cohabitors of the same region.' *Hobbes.*

Cohair (kó-ár) *n.* [*l. coharere*—*co*, with, and *harere*, an heir. See **HEIR**.] A joint-hair; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance which is to be divided among two or more.

Cohairress (kó-ár-es) *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heirresses; a joint-heiress.

Coherald (kó-her'ald) *n.* A joint-herald. **Cohere** (kó-hér) *v. i.* pret. *cohered*; ppr. *cohering*. [*l. coherere*—*co* for *con*, and *harere*, to stick or cleave together.] 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other.—2. To be well connected or coherent; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree. 'Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.' *Shak.*

Coherence, **Coherency** (kó-hér-ens, kó-hér-en-si) *n.* 1. The state of cohering; a sticking, cleaving, or hanging together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction. 2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Coherency of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to an argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

Coherent (kó-hér-ent) *a.* 1. Sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.—2. Connected; consistent: having a due agreement of parts; consecutive: said of things; as, a *coherent* discourse.—3. Observing due agreement; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing. Instruct my daughter how she shall persevere, That time and place with this deceit so levial, May prove *coherent*. *Shak.*

Coherentific (kó-hér-en-tif'ik) *a.* Causing coherence. [Rare.] 'Cohesive or *coherentific* force.' *Coleridge.*

Coherently (kó-hér-ent-li) *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently*. *Buckle.*

Cohesibility (kó-hér-i-bil'i-ti) *n.* The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness.

Cohesible (kó-hér-i-bi) *a.* Capable of cohesion.

Cohesion (kó-hé'shon) *n.* [From *l. coharere, coharere*, to cohere. See **COHERE**.] 1. The act or state of cohering; uniting, or sticking together; in physics, the state in which, or the force by which, the particles of the same material are kept in contact as to form a continuous mass. This force acts at insensible distances or when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in contact, and is thus distinguished from the attraction of gravitation, which acts at any distance. It unites particles into a single mass, and that without producing any change of properties, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids; and from *chemical attraction* or *affinity*, which unites particles of different kinds together, and produces a new substance. The power of cohesion in different bodies is estimated by the force necessary to pull them asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or almost entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, and ductility are to be considered as modifications of cohesion. The great antagonist of cohesion is heat. *Magnetic cohesion*, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of loadstone.—*Cohesion figures*, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface*, *submersion*, *breath*, and *electric cohesion figures*. It was found by Tomlinson that a drop of an independent liquid, as oil or alcohol, spread itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, but differing with each fluid dropped on the water, and he suggested that this might be em-

ployed as a test for oils, &c. The same principle holds with liquids which from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom, each liquid submerged forming a specific figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—2. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. 'Ideas that have no natural *cohesion*.' *Locke.* [Now rare in this sense.]

Cohesive (kó-hé'siv) *a.* Causing cohesion; as, cohesive force.

Cohesively (kó-hé'siv-li) *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

Cohesiveness (kó-hé'siv-nes) *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

Cohibit (kó-hi-bit) *v. t.* [*l. cohibere*, from prefix *co*, together, and *habere*, to hold.] To restrain. *Bailey.*

Cohibition (kó-hi-bit'shon) *n.* Hindrance; restraint.

Cohibitor (kó-hi-bit-ér) *n.* One who restrains.

Cohobate (kó-hó-bát) *v. t.* [Fr. *cohober*, Sp. *cohobar*; perhaps of Arabic origin.] Among early chemists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

Cohobation (kó-hó-bát'shon) *n.* The operation of cohobating.

Cohorn (kó-horn) *n.* Same as *Coehorn*.

Cohort (kó-hort) *n.* [*l. cohors, cohortia*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of about 500 or 600 men. Each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each manipulus of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.—2. A band or body of warriors in general.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. *Byron.*

3. In some systems of classification, a group, as of plants or animals.

Cohortation (kó-hor-tá'shon) *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. *Bailey.*

Coif (kóif) *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L.L. *coffa, cuffa*, from M.H.G. *kuffe, kuffe*, a kind of cap.] 1. A close-fitting cap or head-dress; a kind of caul or cap worn by sergeants-at-law and others. Its chief original use was to cover the clerical tonsure.—2. A kind of close-fitting cap of mail; a coiffette.

Coif (kóif) *v. t.* To cover or dress with, or as with, a coif. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Coiffette (kwa-fet') *n.* [Fr. dim. of *coiffe*. See **COIF**.] A skull-cap of iron or steel worn by soldiers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Coiffure (kóif'fúr) *n.* [Fr. See **COIF**.] A head-dress; specifically, the head-dress of a lady.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott.*

Coign (kóin) *n.* A corner; a coin or quoin. See you yond *coign* o' the capitol; yond corner-stone? *Shak.*

Coigne, **Coigny** (kóin, kóin') *n.* An Irish term for an old custom of that country of the landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to others, as soldiers, forcibly billeting themselves. Written also *Coyne*, *Coynie*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Coigne, **Coynie** (kóin, kóin') *v. t.* To quarter one's self on another by force; to live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coyne* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home. *L. Bryett.*

Coil (kóil) *v. t.* [O.Fr. *coillir, cueillir* (E. *culd*), from *l. colligere*, to collect—*col* for *con*, together, and *lego*, to gather.] 1. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*—2. To gather into a series of rings above one another; to twist or wind spirally; as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself.—3. To entangle. 'And pleasure *coils* thee in her dangerous snare.' *T. Edwards.*

Coil (kóil) *v. i.* To form rings or spirals; to wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track Was a flash of golden fire. *Coleridge.*

Coil (kóil) *n.* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound. 'The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree.' *Irving.*

Coil (koll), *n.* [Probably a different word from the former and derived from the Celtic: comp. *Ir.* and Gael. *goill*, war, battle; *goil*, to rage.] Perplexities, tumult, bustle, turmoil. 'When we have shuffled off this mortal coil' (that is, this bustle and turmoil of life). *Shak.* 'And still a coil the grasshopper did keep.' *Thomson.*

I am a man withdrawn from earthly coil.

Collon, *t.* *n.* [Fr. *couillon*, It. *cogitone*.] A testicle. *Chaucer.*

Coin (koin), *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a wedge, the die with which money is stamped, a coin, a corner, from *L. cuneus*, a wedge.] 1. In arch. a corner or angle. See **QUOIN**.—2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes; as, (a) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (b) for fastening a printer's form; (c) for keeping caaks in their places. See **QUOIN**.—3. The die employed for stamping money. Hence—4. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters; such pieces collectively; metallic currency; money; as, a beautiful coin; a large quantity of coin. 'All the coin in thy father's exchequer.' *Shak.*—5. That which serves for payment, requital, or recompense. The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin. *Hammond.*

—To pay one in his own coin, to treat him as he has treated you; to give him tit for tat. **Coin** (koin), *v. t.* 1. To stamp and convert into money; to mint; as, to coin gold.—2. To make; to fabricate; to invent; as, to coin words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily coined

To soothe his sister and delude her mind. *Dryden.*

Coinage (koin'aj), *n.* 1. The act, art, or practice of stamping money.—2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium. 'A laugh ringing like proven golden coinage true.' *Tennyson.* 3. The charges or expense of coining money. 4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication. 'Unnecessary coinage of words.' *Dryden.*—5. What is fabricated or produced.

This is the very coinage of your brain. *Shak.*

Coincide (kô-in-sid'), *v. i.* pret. *coincided*; ppr. *coinciding*. [*L. L. coincido*, from *L. prefix co*, with, and *incido*, to fall on—in, and *cado*, to fall.] 1. To occupy the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; as, a temperature of 25° on the Centigrade scale coincides with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit. 'If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided.' *Dr. G. Cheyne.*—2. To happen at the same time; to be contemporaneous.—3. To concur; to agree; to correspond exactly; as, the judges did not coincide in opinion; that did not coincide with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often coincide with each other. *Watts.*

Coincidence (kô-in-sid'-ens), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The fact of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position; as, the coincidence of equal and similar triangles.

The want of exact coincidence between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale. *Hewell.*

2. A happening or agreeing in time; contemporaneousness; as, the coincidence of two events.—3. Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, &c.; exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence; as, the coincidence of two or more opinions. 'The actual coincidences that sometimes happen between dreams and events.' *Chambers's Ency.*

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences... carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hall.*

Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth, as to the reality of the thing, affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness. *South.*

Coincidence (kô-in-si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

Coinciding (kô-in-si-dent), *v. i.* 1. Coinciding; occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series.—2. Happening at the same time.—3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous man. *South.*

Coincident (kô-in-si-dent), *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Coincidental (kô-in-si-dent'al), *a.* Same as *Coincident*.

Coincidentally (kô-in-si-dent'li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincider (kô-in-sid'er), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

Coincidence (kô-in-si-dent'-shon), *n.* [*L. prefix co*, with, and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

Coiner (koin'er), *n.* 1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money: usually applied to a maker of base or counterfeit coin.—2. An inventor or maker, as of words. 'Dionysius a coiner of etymologies.' *Camden.*

Co-inhabitant (kô-in-hab'it-ant), *n.* One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

Co-inhabiting (kô-in-hab'it-ing), *n.* A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

Co-inhere (kô-in-hër), *v. i.* To inhere together; to be included or exist together in the same thing.

We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to co-inhere in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Coinheritance (kô-in-her'it-ans), *n.* Joint inheritance.

Coinheritor (kô-in-her'it-ër), *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

Coining-press (koin'ing-press), *n.* A power-lever screw-press fitted with an upper and a lower die, by which metal plates called blanks are impressed with a design and legend, and are so converted into coin.

Coinquinate (kô-in-'kwi-nät'), *v. t.* [*L. coinquino*, to pollute.] To pollute. *Skelton.*

Coinquination (kô-in-'kwi-nä'-shon), *n.* Defilement. *Cotgrave.*

Coinstantaneous (kô-in-stan'tä-në-us), *a.* Happening at the same instant. *Orvig.*

Coint, *t.* *a.* [O. Fr. *quaint* is the same word.] Neat; trim. *Chaucer.*

Cointense (kô-in-tens'), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *intense*.] Of equal intensity with another object. *H. Spencer.*

Cointension (kô-in-ten'shon), *n.* The condition of being of equal tension, intenseness, or intensity with another object. *H. Spencer.*

Cointensity (kô-in-tens'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Cointension*. *H. Spencer.*

Co-interest (kô-in'ter-est), *n.* A joint interest. *Milton.*

Coir, **Coire** (koir), *n.* A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoa-nuts, and formed into cordage, sail-cloth, matting, &c. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for ships' cordage.

Coistril (koi'stril), *n.* [O. Fr. *coustiller*, one who is armed with or carries a *couteau* or knife, an inferior groom.] An inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a lad; a mean paltry fellow. Written also *Coystril*, *Coystril*.

Cott (kott), *n.* A quoit (which see).

Cottion (kô-i'shon), *n.* [*L. cotio*, from *coco*, to come together—*coa*, and *eo*, to go.] A coming together; the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

Cotx (kô'ika), *n.* [Gr. *koix*, an Egyptian variety of palm.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. The best known species is *C. Lacryma*, commonly called Job's tears, a native of tropical Asia. Its specific name is derived from its hard stony fruits, which have a fancied resemblance to tear-drops.

Cojoin (kô-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [See **CONJOIN**.] To join or associate. *Shak.*

Cofuror (kô-jû-rër), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *furor*.] One who swears to another's credibility. *Dr. W. Wotton.*

Coke (kôk), *n.* [Probably from *cook* or *cake*; comp. *caking* coal.] Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire. The process by which coal is converted into coke is similar to that by which charcoal is made. Coke is used for exciting intense heat for chemical purposes, for smelting iron ore, and for operations in which common coal would be detrimental, as the drying of malt and in locomotives' furnaces, &c. Sometimes written *Coak*.

Coke (kôk), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *coked*; ppr. *caking*. To convert into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal.

Coke, *t.* *n.* A cook. *Chaucer.*

Coker-nut (kô'kër-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *Cocoa-nut*, in order to make a broader distinction between various articles spelled much in the same manner.

Cokes (kôks), *n.* [Probably connected with *cookeney*.] This word has given us the verb *to cox*. A fool; a simpleton.

Why will we make a *cokes* of this wise master, We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*. *B. Jonson.*

Cokewold, *t.* *n.* A cuckold. *Chaucer.*

Coking-kiln, **Coking-oven** (kôk'ing-kîl, kôk'ing-u'v'n), *n.* A chamber in which coal is coked.

Col, *t.* *n.* The form which the *L. prefix co* (for *cum*) takes before *t*. See **CO**.

Col (kol), *n.* [Fr., neck.] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits; a mountain pass connecting two valleys, one on either side of a mountain; the most elevated part of a mountain pass.

Colander (kol'an-dër or kol'an-dër), *n.* [*L. colans*, *colantis*, ppr. of *colo*, to strain, from *colere*, a strainer, a colander.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors; a strainer. Also written *Collender*.

An oaker colander provide

Of twigs thick wrought. *Dryden.*

Cola-nut, **Cola-seed** (kô'la-nut, kô'la-sëd), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by an African tree, *Cola acuminata*, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, which the natives of Guinea value highly as a condiment and digestive. Under the name of *cola*- or *goora*-nut it has been introduced by the negroes into the West Indies and Brazil, where it is also highly prized. It contains a considerable amount of theine.

Colarion (kol'a-rin), *n.* [Fr., *il colarino*.] See **COLLAR**. In arch. the little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column placed between the astragal and the annulets. *Weale.*

Colation (kol-lä'shon), *n.* [*L. colo*, to strain. See **COLANDER**.] The act of straining or purifying liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel. [Rare.]

Co-latitude (kô-lat'i-tüd), *n.* [Abbrev. of *complement and latitude*.] The complement of the latitude, or what it wants of 90°.

Cola-tree (kô'la-trë), *n.* The tree (*Cola acuminata*) which produces the *cola*-nut (which see).

Colature (kol'a-tür), *n.* [*L. colatura*, from *colo*, to strain.] The act of straining; the matter strained. [Rare.]

Colbertine, **Colbertean** (kol'bër-tän), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a French minister in the seventeenth century, and a patron of industry and the arts.] A kind of lace once worn by women. 'Pinnars edged with *colbertine*.' *Swift.*

Colchicin, **Colchicine** (kol'chi-sin), *n.* [*C₁₅H₁₅NO₆*.] An alkaloid obtained from colchicum bulbs and seeds by exhaustion with boiling alcohol. It is of great importance in materia medica, being principally used for the alleviation or cure of gout and rheumatism. It acts as an emetic, diuretic, and cathartic. In large doses it acts as a narcotico-acrid poison.

Colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* [*L.* a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress and poisoner.] A genus of liliaceous



Colchicum autumnale (Meadow saffron).

plants, with radical leaves generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About twenty species are known, natives of Europe and

Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale* (the meadow-saffron), a plant with a solid bulb-like root-stock, found in England and various parts of the Continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields, where its lively, purple, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and its seeds abound in an acid, stimulating, deleterious principle called colchicin (which see).

Colcothar (kol'ko-thar), *n.* [*L. L. colcothar, colcothar vitrioli*. Probably *Ar.*] The brownish-red peroxide of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists *crocus* or *crocus martia*.

Cold (kôld), *a. pp. of cool*. [*A. Sax. cold, cöld; cog. Dan. kold, Icel. kaldr, Sw. kall, D. koud, Goth. kaido, G. kalt; from root of cool, chill, which also appears in L. gelidus, gelid.*] 1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; causing coldness; chilling; cooling: a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch when it is less warm than the body, and when in contact the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as, *cold air*; a *cold stone*; *cold water*. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool*.—2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering or inclined to shiver; as, I am *cold*.—3. *Fig.* as applied to what affects the senses, (a) bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. Bacon.

(b) Not affecting the sense of smell strongly; as, the scent grew *cold*.—4. *Fig.* as applied to persons or what affects the feelings, (a) frigid; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; as, a *cold spectator*; a *cold Christian*; a *cold lover* or friend; a *cold temper*.

Thou art neither cold nor hot. Rev. III. 15.
Shy she was, and I thought her cold. Tennyson.

(b) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste. He spoke of her, as Dian had hot dreams, And she alone were cold. Shak.

(c) Not moving; unaffected; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless; as, a *cold discourse*; *cold comfort*.

The jest grows cold when it comes on in a second scene. Addison.

(d) Not hasty; not violent; deliberate; cool. 'The cold neutrality of an impartial judge.' Burke.—In cold blood, without excitement, emotion, or passion.

He was slain in cold blood after the fight was over. Scott.

—To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder, to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt.—Cold heart, fear; cowardice. Shak.—Cold purse, empty purse. Shak.—SYN. Gelid, frigid, cool, chill, insensible, indifferent, unconcerned, half-hearted, spiritless, reserved, deliberate.

Cold (kôld), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. The relative absence or want of heat; the cause of the sensation of coolness.

The parching air Burns fire, and cold performs the effect of fire. Milton.

2. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat. My teeth, which now are dropt away, Would chatter with the cold. Tennyson.

3. An indisposition occasioned by cold; a catarrh; as, to have a severe cold.

Cold† (kôld), *v. i.* To grow cold. Chaucer.

Cold-blast (kôld'blast), *n.* A blast or current of cold air; especially, in metal, the name given to air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron; opposed to hot-blast.

Cold-blooded (kôld'blud-ed), *a.* Having cold blood: (a) *fig.* without sensibility or feeling. 'Thou cold-blooded slave.' Shak.

(b) In *zool.* a term applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° Fahr. in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or to those whose blood is a very little higher in temperature than their habitat.

Cold-chisel (kôld'chis-el), *n.* A chisel whose cutting edge is formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal in its cold state.

Cold-cream (kôld'krém), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared. A very good variety is made by heating four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax.

Cold-cream is useful in the case of chaps, as in the hands, lips, &c.

Cold-hearted (kôld'härt-ed), *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent. 'Cold-hearted frozen formalists.' Young.

Cold-heartedly (kôld'härt-ed-ly), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

Cold-heartedness (kôld'härt-ed-ness), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

Coldish (kôld'ish), *a.* Somewhat cold.

Cold-kind† (kôld'kind), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. Milton.

Coldly (kôld'ly), *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardour or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly; as, to answer one *coldly*; a proposition is *coldly* received.

If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. Shak.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baked-meats Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables. Shak.

Cold-moving (kôld'möv-ing), *a.* Done with a gesture indicating want of cordiality or indifference.

With certain half-caps and cold-moving nods They froze me into silence. Shak.

Coldness (kôld'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being cold: (a) want of heat. (b) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardour, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; as, to receive an answer with coldness; to listen with coldness. 'The faithless coldness of the times.' Tennyson. 'Chilling his carresses by the coldness of her manners.' Tennyson. (c) Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity. 'Virgin coldness.' Pope.

Cold-pale (kôld'päl), *a.* Cold and pale. Cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part. Shak.

Cold-served (kôld'sêrvd), *a.* 1. Served up cold.—2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. Young.

Cold-short (kôld'short), *a.* Brittle when cold; as, cold-short iron.

Coldstreams (kôld'strémz), *n. pl.* A distinguished regiment of foot-guards, the oldest corps in the British army except the 1st Foot (Royal Scots), so named because first raised at Coldstream in Berwickshire, by General Monk, in 1660, with the object of bringing back Charles II. to the throne. The full name is Coldstream Guards.

Cole (kôl), *n.* [*Icel. kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] One of the small conical heaps into which hay is first made up after being cut; a haycock. [Scottish.]

Cole (kôl), *n.* [*A. Sax. col, cawel, Mke Sc. kale, kail, G. kohl, borrowed from L. colis, caulis*, a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus Brassica; generally used in its compounds, *colewort*, *cauliflower*, &c.

Co-legatee (kô'leg-a-tê'), *n.* [*Prefix co, and legatee*.] One who is a legatee along with another or others.

Cole-mouse (kôl'mous), *n.* See COAL-MOUSE.

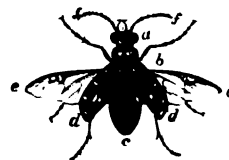
Coleophyll, **Coleophyllum** (kôl'ê-ô-phil, kôl'ê-ô-phil'um), *n.* [*Gr. koleos*, a sheath, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In bot. the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves. It is well seen in Liliaceae and Alliaceae. Called also *Coleoptila*.

Coleophyllous (kôl'ê-ô-phil'us), *a.* In bot. having the leaves inclosed in a sheath.

Coleopter, **Coleopteran** (kôl'ê-ô-ptêr, kôl'ê-ô-ptêr-an), *n.* [*Gr. koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing.] A member of the order Coleoptera.

Coleoptera (kôl'ê-ô-ptêr-a), *n. pl.* [See COLEOPTER.] The name given to one of the orders into which insects are divided, the species of which order are commonly known by the name of beetles. The insects which constitute the order Coleoptera may be characterized as having four wings, of which the two anterior, called elytra, are not suited for flight, but form a covering and protection to the two posterior, and are of a hard and horny or parchment-like nature. When closed their inner margins, which are straight, touch and form a longitudinal suture. The inferior wings when not in use are folded transversely under the superior, and are membranous. The Coleoptera are among the insects which undergo a perfect transformation, and of which the pupa is inactive, and the larva generally resembles a short thick worm, with six legs and a scaly head and mouth. The Coleoptera are usually clasmed under four great sections, viz. *Pentamera*, with five-jointed tarsi; *Heteromera*,

with five-jointed tarsi to the two anterior pairs of legs, and four to the posterior pair; *Tetramera*, with four-jointed tarsi to all the



One of the Coleoptera (*Cicindela campestris*).
a. Head. b. Thorax. c. Abdomen. d. d. Elytra.
e. e. Wings. f. f. Antennae.

legs; *Trimera*, with three-jointed tarsi to all the legs; but these two last are also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Cryptotetramera*, the fourth and fifth tarsi being only obscure, not wanting.

Coleopterist (kôl'ê-ô-ptêr-ist), *n.* One versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera.

Coleopterous, **Coleopteral** (kôl'ê-ô-ptêr-us, kôl'ê-ô-ptêr-al), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Coleoptera; as, a *coleopterous* insect.

Coleoptile (kôl'ê-ô-til), *n.* [*Gr. koleos*, a sheath, and *ptilon*, a feather.] In bot. the same as *Coleophyll*.

Coleorhiza (kôl'ê-ô-r'i-zâ), *n.* [*Gr. koleos*, a sheath, and *rhiza*, a root.] In bot. the sheath which covers the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants in its early development.

Coler, *n.* A collar. Chaucer.

Colera, *n.* [*L. cholera*, bile.] Bile. Chaucer.

Colerape (kôl'râp), *n.* A plant, *Brassica Rapa*, or common turnip.

Colered, *pp. or a.* Collared; wearing collars. Chaucer.

Cole-seed (kôl'sêd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Brassica Napus*, called also *Winter Rape*.—2. The seed of this plant, from which oil-cake is prepared for feeding cattle.

Co-lessee (kô-les-sê'), *n.* [*Prefix co, and lessee*.] In law, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

Co-lessor (kô-les-sôr'), *n.* [*Prefix co, and lessor*.] In law, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

Colerstaff (kôl'staf). Same as *Colerstaff*, *Conerstaff*.

Collet, **Collet†** (kol'et, kol'let), *n.* [*A corruption of acolyte*.] An inferior church servant. See ACOLYTE.

Cole-tit (kôl-tit), *n.* See COAL-TIT.

Colewort (kôl'wêrt), *n.* [*Cole*, and *wort*, *A. Sax. wyrt*, an herb.] 1. A particular species of cole, *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage.—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

Col-fox, *n.* A crafty fox. [*Col* occurs thus in several old words. Its origin is obscure.]

Colic (kol'ik), *n.* [*L. colicus*, *Gr. kôlikos*, from *kôlon*, the colon.] In *pathol.* a painful spasmodic affection of the intestines, especially of the colon, attended with fever or inflammation. There are many varieties of this dangerous complaint mentioned in medical works.

Colic, **Colical** (kol'ik, kol'ik-al), *a.* Affecting the bowels. 'Colick pangs.' Milton.

Colicked (kol'ikt), *a.* Affected with colic; gripped. Dr. G. Cheyne.

Colicky (kol'ik-i), *a.* Pertaining to colic; as, colicky pains.

Colidae (kol'i-dê), *n. pl.* The colides, a family of conirostral birds, order Passeres or Insectivores, of which the genus *Colius* is the type. They are inhabitants of Africa and India; and as their plumage is of a soft and silken character, and generally of sober tints, they are often called 'mouse-birds.' *Colin* (kol'in), *n.* [*Fr.*] The American partridge (*Perdix* or *Ortyx Virginianus*).

Coliseum (kol-i-sê-um), *n.* See COLLOSSEUM.

Colitis (kô-l'i-tis), *n.* [*Gr. kôlon*, the colon.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colentia.

Colinus (kol'i-nus), *n.* A genus of African conirostral birds, order Passeres, family Colidae or colles, allied to the plantain-eaters. The species live among trees, and are very active climbers.

Coll† (kol), *v. i.* [*L. collum*, the neck.] To embrace the neck. 'They coll and kiss him.' Latimer.

Coll† (kol), *n.* An embrace round the neck. T. Middleton.

Collabeaction† (kol-lab'e-fak'shon), *n.* [*L. prefix co, and labefacio*, to make to totter.] A wasting away; decay; decline. Blount.

Collaborateur (kol-lab-o-rä-tër), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Collaborator*, which term it originated.

Collaboration (kol-lab'ô-rä'shon), *n.* The act of working together; united labour.

In *collaboration* with Mr. Eirikr Magnússon he has translated the following works from the Icelandic. *Men of the Time.*

Collaborator (kol-lab'ô-rä-tër), *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*, as if from a *l. collaborator*, from *col* for *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour.] An assistant; an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific pursuits. [A modern word.]

Collatoun, *n.* [L. *collatio*, *collationis*, a bringing together.] A conference. *Chaucer.*

Collapsible (kol-laps'a-bl), *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.

Collapse (kol-laps'), *v.t. pret. & pp. collapsed*; *ppr. collapsing*. [L. *collabor*, *collapsus*, to fall together, to fall in ruins—*col* for *con*, and *labor*, to slide or fall.] 1. To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, a bladder when emptied of air *collapses*.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Fig.* to come to nothing; to break down; as, the project *collapsed*.

Collapse (kol-laps'), *n.* 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. 2. In *med.* an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers. — 3. *Fig.* a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.

There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *H. Chambers.*

Collapsed (kol-laps'), *p. and a.* Exhibiting a collapse; ruined; decayed; come to naught; as, *collapsed* projects. 'The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.' *Mir. for Mags.* 'Those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.' *Quarles.*

Collapsion (kol-lap'shon), *n.* A state of falling together or collapsing. 'The *collapsion* of the skin after death.' *Dr. Russell.*

Collar (kol-lär), *n.* [L. *collare*, Fr. *collier*, a collar, from *L. collum*, the neck.] 1. Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both, or it may be for restraint; thus the name is given to a kind of necklace or chain of a highly ornamental character worn by the knights of several orders, and having the badge of the order appended to it; to a part of the harness of an animal used for draught; and to an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck; as, the *collar* of a coat or shirt. Jocularly applied by Shakspeare to a halter.

While you live, draw your neck out of the collar. *Shak.*

2. Anything resembling a collar, anything in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else: (a) in *arch.* a ring or cinchure; also, a collar-beam (which see). (b) In *bot.* (1) the ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric; (2) the point of junction between the radicle and plumula; (3) the point of divergence of the root and stem. (c) In *mech.* (1) a ruff on a shaft at one end of a journal, to prevent the shaft from shifting endwise. (2) A plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. (3) A ring inserted in a lathe puppet for holding the end of the mandrel next the chuck. (4) A steel ring which confines a planchet, in coining, and prevents spreading under the pressure of the coining-press. (5) The neck of a bolt. (d) *Naut.* (1) an eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (e) In *zool.* (1) the coloured ring round the neck of birds. (2) The thickened secreting margin of the mantle of the testaceous gastropods.—A *collar* of *brawn* is the quantity bound up in one parcel, brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.—To *skip the collar*, to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labour, or engagement.—In *collar*, out of collar, ready for or used to, and unready for or unused to work.—Against the collar, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, *fig.* against difficulties.

Collar (kol-lär'), *v.t.* 1. To seize by the collar.—2. To put a collar on.—3. To roll up and bind in the same way as a collar of brawn; as, to *collar* beef.

Collarage (kol-lär-äj), *n.* A duty formerly levied on the collars of draught-horses.

Collar-beam (kol-lär-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base.

Collar-bone (kol-lär-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

Collar-day (kol-lär-dä), *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

Collared (kol-lär'd), *p. and a.* 1. Having a collar on the neck.—2. In *her.* same as *Gorged*, 2.

Collaret (kol-lär-et), *n.* A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

Collar-launders (kol-lär-län-dēr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

Collatable (kol-lät'a-bl), *n.* Capable of being collated.

Collate (kol-lät'), *v.t. pret. & pp. collated*; *ppr. collating*. [L. *confero*, *collatum*, to bring together, to compare, to bestow—*col* for *con*, and *fero*, *latum*, to carry.] 1. To bring together and compare; to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement; applied particularly to manuscripts and books; as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To confer or bestow a benefice by collation (which see); followed by *to*.

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer. 'The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]—4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

Collate (kol-lät'), *v.t.* To place in a benefice by collation.

Collateral (kol-lät'ér-al), *a.* [L. *collateralis*—*col* for *con*, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.]

1. At the side; belonging to the side or what is at the side. 'The cardinal and *collateral* winds.' *Camden.*

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me, If by direct or by *collateral* hand They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. Derived from or acting on the side; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary. 'A *collateral* comfort.' *Piers Plowman.*

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

He (Atterbury) was altogether in the wrong on the main question, and on all the *collateral* questions springing out of it. *Macaulay.*

4. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line; as distinguished from *lineal*. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers but a common grandfather.—*Collateral assurance*, in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—*Collateral circulation*, in *physiol.* the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels; it is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.—*Collateral issue* in *law*, is where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pregnancy, the king's pardon, an act of grace, or diversity of person, viz. that he or she is not the same that was attainted, &c., whereon issue is taken, which issue is to be tried by a jury *instantane*.—*Collateral security*, such additional security is a deed granted over other property besides that already mortgaged for the greater safety of the mortgagee; or a bill of exchange given or a pledge deposited to secure a pre-existing debt.

Collateral (kol-lät'ér-al), *n.* 1. A collateral relation or kinsman.—2. Collateral security. See the adjective.

Collaterally (kol-lät'ér-al-ly), *adv.* In a collateral manner: (a) side by side; by the side.—*Collaterally disposed*, in *her.* set side by side, as distinguished from set upright, which is termed *co-erectant* or *co-erected*. (b) Indirectly. 'The Papists more directly and the fanatics more *collaterally*.' *Dryden.* (c) In a collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally. 'Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.' *Coze.*

Collateralness (kol-lät'ér-al-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

Collation (kol-lät'shon), *v.t.* To partake of a light repast; to lunch.

I went to see a coach-race in Hyde Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Euclyn.*

Collation (kol-lät'shon), *n.* 1. The act of collating or bringing or laying together and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books.—2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray.*

3. In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*.

4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also the report of the act made by the proper officers.—5. In *Scots law*, a provision by which, in certain circumstances, the heritable and movable estate of a deceased person may be accumulated into one mass and distributed equally amongst the next of kin.

6. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church; also, the act of reading and conversing on the lives, a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith.* Hence.—7. A light repast: a term originally applied to the light repast partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.—8. A conference. *Chaucer.*—*Collation of seals*, in *law*, denotes (a) one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another. *Wharton.* (b) A method of ascertaining the genuineness of a seal by comparing it with another known to be genuine. *Bouvier.*

Collationer (kol-lät'shon-ér), *n.* One who collates or examines the sheets or pages of a book, after it has been printed, to ascertain whether they have been correctly printed, pagged, &c.

Collatitious (kol-lät'ish-us), *a.* [L. *collatitius*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution. *Bailey.*

Collative (kol-lät'iv), *a.* *Eccles.* presented by collation, a term applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.

Collator (kol-lät'ér), *n.* 1. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. 2. One who collates to a benefice.—3. One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-pledged benefits redound to the *collator's* honour. *Feltham.*

Collaud (kol-läd), *v.t.* [L. *collaudo*—*col* for *con*, together, and *laudo*, to praise.] To unite in praising. *Howell.*

Collaudation (kol-läd-ä'shon), *n.* [See *COLLAUD*.] Laudation; encomium; flattery. *Jer. Taylor.*

Colleague (kol-lég), *n.* [L. *collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, together, and *lego*, to send on an embassy or office.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

Colleague (kol-lég'), *v.t.* To unite with. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Colleagueship (kol-lég-ship), *n.* Partnership in office.

Collect (kol-lekt'), *v.t.* [L. *colligo*, *collectum*—*col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather; Gr. *legō*.]

1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* curiosities or rare books; to *collect* taxes, accounts, &c.—2. To gain by observation or information. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak.*

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence. [Now rare.]

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

—To *collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts when dispersed, over the passions when tumultuous, or the

aid when dismayed. 'Ashrighd much I did in time collect myself.' *Shak* - 875 To gather, assemble, group, converge, converge, assemble, arrange, infer, deduce.

Collect (kol'ekt), *v.* To run together, to assemble, as, to collect to an assembly, and or to collect to books.

Collect (kol'ekt), *n.* A short comprehensive prayer, a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion, as one of a series of short prayers in the Book of Common Prayer each set apart for a separate Sunday or special occasion. 'These beautiful collects which had nourished the gifts of forty generations of Christians.' *Macaulay*.

Thus let your devotion be busily to say your prayer.

Collectanea (kol'ekt-ā-nā), *n.* pl. [L. things collected.] A term applied to a collection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction, a miscellany.

Collectaneous (kol'ekt-ā-nā), *a.* [L. collectaneus.] Gathered, collected. *Johnson*.

Collected (kol'ekt), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Gathered together. 2. Not disconcerted, cool, firm, prepared, self-possessed, as, to be quite collected in the midst of danger. 'More vigilant and collected.' *Dr J. Rogers*.

The jury shall be quite surprised.

Collectively (kol'ekt-ly), *adv.* 1. In one view, together, in one body. *Dr H. More* (Rare). 2. In a cool, firm, or self-possessed manner, as, he spoke quite calmly and collectively.

Collectiveness (kol'ekt-iv-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. *Dr H. More* (Rare). 2. A collected or cool state of the mind.

Collectible (kol'ekt-ib-ly), *a.* Capable of being collected.

Collection (kol'eksh-ən), *n.* 1. The act or practice of collecting or gathering, as, the collection of rare books was his hobby. 2. That which is collected, gathered, or put together, as, a collection of pictures, a collection of songs or sermons, specifically, that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose. 'New concerning the collection for the saints.' 1 Cor. xvi. 1-2. The act of deducting contributions, deduction from premises, also, that which is deducted or inferred, an inference.

Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines.

4. An examination at the end of each term of the colleges of the English universities. - 5. The jurisdiction of a collector, a collectorship. See COLLECTOR. 6. - 875 An assemblage, group, crowd, mass, heap, accumulation, collection.

Collectives (kol'ekt-iv-ness), *n.* Gathered up. *Boyd*.

Collective (kol'ekt-iv), *a.* [L. collectivus, Fr. collectif.] 1. Formed by gathering gathered into a mass, men, or body, congregate or aggregated. 'A body collective, because it containeth a huge multitude.' *Hooker*. 2. In grammar expressing a number or multitude united as, a collective noun or name which though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one individual, as company, army, troop, assembly. 3. Denoting consequences, reasoning, inferring. 'Critical and collective reason.' *Dr F. Brown*. 4. Having the office or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection.

Local to his theme, so to a point, A common point, collective of his aim. *Poetry*.

Collective (kol'ekt-iv), *n.* In grammar, a noun of multitude, a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals.

Army, parliament, people, mob, gang, and family, are collective nouns. *Latham*.

Collectively (kol'ekt-iv-ly), *adv.* In a collective manner, in a mass or body, in a collected state, in the aggregate, unitedly, as, the citizens of a state collectively considered.

Collectiveness (kol'ekt-iv-ness), *n.* The state of being collective, commonness, union, mass. *Ford*.

Collector (kol'ekt-er), *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate, especially, one who makes a business of collecting objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, &c. - 2. A compiler, one who gathers and

puts together parts of books, or scattered poems, in one book. 'Volcanus without the collector's own reflections.' *Aldrich*. 3. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. 4. A bachelor of arts in Oxford who is appointed to superintend some or holistic proceedings in Lent. 5. pl. In bot. dense hairs covering the styles of some species of composite flowers, &c. and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the coils of the anthers. *Treas. of Bot.* 6. Electrical collector, the upper plate or disk of a condenser, employed for collecting electricity.

Collectorate (kol'ekt-er-āt), *n.* The district of a collector, a collectorship.

Collectorship (kol'ekt-er-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes. - 2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

Collectress (kol'ekt-er-ess), *n.* A female collector.

Collegary (kol'eg-er-ē), *a.* [L. col, with, and lego, to lead.] Same as Collegiate.

College (kol'ej), *n.* [L. collegium, a society, guild, or fraternity, from collegio, a colleague, col for con, with, and lego, to lead or on an embassy or mission.] 1. A society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit, as a guild, a corporation, as, the college of cardinals, or sacred college, a college of physicians or surgeons, a college of heralds, a college of justices, &c. 2. A collection of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state. College of Justice in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, &c. 3. Especially a society incorporated for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge, as, the colleges of the English universities, or the Scotch colleges, which are identical with the universities.

He is renowned in his opinions, which have caused the king for his favour. Together with 40 famous colleges. *Shak.*

3. The college belonging to a college. - 4. A name often given to schools of superior pretensions. - 5. A collection or community. 'Think as the college of the bees in May.' *Dryden*. (Rare)

College-pudding (kol'ej-pud-ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

Collegial (kol'ej-ē-āl), *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the proportion and privileges of a college.

The collegial corporation had accepted the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Dr W. Hamilton*.

Collegian (kol'ej-ē-an), *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called, an inhabitant of a college, a student. *Fellow-collegian*. *Lamb*.

Collegiate (kol'ej-ē-āt), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a college, as, collegiate studies. 2. Constituted after the manner of a college, as, a collegiate society. *Collegiate church*, (a) a church that has no bishop, as, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbays which have been secularized. (b) In Scotland and the United States, an ordinary church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen. 3. Collected, combined, united. *Shak.* (Rare)

Collegiate (kol'ej-ē-āt), *n.* A member of a college. 'Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry. as penitents, servants, &c.' *Shak.*

Colliary (kol'ē-er-ē), *n.* (Or called, to give context, and archaic, an inflection.) A peculiar kind of thickening of cellular tissue in the subconjugal layers of many herbaceous stems, such as in the genus *Rumex*, *Beta*, *Chenopodium*, &c.

Collar (kol'ar), *n.* (Fr. collet, a collar or neckpiece from col, L. collum, the neck.) 1. A band or collar, especially, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Church. 2. Among jewellers, (a) the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of a brilliant. (b) The part of a ring containing the base in which the stone is set.

The end was set in a collar of gold. *Dr F. Herbert*. 3. In glass-making, that part of glass vessels

which sticks to the iron instrument used in making the substance from the melting-pot. 4. In watch a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston. 5. In bot. the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.

Colloidal (kol'ē-ē-ē-āl), *a.* In entom. pertaining to the colidium.

Collostrum (kol'ē-ē-ē-um), *n.* (See COLLOSTRUM.) In entom. an organ in the frons of certain insects containing a white glutinous substance by which the ova are cemented together.

Collette (kol'et-ē), *n.* (Or *collette*, from *collet* to give.) Having the property of giving assistance.

Collo (kol'ē), *n.* An agreement.

Colly (kol'ē), *n.* Same as Colly.

Colliert (kol'ē-er-ē), *n.* A member of a despised race of people inhabiting Foulou, Maine and Anjou in France, and resembling the negroes of the Pyrenees.

Colloid (kol'ē-ē), *n.* 1. A solid, gelatinous, or colloid. 2. A solid, with, and, leads to, strike. 3. To strike or dash against each other, to encounter violently, to meet in such a way as to meet in opposition or antagonism, as, their interests colloid. Colloid and ground itself to pieces. *Carlyle*.

Colloid (kol'ē-ē), *v.* To strike against; to dash together. Struck or colloid by a solid body. *Shak.*

Colly (kol'ē), *n.* (Perhaps its a dog with a docked tail, from *col* and *colly*, to cut, to lop; comp. *colly*, a dog or a ewe without horns.) A variety of dog or ewe, especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed by Scotch shepherds, a sheep-dog.

Collier (kol'ē-er), *n.* (From *col*, comp. *colly*, to dig, to dig.) 1. A digger of coal, one who works in a coal mine. 2. A coal merchant or dealer in coal. - 3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.

Colliery (kol'ē-er-ē), *n.* 1. The place where coal is dug; a coal mine or pit. - 2. The coal trade.

1. The place of diggings are collieries in coal. *Shak.*

2. The place of diggings are collieries in coal. *Shak.*

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of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles those wires which are fixed in the focus. The deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and centre of the object-glass, or from the proper position, is termed the *error of collimation*, which must be corrected or allowed for in observations.

Collimator (kol-lim'a-tér), *n.* [See above.] 1. A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation and determining the collimation error in astronomical instruments. 2. The object-glass of the telescope of a spectroscope to which the slit is attached. Also called *Collimating lens*. See SPECTROSCOPE.

Collin (kol-lin), *n.* [See COLLOID.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids*.

Colline (kol-lin), *n.* [Fr. *colline*, from *L. collis*, a hill.] A little hill; a mount. 'Watered parks, full of fine *collines* and ponds.' *Boetius*. [Rare.]

Collinear (kol-lin'é-ér), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line; as, a series of points *collinear* with another series.

Collineate (kol-lin'é-át), *v. t. and i.* [L. *collineo*—*col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] To aim or direct in a line to a fixed object; to direct or lie in a line corresponding with another.

Collineation (kol-lin'é-á-shon), *n.* The act of aiming or directing in a line to a fixed object. *Johnson*.

Collingly (kol-ling-lí), *adv.* [From *coll*, to embrace.] With embracing. 'Collingly him kist.' *Gascogne*.

Collingual (kol-ling-gwál), *a.* [L. *col*, with, and *lingua*, a tongue or language.] Speaking the same language. *West. Rev.*

Colligable (kol-lik-wa-bl), *a.* [See COLLIQUATE.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

Colligament (kol-lik-wa-ment), *n.* 1. The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. 2. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

Colligant (kol-lí-kwánt), *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Bailey*.

Colligate (kol-lí-kwát), *v. t. or i.* [L. *colliguo*—*col*, and *liguo*, to melt. See LIQUID.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to make or become liquid.

The ore is *colligated* by the violence of the fire. *Boyle*.
Ice will dissolve in fire and *colligate* in water. *Sir T. Browne*.

Colligation (kol-lí-kwá-shon), *n.* 1. The act of melting; a melting or fusing together. *Bacon*; *Boyle*. 2. In old med. a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

Colligative (kol-lik-wá-tiv), *a.* 1. Melting; dissolving. 2. In med. profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion; said of discharges; as, a *colligative* sweat, a profuse clammy sweat.

Colligation (kol-lik-wé-fak'-shon), *n.* [L. *colligacio*—*col*, with, and *ligacio*, to make liquid.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion. 'The incorporation of metals by simple *colligation*.' *Bacon*.

Collision (kol-lí-zhon), *n.* [L. *collisio*, from *collido*, *collisum*—*col*, together, and *ludo*, to strike or hurt.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two hard bodies; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one. 'Collision of two bodies.' *Milton*. 'Like sparks from flint' *collision*. *Sir J. Denham*. 2. Opposition; antagonism; interference; as, a *collision* of interests or of parties. 'The collision of contrary false principles.' *Warburton*.

Collusive (kol-lí-siv), *a.* Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore*.

Colligant (kol-lí-gánt), *n.* [Prefix *col* for *con*, and *ligant*.] One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Colligant (kol-lí-gánt), *a.* Disputing or wrangling together. *Mauder*.

Collocate (kol-ló-kát), *v. t. pret. & pp. collocat*, *collocating*. [L. *colloco*—*col*, together, and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station. 'To marshal and *collocate* in order his battalions.' *Hall*.

Collocate (kol-ló-kát), *a.* Set; placed. 'The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*.' *Bacon*.

Collocation (kol-ló-ká-shon), *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] 1. The act of collocating or placing;

the act of disposing along with something else; the act of arranging.

If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it. *Sir W. Jones*.

2. The state of being placed, or placed along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear.

Collocution (kol-ló-kú'-shon), *n.* [L. *collocutio*—*col*, together, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey*.

Collocutor (kol-ló-kú-tér or kol-lók'-ú-tér), *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue. *Derham*.

Colloid (kol-ló'-di-on), *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxiline or gun-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, which forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the fluid solution is applied to the cut or wound it immediately dries into a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and under it the wound or abrasion heals without inflammation. In a slightly modified form colloid is also employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *colloidion process*. To obtain a negative picture by the colloidion process a glass plate is covered with a film of colloidion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The picture obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of protosulphate of iron, water, glacial acetic acid, and alcohol, and fixed by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or of cyanide of potassium. To obtain a positive picture the negative is laid upon a sheet of paper placed in a glass frame, the paper having been sensitized by immersion in a solution of common sea-salt, and afterwards in one of nitrate of soda. The exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of a salt of gold, and the picture fixed by hyposulphite of soda. Positive pictures may be obtained direct by the colloidion process, but the above is the method most frequently adopted.

Colloidionize (kol-ló'-di-on-íz), *v. t. pret. & pp. colloidionized*; *pp. colloidionizing*. In *photog.* to prepare, as a plate, with colloidion; to treat with colloidion.

Colloidotype (kol-ló'-di-ó-tip), *n.* A picture produced by the colloidion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See under COLLOIDION.

Collogue (kol-lóg'), *v. t.* [L. *colloquor*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak, the form being probably influenced by *colleague*.] To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; to converse with deceitful intentions; to lay schemes in concert with another. [Colloq., and often used in a humorous sense.]

He had been *colloguing* with my wife. *Thackeray*.

Collogue (kol-lóg'), *v. t.* To wheedle; to flatter.

They do apply themselves to *collogue* and flatter their lieges. *Burton*.

Colloid (kol-ló'id), *a.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Like glue or jelly; specifically, (a) in *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids. See COLLOID, *n.* (b) In *geol.* a term applied to partly amorphous minerals.—*Colloid corpuscles* is the name given to small cellular bodies existing in the brain normally, and also found in certain morbid products of the body.

Colloid (kol-ló'id), *n.* The name given by Professor Graham to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless, or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine. Colloids, as starch, gum, albumen, and gelatine, diffuse through a given septum, as parchment paper, much more slowly than crystallizable liquids. See COLLOID, *n.* Colloids are highly susceptible of chemical change, hence the organic proximate principles of food, as admitting of easy assimilation, are colloids. Colloids have no power to assume a crystalline form, and they are inert as acids and bases.

Colloidal (kol-ló'id-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids.

Colloidal (kol-ló'id-ál-ti), *n.* Colloidal nature or character. *Prof. Graham*.

Collop (kól'lop), *n.* [Probably from a root meaning to beat, the original meaning being

thus a piece of meat made tender by beating; comp. *Sw. kollops*, *G. kloppe*, both a dish of meat that has been beaten; *D. kloppen*, *G. klopfen*, to beat; *E. to clap*.] 1. A slice or lump of flesh.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. *Job xv. 27*.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*

2. A slice or piece of anything. [Rare.]

This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller*.

Colloquial (kol-ló-kwi-ál), *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] 1. Pertaining to conversation.

His (Johnson's) *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay*.

2. Peculiar to the language of common conversation; as, a *colloquial* phrase.

Colloquialism (kol-ló-kwi-ál-izm), *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation.

Colloquiality (kol-ló-kwi-ál'-i-ti), *n.* The state of being colloquial. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

Colloquialine (kol-ló-kwi-ál-iz), *v. t.* To make colloquial. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

Colloquially (kol-ló-kwi-ál-li), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Colloquist (kol-ló-kwist), *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. 'The *colloquists* in this dialogue.' *Malone*.

Colloquize (kol-ló-kwiz), *v. i.* To take part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse. *Charlotte Brontë*.

Colloquy (kol-ló-kwi), *n.* [L. *colloquium*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation.

In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discourses between God and your own soul. *Sir Taylor*.

Collow (kol-ló'), *n.* Grime or soot. See COLLY.

Collucancy (kol-luk-tán-si), *n.* [L. *colluctor*—*col*, together, and *luctor*, to struggle.] A struggling to resist; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey*.

Colluctation (kol-luk-tá-shon), *n.* A struggling to resist; wrestling; contest; struggle. 'Colluctation with old hags and hobgoblins.' *Dr. H. More*.

Collude (kol-lúd'), *v. i. pret. colluded*; *pp. colluding*. [L. *colludo*—*col*, together, and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive.

If they let things take their course they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Shaks.*

Colluder (kol-lúd-ér), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud. *Milton*.

Collum (kol-lum), *n.* [L., the neck.] In *bot.* same as *Collar*, *s* (b).

Collusion (kol-lú-zhon), *n.* [L. *collusio*. See COLLUDE.] 1. Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

These miracles were done publicly, in the face of the world, that there might be no room to suspect artifice or *collusion*. *Atterbury*.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other to the prejudice of a third person.

Collusive (kol-lú-siv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* agreement. 'Collusive divorces.' *Stypps*.

Collusively (kol-lú-siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

Collusiveness (kol-lú-siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

Collusory (kol-lú-so-ri), *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion; collusive. *Bailey*.

Collutorium (kol-lú-tó-ri-um), *n.* [L. *colluo*, to rinse.] In *med.* a mouth-wash; a gargle. *Dunglison*.

Colluvies (kol-lú-vi-és), *n.* [L.] Filth; excrement; impure matter. *Dunglison*.

Colly (kol-lí), *n.* [From *A. Sax. col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood. 'Besmeared with soot, *colly*,' &c. *Burton*. Written also *Collow*.

Collyt (kol-lí), *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal; to blacken. 'Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.' *Shak*. Written also *Collow*.

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson*.

Colly, *n.* A kind of dog. See COLLIE.

Collybiat (kol-lí-biat), *n.* [Gr. *kollybiatēs*.] A money-changer. *By Hall*.

Collyrite (kol-lí-rit), *n.* [Gr. *kollyritēs*. See below.] A variety of clay of a white colour, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

Collyrium (kol'li-um), *n.* [L., from Gr *kollyon*, an eye-salve, or *collyreion*, a small roll given to children, from the shape in which the drug was made up.] 1 Eye-salve, eye-wash, a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes. — 2 A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into some of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.

Colmar (kol'mar), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

Colobium (kol'lo-bium), *n.* [L., from Gr *kolobos*, mutilated, curtailed.] 1 *Arctos*. (a) the alacrinous dress of a monk. (b) An episcopal vestment, similar in kind to the tunic, only without sleeves. — 2 A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatica. See Dalmatica.

Coloboma (kol'lo-boma), *n.* [Gr *koloboma*, anything mutilated or curtailed.] 1 A wound, a mutilated or maimed organ.

Colocasia (kol'lo-kā-sia), *n.* [L. and Gr.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceae, the leaves and tubers of which are acrid. The latter contain much starchy matter, and they are used as food in the south of Europe, after the acrid matter is separated by washing or boiling. This species is supposed to be the *alacrinum* of Virgil, and is now known as *C. antiquorum*. *C. esculenta*, *C. macrorrhiza*, and others furnish the lard of the Pacific Islands.

Colocynth (kol'lo-sinth), *n.* [Gr. *kolocynthos*, bitterwort, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The colocynthis or bitter-apple, a kind of cucumber, the fruit of *Colocynthis* or *Cuscuta*. *Colocynthis*, nat. order Cucurbitaceae, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. From the pulp a watery extract is obtained, which is used as a purgative in the form of pills. The seeds, from which an oil is obtained, are said to be bland and nutritious.

Colocynth (Colocynthis Colocynthis)

Colocyathine, **Colocyathine** (kol'lo-sin-thin), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₆O₄) A peculiar substance obtained from colocynth and present more or less in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, it is very soluble in alcohol, far less so in water, but affords with it a solution of extreme bitterness, and frothing on agitation.

Colopne-earth (kol'lo-pne-arth), *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour, transparent, and durable in water colour painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed of from 20 to 30 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.

Colopne-water (kol'lo-pne-wa-ter), *n.* Same as *Res de Colopne*.

Cololite (kol'lo-lit), *n.* [Gr *kolos*, the colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] In geol. the name given to what appear to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which are more probably worm-casts like those of the tubeworm. They are frequently found in the lithographic sandstone of the colli.

Colombia, **Columbia** (kol'lo-mia, kol'lo-mia), *n.* See CALIFORNIA.

Colombier (kol'lo-mi-er), *n.* Same as *Colombier*.

Colon (kol'on), *n.* [Gr *kolos*, the colon, a member or limb, a stance.] 1 In anat. the great portion of the intestines, forming the middle section of the large intestine. Beginning at the caecum and ascending by the right kidney it passes under the hollow part of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen, thence descending by the left kidney it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum. The colon is distinguished into the right lumbar, or ascending colon;

the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the left lumbar, or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left sigmoid colon*. — 2 In gram. a point or character formed thus [] used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period, or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, as to admit a full point, but something is added by way of illustration or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brave arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of.

Colomet (kol'lo-met), *n.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.] A peasant, a rustic; a clown. A country clown and fool. *Colomet*.

Colonel (kol'nel, formerly kol'nel), *n.* [Formerly also *colonel*, which is the Spanish form of the word, and has given the modern pronunciation. From Fr *colonel*, O Fr *colonel*, from It *colonnello*, a colonel, also a little column, a dim. of *colonna*, L. *colonna*, a column, the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. Any grade above this converts him into a general-officer belonging to the army collectively, not to one particular regiment. Except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is purely honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who, after five years, becomes a colonel. All colonels, in order of seniority, become general-officers.

Colonel (kol'nel, formerly kol'nel), *v. t.* To play the part of a colonel or military adventurer, perhaps used only by Butler.

Then did he bright abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a-colonelling. *Northumb.*

Colonelcy, **Colonelship** (kol'nel-si, kol'nel-ship), *n.* The office, rank, or constitution of a colonel.

Colonel (kol'nel), *n.* Same as *Colonel*.

Colonial (kol'lo-ni-al), *n.* [See COLONY.] Pertaining to a colony, as, colonial government, colonial rights.

Colonialism (kol'lo-ni-al-izm), *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony.

Colonist (kol'lo-ni-st), *n.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.] Relating to husbandmen.

Colonist (kol'lo-ni-st), *n.* [See COLONY.] An inhabitant of a colony, a settler in a colony, a member of a colonizing expedition.

Colonitis (kol'lo-ni-tis), *n.* In med. colitis.

Colonization (kol'lo-ni-zā-shon), *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized.

Colonizationist (kol'lo-ni-zā-shon-ist), *n.* An advocate for colonization.

Colonize (kol'lo-ni-zē), *v. t.* pret. & pp. colonized, ppr. colonizing. 1 To plant or establish a colony in, to send a colony to, as, England colonized Australia. 2 To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants, as, English Puritans colonized New England.

Colonize (kol'lo-ni-zē), *v. t.* To remove and settle in a distant country, as, to colonize in India.

Colonizer (kol'lo-ni-zēr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

Colonnade (kol'on-nād), *n.* [It *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column. See COLUMN.] An arch way series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed.

Colony (kol'o-ni), *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colere*, to cultivate.] 1 A company or body of people transported from their mother-country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state, a body of settlers or their descendants. The inhabitants of a colony generally lose the name of colonists when they cease to be subjects of the parent state. — 2 The country planted or colonized formerly called a plantation. — 3 A number of animals or plants living or growing together, as, colonies of shell-fish, colonies of sponges.

Colony (kol'o-ni), *v. t.* To colonize. *Penelope*.

Colophony (kol'o-fō-ni), *n.* Same as *Colophony*.

Colophene (kol'o-fēn), *n.* A viscid aromatic oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being afterwards purified in both cases. It is a hydrocarbon.

Colophony (kol'o-fō-ni), *n.* A term appellative of one of the acids present in colophony. It is produced by the action of heat on picnic acid, and is the least soluble of all the colophonic acids in alcohol.

Colophon (kol'o-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *kolophon*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's mark, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book.

Colophonian (kol'o-fō-ni-an), *n.* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book.

Colophonic (kol'o-fō-ni-k), *n.* [See COLOPHONY.] A term appellative of the resinous acids — picnic, picmaric, stylic, and colophonic present in colophony. They are all isomeric, their common formula being C₁₀H₈O₄.

Colophonite (kol'o-fō-ni-ti), *n.* A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown colour, occurring in small amorphous granular masses so called from its resemblance in colour to colophony.

Colophony (kol'o-fō-ni), *n.* [Gr *kolophonia*, from *kolophon*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it.] In phar. black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried, or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is for the most part a mixture of several resinous acids. See COLOPHONIC.

Colocynthids (kol'lo-kwin-thids), *n.* [Gr. *kolocynthos*, bitterwort.] The colocynth or bitter-apple. See COLOCYTHA.

The first that to him now is as lucidous as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as colocynthids. *Shak.*

Color (ku'lar), *n.* An old and common Anglican spelling of *Colour*.

Colorado Beetle (kol'o-rā-dō bēt), *n.* A coleopterous insect (*Chrysomela* or *Polysphondylium*), family Chrysomelidae, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger



Colorado Beetle (*Chrysomela discolorata*).
1, Part of leaf with eggs of the insect. 2, Larva. 3, Adult insect. (All not life.)

than a pea, nearly oval, convex, of a yellowish or ochre yellow colour, marked with black spots and blotches, and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a bluish-red colour. This insect, a native of the south-western states of North America, works great havoc among the potato crops.

Colorate (ku'lar-dā), *n.* [L. *coloratus*, from *color*, to colour.] Coloured, dyed or tinged with some colour. 'Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been colorate.' *Ray*. [Rare.]

Coloration (ku'lar-dā-shon), *n.* [L. *color*.] The art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured, colouring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses, was the coloration of the image produced. *Whewell*.

Colorature (ku'lar-dā-tūr), *n.* In music, all manner of variations, trills, etc. intended to make a song agreeable, and corresponding in some degree with the intermingling of various shades of colour with a view to harmony. Called also *Coloring*.

Colorite (ku'lar-dā-ti), *n.* [L. *color*, colour, and *terre*, to make.] Having the quality of tinging, able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

Colorimeter (kol'o-rim-ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *color*, colour, and Gr *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint.

Colossal (kô-lo's'al), *a.* Like a colossus; much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic.

Colosse (kô-lo's'), *n.* Same as **Colossus**. [Rare.] There huge *colosse* rose, with trophies crowned. And Runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope*.

Colosseum (kô-lo's'e-um), *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal. 'Among others he mentions the *colosseum* statue of Juno.' *Harris*. **Colosseum** (kô-lo's'e-um), *n.* [L. from Gr. *kolossos*, a gigantic, colossal statue.] A name given to the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, a large edifice for gladiatorial combats, fights of wild beasts, and similar sports. It was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus, 80 A.D. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 620, and its breadth 513 feet; it is pierced with eighty openings or vomitoria in the ground story, over which are superimposed three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to the height of 160 feet. Written also *Coliseum*. See **AMPHITHEATRE**.

Colossot (kô-lo's'ot), *a.* Colossal. 'Colossot statues.' *Chapman*.

Colossochelys (kô-lo's'o-kel-is), *n.* [Gr. *kolossos*, a colossus, and *chelys*, a tortoise.] A genus of gigantic tortoises, found in a fossil state in India. One species is known, named by its discoverers *C. atlas*, from its immense size, the remains indicating a length of twelve or fourteen feet.

Colossus (kô-lo's'us), *n.* pl. **Colossi** (kô-lo's'i) or rarely **Colossuses** (kô-lo's'us-es). [Gr. *kolossos*, a gigantic colossal statue.] A statue of a gigantic size. One of the most remarkable was that at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs. There is, however, no satisfactory authority for the popularly received statement that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbour.

He doth bestride this narrow world

Like a *Colossus*. *Shak.*

In that idle he also defaced an hundred other colossuses. *Sir T. Herbert*.

Colossus-wise (kô-lo's'us-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was believed to have stood. *Shak.*

Colostrum (kô-lo's'trum), *n.* [L.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2. An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and yolk of eggs.

Colour (kul'er), *n.* [L. *color*, colour.] 1. That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form. It is a property or attribute of light rather than of bodies themselves, though the molecular constitution of a body, by determining the character and number of the light vibrations it returns to the eye, determines its colour. In perfect darkness bodies have no colour. The principal colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; but they all admit of almost endless gradations of shade. These are sometimes called the primary colours, being the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism, but in a stricter sense the primary colours are three in number, namely, red, green, and violet (or blue). These three colours or kinds of light cannot be resolved into any others, while a yellow ray for instance can be resolved into red and green, or can be produced by the mingling of red and green light, consequently yellow is not now regarded as a primary colour by scientific men. Inasmuch, however, as a yellow and a blue pigment will always produce a green when mixed, red, yellow, and blue may still in a sense be regarded as primary. In the scientific sense of the word white and black are not considered colours, a white body reflecting and a black body absorbing all the rays of light without separating them, whereas the colours proper are due to separation of the rays of light by partial absorption and reflection, or by refraction.—2. The blood-red hue of the face; redness; complexion.

Then the Captain's colour heighten'd,
Joyful came his speech. *Tamemore*.

3. *Fig.* that which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; appearance; false show; pretence; guise.

Why hunt I then for colour or excuses? *Shak.*

Under the colour of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shak.*

4. Kind; species; sort; variety; character. Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this colour. *Shak.*

5. That which is used for colouring; a pigment; paint, as red-lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.—6. *pl.* (a) A flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet. See **FLAG**. (b) A colour used as a badge; as, the colours of a party; the colours of Oxford or Cambridge.—7. In law, an apparent or *prima facie* right, a sufficient warrant for action; formerly also colour (or *express colour*) was a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the cause from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact. 8. In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colours or of distinguishing their shades.—**Complementary colours**, colours which together make white; thus, any of the primary colours is *complementary* to the other two.—**Local colours**, those which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects.—**Neutral colours**, those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.—**Positive colours**, those unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colours.—**Primary colours**. See above.—**Prismatic colours**, colours produced by transmitting white light through colourless prismatic bodies, as a triangular glass prism. See **SPECTRUM**.—**Subjective or accidental colours**. See **ACCIDENTAL**.—**Persons of colour**, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c.

Marriages between white men and women of colour are by no means rare. *McCulloch*.

—**Colour, Hue**. See **HUE**.

Colour (kul'er), *v.t.* 1. To change or alter the external colour or hue of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. *Fig.* to clothe with an appearance different from the real; to give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible.

He colours the falsehood of Aneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden*.

We have scarce heard of an insurance that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind. *Addison*.

—**To colour a stranger's goods**, an expression formerly used when a freeman allowed a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.—**Colouring matter**, the name given to any foreign substance which is found colouring natural objects, or which is employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting colour to various materials.

Colour (kul'er), *v.i.* To bluish.

The unfortunate Dr. Nowell coloured and stammered out a few incoherent words, and was unable to go on. *Freude*.

Colourable (kul'er-a-bl), *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as, a *colourable* pretence; a *colourable* excuse.—**Ostensible, Colourable, Specious, Plausible**. See under **OSTENSIBLE**.

Colourableness (kul'er-a-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

Colourably (kul'er-a-bl), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.

Colour-blind (kul'er-blind), *a.* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colour. See following article.

Colour-blindness (kul'er-blind-nes), *n.* Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours. Dr. George Wilson of Edinburgh has divided colour-blindness into three grades: (a) Inability to discern any colour, so that light and shade, or black and white, are the only variations perceived. (b) Inability to distinguish the nicer shades of the more composite colours, as browns, grays, and neutral tints. (c) Inability to distinguish between the primary colours, red, blue, and yellow, or between them and their secondaries, green, purple, orange, and brown. Red is the colour which the colour-blind are most commonly unable to distinguish, while yellow is the most easily recognized. Colour-blindness occurs in eyes whose power of vision, as to form and distance, is quite perfect. This defect is common especially among men. Of 1154 persons examined in Edinburgh, 65, or 1 in 17.7, were found colour-blind. Called also **Daltonism**. **Colour-box** (kul'er-boks), *n.* A portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, &c. **Coloured** (kul'er'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a colour; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having some other colour than white or

black; as, a *coloured* ribbon.—3. A term applied to the darker varieties of mankind.—4. In bot. applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour except green.—5. Having a specious appearance.

Colouring (kul'er-ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of applying colours.—2. Colour applied; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture.—3. A specious appearance; pretence; show; as, the story has a *colouring* of truth.—3. In music, see **COLORATURE**.

Colourist (kul'er-ist), *n.* One who colours; a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour. 'The great *colourists* of former times' *Malone*.

Colourless (kul'er-les), *a.* Destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as, *colourless* water, glass, or gas.

Colourman (kul'er-man), *n.* One who prepares and sells colours.

Colour-printing (kul'er-print-ing), *n.* See **CHROMATIC PRINTING** under **CHROMATIC**.

Colour-sergeant (kul'er-sar-jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and who, in addition to discharging all the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colours in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company of infantry.

Colpencyhma (kol-pen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In bot. tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

Colpocoele (kol'pô-sêl), *n.* [Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, and *kelle*, a tumour.] In med. same as *Elytrocele* (which see).

Colportage (kol'pôr-taj), *n.* The system of distributing religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur (kol-pôr-têr, é long), *n.* [Fr.—*col*, from L. *collum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from L. *porto*, to carry.] In France, a hawk of wares; a hawk of books and pamphlets. The term is now naturalized in England, and appropriated to a class of men always, or most commonly, subsidized by societies or associations with the view of disseminating religious literature by way of sale, generally at reduced rates.

Colstaff (kol'staf), *n.* [Fr. *col*, the neck, and *E. staff*.] A staff for enabling two persons to carry a burden between them, each resting one end of the staff on his shoulder; a cowstaff. Spelled also *Colastaf*. [Local.]

Colt (kôlt), *n.* [A Sax. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus; commonly and distinctively applied to the male, *filly* being the female. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and a young ass. Gen. xxxiii. 15; Zec. ix. 9. Shakspeare uses the phrase to cast a colt's tooth in the sense of to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats, alluding to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

Well said, Lord Sands;
Your colt's tooth is not yet cast. *Shak.*

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.]—3. A rope's end used for punishment; a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.] **Colt** (kôlt), *v.i.* To friar, riot, or frolic like a colt. *Spenser*.

Colt (kôlt), *v.t.* 1. To befool. 'Finely colted, as old as he was, by a young man.' *North*.

What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus? *Shak.*

2. To abuse or defile; to horse. *Shak.* **Colt** (kôlt), *n.* A famous revolving pistol, so named from Colonel Colt, the inventor. See **REVOLVER**.

Colter (kôlt'er), *n.* Same as *Coulter*.

Colt-evill (kôlt'é-vil), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

Coltish (kôlt'ish), *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay. *Chaucer*.

Coltishly (kôlt'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

Coltishness (kôlt'ish-nes), *n.* Wantonness; friskiness.

Colt's-foot (kôlt's'fut), *n.* The popular name of *Tussilago Farfara*, order *Compositæ*, a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the leaf resembling the foot of a colt.

Columber (kol'û-bêr), *n.* [L., a serpent or adder.] A genus of serpents, now restricted to those serpents which have transverse plates on the belly, and the plates

under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head with nine larger plates, teeth almost equal, and no poison fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake (*Colester matris*) will serve as an example of the genus.

Columbidae (kol-um'bi-dē), n. pl. [L. *columba*, a dove.] A group or family of ophiidian reptiles, the type genus of which is *Columbus*. See **COLUMBA**.

Columbine (kol'ū-bīn), n. [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a serpent.] 1. Relating to serpents, belonging to the genus *Columba*. 2. Cunning, crafty. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Columba (kol-um'bā), n. See **COLUMBA**.

Columba (kol-um'bā), n. [L.] 1. A Linnaean genus of birds now constituting the family Columbidae (which see). 2. In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, from its being made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The opening was in the back. — *Columba Noach*, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hinder feet of *Canis Major*, consisting of ten stars.

Columbaceæ (kol-um'bā-sē), n. pl. [L. *columba*, a pigeon.] A sub-order of avian birds, comprising the pigeons, and often raised to the rank of a distinct order under the name of *Columba*. They constitute with the domestic fowl and its congeners (*Gallinaceæ*) the order *Resores*. They are distinguished from the *Gallinaceæ* by having stronger wings, and therefore much greater power of flight, by feet more slender and better adapted for perching on trees, by the hinder toe resting on the ground, and by their young being brought forth naked and in a helpless state, whilst those of the *Gallinaceæ* are able to take care of themselves as soon as they leave the shell. They are all monogamous, and pair for life. Many of them are kept in a domestic state, and their varieties are very numerous. All the common breeds, however, appear to be descended from the rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*), which has retained its distinguishing peculiarities for at least many centuries. See **FRESCO**, **GALLINACEÆ**.

Columbæ (kol-um'bē), n. pl. An order of birds comprising the pigeons. See **COLUMBACEÆ**.

Columbarium (kol-um-bā'ri-um), n. pl. *Columbaria* (kol-um-bā'ri-ā), n. [L., a pigeon-house.] 1. In Rome, any place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, after the custom of burning the dead had been introduced. *Columbaria* consisted of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls in

produced from columbium; as, *columbic acid*.

Columbidae (kol-um'bi-dē), n. pl. [L. *columba*, a dove.] A family of birds belonging to the sub-order Columbaceæ, and corresponding to the Linnaean genus *Columba*. They are characterized by the hinder toe being well developed, by the double dilatation of the crop, and by their habit of feeding their young with food disgorged from this receptacle. See **FIGURE**.

Columbier (kol-um'bi-er), n. A size of drawing paper measuring 24 by 23 inches, and weighing 100 lbs. to the ream. Spelled also *Columber*.

Columbiferous (kol-um-bi-fēr-us), a. [*Columbum*, and *L. fero*, to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing columbium.

Columbine (kol-um'bīn), n. [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] 1. Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove. 'Columbine innocence.' *Shakespeare*. — 2. Of a dove-colour; resembling the neck of a dove in colour.

Columbine (kol-um'bīn), n. [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a dove.] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common columbine (*A. vulgaris*) is a favourite garden flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of five-spurred petals to the form of pigeons. (See **AQUILEGIA**.) The *Thalictrum* or meadow-rue is called feathered columbine. 2. The name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes.

Columbine (kol-um'bīn), n. Same as *Columbine*.

Columbete (kol-um'bēt), n. [See **COLUMBACEÆ**.] The ore of columbium.

Columbium (kol-um'bī-um), n. [From *Columbo*, America.] Same as *Niobium*.

Columbo (kol-um'bō), n. See **COLUMBA**.

Columel (kol'ū-mel), n. Same as *Columella*.

Columella (kol'ū-mel'la), n. [L., dim. of *columen* or *columina*, a column.] 1. In bot. (a) The central column in the capsule of mosses, from which the spores separate. (b) The axis round which the parts of a fruit are arranged. — 2. In conch. the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. — 3. In comp. anat. (a) a bone of the internal ear in crocodiles, the equivalent of the stirrup-bone (stapes) in man. (b) A lateral bone of the skull of lizards.

Columelliform (kol'ū-mel'fōr-m), a. [L. *columella*, a little column, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a columella or little column.

Column (kol'ū-m), n. [L. *columina*, a column. From root *col*, *col*, *col*, which appears in *collis*, a hill, *culmen*, a summit, *census*, high, &c.] 1. A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top, a pillar, more specifically, as an architectural term, a long solid body, called a shaft, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a concourse of mouldings which forms its base, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its capital. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture to which they belong, thus there are Hindu, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Gothic columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the name of the order to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns, and again by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled, or rudented and carolytic columns. Columns are chiefly used in the construction or adornment of buildings. They have also been used, however, singly for various purposes. Thus there are the *astronomical columns*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological columns*, inscribed with a record of historical events, the *gnomonic columns*, which supports a dial, the *itinerary columns*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it, the *military columns*, set up as a centre from which to measure distances, the *triumphal columns*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, and many others. — 2. Anything resembling a column in shape, any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base, as, a column of water, air, or mercury. — 3. In bot. the united stamens and styles of

the plants when they form a solid central body, as in the genus *Orchis*. — 4. *Naut.* a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; thus distinguished from *line*, which is extended in front, and



Columen (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

thin in depth. — 5. *Naut.* a body of ships following each other. — 6. In printing and writing, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space; as, a *column* of printed matter, a *column* of figures.

Columina (kol-um'na), n. [L.] A column or pillar. In anat. applied to various parts of the body which in their shape or office resemble columns.

Columinar (kol-um'nēr), a. Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

The beams of Stalls and the Giant's Chimney are said to be *columinar*, because composed of column-like masses. *Page*.

Columenarian (kol-um-nā'ri-an), a. Same as *Columenar*. *Johnson*.

Columenarity (kol-um-nā'ri-tē), n. The quality of being columnar.

Columinary (kol-um-nā-ri), a. Same as *Columenar*.

Columinated (kol-um-nāt-ed), a. Ornamented with columns; as, *columinated temples*.

Columined (kol'ū-mēd), a. Furnished with columns, supported on or adorned by columns. 'The *columined aisle*.' *Byron*.

Columination (kol-um-ni'shon), n. In arch. the employment of columns in a design. *Quint*.

Column-rule (kol-um-rūl), n. In printing, the name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type height, to print with. They are used for column lines in table work, to separate matter that requires to be distinct, as into columns, &c.

Columula (kol-um'ū-lā), n. A little column.

Colum (kol'ū), n. [Gr. *kolouru*, dock-tailed (with grass), a line, understood] — *Spoke*, stunted, and *curs*, a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon.] In astron. and geog. one of two great circles supposed

Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

which theinary urns were deposited, and were so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed for the doves to build their nests in in a dove-cot. — 2. In arch. a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Called also *Passing-hole*.

Columbary (kol-um-bā-ri), n. [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house. *Sir T. Browne*.

Columbate (kol-um'bāt), n. A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

Columbian (kol-um'bī-an), n. [From *Columba*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Christopher Columbus.] Pertaining to the United States or to America.

Columbic (kol-um'bīk), a. Pertaining to or

ab, abate; ab, ba, look; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. too; ng, sing; vx, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure. — See KEY.

to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called cardinal points.

Colutea (kô-lû'tê-a), n. [Gr. *koloutea*, *koloutea*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Leguminosæ, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. The leaves are laxative. One species is found near the crater of Vesuvius, and is almost the only plant found there. They are cultivated in shrubberies in Britain.

Coly (kô'lî), n. One of the birds of the family Colidae, natives of Africa and India.

Colymbidae (kô-lim-bî-dê), n. pl. A family of aquatic or swimming birds; the divers.

Colymbus (kô-lim-bus), n. [L. from Gr. *kolymbos*, a diver.] A genus of birds of the order Naucoræ, the divers. See DIVER.

Colza (kô'zâ), n. [Fr. *colza*; O Fr. *colzat*, from D. *kooland*, lit. cabbage-seed—*fool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage, the *Brassica campestris oleifera*, whose seeds afford by pressure an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes.

Com-, in composition as a prefix, is a changed form of the L. prep. *cum*, with, used before the labials b, m, p, and signifies with, together with, or intensifies the meaning.

Coma (kô'mâ), n. [Gr. *kôma*, lethargy.] A profound state of sleep from which it is very difficult to rouse the patient; a state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion; lethargy.

Coma (kô'mâ), n. [L. the hair.] 1. In bot. (a) the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush, as in crown-imperial. (b) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow and epilobium. — 2. In astron. the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, observed when the spectator is between the comet and the sun.

Coma Berenices (kô'ma ber-ê-nî'sêz), n. [L.] Berenice's Hair, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars between the Lion's Tail and Boötes.

Comart (kô'märt), n. [Prefix *co-* and *mart*.] A treaty; article; agreement. 'By the same comart his [lands] fell to Hamlet.' Shak. In some editions the word *covenant* appears in place of *comart*.

Comarum (kô'mar-um), n. [L., from Gr. *komaron*, the arbutus, on account of the similarity of the fruit.] A genus of rosaceous marsh herbs, having a stout creeping stem, rather large and handsome leaves composed of seven, five, or three deeply serrated leaflets, and slightly branched spikes of dingy purple flowers. *Comarum palustre* is the marsh cinquefoil. It is of frequent occurrence in marshes and boggy meadows in most parts of Britain.

Comate (kô'mât), n. [L. *comatus*, hairy, from *coma*, hair.] Hairy; specifically, in bot. furnished with a coma, or a bushy tuft of processes resembling silky hairs. Called also *Comose*.

Co-mate (kô-mât), n. A fellow-mate or companion. 'My co-mates and brothers in exile.' Shak.

Comatose, **Comatous** (kô'ma-tôz, kô'ma-tus), a. Pertaining to coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, a comatose state; a comatose fever.

Comatula (kô-mat'û-lâ), n. [L. *comatulus*, furnished with hairs, from *coma*, hair.] A genus of Echinodermata, including the rosy feather-star (C. or *Antedon roseaceus*). This form is a crinoid, and spends the early portion of its existence in a stalked condition.

Comb (kôm), n. [A Sax. *comb*, a comb, a crest; cog. D. *kam*, Icel. *kamb*, a comb, a crest; Dan. *kam*, a comb, a cam; G. *kamm*, a comb.] 1. An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; also, an instrument of tortoise-shell, ivory, horn, wood, bone, metal, or other material, used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed. — 2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures, which resemble the teeth of a comb.

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal, With dents embarked, like a castle-wall. Dryden.

3. The top or crest of a wave. — 4. Honey-comb.

Comb (kôm), v. t. To dress with a comb; as, to *comb* one's hair; to *comb* wool.

Comb (kôm), v. i. [See COMB, n. 3.] Naut. to roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.

Comb, **Combe** (kôm), n. [From W. *cwm*, a deep valley. It is common in place-names, as *Boscumb*, *Combe-Basset*.] A valley between hills or mountains; specifically, that unwatershed portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring. It is at the highest spring-head that the valley ends and the *combe* proper begins.

A gradual rise the shelving *combe* displayed. Southey.

Comb (kôm), n. See COOMB.

Combacy, i. n. Combat. 'Conclude by *combacy* to win or lose the game.' Warner.

Combat (kôm'bat or kum'bat), v. t. [Fr. *combattre*—*com*, and *battre*, to beat with or against. See BEAT.] To fight; to struggle or contend. 'Forced by the tide to *combat* with the wind.' Shak.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. Shak. After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. Gibbon.

[See note to following article.]

Combat (kôm'bat or kum'bat), v. t. To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; to resist; as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on When he the ambitious Norway *combated*. Shak.

[This word, both in its transitive and intransitive uses, is now chiefly employed in figurative senses, that is, not in speaking of actual warfare or fighting with a personal antagonist, but of contending against physical or moral forces or against argument.]

Combat (kôm'bat or kum'bat), n. A fight; a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.

My courage try by *combat* if thou darest. Shak.

—Single *combat*, a fight between two individuals; a duel. —*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict*. See under BATTLE.

Combatable (kôm-bat'a-bl or kum-bat'a-bl), a. Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

Combatant (kôm'bat-ant or kum'bat-ant), a. Contending; disposed to combat or contend; specifically, in her. said of two beasts, as lions, &c., borne in a coat of arms in a fighting position with their faces to each other.

Combatant (kôm'bat-ant or kum'bat-ant), n. 1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army or fleet.

Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants*. Shak.

So frowned the mighty *combatants*, that hell Grew darker at their frown. Milton.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy. 'A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*.' Macaulay.

Combater (kôm'bat-er or kum'bat-er), n. One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. 'Combaters or fighters.' Sherwood. [Rare.]

Combative (kôm'ba-tiv or kum'ba-tiv), a. Disposed to combat; showing such a disposition. 'His fine *combative* manner.' Lamb.

Combatively (kôm'ba-tiv-li or kum'ba-tiv-li), adv. In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

Combative (kôm'ba-tiv-nes or kum'ba-tiv-nes), n. State of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; by phrenologists it is used as the name of one of the propensities.

Comb-broach (kôm'brôch), n. The tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

Comb-brush (kôm'brush), n. A brush to clean combs.

Combe, n. See COMB, a valley.

Combed (kômd), a. Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent Combed and wattled gules. Longfellow.

Comber (kôm'ber), n. 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

2. A long curling wave.

Comber (kum'ber), n. Trouble; care; encumbrance. Evelyn.

Combert (kum'ber), v. t. To cumber. Spenser.

Comber (kôm'ber), n. A name given to two fishes found on the British coasts: (a) to the *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *Sinooth Ser-*

renus, a fish of the perch family, about 10 inches long, common on the south-western coast; (b) to a species of wrasse or Labrus, with a red back, found on the Cornish coast; called also *Comber Wrasse*.

Comb-honey (kôm'hun-i), n. See extract. The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it. Times newspaper.

Combina (kôm-bin'a-bl), a. Capable of combining or of being combined.

Pleasures are very *combina* both with business and study. Chatterfield.

Combina (kôm-bin'a-bl-nes), n. State of being combinable.

Combinate (kôm'bi-nât), a. Espoused; betrothed. 'Her *combinate* husband.' Shak.

Combinate-venose (kôm'bi-nât-vê-nôz), a. In bot. a term denoting a leaf whose lateral veins unite before they reach the margin.

Combination (kôm-bin'a-shon), n. [L. L. *combinatio*, Fr. *combinaison*. See COMBINE.] 1. A coming together or uniting; union of particulars; concurrence; meeting; as, a combination of circumstances. — 2. Intimate union or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement for effecting some object, by joint operation. — 3. Com-mixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; union by affinity; chemical union; as, to make new compounds by new combinations. — *Laws of chemical combination*, the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See under CHEMICAL and EQUIVALENT. — 4. In math. the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus the number of combinations of four individuals taking two together, is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34). — *Combination room*, in the University of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation. — *Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination*. See under C.A.BAL.

Combina (kôm-bin'a-tiv), a. Tending to combine; uniting. [Rare.]

Combinatory (kôm-bin'a-tor-i), a. Same as *Combina*.

Combine (kôm-bin'), v. t. pret. & pp. combined; ppr. combining. [Fr. *combiner*, from the L. L. *combinare*—*com*, and *binus*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join; to link closely together. 'So stily them in pairs thou hast combined.' Shak.

Combine (kôm-bin'), v. i. 1. To unite, agree, or coalesce; as, honour and policy combine to justify the measure. — 2. To unite in friendship or alliance; to league together; to associate; followed by *with*.

You with your foes combine. Dryden.

He that loves God's abode, and to combine With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine. G. Herbert.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction; as, two substances which will not combine of themselves, may be made to combine by the intervention of a third.

Combined (kôm-bin'd), p. and a. United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united; bound together.

Combinedly (kôm-bin'd-li), adv. In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The representatives of these two of our noblest and most ancient houses should come forward combinedly for the purpose of resisting and defeating what is an act of grace. Gladstone.

Combination (kôm-bin'ment), n. Combination. Abb. Leighton.

Combiner (kôm-bin'er), n. One who or that which combines. 'This excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.' W. Montague.

Combining (kôm'ing), n. 1. The act of using a comb. — 2. That which is removed by combing; generally in plural; as, the *combings* of wool. — 3. Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. Jer. Taylor.

Combining (kôm'ing), n. See COAMING.

Comble (kôm'les), a. Without a comb or crest. 'A *comble* cock.' Shak.

Combololo (kôm-bô-lô-lô), n. A Mohammedan rosary consisting of ninety-nine beads. Byron.

Combretaceæ (kôm-brê-tâ-sê-ê), n. pl. An order of shrubby or arborescent polyetalous exogens, containing upwards of 200 known species. They are tropical shrubs or trees, with alternate or opposite leaves destitute of stipules and long slender stamens. Some of them are astringent and used for tanning, and the kernels of others are eatable. They are chiefly valued for



Two lions combatant.

their brightly-coloured showy flowers, especially in the genus *Combretum*. The Myrobalan nuts, which are used as tonics, are furnished by *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the plants of the order.

Combretum (kom-bré-tum), *n.* [A kind of rush.] The type genus of the order Combretaceae.

Combre-world, *n.* An encumbrance to the world. *Chaucer*.

Combust (kom-bust'), *a.* [*L. combustus, comburo*. See COMBUSTIBLE.] In astron. a term applied to a planet when so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or when not more than 84° from it. 'Planets that are oft combust.' *Milton*.

Combust (kom-bust'), *v. t.* To burn. *Dickens*. [Rare; humorous.]

Combustibility (kom-bust'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Combustibleness*.

Combustible (kom-bust'i-bl), *a.* [*Fr. combustible, from L. comburo, combustum, to consume—comb, for cum or con, and urō, to burn; same root as Gr. αἶω, to kindle; Skr. uśā, to burn*.] 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; thus, wood and coal are combustible bodies.—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible: said of persons.

Arnold was a combustible character. *Irving*.

Combustible (kom-bust'i-bl), *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; as, wood and coal are combustibles. For distinction between combustibles and supporters of combustion, see COMBUSTION.

Combustibleness (kom-bust'i-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being combustible or taking fire and burning; capacity of being burned.

Combustion (kom-bust'yun), *n.* [*L. L. combustio, from comburo, combustum*. See COMBUSTIBLE, *a.*] 1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; burning; or, in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and in most instances with light.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of combustion by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Geo. Fresenius*.

2. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible combustion. *Raleigh*.

—*Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame. It not infrequently takes place among heaps of rags, wool, and cotton when lubricated with oil, and hay, straw, and coal when damp or moistened with water. (See *EREMACAUTIS*.) The term is also applied to the extraordinary alleged phenomenon of the rapid destruction of the human body by being reduced to ashes without the direct application of fire. It is said to have occurred in the aged and persons that were fat and hard drinkers. The chemical changes which would produce this result are not well understood, and many chemists, including Liebig, reject the theory altogether, maintaining that none of the instances adduced are well authenticated.—*Supporters of combustion*. Though the action between the gas and the more solid material, as coal, wood, charcoal, of whose combination combustion is the result, is mutual, the one having as much to do with the process as the other, yet the former, as oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and the compounds which they form with each other and with nitrogen, have received the name of *supporters of combustion*, while to the latter the term *combustibles* has been assigned.—*Invisible combustion*, a term applied by Sir H. Davy to those phenomena of combustion which are effected without the disengagement of light, as when oxygen and hydrogen, confined in tubes, are carefully exposed to a high temperature.

Combustious, **Combustuous** (kom-bust'yu, kom-bust'yu-s), *a.* Combustible; inflammable. 'Dry, combustious matter.' *Shak*.

Combustive (kom-bust'iv), *a.* Disposed to take fire. *Bp. Gauden*.

Come (kum), *v. i.* pret. *came*; part. *come*; ppr. *coming*. [*A. Sax. cuman, pret. com, pp. cumen, also cūman, cūam or cūom, cūmen, to come, to happen; cog. D. komen, Icel. koma, Dan. komme, Sw. komma, O. H. G. queman, Mod. G. kommen, Goth. quēman; more remotely from same root, L. venio (for venio), to come; Gr. βαίνω (for gēnō), to go; Skr. gam, to go*.] 1. To move hitherward; to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance; to approach the person speaking or writing, or the person addressed: opposed to *go*; as, I hope he will *come* to-night; he went on till he *came* to another village; I shall *come* to see you some time soon. Formerly the verb *to come* in this sense was frequently used with an infinitive not preceded by *to*. 'Thoroughfares for princes to *come view* fair Portia.' *Shak*.—2. Of time and what happens in time in the sense of *to arrive*, take place; hence, *to come* = *future*. (See end of article.)

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. *Luke xiii. 35*.

All my time will I wait, till my change *come*. *Job xiv. 14*.

3. To reach a certain stage or point of progress; to arrive at: followed by an infinitive; as, I now *come* to consider the next branch of the subject (= I now arrive at the consideration of, &c.). When the writer or speaker uses *come* in a transition of this sort he refers to what precedes to the ground he has already passed over; when he has in view mainly the ground that he has yet to pass over he uses *go on* or *proceed*—I will now *go on*, or I now *proceed* to consider, &c. 'How'er you *come* to know it' (= how'er you have arrived at the knowledge of it). *Shak*.—4. To get into a certain state or condition: especially followed by *to be*; as, how did you *come* into this scrape? how *come* you to be so melancholy? (See also phrases below.) Formerly this word was frequently used in constructions where *get* would now be probably used or *to be made* to follow the *come*. 'How *came* my man I' the stocks?' *Shak*. This use, though not quite obsolete, is now comparatively rare.—5. To happen or fall out: to befall. 'How *comes* that?' *Shak*. 'Come what will.' *Shak*.

All things *come* alike to all. *Ecc. ix. 2*. So *comes* it you have been mistook. *Shak*.

6. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or colour *comes* into the face.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon*.

7. To become. [This might be classed under 4—regarding *to be* as omitted.]

So *came* I a widow. *Shak*.

8. To accrue or result from; to be formed by; to appear; as, the butter *comes*.

Usefulness *comes* by labour, wit by ease. *G. Herbert*. Frequently with *of*.

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Sir R. L' Etrange*.

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; as, *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. *Mat. xxi. 38*. When repeated, or followed by *now*, *I say*, and the like, it expresses increased earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, or rebuke.

Come, come, open the matter in brief. *Shak*. *Come now*, and let us reason together, saith the Lord. *J. i. 18*.

'Come, I say,' he remonstrated, 'you are taking the thing too much to heart.' *W. Black*.

[Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have*. See *BE*, 4 (b).]—*To come and go*, to alternate; to appear and disappear.

The colour of the king doth *come and go* Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shak*.

—*To come about*, (a) to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive; as, how did these things *come about*? (b) To turn; to change; to come round; as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *comes about*.

On better thoughts and my urged reasons, They *are come about* and won to the true side. *B. Jonson*.

—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess; as, we prize those most who are hardest to *come at*; to come at a true knowledge of ourselves.—*To come away*, (a) to leave. (b) To germinate; to sprout; as, the corn is *coming away* very well.—*To come by*, (a) to pass near. (b) To obtain, gain, acquire.

Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden*.

—*To come down*, (a) *to descend*. (b) *Fig.* to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down*. *Jer. xlii. 18*.

—*To come down with*, to pay over; to lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee when he said, 'All is but dust!' how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens*.

—*To come home*, (a) to come to one's dwelling. (b) To touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason; as, this appeal *came home* to all. (c) *Naut.* to be loosened from the ground, and drag after the vessel: said of an anchor.—*To come in*, (a) to enter, as into an inclosure or a port. (b) To submit to terms; to yield. 'If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in*.' *Spenser*. (c) To become fashionable; to be brought into use. Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot*.

(d) To enter, as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to lighten his character. *Atterbury*.

(e) To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as profit; as, if the corn *comes in* well we shall have a supply without importation; crops *come in* light.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share; to be in the way of obtaining; to get; to unite with others in getting a share or part of.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift*.

Sleazy, being at the corner of a row on the sunny side, *came in for* the beginning of a sunbeam. *Dickens*.

—*To come in unto*, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—*To come into*, (a) to join with; to bring help; also, and more generally, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme. (b) To acquire by inheritance or bequest; as, to *come into* an estate of £500 a year.—*To come near*, to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality or accomplishment; to resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Sir W. Temple*.

—*To come nigh* is used in like sense.—*To come of*, (a) to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden*.

(b) To result from. See above, definition 8.—*To come off*, (a) to depart from; to move from on. (b) To escape; to get free.

If they *come off safe* call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison*.

(c) To emerge; to issue; to part; as, to *come off* with honour or disgrace. (d) To happen; to take place; as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (e) To pay over; to give.

We hear you are full of crowns; Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger*.

—*To come off by*, to suffer.

We must expect to *come off by* the worst before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy*.

—*To come on*, (a) to advance; to proceed; to progress; to thrive; as, the plants are *coming on*; the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (b) To result from.

My young master, whatever *comes on*'t, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Lodge*.

—*To come out*, (a) to depart or proceed from. (b) To become public; to appear; to be published; to escape from concealment or privacy; as, the truth is *come out* at last; this book has just *come out*. (c) To express one's self vigorously; to make an impression; as, he *came out strong*. [Colloq.] (d) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, to be presented at court; as, Miss B— *came out* last season. (e) To appear after being clouded, and to shine; as, the sun has *come out*. (f) To turn out to be; to result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*.

—*To come out well or ill*, in photog. to make a good or bad picture; to appear distinctly and in clear relief, or the opposite.—*To come out of*, (a) *to issue forth*, as from confinement or a close place; also, *fig.* as, he has *come out of* that affair very well. (b) To issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. *Gen. xvii. 6*.

—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose.—*To come over*, (a) to pass above or across, or from one side to another. (b) In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapour. (c) To pass from one party, side, or army to another; to change sides. (d) To get the better of; to circumvent; to overcome; to wheedle; as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]—*To come round*, *fig.* (intransitive) to recover; to revive; to re-

gain one's former state of health, as she has *come round* again. (*Transitive*) To circumvent; to wheedle; to get the better of.

The government had *come round* everybody.

—To come short, to fall; not to reach; to be inadequate.

All have stuned and *come short* of the glory of God.

To attain

The height and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things:

—To come to, (a) (to adverbial) (1) to consent or yield. 'What is this, if my person will not come to?' *Shak.* (2) To recover; to come round, as, let her alone and she will come to in a little. (3) *Newt.* to turn the head nearer the wind, as the ship is *coming to*. (4) (to prepositional) *Fig.* (1) to reach; to attain; to be brought to a state or condition; as, to come to ruin, to good, to him. 'Is it come to that?' *Shak.* 'Being come to knowledge.' *Shak.*

His sons *come to* home, and he knoweth it not.

Job xiv. 21.

(2) To fall to.

The other half

Comes to the privy coffer of the man. *Shak.*

(3) To amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. —To come to one's self, to get back one's consciousness; to recover, as from a swoon. —To come to pass, to happen; to fall out; to be effected. —To come true, to be verified. —To come up, (a) to ascend; to rise. (b) To spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. (c) *Newt.* same as Come to. (d) To come into use, as a fashion. 'Since gentlemen *come up*.' *Shak.* —To come up the *captain* (*newt.*), is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it. —To come up the *table* *fall* is to slacken it gently. —To come up to, to attain to; to equal; to amount to. 'Whose ignorant credulity will not come up to the truth.' *Shak.* —To come up with, to overtake in following or pursuit. —To come upon, to fall on; to attack or invade. —Come your ways, come along; come hither. *Shak.* —To come, future; in future; as, in times to come; success is yet to come.

Take a lease for years to come. *Locke.*

In the vulgar phrase, 'come Friday, come Candlemas,' for next Friday, next Candlemas, there is an ellipse of certain words, as, when Friday shall have come.

Come (kum), v. t. To act; to play the part of; to practice. (*Slang*.)

So you think to cover the noble Lord over me. *Low.*

Don't come tricks here. *Slang.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

I say, that's coming it too strong. *Farrer.*

Come (kum), a. A sprout.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried you may know . . . by the falling-off of the *come* or sprout.

Merrim.

Comenatibility (kum-at-a-bil'i-ti), n. Attainableness; accessibility. *Slang.*

Comenatible (kum-at-a-bil'), a. [*Come*, *at*, and suffix *-able*.] Capable of being come at; capable of being reached or obtained. [*Colloq.*]

Comedian (ko-mē-dian), n. 1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. —2. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.*

Scaliger willeth us to admire *Plautus* as a comedian. *Peacham.*

Comedic (ko-mē-dik), a. Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy. 'Our best *comedic* dramas.' *Quart. Rev.*

Comedy (kom'e-di), n. [*L. comœdia*, Gr. *kōmōidia*, a comedy, probably from *kōmos*, a revel or feast, a festive procession, and *ōidē*, a song.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life; distinguished from *tragedy* by its sprightliness, and the termination of its plot or intrigue being happy, and from *farce* by its greater refinement and moderation, and by more of probability and less of burlesque.

Comedically (kum'i-li), adv. In a suitable or decent manner. *Shewood.* [*Rare*.]

Comeliness (kum'i-ness), n. The quality of being comely (a) handsomeness; beauty; symmetry of form.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit, strength, comeliness of shape, or amiable mien, that woman's love can win, or long inherit.

Milton.

(b) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

Comeliness is a disposing tale

Of things and actions in fit time and place.

Sir J. Davies.

Comelling (kum'ling), n. An incoherer. See *HOMELING*.

Comely (kum'li), a. [*From come*; *comely*, comely, occurs in A. Sax., as also *cyma*, suitable, comp. becomes in sense of suit. The sense of suitableness is often from coming together, meeting, whence fitting, fit. So in Latin *conveniens*, agreeing, appropriate, suitable, from *convenire*, to come together.]

1. Handsome; graceful, symmetrical, well-proportioned.

I have seen a son of Jesse . . . a comely person. *Sam. xvi. 18.*

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons. 'Beahful sincerity and comely love.' *Shak.*

Is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*

Comely (kum'li), adv. Handsomely; gracefully. 'To ride comely.' *Ashmole.*

Come-off (kum-of), n. Means of escape; evasion, excuse, as, we can do without this come-off. [*Rare*.]

Come-outer (kum-out'er), n. One who comes out; one who forsakes established communities or societies; a radical reformer. [*United States*.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers*. *Mather.*

Comophorus (ko-mof-or-us), n. [*Gr. komē*, hair, and *phoros*, to bear.] A genus of fishes of the nat. order Gobioidae. They measure about a foot in length, and are very oily.

C. baicalensis, the sole species of which the genus consists inhabits the fresh-water lake of Baikal, on whose shores it is thrown by the frequent storms of that region, where it is collected and pressed for oil, but not eaten.

Comer (kum'er), n. One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present. —*All comers*, everybody, without exclusion or barring; as, a competition open to all comers.

The renowned champion . . . hath published a defiance to the world, and aims to prove it against all comers. *Sitting Bull.*

Comensation (kom-as-a-sh'on), n. [*L. comensatio*.] Feasting or revelling. 'Drunken comensations.' *Sp. Hall.*

Comestible (kom-est'i-bil'), a. [*See below*.] Eatable. *Wotton.*

Comestible (kom-est'i-bil'), n. [*Fr. comestible*, from *L. comedo*, *comestum* or *comestum*, to eat up—*com*, and *edo*, to eat.] An eatable, an article of solid food.

Wine, wax-light, comestible, rouge, &c., would go to the dance if people did not act upon their silly principles. *Thackeray.*

Comet (kom'et), n. [*L. cometa*, from *Gr. kōmētēs*, long-haired, from *kōmē*, hair from the appearance of its tail.] The name given to certain celestial bodies which appear at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity.

View of Donati's Comet.—Illustrated London News.

The former, after being visible from the earth for a shorter or longer time, disappear into space apparently never to return, the latter return to us periodically. Some comets are only visible by the aid of the telescope, while others can be seen by the naked eye. In the latter case they usually appear like stars accompanied with a train of light, sometimes short and sometimes extending over half the sky, mostly single and more or less curved, but sometimes forked. In a comet which appeared in 1744 the train

was divided into several branches, spreading out from the head like the blades of an open fan. The train is not stationary relatively to the head, but is subject to remarkable movements. The direction in which it points is always opposite to the sun, and as the comet passes its perihelion the train changes its apparent position with extraordinary velocity. The head of the comet is itself of different degrees of luminosity, there being usually a central core, called the *nucleus*, of greater brilliancy than the surrounding envelope, called the *coma*. The paths in which comets move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles, and the motion of the comets along their paths is sometimes direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, sometimes retrograde. The matter of which comets is composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their lustre, and in one instance at least was shown to be of extreme tenuity. This was in the case of the comet of 1779, which became entangled among the satellites of Jupiter and yet exerted no disturbing influence on their course. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding comets is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting-stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1861 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 9, 10. It is, however, denied that the comets themselves can be identified with the star-showers, as the two phenomena are seen in different parts of the orbit, and Zöllner has suggested that comets may be the solid portions and star-showers the solid fragments of a larger celestial body. One of the most remarkable comets of recent years was that known as Donati's, discovered by Dr. Donati of Florence in 1864. It was very brilliant in England in the autumn of that year, and on the 18th of October was near coming into collision with Venus.—Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavour.

The old Germanen put autumn wine for bottling of the famous comet year (i.e. 1811), emphatically called comet wine. *Thackeray.*

Comet (kom'et), n. A game at cards. *Southern.*

Cometarius (kom-et-ā-ri-um), n. An astronomical instrument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

Cometary (kom-et-ā-ri), n. Same as *Cometarius*.

Cometary (kom-et-ā-ri), a. Pertaining to a comet. *Coleridge.*

Comet-finder (kom-et-find'er), n. In astron. a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets.

Cometio (kom-et'i-o), n. Relating to a comet.

Cometographer (kom-et-og'ra-fer), n. One who writes about comets.

Cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi), n. A description of, or treatise on, comets.

Cometology (kom-et-ol'o-j-i), n. A discourse on comets, that branch of astronomy which investigates comets.

Comet-speaker (kom-et-spē-ker), n. Same as *Comet-finder*.

Comit (kum'it), n. [*Fr. comit*, pp. of *comiter*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from *L. comere*, *comestum*, to accomplish—*com*, together, and *facere*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried, a ball of sugar with a seed in the centre; a bon-bon, a lollipop.

Comit (kum'it), v. t. To preserve dry with sugar.

To fruit which does so quickly wastes
Thus comit in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Comit (kum'it), n. Same as *Comit*.

From country grass to amplexes of court,
Or city's queque-chance, let not regret
My mind transport. *Donne.*

Comfort (kum'fort), v. t. [*R. R. confort*, from *O. Fr. conforter*, to comfort, from *L. L. confortare*, to strengthen much—*com*, intense, and *fortis*, brave.] 1. To give or add strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to corroborate. *Wicliffe*; *Heber*. —2. To raise from depression; to soothe when in

grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to enliven.

They bemoaned him and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.

Job xlii. 11.
Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow from evil done. *Tennyson.*

3. To relieve, assist, or encourage; now only a legal term, and used especially of the action of the accessory to a crime after the fact. — *SYN.* To cheer, solace, console, revive, encourage, inspirit, gladden, hearten, animate.

Comfort (kum'fɜrt), *n.* 1. Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted. — 2. A state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

He (Goldsmith) had the means of living in *comfort*, and even in what to one who had so often slept in barns or on bunks must have been luxury.

3. That which gives or produces such feelings as the above; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content. 'My son, the *comfort* of my age.' *Shak.* — 4. Support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; now only a legal term; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon. — 5. A wadded and quilted bed-cover. [United States.]

Comfortable (kum'fɜrt-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as a person after sickness or pain; as, I now feel *comfortable*. — 2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment. 'His *comfortable* temper has forsaken him.' *Shak.* — 3. Attended with comfort; unattended with disquiet of body or mind.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

4. Giving comfort; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable: (*a*) of persons.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*

(*b*) Of things. 'A *comfortable* doctrine.' *Shak.* 'Comfortable words.' *Shak.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*

Comfortable (kum'fɜrt-a-bl), *n.* Same as *Comfort*, 5. [United States.]

Comfortableness (kum'fɜrt-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

Comfortably (kum'fɜrt-a-bl-ly), *adv.* In a comfortable manner: (*a*) with ease or comfort; as, to travel *comfortably*. (*b*) With cheerfulness.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. *Is. xl. 2.*

Comforter (kum'fɜrt-ɛr), *n.* 1. One who comforts or consoles; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but found none. *Ps. lvi. 1.*

2. The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things. *John xiv. 26.*

3. A knit woollen fabric, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather; a sort of tippet of similar fabric worn by females. — 4. Same as *Comfort*, 5. [United States.]

Comfortful (kum'fɜrt-fʊl), *a.* Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

Comfortless (kum'fɜrt-lɛs), *a.* Without comfort; without affording or without being attended by any comfort: (*a*) of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. *John xiv. 18.*

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.

Sir P. Sidney.

Where was a cave, yrethought with wondrous art, Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Spenser.*

Comfortlessly (kum'fɜrt-lɛs-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

Comfortlessness (kum'fɜrt-lɛs-ness), *n.* State or quality of being comfortless.

Comfortment (kum'fɜrt-mɛnt), *n.* Act of administering comfort; entertainment. 'The gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the said ambassador.' *Hackluyt.*

Comfortress (kum'fɜrt-rɛs), *n.* A female that affords comfort. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Comfrey, **Comfry** (kom'fri or kum'fri), *n.* [Fr. *conserva*, L. *conserva*, from *conferre*, used with medical signification of to heal, to grow together, from prefix *con*, and *ferre*, to boil; the name being given on account of the healing power of the common comfrey.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum*, nat. order Boraginaceae. The common comfrey (*S. officinale*) was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary. See *SYMPHYTUM*.

Comic (kom'ik), *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*. See *COMEDY*.] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. 'Mirthful *comic* shows.' *Shak.* [In this sense *comic* is now more common.]

Comic (kom'ik), *n.* A comic actor or singer; a comical person.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tallier.*

Comical (kom'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to comedy; comic. [In this sense *comic* is now more common.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; said of persons and things; as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; *comical* manners. 'Comical adventures.' *Dryden.*

Comicality (kom'ik-al-ē-tē), *n.* 1. Comicalness; ludicrousness. — 2. That which is comical or ludicrous.

Comically (kom'ik-al-ē-ly), *adv.* In a comical manner: (*a*) in a manner befitting comedy. *Burton.* (*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

Comicalness (kom'ik-al-ness), *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth. *Johnson.*

Comicalry (kom'ik-ri), *n.* Comicalness. 'Cheerful *comicalry*.' *H. Giles.* [Rare.]

Coming (kum'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawing nearer or high; approaching; moving toward; advancing; future.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And *coming* events cast their shadows before. *Compbell.*

2. Next in the future. 'The *coming* morn.' *Shak.* — 3. Forward; ready to come. [Rare.]

That very lapidary himself with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place would have made the cock's choice. *Sir R. L. E. Strange.*

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

Coming-in (kum'ing-in), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. *2 Maccab. vi. 3.*

2. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in*? *Shak.*

3. Submission; compliance. *Massinger.* **Coming-on!** (kum'ing-on), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*

Comique (kom'ēk), *n.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

Comitia (kō-m'ah-i-a), *a. pl.* [L. *com*, together, and *itum*, supine of *eo*, to go; lit. going together, assemblies.] In *Rom. antiq.* assemblies of the people. These were of three kinds: the *comitia curiata*, or assemblies of the patrician houses or populus in wards or curiae; the *comitia centuriata*, or assemblies of the whole Roman people, including patricians, clients, and plebeians in centuries; and the *comitia tributa*, or assemblies of the plebeian tribes only.

Comitial (kō-m'ah-i-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws. — 2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

Comity (kom'i-tē), *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Storcy.*

— *Comity of nations* (*comitas gentium*), a phrase adopted in international law as the most appropriate to denote that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and given effect to by the government of another within its territory.

Comma (kom'ma), *n.* [Gr. *komma*, a segment, from *kōpō*, to cut off.] 1. In printing, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause

in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. — 2. A clause.

In the Moreau catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*. *L. Addison.*

3. In music, an enharmonic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone, and expressed by the ratio 80:81.

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mānd'), *v. t.* [Fr. *commander*, L. *commando*, to intrust, later to enjoin, to command — *com* for *con*, and *mando*, to commit to, to command.]

1. To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to charge: the object being either that which is enjoined, as, he *commanded* silence; or the recipient of the injunction, as, he *commanded* the boys to keep silent. — 2. To have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over.

Those he *commands* move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shak.*

3. To have in power or within a sphere of influence; to have control over.

The other (key) doth *command* a little door. *Shak.*

My harp would praise me — I cannot all *command* the strings. *Tennyson.*

4. To dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook. 'The eastern tower, whose height *commands*, as subject all the vale.' *Shak.* 'Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house.' *Molloy.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

5. To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee. *Deut. xlviii. 8.*

6. To exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge; to claim; as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people. — 7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command*. *Shak.*

SYN. To bid, order, direct, charge, govern, rule, control, dominate, overlook.

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mānd'), *v. t.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command*. *Shak.*

2. To exercise influence or power. 'Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse.' *Crabbe.*

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mānd'), *n.* 1. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, he takes *command* of the army in France. — 2. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure an aversion. *Locke.*

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

3. The thing commanded; a commandment; mandate; order.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

4. Power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of overlooking or surveying without obstruction; as, the troops were so posted as to have *command* of the road. The steepy stand which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.* — 5. A body of troops, or any naval or military force under the command of a particular officer. — *Word of command* (*mihi*), the technical word or phrase employed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to perform. — *To be at one's command*, to be at one's service. 'My heels are at your *command*. *Shak.* — *SYN.* Control, sway, power, authority, mandate, order, injunction, charge, direction, behest.

Commandable (kom-mand'-a-bl or kom-mānd'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being commanded. *N. Greve.* [Rare.]

Commandancy-general (kom-mand'-an-al or kom-mānd'-an-al) jen'ér-al), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a governor of a Spanish province or colony.

Commandant (kom-mand'-ant or kom-mānd'-ant), *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. 'The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers.' *Burke.*

Commandatory (kom-mand'-a-tor-i or kom-mānd'-a-tor-i), *a.* Having the force of a command.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches. *Bp. Merlon.*

Commandedness† (kom-mand'ed-nes), *n.* State of being commanded. *Hammond.*
Commander (kom-mand'ér or kom-mánd'ér), *n.* 1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. *Is. lv. 4.*

Specifically—2. *Naut.* An officer next in rank above lieutenant and under the captain. In matters of etiquette he ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. In large vessels there is a commander as well as captain, but in sloops and vessels of that class the commander is the highest officer.—3. One on whom is bestowed a commandery.—4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving; a bishop.—5. In *surv.* a disused instrument, like a box or cradle, for encasing injured limbs; a gloosocodium.—*Commander-in-chief*, the highest staff appointment in the British army. A naval commander-in-chief is the flag-officer who commands the squadron or fleet in a particular ocean district.—*Chief, Commander, Leader, Head.* See under **CHIEF**.

Commandership (kom-mand'ér-shíp or kom-mánd'ér-shíp), *n.* The office of a commander.

Commandery, Commandry (kom-mand'ér-i or kom-mánd'ér-i, kom-mand'ri or kom-mánd'ri), *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] 1. A term used in several senses in connection with some of the military and religious orders. (a) Among several orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, &c., a district under the control of a member of the order (called a commander or preceptor), who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest; in England, more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. (b) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

The *commanderies* . . . were so prudently administered, that a large surplus from their revenues was annually remitted to enrich the treasury of the order. *Prescott.*

(c) The office or dignity of a commander.—(d) A house, technically called a 'cell,' for collecting the demesne-rents of a commander, serving also as a home for veteran members of the order.—2. A district or territory under the administration of a governor or commander. [Rare in this general sense.]

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

Commanding (kom-mand'ing or kom-mánd'ing), *a.* 1. Directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.—3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction; as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Imperious; domineering. *Commanding* wives. *Quarles.*
Commandingly (kom-mand'ing-li or kom-mánd'ing-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Commanditaire (kom-moh-dé-tár), *n.* [Fr.] A sleeping partner in a joint-stock company, who is only liable to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner of a limited liability company.

Commandite (kom-moh-dét), *n.* [Fr.] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than he put into it; limited liability. *J. S. Mill.*

Commandless (kom-mand'les or kom-mánd'les), *a.* Ungoverned; ungovernable. 'That their *commandless* furies might be staid.' *Heywood* [Rare.]

Commandment (kom-mand'ment or kom-mánd'ment), *n.* 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, that ye love one another. *John xiii. 34.*

2. A precept of the decalogue at Mount Sinai; one of the laws given by God to the Israelites. *Ex. xxiv.*—3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here. And therefore put I on the countenance Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, an order; a direction; also the offence of inducing another to transgress the law or do anything contrary to it.—*Ten commandments*, along for the ten fingers.

Get you from this place, Or I will set my *ten commandments* in your face. *Shak.*

Commando (kom-man'dó), *n.* [D. *commando*, lit. a command.] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Dutch boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives, whence the word seems to have come.

If the natives objected a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

Commandress (kom-mand'res or kom-mánd'res), *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

Let me adore this second Hecate, This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters. *Bacon, & Fl.*

Commark† (kom'márk), *n.* [O. Fr. *commarque*, L. L. *commarca*, *commarcha*, &c.—*com*, together, and *marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary, from G. *mark*, a boundary or march.] The frontier of a country. 'The *commark* of S. Luca's.' *Shelton.*

Commateral† (kom-ma-tér-i-al), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *material*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

Commateriality† (kom-ma-tér-i-al'i-ti), *n.* The fact of consisting of the same matter with something else.

Commatic, Commatical (kom-mat'ik, kom-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *commaticus*. See **COMM.A.**] Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.]

Commaticism† (kom'mat-izm), *n.* [See above.] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. 'Commaticism of the style.' *Horsley.*

Commensurable (kom-mezh'úr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *mensurable*.] Reducible to or having the same measure; commensurate; equal. *Iz. Walton.*

Commensure (kom-mezh'úr), *v.t.* To coincide with; to be co-extensive with.

Until endurance grow Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, *Commensure* perfect freedom. *Tennyson.*

Commelinaceæ, Commelynaceæ (kom'mé-lí-ná'sé-é), *n. pl.* [After J. & G. *Commelyn*, Dutch botanists.] A nat. order of herbaceous endogens, natives of warm climates, characterized by flowers with three petals, two large and one small, three sepals opposite the carpels, and a trochlear embryo. The spider-wort (*Tradescantia virginiana*) belongs to this family. Some of the species of the genus *Commelyna* have tuberose fleshy rhizomes which are used as food.

Commemorable (kom-mem'or-a-bl), *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered or noticed with honour. *Johnson.*

Commemorate (kom-mem'or-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commemorated*; ppr. *commemorating*. [L. *commemoro*—*com*, and *memoro*, to mention. See **MEMORY**.] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity; to honour, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event; as, the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Saviour.
Commemoration (kom-mem'or-á'shon), *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration; thus, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

—*Commemoration-day*, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honour of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theatre, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the great day of festivity for the year.

Commemorative (kom-mem'or-át-iv), *a.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the

remembrance of something. 'A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us.' *Hammond.*

Commemorator (kom-mem'or-át-ér), *n.* One who commemorates.

Commemoratory (kom-mem'or-á-tor-i), *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of. *Bp. Hooper.*

Commence, Commencement (kom'men, kom'mon), *v.i.* To commence; to discourse together. *Spenser.*

Commence (kom-mens'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *commenced*; ppr. *commencing*. [Fr. *commencer*, It. *cominciare*, from a (hypothetical) L. L. *cominiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *iniare*, to begin. See **INITIATE**.] 1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, this empire *commenced* at a late period.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance, time Hath made thee hard in't. *Shak.*

2. To begin to be, as in a new state or character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo, Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See **COMMENCEMENT**. [It may be mentioned that neither *commence* nor *commencement* occurs in the Bible or in Milton's poems.]

Commence (kom-mens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commenced*; ppr. *commencing*. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of; as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law. 'Did *commences* rough deeds of rage.' *Shak.* 'The acts *commenced* on this ball of earth.' *Shak.* [To *commence* to do something is not good English.]

Commencement (kom-mens'ment), *n.* 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of new style in 1752.

It was a violent *commencement*. *Shak.*

2. In Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees. In the colleges of the United States, the day when students are made bachelors of arts, and when the degree of master of arts and the honorary degrees of doctors in the professions are also conferred.

Commend (kom-mend'), *v.t.* [L. *commendo*, to commit to one's charge, to commend to—*com*, and *mando*, to commit to. The same word as *command* with a different signification.] 1. To commit; to deliver; to intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke xxiii. 46.*

2. To represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to commit to one's favour, or favourable attention; to recommend; to set forward for notice; with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention; as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

I commend unto you, Phoebe our sister. *Rom. xvi. 1.*—*Commend me*, a familiar formula expressive of approval or preference.

Between the Mussulman and the Pharisee *commend me* to the first. *Dickens.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation. The Lord *commended* the unjust steward. *Luke xvi. 8.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to send greeting or compliments from.

Signior Antonio *Commended* him to you. *Shak.*

SYN. To commit, intrust, deliver, applaud, commend, praise, extol, laud.

Commend (kom-mend'), *v.i.* To approve; to praise.

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

Commend† (kom-mend'), *n.* Commendation; compliments; greeting. 'Tell her I send to her my kind *commenda*.' *Shak.*

Commendable (kom-mend'a-bl), *a.* formerly kom-mend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*. *Shak.*

Commendableness (kom-mend'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being commendable.

Commendably (kom-mend'a-bl), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

Commendam (kom-mend'am), *n.* [L. L.] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a

proper pastor is provided, the term being usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, and therefore should have given up his benefice, the benefice being said to be held in commendam. By 6 and 7 Wm. IV. the holding of livings in commendam was, for the future, abolished. 'Dispositions, exemptions, commendams, annates, tenths.' *Milman*.

There was some sense for commendams; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself. *Selden*.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tar-i), a. Holding in commendam.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tar-i), n. One who holds a living in commendam.

Commendation (kom-mend-a'shon), n. [L. *commendatio*.] 1. The act of commending; praise; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of commendation? *Cor. iii. 1.*

2. That which commends or recommends; ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. *Dryden*.

3. Service; respects; greeting; message of love.

Mrs. Page hath her hearty commendations to you too. *Shak.*

—Commendation ninepence, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used as a love token.

Like commendation ninepence, crooked,
With 'To and from my love,' it looked.

Hudibras.

Commendator (kom-mend-a-tér), n. One who holds a benefice in commendam. In Scotland, in Roman Catholic times, the commendator was a secular person by whom the fruits of a benefice were levied during a vacancy. He was properly a steward or trustee; but the pope assumed the power of appointing them for life, without any obligation to account. This led to a prohibition (1466, III.) of all commendams excepting those granted by bishops for a term not exceeding six months.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tor-i), a. 1. Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; as, a commendatory letter. — 2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a commendatory bishop. — Commendatory prayer. In the *Book of Common Prayer*, a prayer in the service for the visitation of the sick, read over a person at the point of death. — Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to others in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese, traveling, that they may be received among the faithful.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tor-i), n. Commendation; eulogy. *South*.

Commander (kom-mend'ér), n. One who commands or praises.

Commensal (kom-men'sal), n. [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] 1. One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer*; *Sp. Hall*. — 2. One of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another, without being parasitic, thus the Pinnotherea or pea-crabs live within the cavity of shell-fish, and find their food in the water introduced for the benefit of their host.

Commensal (kom-men'sal), a. Having the character of a commensal. See the noun.

Commensalism (kom-men'sal-izm), n. The state of being commensal. See COMMENSAL, n.

Commensality (kom-men-sal'i-ti), n. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. 'Promiscuous commensality.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Commensation (kom-men-sá'shon), n. Eating at the same table. 'Pagan commensation.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Commensurability, **Commensurableness** (kom-men'sú-ra-bil'i-ti, kom-men'sú-ra-bil-nee), n. The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure. *Sir T. Browne*.

Commensurable (kom-men'sú-ra-bi), a. [Fr. from prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure. See MEASURE.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number

without a remainder; as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3.

Commensurably (kom-men'sú-ra-bli), adv. In a commensurable manner.

Commensurate (kom-men'sú-rát), a. [L. prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure.] 1. Reducible to a common measure. — 2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries. 'The inferior commissariats which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses.' *Chambers's Ency.* — 3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; as, we find nothing in this life commensurate to our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of commensurate duties? *Coleridge*.

Commensurate (kom-men'sú-rát), v. t. pret. & pp. *commensurated*; ppr. *commensurating*. 1. To reduce to a common measure. *Sir T. Browne*. — 2. To adapt; to proportionate. 'Commensurating the forms of abolition to the degrees of preparation and necessity.' *Fuller*.

Commensurately (kom-men'sú-rát-li), adv. In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

Commensurateness (kom-men'sú-rát-nee), n. State or quality of being commensurate.

Commensuration (kom-men'sú-rá'shon), n. Proportion; a state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another. *South*.

Comment (kom-ment'), v. t. [L. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, think, devise, compose, from *commentus*, pp. of *commentiscor*, to reflect on, to devise—*com*, with, together with, and the stem *men*, seen in *memini*, to remember, and in *E. mind*.] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; especially, to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to annotate. 'And comment then upon his sudden death.' *Shak.* 'I must translate and comment.' *Pope*.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him and illustrate him. *Dryden*.

Comment (kom-ment'), v. t. To comment on; to expound.

This was the text commented by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Kervin*.

Comment (kom'ment), n. 1. A remark or observation; a remark or note in writing; especially, a note intended to illustrate a writing or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition. 'All the volumes of philosophy, with all their comments.' *Prior*. — 2. Talk; discourse.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought Their lavish comment when her name was named. *Tennyson*.

Comment (kom-ment'), v. t. [L. *commentor*, to invent or devise a falsehood—*com*, and *mentior*, to lie, from same root as *commentor*. See COMMENT, v. t.] To feign; to devise. *Spenser*.

Commentary (kom-ment-ar-i), n. 1. A series or collection of comments or annotations; explanation of difficult and obscure passages in an author. — 2. An historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *Commentaries* of Caesar.

Commentary (kom-ment-ar-i), v. t. To write notes or comments upon. [Rare.]

Commentate (kom-ment'át), v. t. To make comments; to write a commentary or annotations. 'Commentate upon it and return it improved.' *Lamb*. [Rare.]

Commentation (kom-ment-a'shon), n. The act of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of commentation turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Heronell*.

Commentative (kom-ment-a-tiv), a. Making or containing comments.

Commentator (kom-ment-a-tér), n. One who writes a commentary; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

How commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their fardling candles to the sun. *Young*.

Commentatorial (kom-ment-a-tó-ri-al), a. Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Wace*.

Commentatorship (kom-ment-a-tér-ship), n. The office of a commentator.

Commenter, **Commentor** (kom-ment'ér),

n. 1. One that comments or makes remarks. 2. A commentator or annotator.

As silly as any commentor goes by Hard words and sense. *Denne*.

Commentitious (kom-men-ti'thus), a. [L. *commentitiuus*, from *commentitor*, to lie. See COMMENT, v. t. to feign.] Invented; feigned; imaginary.

To gather up the sparks of truth and studiously call out what is commentitious. *Milton*.

Commenty (kom-men-ti), n. 1. Community.

Hardyng. — 2. Commonality; common people.

Commerce (kom-mér, formerly kom-mers'), n. [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *merz*, mercis, merchandise.] 1. An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; as, the commerce between Britain and the United States; to be engaged in commerce. 'Any country that hath commerce with the rest of the world.' *Locke*.

2. Social intercourse between individuals; mutual dealings in common life. 'In the ordinary commerce and occurrences of life.' *Addison*. — 3. Carnal intercourse between the sexes. — 4. A game at cards which is played by exchanging or bartering cards. — 5. Trade, traffic, dealing, intercourse, communion, communication.

Commerce (kom-mér's'), v. t. 1. To traffic; to carry on trade. *Sir W. Raleigh*. — 2. To hold intercourse; to commune.

Hide his face
From all men, and commercing with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life. *Tennyson*.

Commerceless (kom-mér's-less), a. Destitute of commerce. 'The savage commerceless nations of America.' *Dean Tucker*. [Rare.]

Commercer (kom-mér's'ér), n. One who traffics or holds intercourse with another. *W. Montague*.

Commercial (kom-mér'shal), a. 1. Pertaining to commerce or trade; as, commercial concerns; commercial relations. — 2. Carrying on commerce; as, a commercial nation. — 3. Proceeding from trade; as, commercial benefits or profits. — Commercial law, that which relates to trade, navigation, maritime contracts, such as those of insurance, bottomry, bills of lading, charter parties, seamen's wages, general average, and also to bills of exchange, bills of credit, factors and agents. The body of rules constituting this law is substantially the same throughout Europe and in the United States; the rules, treaties, and decisions of one country and one age being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other. — Commercial room, in hotels, a room set apart for the accommodation of commercial travellers; a public room.

Commercially (kom-mér'shal-li), adv. In a commercial view or manner.

Commerciate (kom-mér'shí-át), v. t. To have commerce; to hold intercourse; to associate. *Dr. G. Chayne*. [Rare.]

Commerer (kom'már), n. [Sc. *cummer*, *kimmer*, from Fr. *commère*, gossip, from L. *cum*, with, and *mater*, a mother.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

Commigrate (kom-mi-grát), v. t. [L. *com-migro*—*com*, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Commigration (kom-mi-grá'shon), n. The act of migrating in a body. 'Commigrations or removals of nations.' *Hakewill*. [Rare.]

Comminate (kom-mi-nát), v. t. [L. *com-minor*, *comminatus*, to threaten—*com*, together, and *minor*, to threaten.] To threaten; to denounce. *G. Hardinge*.

Commination (kom-mi-ná'shon), n. [L. *comminatio*—*com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. 'With terrible comminations to all them that did resist.' *Foss*. 'Those thunders of commination which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits.' *Is. Taylor*. Specifically — 2. An office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent, containing a recital of God's anger and threatenings towards sinners.

Comminatory (kom-mi-ná-tor-i), a. Threatening; denouncing punishment. *B. Johnson*.

Commingle (kom-ming-g'l), v. t. or i. pret. & pp. *commingled*; ppr. *commingling*. [Prefix *com*, and *mingle*.] To mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend. 'Com-

mingled with the gloom of imminent war.' *Tennyson*.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. *Bacon*.

Communuate† (kom-min'ū-āt), v. t. For *communite*. Quoted by *Latham*.

Communuable† (kom-min'ū-bil), a. [See below.] Reducible to powder.

The best diamonds are *communiable*.

Communite (kom-mi-nūt), v. t. pret. & pp. *communitated*; ppr. *communitating*. [L. *communio*, *communium*, to make small—*com*, with, and *minuo*, to lessen; root *min*, as in *minor*, less.] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.

Those (fishes) that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *communitate* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant*.

Communitated, *Communitate* (kom-mi-nūt-ed, kom-mi-nūt), a. Divided into very small parts; in *surge*, broken or smashed into small parts; characterized by such breaking.

A *communitated* fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces. *Dunsmuir*.

Communion (kom-mi-nū-shon), n. 1. The act of communitating or reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization; in *surge*, the fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.—2. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

In fusion there is manifestly a *communion* of the melted body. *Eggle*.

Commiserable† (kom-miz'er-a-bl), a. (See **COMMISERABLE**.) Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow. This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon*.

Commiserate (kom-miz'er-āt), v. t. pret. & pp. *commiserated*; ppr. *commiserating*. [L. *commiseror*—*com*, and *misero*, to pity. See **MISERABLE**.] 1. To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy; to compassionate; to pity; applied to persons or things; as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

We should *commiserate* those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want. *Sir F. Denham*.

2.† To regret; to lament; to be sorry for.

We should *commiserate* our ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke*.

SYN. To pity, compassionate, feel for, lament, condole with.

Commiseration (kom-miz'er-ā-shon), n. The act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.—SYN. Pity, compassion, sympathy, fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

Commiserative (kom-miz'er-ā-tiv), a. Compassionate. *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Commiseratively (kom-miz'er-ā-tiv-lī), adv. In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury*.

Commiserator (kom-miz'er-ā-tēr), n. One who commiserates or pities. *Sir F. Browne*.

Commisariat (kom-mis-ā-ri-āl), a. (See **COMMISSARIAT**.) Pertaining to a commissary.

Commisariat (kom-mis-ā-ri-āt), n. (Fr. See **COMMISSARIAT**.) 1. The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp, equipage, &c., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariats were reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performs all the civil administrative duties of the army.—2. The office or employment of a commissary.—3. In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See **extract**.

The inferior *commisariats*, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commisariat*, of which the sheriff is commissary. *Chambers's Ency.*

Commissary (kom-mis-sar-i), n. (Fr. *Commissaire*, L.L. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, from L. *com-mitto*, *commisum*, to commit, intrust to—*com*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.) 1. In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his

superior.—2. *Eccles.* an officer of the bishop who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or one intrusted with the performance of the duties in the bishop's absence.—3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See **COMMISSARY-COURT**.—4. *Milit.* a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department, and in the English army also to officers in the ordnance store department. A commissary general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States, an officer whose duty is to furnish food for the army is called the *commissary of subsistence*.

Commissary-court (kom-mis-sar-i-kōrt), n. In *Scots law*, (a) a supreme court established in Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, the court was abolished in 1836. (b) A sheriff or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat*.

Commissary-general (kom-mis-sar-i-jen'ér-ál), n. The head of the commissariat. See **COMMISSARIAT**.

Commissaryship (kom-mis-sar-i-ship), n. The office of a commissary.

Commission (kom-mi'shon), n. (L. *commissio*, *commissio*, a letting go together; L.L., a delegation of any business to one, a commission—L. *com*, together, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.) 1. The act of committing; (a) the act of doing something wrong; the act of perpetrating; as, the *commission* of a crime. (b) The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty.—2. The thing committed, intrusted, or delivered; specifically, the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised; as, (a) a warrant granted by the crown or by parliament to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (b) The document issued by the crown to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform the various duties. (c) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.—3. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden*.

4. By a metonymy, a number of persons joined in an office or trust; hence, to *put into commission*, to intrust to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the *Gazette* announced to the people of London that a treasury was *put into commission*. *Macaulay*.

5. In *com*. (a) the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another; position or business of an agent; agency. To trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority. (b) The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business.—6.† [Probably from Sp. *camisa*, a shirt, Fr. *chemise*.] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition, And in the canting tongue is a *commission*. *John Taylor*.

—*Commission of bankruptcy*, a commission formerly issued by the lord-chancellor, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.—*Commission of delegates*. Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see under **DELEGATE**).—*Commission of lunacy* is a commission issuing from the Court of Chancery to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—*Commission or commissioned officer*. See **COMMISSIONED**.—*Commission of the*

peace, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace.—*To put a ship into commission*, in the royal navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service.—SYN. Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office, agency, percentage, brokerage, allowance.

Commission (kom-mi'shon), v. i. 1. To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission.

He (Moses) was even then *commissioned* by God governor of Israel. *South*.

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band He first *commissions* to the Latin land. *Dryden*.

SYN. To appoint, depute, authorize, empower.

Commission-agent (kom-mi'shon-ā-jent), n. One who buys or sells goods for another on commission.

Commissionaire (kom-mēs-yōn-ār), n. (Fr.) An attendant attached to hotels, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, &c.; also a kind of messenger or light porter in general; thus in some large towns bodies of commissionaires have been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

Commissional, Commissionary (kom-mi'shon-āl, kom-mi'shon-ār-i), a. Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. 'The king's letters *commissional*.' *Le Neve*. 'Commissionary authority.' *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Commissionate† (kom-mi'shon-āt), v. i. To authorize. *Dr. H. More*.

Commission-day (kom-mi'shon-dā), n. The opening day of the assizes.

Commissioned (kom-mi'shon-d), p. and a. Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized; as, a *commissioned officer*.—*Commissioned officers*, in the army and navy, are officers who hold commissions from the crown, in distinction from non-commissioned officers, as sergeants, &c.

Commissioner (kom-mi'shon-ēr), n. 1. One who commissions.—2. A person included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person or government which employs him and gives him authority. 'Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office.' *Swift*. Specifically, (a) an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission. (b) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.—3. A commissionaire.—4. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a baillie or town-councillor in a corporate town.—*Commissioners of audit*. See **AUDIT**.—*Bankruptcy commissioners*. See **BANKRUPTCY**.—*Charity commissioners*, a body exercising authority over all charities in England and Wales, except those in the city of London.—*Civil-service commissioners*, a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for situations in public offices.—*Commissioners of justice*, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—*Lords-commissioners of the treasury*. See **TREASURER**.—*The Lord High-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland* is the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—*Commissioners of supply*, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—*Commissioners of Teinds*. See **TEINDS**.

Commission-merchant (kom-mi'shon-mer-chant), n. Same as *Commission-agent*.

Commissionship (kom-mi'shon-ship), n. The office of a commissioner. [Rare and erroneous form.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Sir W. Scott*.

Commissive (kom-mis-siv), a. Committing. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Commissural (kom-mis-sūr-āl), a. Belonging to a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected together.

Commissure (kom-mis-sūr), n. (Fr. *commissure*, from L. *commissura*, a joining to—

air.' *Shak.* 'Such actions as the common good requireth.' *Hooker.* 'Things common by nature.' *Locke.* 'Set me in the common stocks.' *Shak.* —3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not extraordinary; general; frequent; usual; ordinary; habitual. 'The commonest operations in nature.' *Swift.*

It is no act of common passage, but
A strain of rareness. *Shak.*

4. Not distinguished by rank or character; not of superior excellence; ordinary; of low or mean rank or character; as, a common soldier. 'Grow yourselves to common players.' *Shak.* 'Sort our nobles from our common men.' *Shak.* 'The common matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.' *Dr. Caird.* 5. Prostitute; lewd. 'A dame who herself was common.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* —6. In *gram.* applied (a) to a verb that signifies both action and passion, as Latin *aspernor*, I despise or am despised; (b) to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parent; (c) to such nouns as are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun: in this sense opposed to *proper*; as, river is a common noun, but Thames is a proper one. —Common bail. See BAIL. —Common bench, the Court of Common Pleas. —Common bud, in bot. that which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud. —Common carrier. See CARRIER. —Common centering, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam. —Common chord. See CHORD. —Common council, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common councils sometimes consist of two houses, chambers, or courts, and sometimes form only one. Thus the common council of London consists of two houses, the upper house, composed of the lord-mayor and aldermen, elected for life, and the lower house of the common council men, elected annually. —Common council man, a member of a common council. —Common divisor, or common measure, in math. a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder. —Common good, in *Scots law*, in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation. —Common law, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law; sometimes from the civil or canon law; and occasionally from the *lex mercatoria*, or commercial and maritime jurisprudence. It consists of that body of rules, principles, and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been guided in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is quite certain that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs. Wherever statute law, however, runs counter to common law, the latter is entirely overruled; but common law, on the other hand, asserts its pre-eminence where equity is opposed to it. By the Judicature Act, 1873, all branches of the Supreme Court of Judicature are to administer law and equity concurrently. —Common measure. See above, Common Divisor. —Common pasturage, in *Scots law*, a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement. —Common Pleas, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, presided over by a lord chief-justice and five (at an earlier period four) puisne judges, and having cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal, or mixed, as well by original writ as by removal from the inferior courts. It is now a division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having, in some cases, both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state. In other states the jurisdiction is limited to a county. —Common Prayer, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels, and which the clergy are to use under a certain penalty.

The Book of Common Prayer is used also by the English speaking Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, as well as by some non-episcopal bodies, with or without certain alterations. —Common seal, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation. —Common sense, (a) † a supposed sense which was held to be the common bond of all the others. (b) Sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius or the acquisitions of learning; good sense in relation to common things or business.

There is a certain degree of sense which is necessary to our being subjects of law or government, capable of managing our own affairs, and answerable for our conduct to others. This is called *common sense*, because it is common to all men with whom we can transact business. *Rid.*

Common sense (the philosophy of) is that philosophy which accepts the testimony of our faculties as trustworthy within their respective spheres, and rests all human knowledge on certain first truths or primitive beliefs, which are the constitutive elements or fundamental forms of our rational nature and the regulating principles of our conduct. *Fleming.*

—Common sergeant, a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder. —Common time, in music, time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar. Called also *Double* or *Duple Time*. —In common, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as, tenants in common; to provide for children in common; to assign lands to two persons in common, or to twenty in common; we enjoy the bounties of Providence in common. —Common, General, Universal. Common merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; general, stronger than common, implies a majority; universal and general are related to one another as the whole to the part; general includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; universal takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions.

Common (kom'mon), *n.* 1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number. —2. In law, (a) an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors. (b) The profit which a man has in the land of another. (c) A right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called common of pasture, of turbarry, of piscary, and of estovers. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross*. Common *appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right. Common *appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable: this is not of common right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. Common *because of vicinage*, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields: this is a permissive right. Common in *gross* or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole. —3. *pl.* See COMMONS.

Common (kom'mon), *v.t.* 1. † To participate in common; to enjoy or suffer in common. 'We communed of sorrow and heaviness.' *Sir T. More.* —2. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.* —3. To board together; to eat at a table in common. *Wheatley.* —4. † To confer; to discourse together; to commune; sometimes followed by *of*.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were communed of. *Grafton.*

Commonable (kom'mon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Held in common. —Commonable lands, a common in which the greater part of the land is arable. —2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Commonage (kom'mon-aj), *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others. *Fuller.*

Commonality (kom-mon-al'i-ti), *n.* Same as Commonality. *Grafton.*

Commonalty (kom'mon-al-ti), *n.* 1. The common people; all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility are legally regarded as belonging to the commonalty.

The commonalty, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

2. † The bulk of mankind. 'The secret acknowledgment of the commonalty bearing record of the God of gods.' *Hooker.*

Commonance (kom'mon-ans), *n.* In law, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or commoning in open field.

Commoner (kom'mon-er), *n.* 1. † One of the common people. *Shak.* —2. A person under the degree of nobility.

All below them (the peers), even their children, were commoners, and in the eye of the law equal to each other. *Hallem.*

3. † A member of the House of Commons. *Swift.* —4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.* —5. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table, and corresponding to a pensioner at Cambridge. —6. † A prostitute. 'A commoner o' the camp.' *Shak.* —7. † A partaker; one sharing with another.

Lewis . . . resolved to be a commoner with them in weal or woe. *Fuller.*

Commoney (kom'mon-i), *n.* One of a common kind of boys' playing marbles. *Dickens.* Communion (kom-mo-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *communio*. See MONITION.] Advice; warning; instruction. *Bailey.*

Communitive (kom-mon-i-tiv), *a.* Warning; monitory. 'Whose cross was only commemorative and communitive.' *Sp. Hall.*

Communitory (kom-mon-i-tor-i), *a.* Giving admonition. 'Letters communitory, exhortatory, and of correction.' *Foxe.*

Common-kissing (kom'mon-kis-ing), *a.* Kissing or saluting all without distinction. 'Common-kissing Titan' (= the sun). *Shak.*

Common-lawyer (kom'mon-lay-er), *n.* One versed in common law.

Common-looking (kom'mon-lyk-ing), *a.* Having a common appearance; looking as if a common person; looking as if somewhat mean or vulgar; as, a common-looking person; a common-looking dress.

Commonly (kom'mon-li), *adv.* In a common manner: (a) † jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend . . .
As commonly as friend does with his friend. *Spenser.*

(b) Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life.

Commonness (kom'mon-ness), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

Commonplace (kom'mon-plas), *a.* Not new or extraordinary; common; trite; as, a commonplace observation. 'Some trite commonplace sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time.' *Chatterfield.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plas), *n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; any object of frequent reference.

Consider the laws as so many commonplaces in your study of the science of government. *Railigh.*

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this fellow-creature (the ass), I do never fail to set it down by way of commonplace. *Swift.*

2. A well-known or customary remark; a trite saying.

It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength. *Quart. Rev.*

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character. 'Thou unassuming commonplace of nature.' *Wordsworth.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plas), *v.t.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book. 'Collecting and commonplaceing an universal history.' *Felton.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plas), *v.i.* To indulge in commonplace statements. *Bacon.*

Commonplace-book (kom'mon-plas-buk), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

If I would put anything in my commonplace-book, I find out a head to which I may refer it. *Locke.*

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll: môt, met, hër; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ô, Sc. abuse; ý, Sc. ley.

Commonplaceness (kom'mon-plás-nee), *n.* The quality of being commonplace.
Commons (kom'mons), *n. pl.* 1. The common people, or such as inherit or possess no honours or titles; the vulgar.
 Come in your war array, gentles and commons.
Sir W. Scott.

2. In Great Britain, the lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called the *House of Commons*.—3. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; food or fare in general.
 Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant.
Dryden.

—*Short commons*, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.—*Doctors Commons*, in London, a college for proctors or professors of the civil law, where the civilians used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, include a court-house, as also a great registry of wills.

Common-sense (kom'mon-sens), *a.* Characterized by common or good sense; as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question.

Commonity (kom'mon-ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, &c.; a common.

Commonity (kom'mon-ti), *n.* A corruption of *Comedy*. Spelled in some editions *Comonty*.

Is not a *commonity* a Christmas gambol? *Shak.*

Commonweal (kom'mon-wél), *n.* [*Common* and *weal*.] A commonwealth. 'So kind a father of the commonweal.' *Shak.* [Now little used.]

Commonwealth (kom'mon-welth), *n.* [*Common* and *wealth*, meaning strictly common wellbeing or common good.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.
 You are a good member of the commonwealth.
Shak.

2. A republican state; specifically, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

Not content with limiting the power of the monarch, they (the Independents) were desirous to erect a *commonwealth* on the ruins of the old English polity.
Macaulay.

Commonwealth's-man (kom'mon-welth-sman), *n.* One who favoured the English Commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name.
Tenneyson.

Commonranch, **Commonranch** (kom'mo-ran), *n.* [*L. commonranch*, *commonranch*—prefix *com*, and *morior*, to stay or delay.] In law, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

Commonranch consists in usually lying there.
Buckstone.

Commonrant (kom'mo-rant), *a.* In law, dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.
Atty.

Commonration (kom'mo-rá-shon), *n.* A staying or tarrying. *Sp. Hall.*

Commonrent (kom'mo-ri-ent), *a.* [*L. commonrent*—*com*, and *morior*, to die.] Dying at the same time. 'Commonrent fates and times.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Commonrout (kom'mo-rout), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commonrout*. *Daniel.*

Commonrout (kom'mo-rout), *n.* [Prefix *com*, with, and *mother*; formed in imitation of *Fr. commère*, a godmother.] A godmother.

Commonrout (kom'mo-rout), *n.* [*L. commoto*, a commotion, from *commovere*—*com*, with, and *moveo*, to move. See *MOVE*.] 1. Agitation; as, the *commonrout* of the sea. 2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection; as, the *commonrouts* of a state.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commonrouts*, be not terrified.
Luke xxi. 9.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement; usually with a qualifying word or phrase; as, mental *commonrout*.

He could not debate anything without some *commonrout*.
Clarendon.

Commonrout (kom'mo-rout), *n.* One who excites commotion. 'A dangerous *commonrout*.' *Bacon.*

Commovet (kom'mov'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *commoved*; ppr. *commoving*. [*L. commovere*. See *COMMOTION*.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle. 'Like wild waves all our designs *commove*.' *Drummond.*

Communal (kom'mún'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a commune.

He prohibited the nomination of any judicial officer excepting by the crown, or the exercise of any *communal* jurisdiction by private persons. *Brougham.*

2. Pertaining to communalism.

Communalism (kom'mún-al-izm), *n.* The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by the advanced republicans of France and elsewhere. The doctrine is that every commune, or at least every important city commune, as Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, &c., should be a kind of independent state in itself, and France merely a federation of such states. This system must not be confounded with *Communism*, with which, however, it is naturally and historically allied, though the two are perfectly distinct in principle.

Communist (kom'mún-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to communalism.

Communalistic (kom'mún-al-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to communalism; as, *communalistic* doctrines.

Commune (kom'mún'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *communed*; ppr. *communing*. [*Fr. communier*; *L. communico*, to make common, communicate, from *communis*, common. See *COMMUN*.] 1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually; to interchange ideas or feelings.

And there will I meet and *commune* with thee.
Ex. xxv. 22.

His was a most masculine mind, which had chosen to dwell much apart, to *commune* very much with itself, or with the mother whose idiosyncrasy very much resembled his own.
Edin. Rev.

2. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion: a common use of the word in America, as it is in Wales. *Sp. Burnet.*

Commune (kom'mún), *n.* Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation. 'Days of happy *communes*.' *Tennyson.*

And I held *commune* with him not of words
 But thought with thought.
Southey.

Commune (kom'mún), *n.* 1. A small territorial district in France; one of the subordinate divisions into which France is parcelled out; the name is also given to similar divisions in some other countries, as Belgium. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of communes. In either case each commune is governed by an officer called a mayor.—2. The inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council.—*The commune of Paris*, (a) a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state, amongst its chiefs being Chaumette, Hébert, Danton, and Robespierre. (b) A committee or body of communists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled over Paris after the evacuation of the German troops, and who had to be suppressed by troops collected by the national assembly of France, not without severe fighting. They maintained, in accordance with their communalistic notions, that similar communes should be established throughout France. See *COMMUNALISM*.

Commune, *t. a.* and *n.* Common; as a noun, a commoner, and collectively the commonalty. *Chaucer.*

Communicability (kom-mú-ni-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted. *Sp. Pearson.*
Communicable (kom-mú-ni-ka-bl'), *a.* [*Fr. from L.L. communicabilis*.] 1. Capable of being communicated: (a) capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words. 'Lost bliss to thee no more *communicable*.' *Milton.*

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker.*

(b) Capable of being recounted.

Things not revealed which the invisible king,
 Only omniscient, hath suppressed in night,
 To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
Milton.

2. Communicative; ready to impart.

Be communicative with your friends. *B. Jonson.*
 Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot.*

Communicableness (kom-mú-ni-ka-bl-nee), *n.* The quality of being communicable. *By. Morton.*

Communicably (kom-mú-ni-ka-bl'), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

Communicant (kom-mú-ni-kant), *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]
Communicant (kom-mú-ni-kant), *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper. 'A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*.' *Atterbury.*

Communicate (kom-mú-ni-kát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *communicated*; ppr. *communicating*. [*L. communico*, from *communis*, common.] 1. To impart to another or others; to give to another, as a partaker; to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts. Formerly this verb had *with* before the person receiving, now to usually precedes the receiver.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby.
Clarendon.

They read all they would *communicate* to their hearers.
Watts.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.
Jer. Taylor.

2. To share in or participate. 'To thousands that *communicate* our loss.' *B. Jonson.*

3. To admit to the sacraments of the church; to administer the eucharist or communion to. [Rare.]

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful.
Rev. F. G. Lee.

Communicate (kom-mú-ni-kát), *v. t.* 1. To share; to participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with* before the thing shared; as, to *communicate* in one's sin. 'Did afterwards *communicate* in the benefits sent from the Lord.' 2. Maocah. v. 20.

Ye have well done that ye did *communicate* with my affliction.
Phil. iv. 14.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another: said of things, and generally followed by *with*. 'The houses *communicate*.' *Johnson.*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate* with one another.
Arbutnot.

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
 We *communicate* no more.
Tennyson.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day.
Jer. Taylor.

—*Communicating doors*, in arch. doors which, when open, throw two apartments into one.

Communicate (kom-mú-ni-kát), *p.* and *a.* Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*

Communication (kom-mú-ni-ká'shon), *n.* 1. The act of communicating: (a) the act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing; as, the *communication* of secrets. (b) The act of sharing or participating. (c) Interchange of thoughts or opinions, by speech or writing. 'In the way of argument and friendly *communication*.' *Shak.*

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever.
Camden.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs.
Swift.

(d) Association; frequent intercourse.

Evil *communications* corrupt good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

(e) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one.
Sp. Pearson.

2. Means of communicating; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, &c. 3. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by word or writing; a document or message imparting information; as, the general received an important *communication*.—4. In *rhet.* a figure by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments, and says we instead of I or you.

Communicative (kom-mú-ni-ká-tiv), *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready

to impart to others; liberal; as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

They deserve not the name of that liberal and *communicative* profession (gardening). *Evelyn*.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, opinions, or facts; free in communicating; not reserved; open.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made every body *communicative*. *Johnson*.

3. † Capable of being communicated; communicable. 'That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once.' *Shaftebury*.

Communicatively (kom-mū'nī-kā-tiv-ē), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication. *Milton*.

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin*.

Communicativeness (kom-mū'nī-kā-tiv-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Hammond*.

Communicator (kom-mū'nī-kā-tēr), *n.* One who or that which communicates. *Boyle*.

Communicatory (kom-mū'nī-kā-tor-ē), *a.* Imparting knowledge. 'Communicatory letters.' *Barrow*.

Communism (kom-mū'n-izm), *n.* [L. *communis*, *communio*, participation in common, from *communis*, common. See **COMMON**.] 1. Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord; bond or association.

What *communism* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi. 14.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts; communication; dealings. 'An hour's *communism* with the dead.' *Tennyson*.

The Israelites had never any *communism* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

They eat, they drink, and in *communism* sweet Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton*.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church; as, members in full *communism*.

Bare *communism* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South*.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline.

The three grand *communisms* into which the Christian church is divided are those of the Greek, the Romish, and the Protestant churches. *Webster*.

5. The act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communism* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden*.

6. † Common action; public act. Men . . . served and praised God by *communism* and in public manner. *Raleigh*.

—*Communism elements*, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

—*Communism service*, in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.—*Communism table*, the table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper.—*Close communism*. See under **CLOSE**, *a.*—*SYN.* Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

Communism (kom-mū'n-izm), *a.* Admissible to communism. *Is. Taylor*.

Communism (kom-mū'n-izm), *n.* One of the same communion. [Rare.]

Communism (kom-mū'n-izm), *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, from *commun*, common.] 1. The economic system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest, an equitable division of labour, and the formation of a common fund for the supply of all the wants of the community; the doctrine of a community of property, or the negation of individual rights in property.

The former (Louis Blanc) advocates equality of distribution only as a transition to a still higher standard of justice, that all should work according to their capacity and receive according to their wants. The characteristic name for this economical system is *communism*. *J. S. Mill*.

2. Sometimes improperly used for **Communism** (which see).

Communist (kom-mū'n-ist), *n.* One holding the doctrines of Communism.

The word Socialism, which originated among the English *communists*, is now, on the Continent employed in a larger sense. *J. S. Mill*.

—*Bible Communist*. One of an American communistic sect, called also *Perfectionists*. See **PERFECTIONIST**.

Communitic (kom-mū'n-ist-ik), *a.* Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism; as, *communitic theories*; *communitic arrangements*. 'Communitic labour.' *J. S. Mill*.

Communitically (kom-mū'n-ist-ik-al-ē), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communitic form or way.

Community (kom-mū'n-ē-tē), *n.* [L. *communitas*. See **COMMON**.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; as, a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke*.

2. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. 'The laws that secure a civil *community*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.—3. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general; used in this sense always with the definite article. 'Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community*.' *Hallam*. 4. Common character.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way. *H. Spencer*.

5. † Commonness; frequency. 'Sick and blunted with *community*.' *Shak*.

Communitability (kom-mū'tā-bil-ē-tē), *n.* [See **COMMUTE**.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness.

Commutable (kom-mū'tā-bl-ē), *a.* [L. *commutabilis*. See **COMMUTE**.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*. *Whately*.

Communitableness (kom-mū'tā-bl-nēs), *n.* Same as *Communitability*.

Communitation (kom-mū'tā-shon), *n.* [L. *communitatio*. See **COMMUTE**.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *communitation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South*.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter. 'By giving and returning, by commerce and *communitation*.' *South*.

The use of money in the commerce and traffic of mankind, is that of saving the *communitation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *communitation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne*.

Specifically, (a) in law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *communitation* for penance. *Blackstone*.

(b) The act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour: this is now the usual signification of the word.—*Communitation of tithes*. See **TITHES**.—*Angle of communitation*, in *astron.* is the distance between the sun's true place, seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.—*Communitation roads*, county or parish roads: so called from the fact that owners of horses were at one time bound to give service of man and horse upon them, which was afterwards commuted for the payment of a proportional sum of money, the road trustees themselves providing the labour.

Communitative (kom-mū'tā-tiv-ē), *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*. See **COMMUTE**.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual; as, *communitative justice*, that is justice which is mutually done and received between men in society. *Sir T. Elyot*. 'To cultivate an habitual regard to *communitative justice*.' *Burke*.—*Communitative contract*, one in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent.

Communitatively (kom-mū'tā-tiv-ē), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne*.

Communitator (kom-mū'tā-tēr), *n.* In *elect.* an apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the current from the battery, without the necessity of changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles.

Commute (kom-mūt-ē), *v. t. pret. & pp. commuted*; *ppr. commuting*. [L. *commuto*—prefix *com*, and *mutō*, to change. See **MUTABLE** and **MUTATION**.] To exchange; to put

one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This smart was *commuted* for shame. *Hammond*.

Specifically, (a) to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay*.

(b) To substitute one sort of burden for another, especially to substitute money payment for the performance of a payment in kind or a compulsory duty; as, to *commute* tithes.

Commute (kom-mūt-ē), *v. i.* 1. † To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South*.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty; to pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments.

He thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor*.

Communitual (kom-mū'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

There, with *communitual* zeal, we both had strove In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Peys*.

Comocladia (kō-mō-kliā-di-ā), *n.* [Gr. *komē*, hair, and *klados*, a branch, in reference to the dense silky covering on the young branches.] A genus of plants. See **MAIDEN-PLUM**.

Comose (kō-mōs-ē), *a.* Hairy; comate.

Compact (kom-pakt), *v. t.* [See **COMPACT, *v. t.* united.] To compose or form. *Sylvestre, Du Bartas*.**

Compact (kom-pakt), *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, *compactum*, to join or unite together, to make fast or close.—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fix.] 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense. 'Glass, crystal, gem, and other *compact* bodies.' *Sir J. Newton*.

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together. *Ps. cxlii. 3*.

2. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must (in translating it) study the utmost force of our language. *Fellows*.

3. Compacted; joined; held together. 'A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together.' *Peascham*.—4. Composed; consisting. 'Compact of thankless earth.' *Tennyson*. [Poetical.]

My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel. *Shak*.

SYN. Firm, close, solid, dense, brief, pithy, sententious.

Compact (kom-pakt), *n.* Structure; frame.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in his countenance or parts. *Sir G. Buck*.

Compact (kom-pakt), *v. t.* 1. To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close, as the parts which compose a body. 'For the purpose of producing an uniform shaking motion . . . in order to *compact* the pulp' (in making paper). *Ure*.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone, Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. 'The whole body fitly joined together and *compact*.' *Eph. iv. 16*.

Compact (kom-pakt; formerly kom-pakt'), *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact, from *compaciscor*, *compactus*, to make an agreement.—*com*, together, and *paciscor*, to fix, settle, covenant.] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in general to any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your *compact*? *Shak*.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone*.

Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact* of matrimony. *Macaulay*.

Compact (kom-pakt), *a.* Leagued with; confederated.

Thou pernicious woman, *Compact* with her that's gone. *Shak*.

Compacted (kom-pakt'ed), *p. and a.* Pressed close; firmly united or connected; worked together so as to be compact. 'This earth's *compacted* sphere.' *Roscommon*. [Rare.]

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength Stretch'd and dissolved into unnew'd length. *Sir J. Denham*.

Compactly (hom-pakt'-ed-ly) *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; closely. *Locusts.* (Rare.)

Compactedness (hom-pakt'-ed-ness) *n.* The state of being compact, firmness, closeness of parts. *density.* *See* **DEPT.**

Compacter (hom-pakt'-er) *n.* One who makes a compact.

Compatible (hom-pakt'-i-bil) *a.* Capable of being joined or compacted.

Compaction (hom-pakt'-shun) *n.* The act of making compact, the state of being compact. Buildings which stand by architecture and compaction. *Reason.* (Rare.)

Compactly (hom-pakt'-ly) *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

You have put all this together most compactly.

Compactness (hom-pakt'-ness) *n.* State of being compact, firmness, close union of parts, density. *See* **DEPT.**

Compacture (hom-pakt'-shun) *n.* [L. *compactura*.] Close union or connection of parts, structure well connected, manner of joining. With comely compact and compacture strong. *Spenser.*

Compages (hom-paj'-ic, hom-paj'-ic) *n.* [L. *compages*, from *compagare*.] *See* **COMPACT**, class. A system or structure of many parts united. A regular compages of pipes and vessels for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast joined compage of timbers, and of beams, bound and bound together. *De Fayet.*

Compagnate (hom-paj'-t-ate) *v.t.* [See below.] To sit together; to unite or hold together. *Boydell.*

Compagnation (hom-paj'-t-ation) *n.* [L. *compagnatio*, from *compagnare*, to join together, compage, compagis, a joining, -ing, together and page, to fix. *See* **COMPACT**, closely united.] Union of parts, structure, connection, contexture. A compagination of many parts. *For Taylor.*

Companionable (hom-pa-ni-able) *a.* [O Fr. *companionable*, sociable.] Companionable; sociable. *Chaucer.*

Companionableness (hom-pa-ni-able-ness) *n.* Sociableness. Hearty companionableness. *Dr. J. Sidney.*

Companage (hom-pa-nij'-age) *n.* [L. *com* for *con*, together, and *panis*, bread.] All kinds of sustenance, except bread and drink. *Warren.*

Companator (hom-pa-ni-ator) *n.* Same as *companionator*.

Companionable (hom-pa-ni-able) *a.* Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable, social.

Towards his guests he was nothing serious, but companionable and respectful. *Boydell.*

Companionableness (hom-pa-ni-able-ness) *n.* The state of being companionable; sociableness.

His reticence was for propriety, his companionableness was for preaching. *Sp. Hall.*

Companion (hom-pa-ni-yan) *n.* [O Fr. *compagnon*, O Fr. *compagnon*, *compagnon* - L. *com*, together, and *panis*, bread. Lit. a sharer of one's bread, a fellow-bread. 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses, a mate, a comrade. A companion of fools shall be destroyed. *Prov. xlii. 2.*

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and travelling together are called companions. 'Set Caliban and his companions free.' *Shak.* 3. Partner, associate. 'Epaphroditus, my companion for labour.' *Phil. ii. 25.* 4. Companion of his woe. *Shak.* - 5. A fellow used contemptuously. 'I scorn you, scurvy companion.' *Shak.* - 6. Companion of the Beth, the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Beth. - 7. Associate, comrade, mate, compeer, partner, ally, confederate, confidant, accomplice.

Companionship (hom-pa-ni-yan-ship) *n.* Accompanying, united with.

The efforts of pure manhood, and its companionary ardency upon the character and habits of the nation are easily traced. *Brougham.*

Companion (hom-pa-ni-yan) *v.t.* 1. To be a companion to, to accompany.

Not can be (St. Thomas) be considered as having entirely abandoned his early right as his duties, standing on a crucible and companionship the whole day to the opposite side of the platform. *Arden.*

He should be a guide - a very guide. *Not to companions them.* *Shak.*

2. To make equal, to put on the same level. 'Companion me with my mistress.' *Shak.* (Rare in both senses.)

Companion (hom-pa-ni-yan) *n.* (Comp. O. Fr. *compagne*, an out-house.) 1. Out (a) the framing and sub-light upon the quarter-deck or round house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (b) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin stairs of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.* - 2. Companion ladder, the steps

or ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck. - 3. Companion way, the staircase at the entrance to a cabin.

Companionable (hom-pa-ni-yan-able) *a.* Fit for good fellowship, qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable. 'A companionable madman.' *W. Walton.* 'A more companionable wit.' *Chapman.* 'Each companionable guest.' *Mallet.*

A serious, discreet character (Makemott), yet glib, cordial, companionable, jocular even. *Chapman.*

Companionableness (hom-pa-ni-yan-able-ness) *n.* The quality of being companionable, sociableness.

He had a great companionableness in his nature. *Chapman.*

Companionably (hom-pa-ni-yan-able-ly) *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Chapman.*

Companionless (hom-pa-ni-yan-less) *a.* Having no companion. 'I, the last, go forth companionless.' *Tennyson.*

Companionship (hom-pa-ni-yan-ship) *n.* 1. The state or fact of being a companion, fellowship, association.

To Althea and some twenty boys. *Shak.*

We never seemed to avoid himself of my sympathy other than by some companionship. *Living.*

2. In printing a number of workmen engaged in setting up one or more works under the management of a clerk.

Company (kun-pa-ni) *n.* [Fr. *compagnie*; O Fr. also *compagnie*. *See* **COMPANION**.]

1. The state of being a companion; companionship, fellowship; society. 'The little wife would weep for company.' *Tennyson.*

Brothers, however, your company alone I will not seek. *Shak.*

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. 'Forbear till this company be past.' *Shak.* - 3. Persons that associate with others for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure, houses, guests at a person's house, society, as, to entertain company.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Shak.*

4. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly, as, a company of players, an insurance company. 'High in office in the Goldenrod Company.' *DeLena.*

5. A company forges the wine. *Tennyson.* (The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies, but when there are only a few individuals associated the concern is generally called a copartnership, the term company being usually reserved for large associations.) - 6. The members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm usually contracted when written. *See* **MEMBER**, Smith & Co. - 7. A subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. - 8. *Naval.* (a) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (b) A fleet. - 9. To bear (a person) company, to accompany, to attend, to go with, denoting a temporary association.

Not that I had seen her him company. *Page.*

- To be good company, to be fitted to entertain company. - To keep (a person) company,

(a) to accompany; to attend. *Prov. xlii. 2.* (b) To associate with, as a suitor or lover.

Why should he call her whom? Who keeps her company? *Shak.*

- To keep company with, to frequent the society of, as a suitor or sweetheart, as, to keep company with a girl. (Rather vulgar.) *See* **COMPANIONSHIP**, *sociability*, *society*, *assembly*, *assemblage*, *collection*, *group*, *crowd*, *band*, *troop*.

Company (kun-pa-ni) *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* accompanied, *ppr.* accompanying. To accompany; to attend, to go with, to be companion to. 'The soldier that did company these three.' *Shak.*

Company (kun-pa-ni) *v.t.* 1. To associate with, to frequent the company of.

I wrote you in an epistle not to accompany with libertines. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* - 3. To have commerce with the other sex. *Sp. Hall.*

Comparable (hom-pa-ra-bil) *a.* [L. *comparabilis*. *See* **COMPARE**.] Capable of being compared, worthy of comparison, being of equal regard, worthy to be estimated as equal. 'A man comparable with any of the captains of that age.' *Knox.*

There is no blessing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Arden.*

Comparableness (hom-pa-ra-bil-ness) *n.* State of being comparable. *Boydell.*

Comparably (hom-pa-ra-bil-ly) *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

Comparate (hom-pa-ra-tis) *a.* In *lysis*, one of two things compared to one another. *Dalgerne.*

Comparison (hom-pa-ra-tion) *n.* [L. *comparatio*, from *comparare*, to prepare or compare.] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Chaucer.*

Comparative (hom-pa-ra-tiv) *a.* [L. *comparativus*. *See* **COMPARE**.] 1. Estimated by comparison, not positive or absolute.

The comparative weight of a body is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy when it is compared with a feather, and yet be called light when compared with iron.

The blossom is a positive good, the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a comparative good. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison, especially founded on the comparison of different branches of the same science or study; as, comparative anatomy, comparative grammar. *See* **UNDER** **ANATOMY** and **GRAMMAR**. 3. Having the power of comparing different things. 'The comparative faculty. *Glanville.* - 4. Quick at comparisons, a jocular use of Falstaff's. 'The most comparative, recollected, sweet young prince.' *Shak.* - 5. In *gram.* expressing a greater degree. The comparative degree of an adjective or adverb expresses a greater degree of the quality expressed by the positive than is expressed or implied regarding that with which the comparison is made, as in the sentence James and John are both little, but John is the taller of the two, *little* is the comparative degree of *small*, and here asserts a greater degree of tallness in John than in James. - 6. Proportional, corresponding.

Then wert dignified enough Even in the point of envy if thou made Comparison for your virtues, to be styled The under-banquet of his kingdom. *Shak.*

Comparative (hom-pa-ra-tiv) *n.* 1. In *gram.* the comparative degree. *See* the adjective. - 2. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal, a rival.

Compared even was His full comparison. *Shak. & Pl.*

3. One who makes comparisons or estimates; one who affects wit a scoffer. 'Every heedless vain comparison.' *Shak.*

Comparatively (hom-pa-ra-tiv-ly) *adv.* In a state of comparison, by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.

The good or evil which is removed may be estimated good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply. *Shak.*

Compare (hom-pa) *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* compared, *ppr.* comparing. [L. *comparare*, to put together, unite, match, compare, also to prepare - com for *con*, together, and *para*, to prepare.] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, espe-

cially with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement, resemblances or differences, as, to compare two pieces of cloth, generally with *with*, sometimes with *to*, preceding the object with which anything is compared. *To compare small things with great.* Milton.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when compared to the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet incut the most absolute Fathoms. Brougham.

2 To liken, to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration: with *to* preceding the secondary object.

Solon compared the people to the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. Bacon.

3 In gram. to inflect an adjective in the degrees of comparison: as, black, blacker, blackest.—4 To get; to procure, to obtain: a Latinism.

From back and belly still did spare.
To fill his bags and richness to compare. Spenser.

Compare (kom-pär'), v. t. 1 To hold or stand comparison, to be held like or equal. 'No person can compare with him.' Milton. 2 *To vie.* 'With her beauty bounty did compare.' Spenser.

Compare (kom-pär'), n. 1 Comparison. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Their small galleys may not hold compare
With our tall ships. Waller.

2 *Simile, similitude; illustration by comparison.* 'Protest, and oath, and big compare.' Shak.

Comparator (kom-pär-er), n. One who compares. Bp. Levington.

Comparison (kom-pär-son), n. [Fr. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE.] 1 The act of comparing, the act of voluntarily carrying the mind from one object to another, in order to discover some relation subsisting between them; a comparative estimate.

Vergil. Yes, I thank God I am as honest as any man living that is an old man and no honestier than I.

2 *Comparisons are odorous, palabars, neighbour Vergil.* Shak.

3 The state of being compared or estimated; proportion, relation between things such as admits of their being compared, as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no comparison between them.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? Hag. ii. 3.

[In comparison of was formerly common, but it seems to be now going out of use, in comparison with taking its place; as, in comparison with Shakespeare our modern dramatists occupy a low place.]—4 Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereas shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what comparison shall we compare it? Mark iv. 30.

The stars are such
As may not find comparison on earth. Shelley.

4 In gram. the inflection of an adjective or adverb to express degrees of the original quality: as strong, stronger, strongest, glorious, more glorious, most glorious.—5 In rhet. a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is regarded as common to a hero and a lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance. 6 In gram. one of the reflecting facilities, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another.

Comparison (kom-pär-son), v. t. To compare.

Like to a foote natural, am I comparisond. I. Haver.

Compare (kom-pär'), v. t. [Fr. *compartir*—prefix *com*, and *partir*, L. *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis* a part.] To divide; to mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is compared all,
In inches verged with rubies. Glover.

Comparet (kom-pär'), n. A part existing along with others; a fellow member; an element. 'Comparets of the same substance.' Dr J. Scott.

Compartment (kom-pär-ti-ment), n. [Fr. *compartment*, L. *compartimentum*.] Divided into twelve compartments. Pope.

West. The names of the rest are compounded of these. The needle is a small bar of magnetized steel. It is fixed in the under side of the card, and in the centre is placed a conical socket, which is poised on an upright pointed pin fixed in the bottom of the box, so that the card, hanging on the pin, turns freely round its centre, and one

Comparison (kom-pär-ti-shon), n. [Prefix *com*, and *partitio*.] 1 The act of dividing into parts, specifically, in arch. the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments. Wotton.—2 A division; part divided; a separate part. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.

Compartment (kom-pär-ti-ment), n. [Fr. *compartment*, L. *compartimentum*, from L. *compartior*, to divide, share, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, and buildings. Frenchman.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the compartments and entered it. Mrs. Riddell.

—**Compartment ceiling**, in arch. a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by mouldings.—**Compartment tiles**, in arch. tiles of different colours so arranged as to form compartments.

Compartner (kom-pär-ti-ner), n. A sharer; a copartner. Bp. Pearson.

Compartnership (kom-pär-ti-ner-ship), n. Copartnership (which see). 'My wife's compartnership.' Ford.

Compassant (kom-pas-ant), n. A seaman's corruption of *Compassant* (which see).

Compass (kum-pas'), n. [Fr. *sp.* and *pg.* compass; L. *compassus*, a circle—L. *com*, and *passus*, a step.] 1 A passing round; a circular course, a circuit.

Time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his compass. Shak.

They fetched a compass of seven days' journey. R. Ki. iii. 5.

2 Limit or boundary; reach; extent; range; applied to time, space, sound, &c. 'And in that compass all the world contains.' Dryden. 'In the compass of three little words.' Tennyson.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass. Shak.

3 Moderate estimate; limits of truth; moderation; due limits: usually with *within*.

In two hundred years before (I speak within compass), no such commission had been executed.

4 An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian. The mariner's or ship compass consists of three parts: namely, the box, the card or fly, and the needle. The box, which contains the card and needle, is a circular brass receptacle, hung within a wooden one by two concentric rings called gimbals, so fixed by the cross-centres to the box that the inner one, or compass-box, shall retain an horizontal position in all motions of the ship. The circular card is divided into thirty-two equal parts by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, called points or rhumbs, the intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters, and the whole circumference into equal parts or degrees, 360 of which complete the circle, and, consequently, the distance or angle comprehended between any two rhumbs is equal to 1½°. The four principal are called cardinal points: viz. North, South, East, and

of the points, by the property of the needle, will always be directed towards the north pole. The needle, however, is liable to a certain deviation owing to the magnetism of the ship itself, and this is especially strong in iron ships. (See *Deviation of the compass*, under *DEVIATION*.) To obviate this defect Sir W. Thomson has invented a compass having a number of needles arranged in a particular manner instead of one. In the compass used by land-surveyors and others the needle is not fixed to the card, but plays alone, the card being drawn on the bottom of the box.—The *azimuth compass* differs in some respects from the foregoing. See *AZIMUTH*.—**Hanging compass**, a mariner's compass suspended with its face downwards to the roof of a cabin or to a pole on deck. In the former position it is sometimes called a *Tell-tale*, because it shows to one below if the proper course of the ship is maintained by the steersman.—5 A mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.: often with the plural designation *compasses*, or a pair of compasses.

In his hand
He took the golden compasses, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
The universe and all created things. Milton.

—**Common compasses**, or *dividers*, consist simply of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and used for measuring and transferring distances. For describing circles the lower end of one of the legs is removed, and its place supplied by a holder for a pencil or pen.—**Hair compasses**, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outwards against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely-threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's breadth. See *compass*, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, &c., having the two legs united at top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut. For larger varieties see *BOW-COMPASS*.—**Triangular compasses**. See *TRIANGULAR*.—**Proportional compasses**. See *PROPORTIONAL*.

Compass (kum-pas'), v. t. 1 To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole, to inclose, encircle, environ, surround, as, to compass with the arms. 'Compass'd by the inviolate sea.' Tennyson.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father compass thee about. Shak.

With favour will thou compass him as with a shield. Ps. vi. 12.

2 To go or walk about or round.

The seventh day ye shall compass the city seven times. Josh. vi. 3.

3 To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

If I can check my crying love, I will.
If not, to compass her I'll use my skill. Shak.

How can you hope to compass your desires? Dr. Ham.

4 To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms, compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. Blackstone.

5 To bend in the form of a circle or curve; to make circular or curved, as, to compass timber for a ship. 'To be compassed like a good bilbo in the circumference of a pack.' Shak. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

Compassable (kum-pas-a-bl), n. Capable of being compassed.

Compass-box (kum-pas-box), n. The glass-covered box containing the compass needle and card. See *COMPASS*.

Compass-card (kum-pas-kard), n. The circular card belonging to a compass. See *COMPASS*.

Compass Face or Card.

West. The names of the rest are compounded of these. The needle is a small bar of magnetized steel. It is fixed in the under side of the card, and in the centre is placed a conical socket, which is poised on an upright pointed pin fixed in the bottom of the box, so that the card, hanging on the pin, turns freely round its centre, and one

oil, pound; ti, So. above; 9, So. by.

Compass-dial (kum'pas-di-al), *n.* A small sun-dial fitted into a box for the pocket, by which the hour can be ascertained by the needle.

Compassed (kum'past), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrounded; obtained; accomplished. — 2.† Round; arched. 'His compassed crest.' *Shak.* 'The compassed window.' *Shak.*

Compassement, **Compassyng**, *n.* Contrivance; purpose; design. *Chaucer.*

Compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p.* or *a.* In ship-building, incurved, curved or bent; as, compassing timbers. See **COMPASS**, *v. t.* 5.

Compassion (kom-pa'shon), *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, *L. compassio, compassionis*—*com*, together, and *pator, passus*, to suffer.] 1. A suffering with another; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; sympathy; pity; commiseration. He, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity. *Ps. lxxviii. 38.*

2.† An act of mercy.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. *Lam. iii. 22.*

Compassion† (kom-pa'shon), *v. t.* To commiserate; to pity; to commiserate.

O heavens, can you hear a good man groan, And not relent, or not compassion him! *Shak.*

Compassionable (kom-pa'shon-a-bl), *a.* Deserving of pity. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and compassionate imbecility. *Crabbe.*

Compassionary† (kom-pa'shon-ar-i), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

Compassionate (kom-pa'shon-ät), *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of pity; having a heart that is tender and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate. *South.*

2.† Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

I pity you . . . your case is a compassionate one. *A. Murphy.*

3.† Plaintive; complaining.

It boots thee not to be compassionate: After our sentence plaining comes too late. *Shak.*

4.† Sympathetic. *Donne.*—**Compassionate allowance**, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows and children and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances.—**SYN.** Tender, merciful, melting, soft, indulgent, kind.

Compassionate (kom-pa'shon-ät), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compassionated*; ppr. *compassionating*. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. 'Compassionates my pains, and pities me.' *Addison.*

Compassionate† (kom-pa'shon-ät), *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *Quoted by Fitzedward Hall.*

Compassionately (kom-pa'shon-ät-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

Compassionateness (kom-pa'shon-ät-ness), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

Compassionative† (kom-pa'shon-ät-iv), *a.* Same as *Compassionate*. *Sir K. Digby.*

Compassless (kum'pas-less), *a.* Having no compass.

Compass-needle (kum'pas-nê-dl), *n.* The magnetised needle of a compass. See **COMPASS**, 4.

Compass-plane (kum'pas-plân), *n.* In carp. a plane having the sole convex in the direction of its length for curved timber.

Compass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* A plant, the *Silphium laciniatum*, nat. order Compositæ, common on the prairies of North America. It is disposed to present the edges of its leaves north and south, hence its name.

Compass-roof (kum'pas-rôf), *n.* Same as *Span-roof*. *Oxford Glossary.*

Compass-saw (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in a circle of moderate radius.

Compass-signal (kum'pas-sig-nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

Compass-timber (kum'pas-tim-bêr), *n.* In carp. curved or crooked timber.

Compass-window (kum'pas-win-dô), *n.* In arch. a circular bay-window or oriel.

Compass† (kum'past), *a.* Same as *Compassed*. *Spenser.*

Companternity† (kom-pa-têr-ni-ti), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *paternity*.] The relation of a godfather.

Gossiped or *companternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies.*

Compatibility (kom-pat'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See **COMPATIBLE**.] The quality of being compatible; consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitability; as, a compatibility of temper. 'The compatibility and concurrence of such properties in one thing.' *Barrow.*

Compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, *L. L. compatibilis*, from *compatior*—*L. com*, together, and *pator*, to suffer.] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; as, a generous and a servile temper are not compatible with one another. — 2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; not incongruous: in both senses used either absolutely or followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*. 'Not repugnant but compatible.' *Sir T. More.*

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale.*

Let us not require a union of excellencies not quite compatible with each other. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

SYN. Consistent, suitable, agreeable, accordant, concordant, congruous, congenial, harmonizing.

Compatibleness (kom-pat'i-bl-ness), *n.* The same as *Compatibility*.

Compatibly (kom-pat'i-bl), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

Compatient† (kom-pa'shent), *a.* [L. *compatiens*, pp. of *compatior*—*com*, together, and *pator*, to suffer.] Suffering together. 'The same compatient and commorient fates.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Compatriot (kom-pâ-tri-ot), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *patriot*; Fr. *compatriote*.] One of the same country. 'The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own compatriots.' *Bp. Hall.*

Clement VI. with his easy temper was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes—nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions. *Milman.*

Compatriot (kom-pâ-tri-ot), *a.* 1. Of the same country.

To my compatriot youth I point the high example of thy sons. *Athenide.*

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic.

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race, *Compatriot*, zealous, hospitable, kind. *Thomson.*

[Rare in both senses.]

Compatriotism (kom-pâ-tri-ot-izm), *n.* The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Compear (kom-pêr), *v. t.* [L. *compareo*—*com*, and *pareo*, to appear; comp. *appear*.] In *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel.

Compearance (kom-pêr-ans), *n.* In *Scots law*, a term applied to the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action.

Compearer (kom-pêr-êr), *n.* In *Scots law*, an interlocator by which one who, although not called as a party to an action, yet conceives he has an interest in it, is permitted to compare and sit himself as party to it.

Compeer (kom-pêr), *n.* [L. *compar*—*com*, and *par*, equal. See **PEER**.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. 'His compeer in arms.' *Ford.* 'And him thus answered soon his bold compeer.' *Milton.*

Heroes and kings of ages past Are thy compeers. *W. Whitehead.*

Compeer† (kom-pêr), *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. 'He compeers the best.' *Shak.*

Compeer† (kom-pêr), *v. i.* [See **COMPEAR**.] To appear.

Compel (kom-pel'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compelled*; ppr. *compelling*. [L. *compello, compulsum*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, to drive; whence also *compulsion, compulsory*, &c.] 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. *Luke xiv. 23.*

2. To subject; to cause to submit.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson.*

3. To take by force or violence. [Rare.]

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

4. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. 'In one troop *compelled*.' *Dryden.* [A Latinism, and rare.] — 5. To overpower; to overcome; to hold. 'And

easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Compellable (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone.*

Compellably (kom-pel'a-bl), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd.*

Compellation (kom-pel-lâ'hon), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, the act of accosting, from *compello, compellare*, to address.] Style or manner of address; word of salutation. 'Metaphorical *compellations*.' *Milton.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by 'Sir.' *Sir W. Temple.*

He useth this endearing *compellation*, 'my little children.' *Bp. Beveridge.*

Compellative (kom-pel'a-tiv), *n.* [From L. *compello*, to address.] In *gram.* a term sometimes given to the name by which a person is addressed.

Compellatory (kom-pel'a-tor-i), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. 'Process *compellatory*.' *Sir W. Cavendish.* [Rare.]

Compeller (kom-pel-êr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Compellingly (kom-pel-ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsively.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily. *Jer. Taylor.*

Compend (kom'pend), *n.* Same as *Compendium*. *Bp. Burnet.*

Compendiarious† (kom-pen'di-â-ri-us), *a.* Short; compendious. *Bailey.*

Compendiate† (kom-pen'di-ât), *v. t.* [See **COMPENDIUM**.] To sum or collect together. 'That which *compendiate*th all blessing—peace upon Israel.' *Bp. King.*

Compendiosity† (kom-pen'di-ô-ri-ti), *n.* Compendiousness; brevity. *Bailey.*

Compendious (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*, from *compendium* (which see).] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2.† Short; direct; not circuitous.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours and gained time. *Woodward.*

SYN. Short, summary, abridged, condensed, shortened, compressed, succinct, brief, concise.

Compendiously (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious, short, or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome. *Sir T. More; Holland.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word *chaos*. *Bentley.*

Compendiousness (kom-pen'di-us-ness), *n.* The state of being compendious; shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. 'The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion.' *Bentley.*

Compendium (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [L. *compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. 'A short system or *compendium* of science.' *Watts.*—*Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract.* See under **ABRIDGMENT**.

Compensable† (kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave.*

Compensate (kom-pen'sât or kom-pen-sât; Tennyson has both), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compensated*; ppr. *compensating*. [L. *compensatio, compensatus*—*com*, together, and *penseo*, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh; lit. to weigh together; hence, to balance, to give an equivalent for.] 1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent to; as, to *compensate* a labourer for his work or a merchant for his losses.—2. To make up for; to counterbalance; to make amends for. 'For often fitness *compensated* size.' *Tennyson.*

The length of the night and the dews do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

(She) throve not in her trade, not being bred To barter, nor *compensating* the want By shrewdness. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To recompense, remunerate, reward, indemnify, requite, counterball, counterbalance.

Compensate (kom-pen'sát), *v.t.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent: followed by *for*; as, what can *compensate* for the loss of honour?

Compensation (kom-pen-sá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance; as, nature is based on a system of *compensation*. 2. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; indemnity; recompense.

The parliament which dissolved the monastic foundations . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners. *Hallam.*

3. That which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency; as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defence.—4. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.—*Compensation balance, compensation pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation. This may be accomplished in various ways, as by compensation bars. See below, and see also PENDULUM.—*Compensation bars*, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of another. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers and the pendulums of clocks.—*SYN.* Amends, indemnity, indemnification, recompense, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, set-off.

Compensative (kom-pen-sa-tív), *a.* Making amends or compensation. 'The *compensative* justice of the old drama.' *Hazlitt.*

Compensatory (kom-pen-sa-tív), *a.* That which compensates; compensation. 'This is the sorry *compensatory*.' *Lamb.*

Compensator (kom-pen-sá-tér), *n.* One who or that which compensates; specifically, *naut.* a contrivance on board ships for neutralizing the effects of local attraction on the compass-needle. See under MAGNETIC.

Compensatory (kom-pen'sa-tor-í), *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends. 'Tribute not penal nor *compensatory*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Compense† (kom-pens'), *v.t.* To recompense; to compensate; to counterbalance. *Bacon.*

Comperendinate† (kom-pér-en'di-nát), *v.t.* [L. *comperendino, comperendinatum*, to cite a defendant to a new trial on a subsequent day.] To delay. *Bailey.*

Compete (kom-pét'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *competed*; ppr. *competing*. [L. *competo*, to meet, to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to make for, to seek.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry; to vie.

Men have gone on warring, grudging, struggling, competing, from the beginning, and they will do so to the end. *Kingsley.*

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milton.*

[This word is often said to be modern, and of Scottish origin, but Latham quotes a passage from Bp. Hall in which it is used, and *competition* and *competitor* are both of considerable age. It is now in common use.]

Competence, **Competency** (kom-pé-tens, kom-pé-ten-sí), *n.* [From *competent*.] 1. State of being competent; fitness; suitability; adequateness; ability; as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task. 'The *competency* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause.' *Burke*.—2. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity. 'Happy years of health and *competence*.' *Tennyson.*

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words—health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, (a) legal capacity, qualification, or sufficiency; fitness; as, the *competency* of evidence; the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c. (b) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth, conscious that her own title was open to grave objections, and unwilling to admit even a reversionary right in her rival and enemy the Queen of Scots, induced the parliament to pass a law, en-

acting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

Competent (kom-pé-tent), *a.* [Fr. *competent*, from *competer*, to be sufficient; L. *competo*, to be meet or fit, to be suitable, also to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.] 1. Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or fit for the purpose; adequate; as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an *army competent* to the defence of the kingdom. 'A *competent* knowledge of the world.' *Atterbury.*

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, having legal capacity or power; as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.

A *competent* judge is one who has jurisdiction in the case. *Johnson.*

3. Incident; rightfully or lawfully belonging; followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent* to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

—*Competent and omitted*, in *Scots law*, a term applied to pleas which might have been maintained in the course of a suit, but which have not been stated.

Competently (kom-pé-tent-í), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Holton.*

Competible† (kom-pet-í-bl), *a.* Compatible. *Glanville; Sir M. Hale; Dr. H. More.*

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Competibleness† (kom-pet-í-bl-nes), *n.* Competibleness.

Competition (kom-pé-tí'shon), *n.* [L. *competitio*. See COMPETE and COMPETENCE.]

1. The act of seeking or endeavouring to gain what another is endeavouring to gain at the same time; mutual contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry; as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office: formerly it might be followed by *to*, now always *for* before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness; as, the prize was decided by written *competition*; the *competitions* for appointments in the civil service.—3. In *Scots law* *competition* is applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.—*Emulation, Competition, Rivalry*. See under EMULATION.

Competitive (kom-pet-í-tív), *a.* Relating to competition; emulous; as, a *competitive* trial. 'The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.' *Quart. Rev.*

Competitor (kom-pet-í-tér), *n.* [L. *competitor* (í long), from *competo*, to seek after. See COMPETE.] 1. One who competes; one who seeks and endeavours to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be, And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2.† A companion; a confederate; an associate; a fellow. 'Thou my brother, my *competitor*, . . . my mate.' *Shak.*

Every hour more *competitors* Flock to the rebels, and still their power grows strong. *Shak.*

Competitory (kom-pet-í-tor-í), *a.* Acting in competition; rival. *Faber*. [Rare.]

Competitress, **Competitrix** (kom-pet-í-tres, kom-pet-í-tríks), *n.* A female competitor.

Queen Anne now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Ld. Herbert.*

Compilation (kom-pi-lá'shon), *n.* 1. The act of compiling or collecting; now only used of the act of compiling from written or printed documents or books, the act of drawing materials for tables, pamphlets, or books from the labours of others; but formerly used more generally.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward.*

2. That which is compiled; a book or treatise drawn up by compiling. **Compiler**† (kom-pi-lá'tér), *n.* A collector. *Chaucer.*

Compile (kom-pí'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compiled*; ppr. *compiling*. [L. *compilo*, to plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to pillage.] 1. To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources; to collect or put together by utilizing the writings of others; as, to *compile* a dictionary or a gazetteer. 'As I find in a book *compiled*.' *Gower.*

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson.*

2.† To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3.† To contain; to comprise. *Spenser*.—4.† To make up; to compose; to put together; to construct. 'Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds.' *Donne.*

Before that Merlin died he did intend A brazen wall in compass to *compile*. *Spenser.*

5.† To settle; to reconcile. *Spenser*. **Complement**† (kom-plí'men), *n.* The act of piling together or heaping up. *Woodward.*

Compiler (kom-plí'tér), *n.* One who compiles. *Bacon; Swift.*

Compinget (kom-plín'), *v.t.* [L. *compingo*, to fix together, to confine—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fasten, to drive in.] To compress; to shut up. *Burton.*

Complacency, **Complacencies** (kom-plá'sen-sí, kom-plá'sen-sí), *n.* [L. *complacencia*. See COMPLACENT.] A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. 'O thou, my sole *complacency*!' *Milton*.—3. Agreeable softness or suavity of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure; civility; complaisance.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness, Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

Complacent (kom-plá'sent), *a.* [Corresponding in form to L. *complacencia, complacencia*, pleasing, ppr. of *complaceo*, to please—*com*, and *placeo*, to please; but derived rather from the noun *complacencia*.] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; satisfied; as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

Complacential† (kom-pla-sen'shal), *a.* Marked by complacence; causing gratification. 'The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love.' *Baizer.*

Complacently (kom-plá-sent-í), *adv.* In a complacent manner; as, to smile *complacently*.

Complain (kom-plán), *v.t.* [Fr. *complaigndre*, from L. *L. complangere*—L. *com*, together, and *plango*, to strike, to beat, as the breast in extreme grief, to make a noise, bewail. Root *plag*, as in L. *plaga*, Gr. *plágē*, a blow.] 1. To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like; to lament; to murmur; to find fault.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job vii. 11.*

In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. To make a formal accusation against a person; to make a charge.

Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council. *Shak.*

This verb is now regularly followed by *of* before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain* of thirst, of ignorance, of vice, of an offender. Formerly it was followed also by *on*. 'Shall I *complain* on you to our mistress?' *Shak*.—*SYN.* To lament, bewail, repine, murmur, regret, grieve, mourn. **Complain**† (kom-plán), *v.t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*, But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*

Complain (kom-plán), *n.* Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled That fierce *complain* to silence. *Kent.*

Complainable (kom-plán-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being complained of. *Pelham.*

Complainant (kom-plān'ant), *n.* [Fr. *complainant*.] 1. One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants. *Jeremy Collier.*

2. One who suffers from ill health.

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant complainant. *H. Spencer.*

3. In law, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty; a plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Complainor (kom-plān'ér), *n.* One who complains or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

Speechless complainor, I will learn thy thought. *Shak.*

Complainful (kom-plān'ful), *a.* Full of complaint. [Rare and poetical.]

Complaining (kom-plān'ing), *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury; a complaint.

They vented their complainings. *Shak.*

Complaining (kom-plān'ing), *a.* Expressive of complaint; as, to speak in a complaining tone.

Complainingly (kom-plān'ing-lī), *adv.* In a complaining manner; murmuringly. *Byron.*
Complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* [Fr. *complainte*.] See COMPLAINT. 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to-day is my complaint bitter. *Job xlii.*

The complaints I hear of thee are grievous. *Shak.*

Nor whisper any murmur of complaint. *Tennyson.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint or murmuring.

The poverty of the clergy had been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease: usually applied to disorders not violent. *Arbuthnot.*—4. Accusation; a charge against an offender made or presented to the proper officer or court; representation of injuries in a general sense.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous complaints against Paul which they could not prove. *Acts xxv. 7.*

Complaintful (kom-plānt'ful), *a.* Full of complaint. *Hulst.* [Rare.]

Complaisance (kom-plā-zans), *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, the part. pres. of *complaire*, to please, to gratify = *L. complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] 1. A pleasing deportment; that manner of address and behaviour in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; civility; courtesy.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

2. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the principle for the act.

No man carries further than I do the policy of making government pleasing to the people. But the widest range of this political *complaisance* is confined within the limits of justice. *Burke.*

3. Civility, courtesy, urbanity, suavity, affability, good breeding.

Complaisant (kom-plā-zant), *a.* 1. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.

As for our Saviour, he was, if I durst use the word, the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp.*

2. Exhibiting complaisance; proceeding from a complaisant or obliging disposition; as, *complaisant* deportment or treatment.

My satire seems too bold, Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough. *Pope.*

Complaisantly (kom-plā-zant-lī), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment. *Pope.*

Complaisance (kom-plā-zant-ness), *n.* Civility; complaisance. [Rare.]

Complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), *v. t.* [L. *complanare*, *complanatus* = *com*, and *planus*, plain.] To make level; to reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

Complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), *a.* Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]

Complacence (kom-plā-sen'), *v. t.* To assent to; to acquiesce in. *Sylvestre, Du Bartas.*

Complacēt (kom-plēt'). Same as *Complacence*.

Completect (kom-plek'ted), *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *plecto*, to weave.] Woven together; interwoven. 'Infinitely *completect* tissues.' *Carlyle.*

Complement (kom-plē-ment), *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE, *a.*] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; as, a company has its *complement* of men; a ship has its *complement* of stores.

They, as they feasted, had their fill, For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Spenser.*

2. Perfect state; fulness; completeness. *Spenser.* In her, the moon when full is said to be in her *complement*.—3. What is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; difference.

One custom is to place it both in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

4. Specifically, in music, the interval wanting to complete an octave; as, the *complement* of a third is a sixth; that of a fourth, a fifth; of a fifth, a fourth.—5.† That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; outward show; accessory. 'Garnished and decked in modest *complement*.' *Shak.*

'Without vain art or curious *complement*.' *Spenser.*—6.† Courtesy; compliment. 'Since lowly feigning was called *complement*.' *Shak.* [Modern editions of Shakspeare make a distinction between *complement* and *compliment* for which there is no authority in old editions.]—*Complement* of an arc or angle, in geom. the difference between an arc and a quadrant, or between an angle and a right angle, is called the *complement* of that arc or angle. Let DE A be a circle, of which the diameter is EA and centre C; and let AOB be an angle at the centre, measured by the arc AB; also, from O let OD be drawn at right angles to AC; then the *complement* of the angle AOB or of the arc AB is the angle BOD or the arc BD. In like manner the *complement* of the obtuse angle ECB, or of the arc EDB, is the angle DCB or the arc DB, which is its excess above a right angle or a quadrant; hence, to find the *complement* of any given angle expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, subtract it from 90° if acute, but if obtuse subtract 90° from it.—*Complement* of a parallelogram. If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is then divided into two parallelograms on the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called *complements* to the former; thus, AI and IC are the *complements* of the parallelogram ABCD.—*Complement* of a star, in astron. the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—*Complement* of the curtain, in fort. that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.—*An arithmetical complement* of a logarithm. See ARITHMETICAL.

Complemental (kom-plē-ment'al), *a.* 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.—2. In zool. applied to imperfect organisms, such as are found in cirripoda, which are in reality rudimentary males, perfect male animals being abundant. *Darwin.*—3.† Complimentary. 'Complemental flattery with silver tongue.' *Beaumont.*

Complementary (kom-plē-ment'a-ri), *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.—*Complementary colours.* See COLOUR.

Complementary (kom-plē-ment'a-ri), *n.* One skilled in compliments. 'Cunning *complementary*.' *B. Jonson.*

Complete (kom-plēt'), formerly also kom-plēt', *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill, which is ultimately from same root as *pl.*] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect. 'A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.' *Shak.* 'The *complete* and endless felicity of another life.' *Stillingfleet.*

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. *Col. ii. 10.*

Nor can pronounce upon it If one should ask me whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet, Be the seater and *completer*. *Tennyson.*

2. Thorough; consummate; in every respect.

The landowners' peasants are *complete* slaves. *Brougham.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is *complete*.

This course of vanity almost *complete*, Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

—*Complete flower*, in bot. one furnished with all the organs; with a calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistils.—*Whole, Entire, Complete, Total.*

Nothing is *whole*; that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire* to their unity; *whole* to their junction; *total* to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense. *Angus.*

SYN. Full, entire, utter, total, absolute, perfect, thorough, plenary, finished, faultless. **Complete** (kom-plēt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *completed*; ppr. *completing*. 1. To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to *complete* a bridge or a course of instruction.—2. To fulfil; to accomplish; to realize; as, to *complete* hopes, desires, or prophecy.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope, And binds the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.

SYN. To perform, execute, terminate, conclude, finish, end, achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish.

Completely (kom-plēt'ly), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite; as, to be *completely* mistaken. 'Completely witty.' *Swift.*

Completely shiftless was thy native plight. *Beaumont.*

Complement (kom-plē-ment'), *n.* The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

Completeness (kom-plē-ness), *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

Completion (kom-plē-shon), *n.* 1. Act of completing, finishing, or perfecting; state of being complete or completed; perfect state; as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education. 'Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument.' *Bp. Hurd.*

A slow-develop'd strength awaits *Completion* in a painful school. *Tennyson.*

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment. 'The *completion* of those prophecies.' *Atterbury.*

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

Completive (kom-plē-tiv), *a.* Completing or tending to complete; making complete.

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harriar.*

Completory (kom-plē-to-ri), *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing. 'His crucifixion . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions.' *Barrow.*

Completory (kom-plē-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Completive*.

Complex (kom-pleks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector*, *complexus*, to fold or two together—*com*, together, and root *plec*, *plect*, to fold.] 1. Composed of two or more parts or things; including two or more particulars connected; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea; a *complex* term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke.*

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horse-back,' 'a pack of cards.' *Wheatley.*

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexed.

When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex*. *Wheatley.*

Complex (kom-pleks), *n.* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system.

That full *complex* Of never-ending wonders. *Thomson.*

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *Smith.*

Complexed (kom-plekst'), *a.* Same as *Complex*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Complexedness (kom-plekst'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being complex; compound state; complication. 'The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.' *Locke.*

Complexion (kom-plek'shon), *n.* [L. *complexio*, *complexionis*, a combination, connection in L.L., a physical constitution or habit, from *complector*, *complexus*, to fold or twine together. See COMPLEX.] 1. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposi-

tion of the body or mind; the peculiar cast of the constitution; physical character; nature. 'A man of feeble complexion and sickly.' *J. B. Berners.*

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*

2. The colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good complexion rectify the will?
Sir J. Davies.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the complexion of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shak.*

4.† The state of being complex; complexity; involution.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the argument is plain, the complexion does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts.*

Complexion† (kom-plek'shon), *v.t.* To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are complexioned for humility. *Sir T. Browne.*

Complexionably† (kom-plek'shon-ab-li), *adv.* Same as *Complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Complexional (kom-plek'shon-al), *a.* 1.† Pertaining to or depending on the disposition or temperament. *Complexional prejudices.* *Fiddes.*—2. Pertaining to the complexion.

Complexionally† (kom-plek'shon-al-li), *adv.* In the way of temperament; constitutionally.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health
Complexionally pleasant? *Blair.*

Complexionary (kom-plek'shon-ar-i), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. 'This complexionary art.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Complexioned (kom-plek'shon-d), *a.* 1.† Having a certain disposition.—2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: in both senses used chiefly in composition; as, dark-complexioned, fair-complexioned.

A flower is the best-complexioned grass; as a pear is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller.*

Complexity (kom-pleks-i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being complex; as, involved in great complexity.—2. Anything complex; intricacy; involvement; entanglement. 'Many corridors' of complexities of Arthur's palace.' *Tennyson.*

His (Plato's) ethics are the ethics of a logician, not of a large-souled man, familiar with and sympathizing with the complexities of life; they are suited only to an impossible state of humanity. *G. H. Lewes.*

Complexly (kom-pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply. *Goodwin; Blair.*

Complexness (kom-pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *Complexity*. *Adam Smith.*

Complexure† (kom-pleks'ur), *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. *Mountagu.*

Complexus (kom-pleks'us), *n.* [L.] 1. An aggregation of involutions or complications. The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a complexus of insoluble antipathies. *Sir R. Hamilton.*

2. In anat. a broad and pretty long muscle, lying along the back part and side of the neck.

Compliable (kom-pli'a-bl), *a.* [See COMPLY.] Capable of bending or yielding; compliant. 'Another compliable mind.' *Milton.*

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliant* and accommodated to their passions. *Jortin.*

Compliantly (kom-pli'a-bl), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliantly; yieldingly.

Compliance (kom-pli'ans), *n.* 1. The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission. 'Compliance with our desire.' *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rome.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

SYN. Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, execution.

Compliancy (kom-pli'an-si), *n.* A disposition to yield to others; the habit of yielding to others; compliance.

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*. *Goldsmith.*

Compliant (kom-pli'ant), *a.* 1.† Yielding; bending; pliant. 'The compliant boughs.' *Milton.*—2. Yielding to request or desire;

ready to accommodate; obliging. 'To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes.' *By. Burnet.*

Compliantly (kom-pli'ant-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner. *C. Richardson.*

Complicacy (kom-pli-ka-si), *n.* A state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

Complicate (kom-pli-kät), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *complicated*; ppr. *complicating*. [L. *complico*—*com*, and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit. See COMPLEX.] 1. To fold or twist together; to entangle; to intertwine; to interweave; to render complex or intricate; to involve. 'Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.' *Young.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

2. To form by complication.

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

Complicate (kom-pli-kät), *a.* 1. Composed of two or more parts united; complex.

Though the particular actions of war are complicated in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

2. In bot. folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.

Complicated (kom-pli-kät-ed), *p.* and *a.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

For our hearts deceive us, our purposes are complicated, and we know not which end is principally intended. *Jer. Taylor.*

Complicately (kom-pli-kät-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *Boyle.*

Complicateness (kom-pli-kät-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy. *Sir M. Hale.*

Complication (kom-pli-kä'shon), *n.* 1. The act of complicating or state of being complicated; entanglement; complexity.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan.*

2. Something complicated; a whole consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united; as, to be affected by a *complication* of diseases.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas... the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*

3. What complicates or causes complication. **Complicative** (kom-pli-kä-tiv), *a.* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate.

Complice† (kom-plis), *n.* [Fr. *complice*. See ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shak.*

Complicity (kom-plis-i-ti), *n.* [From *complice*, an accomplice.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in crime. 'Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil.' *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity* in the designs of his patron was never openly repelled. *Hallam.*

Compplier (kom-pli'er), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance. *Swift.*

Compliment (kom-pli-ment), *n.* [Fr. *compliment*, *it. complimento*, from *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy. L. *compleo*, *completo*, to fill up, to complete. A compliment, therefore, is what completes or satisfies, the word being a slightly varying form of *complement*, which formerly was also used in this sense.] 1. An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; commendation; praise. 'Hollow compliments and lies.' *Milton.* 'The tinsel clink of *compliment*.' *Tennyson.*

'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*. *Shak.*

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. A present or favour bestowed; a gift. *Sir J. Sinclair.* [Scotch.]—To stand on *compliment*, to behave with ceremony.—*Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* See under ADULATION.

Compliment (kom-pli-ment), *v.t.* 1. To pay a compliment to; to flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying the like: with on or upon before that which expresses the ground of the compliment; as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tuttler.*

Monarchs
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends. *Prior.*

2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To bestow a present on; to manifest kindness or regard

for by a present or other favour; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. [Scotch.]—SYN. To praise, flatter, adulate.

Compliment (kom-pli-ment), *v.t.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony or ceremonial language. [Rare.]

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*

Complimental† (kom-pli-ment'al), *a.* Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments. 'Complimental lies. *Raleigh.* 'Complimental talk.' *Gay.* 'Complimental expressions.' *Wilkes.*

Complimentally† (kom-pli-ment'al-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publicly, and but too *complimentally* taken notice of by the virtuosi. *Boyle.*

Complimentalness† (kom-pli-ment'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary. 'Complimentalness as opposed to plainness (of speech).' *Hammond.*

Complimentarily (kom-pli-ment'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

Complimentary (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *a.* Full of or using compliments; intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or praise; as, you are very *complimentary* in your language; *complimentary* remarks.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. *Bp. Hurd.*

Complimentative† (kom-pli-ment'a-tiv), *a.* Complimentary. *Boswell.*

Complimentor (kom-pli-ment'er), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

Compline, **Complin** (kom-plin), *n.* [Properly an adjective, from Fr. *complie*, from L. *completus* (*horæ*), 'complete hours'; so called because this service completes and closes the religious exercises of the day.] The last of the seven canonical hours in the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset. Called also *Completory*.

The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *compline* of prayer at nine of the night. *Hammond.*

Complish† (kom-plish), *v.t.* To accomplish; to fulfil.

Complote† (kom-plör), *v.t.* [L. *com*, together, and *ploro*, to lament.] To lament together. *Cockeram.*

Complot (kom-plöt), *n.* [Fr. *complot*, a plot, for *complot*, from L. *comploticus*. See COMPLICATE.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

Complot (kom-plöt), *v.t.* To plan together; to contrive; to plot. *Shak.*

Complot (kom-plöt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *complotted*; ppr. *complotting*. To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal. 'Having *complotted* with the Duke of Norfolk.' *Bacon.*

Complotment (kom-plöt-ment), *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied *complotments* against her? *Dan King.*

Complotter (kom-plöt'er), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator. *Dryden.*

Complottingly (kom-plöt-ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complotensian (kom-plöt-ten'si-an), *a.* A term applied to the first polyglot edition of the Bible published at Complutum or Alcalá de Henares, in Spain, 1514-1517, by Cardinal Ximenes.

Compluvium (kom-plü'vi-um), *n.* [L., from *com*, together, and *pluvium*, rain.] An opening in the roof of the atrium or entrance-hall of ancient Roman houses, left for the purpose of admitting light. The roof was made to slope towards the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water, hence the name. See ATRIUM and IMPLUVIUM.

Comply (kom-pli), *v.i.* pret. *complied*; ppr. *complying*. [From L. *compleo*, to fill up, satisfy (whence *complete*, *compliment*), on type of supply from *supplere*—*com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. The meaning has no doubt been affected by *ply* and *plant*.] 1. To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another; to yield; to acquiesce; to consent; to agree; as, to *comply* with a promise, with an award, with a command.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*,
Scandalous or forbidden, in our laws. *Milton.*

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still. *Hudibras.*

2. To accommodate or suit itself; to accord; to suit; said of things. [Rare.]

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Adelphi.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits. *Tidemon.*

[Used absolutely or followed by *with* in both senses.]

Comply (kom-plī), v. t. To fulfil; to perform or execute. [Rare.]

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my Request concerning thee. *Chapman.*

Compo (kom-pō), n. [Contr. for *compound*, *composit*, or *composition*.] 1. A concrete or mortar largely used for covering the outside of brick houses, so as to give them the appearance of stone. — 2. *Naut.* The monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company.

Compendate (kom-pōn-dē-āt), s. a. [L. *compendere* — prefix *com*, with, and *pōndere*, to weigh.] To weigh together. *Cockran.*

Composet (kom-pōs-ēt), v. t. [See *COMPOSE*.] To arrange; to settle. 'A good preface for composing peace between princes.' *Styrie.*

Composé, Composed (kom-pō-zé, kom-pōnd), s. (Fr. *composé*.) In *her* composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. — *Bordure composée*, a border round the shield composed of angular parts or checkers of two colours. In modern heraldry it is a mark of illegitimacy. Spelled also *Composy*.

Bordure Composée.

Componency (kom-pō-nen-si), n. Composition, structure, nature. *Warburton.*

Composent (kom-pō-nent), s. [L. *componere*, *compono* — *com*, together, and *pono*, to place.] Composing, constituting, entering into as a part. 'The composent parts of a natural body.' *Newton.*

Composment (kom-pō-nent), n. A constituent part, as, quartz, felspar, and mica are the composments of granite. *Sir E. Digby; Johnson.*

Compony (kom-pō-ni), s. Same as *Composed*.

Comport (kom-pōrt), v. t. [Fr. *comporter*, to admit of, to allow, to endure, from *L. comportare*, to bear or carry together — *com*, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To be suitable; agree; accord, fit, suit.

How ill this dulness does *comport* with greatness! *Bacon; & Fl.*

2. To bear; to endure.

Shall we not meekly *comport* with an infamy? *Barrow.*

[Generally in both uses followed by *with*.]

Comport (kom-pōrt), v. t. To behave, to conduct; with a reciprocal pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers *comported* himself on that occasion. *Burke.*

2. To bear; to endure.

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport*. *Daniel.*

Comport (kom-pōrt), n. Behaviour; conduct, manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*

Comfortable (kom-pōrt-ā-bl), s. Suitable, consistent. 'Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comfortable* method.' *Wotton.*

Comportance (kom-pōrt-āns), n. Behaviour, deportment. *Spenser.*

Comportation (kom-pōrt-ā-shon), n. An assemblage or collection. 'A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.' *Sp. Richardson.*

Comportment (kom-pōrt-ment), n. Behaviour, demeanour; deportment. 'Her serious and devout *comportment*.' *Addison.*

Composant (kom-pō-zant), n. Same as *Composent*.

Compose (kom-pōz), v. t. pret. & pp. *composed*, *pp. composing*. [From Fr. *composer*, to compose, from prefix *com*, and *poer*, to place, *L. pausare* (see *POSE*), but from very early times identified with and taking its meanings from *L. compono*, *compositum*, to compose, to compound, to settle, &c., from *com*, and *pono*, to place. The case is similar with *dispo*, *compos*.] 1. To form by uniting two or more things; to put together; to form, frame, or fashion. 'A casque *composed* by Vulcan's skill.' *Shak.*

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face:
Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well *composed* thee. *Shak.*

2. To form by being combined or united; to form the substance or constituents of; to constitute; to make, as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* his army; the parliament of Great Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords and commons.

Nor did Israel 'scape
The infection when their borrowed gold *composed* them.
The calf in Oreb. *Adelphi.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles,
fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Hart.*

3. To write as an author; to become the author of; as, to *compose* a sermon or a book. 4. To write as a musical composer, as, to *compose* a sonata for the piano. — 5. To calm; to quiet, to appease.

Compose thy mind,
Nor frauds are here contrived, nor force design'd. *Dryden.*

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely, search where'er you please. *Prior.*

6. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differences. 'I desire to *compose* the dispute.' *Dr. H. More*. — 7. To place in proper form or in a quiet state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *composes*. *Dryden.*

8. To dispose, to put in a proper state or temper for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain
that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

Compose yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens.*

9. In the *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of. See *COMPOSITION*, 1 (c).

The genius that *composed* such works as the *Standard* and *Last Supper*, need not to have shrunk from competition with Michel Angelo, young as he was. *J. A. Haydon.*

10. In *printing*, to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick. *Boswell.*

Compose (kom-pōz), v. t. 1. To practise literary, musical, or artistic composition.

Follow your calling, think the Muses focus,
Nor lean upon the pencil and the compass. *Crabbe.*

2. To come to an agreement; to adjust differences, to agree. *Shak.*

Composed (kom-pōz-d), s. a. Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.

The Mænas there in sober triumph sits,
Composed his posture and his look sedate. *Pope.*

Composedly (kom-pōz-d-ly), s. In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

Composedness (kom-pōz-d-ness), n. A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity. 'Serenity and *composedness* of mind.' *Sp. Wilkins.*

Composer (kom-pōz-er), n. One who or that which composes; as, (a) one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler, an author. 'Able writers and *composers*.' *Milton.* (b) One who composes musical pieces, a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

His (Mozart's) most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*. *More.*

(c) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference. 'Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul.' *Gey.* (d) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

Composing-frame (kom-pōz-ing-frām), n. In *printing*, an elevated working frame on which the type-cases rest at two different slopes.

Composing-rule (kom-pōz-ing-rūl), n. In *printing*, a piece of brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing-stick, and upon which he arranges the types; it facilitates the process, and by means of it the compositor empties his stick when it is full.

Composing-stick (kom-pōz-ing-stīk), n. In *printing*, an instrument in which types are



Composing-stick.

set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

Compositæ (kom-pōz-ī-tē), n. pl. [Lit. the compound or composite plants. See *COMPOSE*.

ITS.] The largest known nat. order of plants, containing over 12,000 described species of herbs or shrubs distributed all over the world. The flowers (generally called *forets*) are numerous (with few exceptions) and sessile, forming a close head on the dilated top of the receptacle, and surrounded by an involucre of whorled bracts. The flowers are monopetalous, and the order is divided into three natural groups from the form of the corolla: (1) *Tubulifloræ*, in which it is tubular, with five, rarely four, teeth, (2) *Labiifloræ*, in which it is divided into two lips; and (3) *Ligulifloræ*, in which it is slit or ligulate. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube (syngenesious). The style is two-cleft at the apex. The fruit is dry and seed-like. The head of numerous *forets* was called by the older botanists a compound flower, hence the name. The indigenous species in Britain are common weeds, like the daisy, dandelion, thistle, &c. Many plants of the order are cultivated in gardens, such as the aster, marigold, &c.

Compositæ (kom-pōz-ī-tē), s. [L. *compositus*, from *compono*, *compositus*, to compose, to compound.] 1. Made up of distinct parts, elements, or substances; compounded; as, a *compositæ* language.

Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *compositæ*. *Lander.*

2. In *arch.* a term applied to the last of the five orders; so called because the capital belonging to it is composed out of those of the other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice is a simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the *Restem* or the *Italic Order*. — *Compositæ arch.*, a name for the lancet or pointed arch. — 3. In ship-building, having a wooden skin on an iron



Composite Order.

framework; as, a *compositæ* vessel; a vessel built on the *compositæ* principle.

4. In bot. belonging to the order *Compositæ*; having the characters of this order; as, a *compositæ* plant; *compositæ* (or compound) flowers, that is, such as are arranged in dense heads or capitula, and are characteristic of the order *Compositæ*.

Compositæ carriage, a railway carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third.

Compositæ numbers, such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 4 by 2 or 3, so that 4 is the lowest composite number.

Compositæ (kom-pōz-ī-tē), n. Anything made up of parts or of different elements; a compound; a composition.

Each man's understanding is a *compositæ* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris.*

Composition (kom-pōz-ī-shon), n. [L. *compositio*, Fr. *composition*, the meanings being partly from *compono*, partly from the verb *compono*.] 1. The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded; as, (a) the act of producing some literary or musical piece. 'The constant habit of elaborate *composition*.' *Macaulay.* (b) In the phraseology of schools, the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language, as, to learn Latin and Greek *composition*. (c) Adjustment; orderly disposition; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, teach all these faculties at once. *B. Johnson.*

(d) The act of coming to an agreement or arrangement; a sense formerly common, but now scarcely used except in the specific signification of the act of making a mutual

agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation; as, a bankrupt is cleared by *composition* with his creditors. — *Deeds of composition*, relating to the debts and liabilities of a debtor and his release therefrom, if executed or assented to by the whole or a certain proportion varying according to circumstances, are binding on the rest of the creditors, on the observance of certain formalities. (c) In the *fine arts*, that combination of the several parts, whereby a subject or object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole, as the arrangement of figures, trees, vessels, &c., in a painting or piece of sculpture, or of doors, windows, piers, columns, pilasters, cornices, &c., in a building, with the view of setting off the whole to the best advantage. (f) In *gram.* the act of forming compound words. (g) In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form. — 2 The result of an act of composition: (a) the arrangement of parts in a whole; mode of arrangement.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. Bacon.

These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man, whom we call a scouter. Atterbury.

(b) Anything composed or compounded; as, (1) a material compounded of two or more ingredients.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks like marble. Addison.

(2) A literary, musical, or artistic production.

Long sentences in a short *composition*, are like large rooms in a little house. Shenstone.

(3) An agreement concluded; specifically, an arrangement with creditors. See above, 1 (d).

And tell him he must his tale as was reson By forward, and by *composition*. Chaucer.

Thus we are agreed; I crave our *composition* may be written. Shak.

[In *gram.* *compound* and not *composition* is used for a word formed by composition.]

3. † Relation in a group; the state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in *composition* with others. Watts.

4. Consistency; congruity. [Rare.] There is no *composition* in those news, That gives them credit. Shak.

5. Well proportioned arrangement of parts; harmonious combination or mixture.

A Quaker is made up of ice and flame. He has no *composition*, no mean temperature. Coleridge.

[Perhaps a solitary example.] — 6. † The syncretical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; syntheses.

The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. Newton.

7. The amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors; as, to pay a *composition* of five shillings a pound. — *Composition of forces or motions*, in *mech.* the union or assemblage of several forces or motions that are oblique to one another, into an equivalent force or motion in another direction. Thus two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, compose one force acting in the direction of the diagonal, and if the lengths of the adjacent sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, the diagonal will represent the magnitude of the compound force or resultant. See FORCE, RESULTANT. — *Composition of proportion*, in *math.* the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$; then by *composition*, $a + b : b :: c + d : d$. — *Composition of ratios*. See COMPOUND. — *Composition cloth*, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it waterproof. It is used for luggage, trunk covers, &c. — *Composition metal*, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, &c., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels.

Compositive (kom-poz'it-iv), a. Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition. Boneworth.

Compositor (kom-poz'it-er), n. In *printing*, one who sets types and makes up the pages and forms.

Compos mentis (kom'pos men'tis), [L.] Of sound mind. — *Non compos mentis*, being of unsound mind.

Compossessor (kom-poz-ses'ser), n. [Prefix com, with, and possessor.] A joint possessor. Sherwood.

Compossibility (kom-poz'si-bil'i-ti), n. Possibility of existing together.

Possible (kom-poz'si-bl), a. [L. com, with, and possibilis, possible.] Capable of existing together; consistent. Chillingworth.

Compost (kom'pöst), n. [O. Fr. *composte*, It. *composta*, a mixture, from L. *compositum*, from *compono*. See COMPOUND.] 1. † A mixture. 'A *compost* of more bitter than sweet.' Hammond. — 2 In *agri.* a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds To make them ranker. Shak.

3. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called *Compo*.

Compost (kom'pöst), v. t. 1. To manure with compost.

By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. Bacon.

2. To plaster.

Composture (kom-pöst'ür), n. Compost; manure. Shak.

Composure (kom-pöz'hür), n. 1. † The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition.

For though the world is full of such *composures*, yet every man's own is fittest, readiest, and most savory to him. G. Herbert.

Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. Johnson.

2. † Combination; arrangement; order; adjustment; disposition.

Hence languages arise when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word is intended to signify a certain thing. Holder.

In *composure* of his face, Lived a fair but manly grace. Crashaw.

3. † Frame; composition; hence, make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed Whom these things cannot blemish. Shak.

4. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. Watts.

5. † Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. Eikon Basilike.

6. † Combination; bond.

It was a strong *composure* a fool could disunite. Shak.

Compot (kom'pöt), n. Same as *Compole*.

Computation (kom-pöt'ä'shon), n. [L. *computatio* — com, with, and *potatio*, from *potio*, to drink.] The act of drinking or tipping together.

The fashion of *computation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. Sir W. Scott.

Computator (kom-pöt'ä'ter), n. [See above.] One who drinks with another. 'Our companions and *computators*.' Pope.

Compote (kom'pöt), n. [Fr.] Fruit, generally stone-fruit, stewed or preserved in syrup.

Compotor (kom-pöt'ör), n. A computator. Walker. [Rare.]

Compound (kom'pound), a. [Originally a participle of O.E. *compone*, *compouno*, to compound. See the verb.] Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple. The word is frequently used in bot. as, (a) a *compound corymb*, a corymb formed of several small corymba. (b) A *compound flower*, the flower of a plant of the order Composite (which see). (c) A *compound fructification*, a fructification consisting of several confluent florets. (d) A *compound leaf*, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole. (e) A *compound raceme*, a raceme composed of several racemes or small racemes. (f) A *compound spike*, a spike composed of several spikes or spikelets. (g) A *compound stem*, one that divides into branches. (h) A *compound umbel*, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. — *Compound* is also a common term in *arith.* and *math.* — *Compound fraction*. See FRACTION. — *Compound number*, is that

which may be divided by some other number besides unity without a remainder, as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6, and 9. — *Compound proportion*. See under PROPORTION. — *Compound quantities*, (a) In *alg.* such quantities as are joined by the signs + and -, plus and minus, and expressed by more letters than one or by the same letters unequally repeated. Thus $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (b) In *arith.* quantities which consist of more than one denomination, as five pounds, six shillings, and ninepence, or four miles, three furlongs, and ten yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *compound subtraction*, *compound multiplication*, and *compound division*. — *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{6}{72} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12}$. In like manner the ratio of ab to cd is in a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d ; for $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence, it follows,

that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See RATIO. — *Compound animals*, animals, many of which by no means belong to the lowest types, in which individuals, distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoa and some of the ascidia. — *Compound archway*, in *medieval arch*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in one of larger dimensions. — *Compound fracture*, in *surg.* see FRACTURE. — *Compound householder*, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates, that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. Gladstone.

— *Compound interest*. See INTEREST. — *Compound larceny*. See LARCENY. — *Compound motion*. See MOTION. — *Compound time*, in *music*, is when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. — *Compound word*, in *gram.* a word composed of two or more words, as *ink-stand*, *writing-desk*, *table-cloth*. The term is not properly applied to derivatives formed by means of prefixes or suffixes not separately significant, as *return*, *resentment*.

Compound (kom'pound), n. Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts, or elements.

Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. South.

No *compound* of this earthly ball Is like another, all in all. Tennyson.

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of compounds, and look like simple words. Prof. Rasi.

Compound (kom'pound'), v. t. [O.E. *compone*, *compouno*, with d added, as in *expound*, *propound*, *sound*, vulgar *dound*, &c., from L. *compono*, to put together, to compose — com, together, and *pono*, to set or put.] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients, elements, or parts into one; as, to *compound* drugs.

Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. Burke.

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. Addison.

3. † To compose; to constitute. 'His pomp and all what state *compounds*.' Shak.

4. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; to compose.

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. Shak.

5. To discharge, as a debt, by paying a part or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to *compound* tithes. See the verb intransitive.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? Gay.

— To *compound felony*, to accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute; to agree to receive one's goods again from a thief on condition of not prosecuting. This offence is termed *theft-bote*, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Compound (kom'pound'), v. i. 1. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first de-

mand; to arrange or settle by compromise: now followed in all its senses by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted, and with before the person with whom the agreement is made; formerly sometimes by *on* before the thing.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. *Carrw.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Sir W. Temple.*

We here deliver
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded* us. *Shak.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree.

Compound with him by the year. *Shak.*

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law; as, a bankrupt *compounds* with his creditors; a farmer *compounds* for his tithes. See COMPOSITION, 1 (d). — To *compound* with a felon. See under the verb transitive.

Compound (kom-pound'), *n.* [A corruption of the Portuguese word *companda*, a yard or court.] In the East Indies, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand. The compound contains the dwelling, which is generally in the centre, the out-offices, stable or awning for horses, the farm-yard, and the garden.

Compoundable (kom-pound'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherrwood.*

Compounder (kom-pound'ér), *n.* One who compounds; as, (a) one who mixes different things; as, a compounder of drugs. (b) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement; one who brings about or enters into a compromise. 'Softners, sweeteners, compounders, and expedient-mongers.' *Swift.* 'Compounders in politics.' *Burke.* [Rare.] (c) One who compounds with a debtor or felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For the horrid actions of their founders. *Hudibras.*

(d) One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take. *Wood.* (e) In *Eng. Hist.* a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution. The Compounders wished for a restoration, but would have it only on condition of its being accompanied by a general amnesty, and by guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm. See NON-COMPOUNDER.

Compoundress (kom-pound'res), *n.* A female compounder. 'Compoundress of any quarrel that may intervene.' *Howell.*

Compounded, *pp.* Composed; put together. *Chaucer.*

Comprador (kom-prá'dór), *n.* [Pg.] In the Chinese ports, as Canton, &c., a native trading manager for European merchants or residents. Every European house of business has its comprador, who is its factotum on all ordinary occasions, even to the regulation of a resident's household.

Comprecation (kom-pré-ka'shon), *n.* [L. *com*, together, and *precatio*, a praying.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Next to deprecation against evil, may succeed *comprecation* for that which is good. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Comprehend (kom-pré-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *comprehendo*—*com*, together, *preh*, before, and an obs. *hendere*, to catch.] 1. To take in or include within a certain scope; to include by implication or signification; to embrace; to comprise; to imply; as, Great Britain *comprehends* England and Scotland. 'An art which *comprehends* so many several parts.' *Dryden.*

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9.*

The virtues required in the heroic poem (and indeed in all writings published) are *comprehended* in this one word, Discretion. *Hobbes.*

2. To take into the mind; to grasp by the understanding; to possess or have in idea; to understand; to conceive or imagine. 'Fantasies that apprehend more than cool reason ever *comprehends*.' *Shak.*

God doeth great things, which we cannot *comprehend*. *Job xxxv. 5.*

'Tis unjust that they who have not the least notion of herock writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

—*Apprehend, Comprehend.* See APPREHEND.

Comprehender (kom-pré-hend'ér), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly. 'Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.' *Cudworth.*

Comprehensible (kom-pré-hen'di-bl), *a.* Same as *Comprehensible*. *Bentham.*

Comprehensibility (kom-pré-hen'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being comprehensible; comprehensibleness.

Comprehensible (kom-pré-hen'si-bl), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*.] 1. Capable of being comprehended or included; possible to be comprised. 'Knowledge not *comprehensible* by axiom.' *Bacon*.—2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible. 'An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment.' *Milman.*

Comprehensibleness (kom-pré-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being understood. *Dr. H. More.*

Comprehensibly (kom-pré-hen'si-bl), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

Comprehension (kom-pré-hen'shon), *n.* [L. *comprehensio*, from *comprehendo*, *comprehensum*. See COMPREHEND.] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy. *Hallam.*

2. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome. 'Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them.' *Chillingworth*.—3. Act of taking into the mind; capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing. 'How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*.' *Bp. Beveridge*.—4. In *rhet.* a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. —5. In *logic*, all those attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; all those attributes which are essential to the existence of an object as such.

Body, in its *comprehension* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts.*

—*Apprehension, Comprehension.* See APPREHENSION.

Comprehensiveness (kom-pré-hen'siv-nes), *a.* 1. Having the quality of comprehending or embracing a great number or a wide extent; of extensive application; wide in scope. 'Large and *comprehensiveness* ideas.' *Channing*. 'So diffusive, so *comprehensiveness*, and so catholic a grace is charity.' *Bp. Sprat*. More specifically.—2. Comprehending much in a comparatively small compass. 'A very *comprehensiveness* definition.' *Bentley*. 'A most *comprehensiveness* prayer.' *Is. Taylor*.—3. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

His hand unstained, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensiveness* head. *Pepe.*

Comprehensively (kom-pré-hen'siv-ly), *adv.* In a comprehensiveness manner; with great extent of scope; so as to contain much in small compass.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

Comprehensiveness (kom-pré-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensiveness; as, (a) the quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view. (b) The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

2. The power of having regard to a number of things at once and bringing them to bear on one point in a mental process; greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority (over Descartes) in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *T. D. Morell.*

Comprensor (kom-pré-hen'sér), *n.* One who lays hold of; one who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrim-

age, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall.*

Compresbyterial (kom-pres'bi-tér'i-al), *a.* Along with a presbyter or other members of a presbytery. 'Coequal and *compresbyterial* power.' *Milton.*

Compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* [L. *comprimere*, *compressum*—*com*, together, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To press together; to force, urge, or drive into a smaller compass; to condense. 'Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it.' *Raleigh*. 'Eais'd her head with lips *compress*.' *Tennyson*.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

In Homer . . . we find not a few of these sagacious, curt sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of *compressing* their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. To embrace sexually. *Heywood; Gray.*

SYN. To crowd, press, squeeze, condense.

Compress (kom-pres'), *n.* In *surg.* a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.

Compressed (kom-pres'), *p. and a.* 1. Pressed into narrow compass; condensed.—2. Flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as, a *compressed* stem; the *compressed* bill of a bird; chiefly used in *bot.* and *zool.*—*Compressed-air engine*, in *mech.* an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.

Compressibility (kom-pres'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. 'The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air.' *Boyle*. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity, and hence, when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies are probably compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are termed elastic.

Compressible (kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable; as, elastic fluids are *compressible*. **Compressibleness** (kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

Compression (kom-pre'shon), *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing into closer union or density; the state of being compressed; used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'Compression of gases.' *Geo. Fournes*. 'Compression of thought.' *Johnson*.—*Compression, Condensation.* *Compression* is the action of any force on a body, without regarding its effects; whereas *condensation* denotes the state of a body that is actually reduced into a less bulk, and is an effect of *compression*, though it may be brought about by other means. The distinction, however, is not always attended to.

Compressive (kom-pres'iv), *a.* Having power to compress; tending to compress.

Compressor (kom-pres'ér), *n.* [L. *Compressor* or that which compresses. Specifically, (a) in *anat.* a name given to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act; as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle of the nose, the *compressor prostatic*, the *compressor urethrae*, &c. (b) In *surg.* a name given to instruments of various forms, used for compressing different parts of the body. (c) An appendage to a microscope, used for compressing objects with the view of rendering the examination of them more complete. (d) In *gun.* a mechanism for compressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (e) In *pneum.* a machine for compressing air.

Compressure (kom-pre'shür), *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

Compriest (kom-prést), *n.* A fellow-priest.

Will he then praise him for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests*. *Milton.*

ch. chain; ch. So. lock; g. go; j. job;

n. Fr. ton; ng. stng; vn. then; th. thin;

w. wig; wh. whig; zh. assure.—See KEY.

Comprint (kom-print'), *v. i.* In law, to print a work belonging to another surreptitiously. [Rare.]

Comprint (kom-print'), *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another, to the prejudice of the proprietor; a work thus printed.

Comprisal (kom-pris'al), *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. 'A *comprisal* . . . and sum of all wickedness.' *Barrow*. [Rare.]

Comprise (kom-priz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *comprised*; ppr. *comprising*. [Fr. *compris*, part. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendo*, to comprehend. See COMPREHEND, which is the same word under a different form.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the German Empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Yet leave our cousin Katharine here with us: She is our capital demand, *comprised* Within the fore-rank of our articles. *Shak.*

Friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hoobler*.

SYN. To embrace, include, comprehend, contain, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. **Comprobate** (kom-prō-bāt'), *v. i.* To agree or concur in testimony. 'Comprobate with Holy Scripture.' *Sir T. Elyot*.

Comprobation (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *comprobatio*, *comprobo*—*com*, and *probo*, to prove.] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony. 'Comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence. 'To whom the earl of Pembroke imbores the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.' *Sir G. Buck*. **Compromise** (kom-prō-miz'), *n.* [Fr. *compromis*, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, from *compromettre*, L. *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award—*com*, and *promitto*, to promise. See PROMISE.] 1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise*.

Ed. Knight.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; *fig.* a combination of two rival systems, principles, &c., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible; as, to attempt a *compromise* between the paths of ease and ambition.

O inglorious league!

Shall we upon the footing of our land, Send fair-play orders and make *compromise*, Insinuation, parley and base truce To arms invasive! *Shak.*

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*.

3. What results from, or is founded on, such an agreement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a mutual concession; as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty. **Compromise** (kom-prō-miz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compromised*; ppr. *compromising*. 1. To adjust or combine by a compromise; to settle by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised*.

Fuller.

2.† To bind by a mutual agreement; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromised*, That all the earnings who were streaked and pled Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*

3. To put to risk or hazard, or to expose to serious consequences, by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled; to put in jeopardy; to prejudice; to endanger the interests of: often with reflexive pronouns; as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. 'To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances.' *Motley*. [This is a modern meaning, *compromit* being formerly used instead.]

Compromise (kom-prō-miz'), *v. i.* To make a compromise; to agree; to accord; to compound. [Rare.]

Compromiser (kom-prō-miz-ēr), *n.* One who compromises.

Compromissorial (kom-prō-mis-sō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Bailey*.

Compromit (kom-prō-mit'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compromitted*; ppr. *compromitting*. [Fr. *compromettre*. See COMPROMISE, *n.*] 1.† To pledge; to engage; to promise. 'Compromitting themselves . . . to abide and performe all such sentence and awards.' *Sir T. Elyot*. 2. To put to hazard by some previous act or

measure which cannot be recalled; to endanger; to compromise. [Old and American.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay*.

Comprovincial (kom-prō-vin'shal), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *provincial*.] One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction. *Ayliffe*.

Comprovincial (kom-prō-vin'shal), *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province.

Six islands, *comprovinciall*, In ancient times unto Great Brittaince. *Spenser*.

Compsognathus (komp-sog'nath-us), *n.* [Gr. *kompos*, elegant, and *gnathos*, the jaw or mouth.] An extinct reptile (*Compsognathus longipes*), belonging to the order Dinosauria, occurring in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and remarkable for the singular affinities which it exhibits to the true birds. According to Huxley, 'it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance.'

Compt (kount), *n.* [Fr. *compte*. See COUNT.] Account; computation; reckoning.

That thou didst love her, strikes some scores away From the great *compt*. *Shak.*

Compt (kount), *v. t.* To compute. See COUNT.

Compt (kومت), *a.* [L. *comptus*.] Neat; spruce. 'A *compt*, accomplished prince.' *Vicars*.

Compter (kount'ēr), *n.* A round piece of metal used in calculation; a counter. *Shak.*

Comptible (kومت'i-bl), *a.* 1. Accountable.—2. Sensitive.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*

Comptly (kومت'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood*.

Comptness (kومت'nes), *n.* Neatness.

Comptoir (kومت-twar), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A counter.—2. A counting-house.

Comptrol (kon-trōl'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Control*.

Comptroller (kon-trōl'ēr), *n.* A controller; an officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts; one who examines the accounts of collectors of public money; as, the *comptroller* of the customs. See CONTROLLER.

Comptrollership (kon-trōl'ēr-ship), *n.* The office of comptroller.

Compulsive, **Compulsatory** (kom-pul'sa-tiv, kom-pul'sa-tō'ri), *a.* [L. *compulsare*, *compulsatum*, to press or strike often or violently, aug. of *compello*, *compulsum*, to drive together, compel. See COMPEL.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. [Rare.]

To recover of us by strong hand And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands. *Shak.*

Compulsatively (kom-pul'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

Compulsion (kom-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *compulsio*, *compulsio*, constraint, compulsion. See COMPULSIVE.] The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will. 'Impositions endured through *compulsion*.' *Hallam*.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*

Compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *a.* Exercising compulsion; compulsory; as, uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by *compulsive* measures. [Now rare.]

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift*.

Compulsively (kom-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force. 'To forbid divorce *compulsively*.' *Milton*.

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his (Some Beuve's) claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him. *Quart. Rev.*

Compulsiveness (kom-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

Compulsorily (kom-pul'sō'ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint. *Bacon*.

Compulsory (kom-pul'sō'ri), *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; compelling; constraining. 'Compulsory power.' *Jer. Taylor*.—

2. Enforced; due to compulsion; obligatory.

He ereth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary but free actions.

This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory*. *Burke*.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill*.

Compulsory (kom-pul'sō'ri), *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

Compunct (kom-pungkt'), *a.* Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. 'Contrite and *compunct*.' *Stow*. [Rare.]

Compuncted (kom-pungkt'ed), *a.* Feeling compunction. *Foza*.

Compunction (kom-pungk'shon), *n.* [L. *compunctio*, *compungo*—*com*, and *pungo*, to prick or sting. See PUNCT.] 1.† A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience or of the heart; regret, as for wrong-doing or for causing pain to some one; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; contrition; remorse. 'The *compunction* which such a man feels when he is obliged . . . to punish those crimes in which he had so long and so freely indulged himself.' *By. Hurd*.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon*.

Compunctionless (kom-pungk'shon-less), *a.* Not feeling compunction.

Compunctions (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* Causing compunction; stinging the conscience; causing misgiving. 'Compunctions visitings of nature.' *Shak.*

Compunctionally (kom-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

Compunctive (kom-pungk'tiv), *a.* 1. Causing compunction.—2. Sensitive to remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*.

Com-pupil (kom-pū'pil), *n.* A fellow-pupil or student. 'Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge . . . Samuel Brook.' *J. Walton*. [Rare.]

Compurgation (kom-pér-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *compurgatio*—*com*, and *purgo*, to purge or purify.] An ancient mode of trial in England, where the accused was permitted to call a certain number of persons who joined their oaths to his in testimony to his innocence. They were persons taken from the neighbourhood, or otherwise known to the accused, and acted rather in the character of jurymen than that of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, on the accused making oath of his innocence they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

Compurgator (kom-pér-gā'tér), *n.* One who by oath justifies another's innocence. See COMPURGATION.

Compurgatorial (kom-pér-gā'tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Altman*.

Compursion (kom-pér'shon), *n.* A purging up or wrinking together. 'Compursions of the mouth.' *Sterne*. [Rare.]

Computability (kom-pūt'a-bū'l-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being computable.

Computable (kom-pūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned. 'Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Computate (kom-pūt'āt), *v. t.* Same as *Compute*. *Cockeram*.

Computation (kom-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *computatio*, from *computo*. See COMPUTE.] 1. The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation. 'By just *computation* of the time.' *Shak.*

By our best *computation* we were then in 51 degrees of latitude. *Hachett*.

2. The result of a computation; the sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Adison*.

SYN. Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall: mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ü, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. ley.

Computator (kom-pū-tā'tēr), *n.* A computer; a calculator. *Sterna.*

Compute (kom-pūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *computed*; ppr. *computing*. [*L. computo*, to calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, originally to cleanse, and hence to clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, value, esteem. Probably from root of *purus*, pure.] To determine by calculation; to count; to reckon; to calculate; to estimate; often with a clause as object; as, to *compute* how far the moon is from the earth. 'Two days, as we *compute* the days in heaven.' *Milton.*

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
Twist judgment and imagination. *Prior.*

Compute (kom-pūt'), *v.i.* To reckon.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder.*

Compute† (kom-pūt'), *n.* Computation. 'True and just *compute*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Computer (kom-pūt'ēr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Computist (kom-pūt'ist), *n.* A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Watson.*

Comrade (kom'rād; formerly also kom-rād'), *n.* [O.E. *comrade*, *camerade*, from *Sp. camarada*, *Fr. camarade*, originally a military term signifying a member of the same chamber, from *L. camera*, a chamber.] An associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a mate. 'To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.' *Shak.*

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap Prince of Wales,
And his *comrades*, that dashed the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*

Thus he moved the prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause. *Tennyson.*

Comradeship (kom'rād-ship), *n.* State of being a comrade.

Com-rogue† (kom'rög), *n.* A fellow-rogue. *B. Jonson.*

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger.*

Coms, Ooms (koms, kōms), *n. pl.* [*L. culmus*, a stalk.] The points of the radicles of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drop off during the process of turning; malt-dust.

Con- A Latin prefix, a form of the preposition *cum*, with; as, *concourse*; condition, constant, contend, connection. This preposition when used as a prefix assumes various forms through the influence of the initial letter of the word or stem to which it is affixed. Thus, before a labial, it becomes *com*; as, *compress*, combine; before a vowel or *A* it becomes *co*; as, *coalesce*, cohere; before *I* it becomes *co*; as, *collect*; before *r* it becomes *cor*. It adds the notion of connection, or intensifies the meaning.

Con (kon). (Abbrev. from *L. contra*, against.) In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the contrary or negative side of a question. When used as a noun it denotes a person who is in the negative; or more commonly a statement, argument, point, or consideration, in opposition to or militating against what has been proposed; as, to take up the *pros* and *cons* of an argument.

Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

Con (kon), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conned*; ppr. *conning*. (In first sense from *A. Sax. cunnian*, to know, to be able; in second from *A. Sax. cunnian*, to try, to examine, from the same verb. See *CAN, KNOW*.) 1.† To know.

Of muses, Hobnol, I *conn* no skill. *Spenser.*
They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser.*

2. To peruse carefully and attentively; to study over; to learn; as, to *con* a lesson.

Here are your parts, and I am to treat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*

A brave Samuel Johnson, in his forlorn garret, might *con* over the biographies of authors in that way! *Carlyle.*

—To *con* thanks,† to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. [Equivalent to *Fr. savorir gré*.]

I *con* you no thanks for it. *Shak.*

Con, Conn (kon or kun), *v.t.* *Naut.* To direct the man at the helm of a vessel how to steer; as, to *con* a ship.

Conacre (kon-ā'kēr), *a.* In Ireland, pertaining to the custom of letting land in small portions to poor people for a single

crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

The fields had been let out under the *conacre* system, at so much a rood, for the potato-season. *Trollope.*

Conacre (kon-ā'kēr), *v.t.* To let on the conacre system.

Conarium (kō-nā'rī-um), *n.* [*L. conus*, *Gr. kōnos*, a cone.] A name once given to the pineal gland.

Conation (kō-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. conor*, *conatus*, to attempt, to strive after.] In *metaph.* a word invented by Sir W. Hamilton to design the faculty of voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

Conative (kon-ā'tiv), *a.* Relating to the faculty of conation.

This division of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the executive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conatus (kō-nā'tus), *n.* A tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or animal to supply a want; a natus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley.*

Concamerate (kon-kam'er-āt), *v.t.* [*L. concamero*, to arch—*con*, and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or chamber.] To arch over; to vault. 'One *concamerated* bone.' *N. Grev.* [Rare.]

Concameration (kon-kam'er-ā'shon), *n.* An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Concatenate (kon-kat'e-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concatenated*; ppr. *concatenating*. [*L. concatenare*, *concatenatus*, to link together—*con*, together, and *catena*, a chain. See *CHAIN*.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy. *Barrow.*

Concatenate† (kon-kat'e-nāt), *a.* Linked together. 'The elements be so *concatenated*.' *Ashmole.*

Concatenation (kon-kat'e-nā'shon), *n.* The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other. 'The consonancy and concatenation of truth.' *B. Jonson.* 'A due concatenation of causes and effects.' *Horne.* 'A concatenation of explosions.' *Irving.*

Concause† (kon-kaz'), *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

Concavation (kon-kā-vā'shon), *n.* [See *CONCAVE*.] The act of making concave.

Concave (kon'kāv), *a.* [*L. concavus*—*con*, and *cavus*, hollow. See *CAVE*.] 1. Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; presenting a hollow or incurvation toward some direction expressed or understood; incurved. A surface is *concave* when straight lines drawn from point to point in it fall between the surface and the spectator; and *concave* when the surface comes between him and such lines. 'Concave shores.' *Shak.*—2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worn-eaten nut. *Shak.*

—*Concave lens*, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave.

See *LENS*.—*Concave mirror*, in *optics*. See *MIRROR*.—A *concave leaf*, in *botany*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disc.

Concave (kon'kāv), *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault; a cavity. 'The *concave* of this ear.' *B. Jonson.* 'The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.' *Wordsworth.*

Concave or
Plano-concave
Lens.

Concave (kon'kāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concaved*; ppr. *concaving*. To make hollow. 'That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.' *Anna Seward.* [Rare.]

Concaved (kon'kāv), *p. and a.* Made hollow. In *her.* an epithet sometimes applied to ordinaries, &c., when bowed in the form of an arch; as, a chief *concaved*. Called also *Arched*.

Concavely (kon'kāv-ly), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

Concaveness (kon'kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson.*

Concavity (kon-kav'itē), *n.* [*Fr. concavité*, *L. concavitas*.] 1. Hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it;

the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or the space within such body. 'The *concavities* of the shells.' *Woodward.*

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once. *Addison.*



CONCAVO-CONCAVE LENS.

Concavo-concave (kon-kā-vō-kōn-kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens; but lenses of this kind are more frequently termed double concave lenses. See *LENS*.

Concavo-convex (kon-kā-vō-kōn-veks), *a.* A term applied to a lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, but so that the convex surface has the least curvature, and would not, if continued, meet the concave surface. See *CONVEX*.



CONCAVO-CONVEX LENS.

Concavous† (kon-kā'vus), *a.* Concave. 'Concavous parts of the liver.' *Abp. Potter.*

Concavously† (kon-kā'vus-ly), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conceal (kon-sél'), *v.t.* [From *L. concello*, to conceal—*con*, together, and *celo*, to hide, which is cogn. with *A. Sax. helan*, to cover, *E. hall*, *hole*, *hull*, &c.] 1. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; a mask *conceals* the face.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? *Gen. xxxiv. 26.*

2. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. *Job vi. 10.*

My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*. *Shak.*

—*Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete, Conceal*, a generic term for to hide from sight or observation, generally implying less of action than either *hide*, *disguise*, or *secrete*. Everything hidden, disguised, or secreted is concealed; but it is not always hidden, disguised, or secreted when it is concealed. *Hide*, to withdraw or put away from sight, as into an obscure place; often used in a sense less active than *disguise* or *secrete*; as, to *hide* treasure; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. *Disguise*, to conceal by giving a false appearance to; as, to *disguise* one's self; to *disguise* one's feelings. *Secrete*, *lit.* to set apart or aside, to conceal by putting away in a secret place.—*SYN.* To *hide*, *secrete*, *screen*, *cover*, *disguise*, *dissemble*.

Concealable (kon-sél'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being concealed, hid, or kept close. 'The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Concealedly (kon-sél'ed-ly), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; so as not to be detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slyly creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts. *Bp. Gauden.*

Concealedness (kon-sél'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

Concealer (kon-sél'ēr), *n.* 1. One who conceals.

The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

2.† A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands, that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

Concealment (kon-sél'ment), *n.* 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law*, the suppression of truth to the injury or prejudice of another.—2. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me for a while. *Shak.*

3. Shelter from observation; cover from sight.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

4. In *Eng. hist.* property concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, &c., at the time of the Reformation.
5. † Secret knowledge; a secret.

A worthy gentleman
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange conceitments. *Shak.*

SYN. Secrecy, disguise, hiding, retreat, hiding-place.

Concede (kon-séd'), v.t. pret. & pp. *conceded*; ppr. *conceding*. [*L. concedo*, to go with, give way, to yield—*con*, together, and *cedo*, to go, yield.] 1. To admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question. 'Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself.' *Sir T. Browne*. Often governing a clause introduced by *that*.

So far from *conceding* that the creations of art are unreal, there is a sense in which it may be maintained that all great works of art are more real . . . than the matter-of-fact world, for which exclusive reality is claimed. *Dr. Caird*.

2. To make a concession of; to grant as a privilege; to yield up; to grant; to allow; to surrender; as, the Egyptian government *conceded* the privilege of cutting the Suez Canal to a Frenchman.

Concede (kon-séd'), v.i. To make concession; to grant a request or petition; to yield.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke*.

Conceder (kon-séd'ér), n. One who concedes.

Conceit (kon-sét'), n. [*O.E. conceyte*, *conceipit*, *O.Fr. concepit*, from *L. conceptus*, a receiving, conception, from *concipio*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, to take or seize; comp. *deceit*, *receipt*.] 1. † That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon*.

2. † Power or faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved I yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxvi. 12*.

By a little studying in learning and a great *conceit* of himself he has lost his religion. *Bentley*.

4. An ill-grounded opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures. *J. S. Mill*.

5. An ill-grounded opinion of one's own importance; self-conceit; vanity; as, a person full of *conceit*. 'Plumed with *conceit*.' *Cotton*.—6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; something witty, amusing, or well-conceived; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humour; ingenuity: in modern usage it is more especially applied to a quaint or odd thought or fancy out of place; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

The later writers, in order to gain more applause, deviated in some manner from the spirit of Petrarch, seeking ingenious thoughts, florid *conceits*, splendid ornaments. *Hallam*.

—*Out of conceit with*, not having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with.

What hath chiefly put me out of *conceit* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift*.

Conceit (kon-sét'), v.t. 1. † To conceive; to imagine; to think; to form an idea of.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me. Either a coward or a murderer. *Shak.*

2. With the reflexive pronoun, to imagine wrongly; to err in believing. [*Rare*.]

The strong, by *conceiving themselves* weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South*.

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Conceit (kon-sét'), v.i. 1. † To form a notion; to conceive. 'Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes.' *Milton*.

Conceited (kon-sét'ed), a. 1. † Endowed with fancy or imagination; ingenious; well or wittily conceived or expressed. 'Conceited masques, rich banquets.' *Drayton*. 'An admirable *conceited* fellow.' *Shak*. 'Active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of

wit.' *Knolles*.—2. † Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful. 'A *conceited* chair to sleep in.' *Evelyn*.—3. Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; self-conceited; vain; egotistical. 'Some empty *conceited* heads.' *Felton*. It may have of before the object of conceit. 'How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness.' *Bentley*.

Conceitedly (kon-sét'ed-li), adv. 1. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism; as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments. 2. † Wittily; ingeniously. 'Cicero most pleasantly and *conceitedly* (said).' *Holland*.—3. † Fancifully; whimsically. 'Conceitedly dress her.' *Donne*.

Conceitedness (kon-sét'ed-nes), n. The state of being conceited; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments; vanity; conceit. 'Aristotle's pride, *conceitedness*, and unthankfulness towards Plato.' *Dr. H. More*.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind. *Addison*.

Conceitless (kon-sét'les), a. Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*, To be seduced by thy flattery? *Shak.*

Conceivability (kon-sév'a-bil'i-ti), n. Conceivableness.

Conceivable (kon-sév'a-bl), a. Capable of being conceived, thought, imagined, or understood. 'Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power.' *Bp. Wilkins*.

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space *inconceivable*. *H. Spencer*.

Conceivableness (kon-sév'a-bl-nes), n. The quality of being conceivable. *H. Spencer*.

Conceivably (kon-sév'a-bl), adv. In a conceivable or intelligible manner. *Sir T. Browne*; *Whately*.

Conceive (kon-sév'), v.t. pret. & pp. *conceived*; ppr. *conceiving*. [*O.Fr. concevoir*, *concevoir*, *Fr. concevoir*, from *L. concipere*, to conceive, perceive, receive, comprise—*con*, together, and *capio*, to take, receive.] 1. To become pregnant with; to develop in the womb in an embryonic state. 'Sinful man *conceived* and born in sin.' *Tennyson*.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. *Luke i. 36*.

2. To form in the mind; to devise.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jer. xlix. 30*.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life. *Gibbon*.

3. To realize in the mind; to form a conception of; to place distinctly before the thoughts; to comprehend: often used as a specific term in philosophy. See **CONCEPTION**, 2.

We can neither *conceive*, on the one hand, an ultimate minimum of space or time: nor can we, on the other, *conceive* their infinite divisibility. In like manner, we cannot *conceive* the absolute commencement of time, nor the utmost limit of space, and are yet equally unable to *conceive* them without any commencement or limit. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

4. To think; to imagine; to suppose possible.

You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift*.

5. † To admit into the mind; to feel. 'Such a pleasure as incaged birds *conceive*.' *Shak*.

6. † To become aware of or acquainted with.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother He straight declined, droop'd, took it deeply, Fasten'd and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shak.*

7. To express; to embody in words; as, I received a letter *conceived* in the following terms. [*An incorrect use of the word*.]—**SYN.** To apprehend, imagine, suppose, understand, comprehend, believe, think.

Conceive (kon-sév'), v.i. 1. To have a fetus formed in the womb; to become pregnant. Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. *Judg. xiii. 3*.

2. † To hold an opinion; with *of*.

The grievous commons
Hardly *conceive* of me; let it be nois'd
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shak.*

3. To have or form a conception or idea; to think; with *of*.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts. *Watts*.

Conceiver (kon-sév'ér), n. One that conceives. *Sir T. Browne*.

Concelebrate (kon-sel'é-brát), v.t. [*L. concelebro*.] To celebrate together. *Sherwood*.

Concent (kon-sent'), n. [*L. concentus*, from *concinno*, to sing in accordance—*con*, and *cino*, to sing.] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony. 'That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.' *Milton*.—2. Consistency; accordance. 'In *concent* to his own principles.' *Atterbury*.

Concent (kon-sent'), v.t. To make to accord; to harmonize.

Such music is wise words, with time *concented*. *Spenser*.

Concentful (kon-sent'ful), a. Harmonious. 'So *concentful* an harmony.' *Fotherby*.

Concentrate (kon-sen'trát or kon-sen-trát), v.t. pret. & pp. *concentrated*; ppr. *concentrating*. [*See CONCENTRE*.] 1. To bring to a common centre or point of union; to cause to come together; to bring nearer to each other; to bring to bear on one point; to direct towards one object; as, to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Malley*.

The magistracy are now *concentrating* their efforts on the suppression of begging. *Examiner newspaper*.

2. In chemical manipulations, to intensify by removing non-essential matter; to reduce to a state of great strength and purity; to rectify. 'Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength.' *Arbutnot*. See **CONCENTRATION** (b).

Concentrate (kon-sen'trát or kon-sen-trát), v.i. To approach or meet in a common point or centre.

Concentrated (kon-sen'trát-ed or kon-sen-trát-ed), p. and a. 1. Brought to a common point or centre.—2. Increased in strength by concentration (which see); as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *concentrated* sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.* a term applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.

Concentration (kon-sen-trá'shon), n. The act of concentrating; as, (a) the act of collecting into a central point; the act of directing to one object; the state of being brought to a common point or centre; as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration*. *B. R. Hayden*.

(b) In *chem.* the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalies, &c.

Concentrative (kon-sen'tra-tiv), a. Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration. 'A *concentrative* act, or act of attention.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Concentrativeness (kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes), n. The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.* one of the propensities whose function is supposed to bestow the power of concentrating two or more mental powers at one and the same time upon any particular object.

Concentrator (kon-sen-trá-tér), n. One who or that which concentrates; specifically, an apparatus for the separation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore dust to intermittent puffs of air. *E. H. Knight*.

Concentre (kon-sen'tér), v.t. pret. & pp. *concentred*; ppr. *concentring*. [*Fr. concentrer*—*L. con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] To converge to or meet in a common centre; to combine or be united in one object. 'God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.' *Bp. Beveridge*.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Sir M. Hale*.

Concentre (kon-sen'tér), v.t. To draw or direct to a common centre; to bring together; to concentrate. 'In the *concentring* all their precious beams.' *Milton*. 'The wretch *concentred* all in self.' *Sir W. Scott*.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Concentric (kon-sen'trik), a. [*L. concentricus*—*con*, and *centrum*, centre.] Having a common centre; as, *concentric* circles, ellipses, spheres, &c.; the *concentric* coats of onions, or bulbs with many layers; the *concentric* orbits of the planets. 'Concentric *circles* upon the surface of the water.' *Newton*.

Those, like so many spheres, but one heaven make. For they are all *concentric* unto thee. *Donne*.

Concentric (kon-sen'trik-al), *a.* Same as **Concentric**. *Boyle, Aristotle.*
Concentrically (kon-sen'trik-al-ly), *adv.* In a concentric manner, in a common centre.

All the torrents which descend from the southern side of the Alps, and from the northern slope of the Apennines, meet **concentrically** in the rocks or mountain by which the two ridges incline. *Stoddard.*

Concentricate (kon-sen'trik-it), *v. t.* To concentrate. *Latham.*
Concentricity (kon-sen'trik-i-ti), *n.* State of being concentric.

Concentric (kon-sen'trik-al), *a.* [From **concentric**.] Harmonious, accordant. 'This consummate or concentric song of the ninth sphere.' T. Warton. [Rare.]

Concept (kon-sept), *n.* The subject of a conception, the object conceived by the mind, a notion.

[Kant and his followers] say they are of three kinds:—*Pure concepts*, which borrow nothing from experience, as the notions of cause, time, and space; *a. Important concepts*, which are altogether derived from experience, as the notion of colour or pleasure; *b. Mixed concepts*, composed of elements furnished partly by experience and partly by the pure understanding. *Flaming.*

Conceptacle (kon-sept'ak-l), *n.* [L. **conceptaculum**, from **conceptus**.] See **CONCEPT**.

1. That in which anything is contained, a vessel, a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*
 2. In bot. the thickened apical part of some algae, in which spores and atheridia are both contained. Applied also to a similar organ in the fungi.

Conceptibility (kon-sept'i-bil-i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

Conceptible (kon-sept'i-bil), *a.* [See **CONCEPTIBLE**.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible. 'Auribus eadē conceptibiles by us.' Sir H. Hale.

Conception (kon-sep'shon), *n.* [L. **conceptio**, from **conceptus**.] See **CONCEPT**. 1. The act of conceiving, the first formation of the embryo of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Gen. iii. 16.*

Fig.

Joy had the like conception in our eyes. *Shak.*

2. The act of conceiving in the mind, the power of conceiving in the mind; that which is conceived in the mind, as, (a) a product of the imaginative or inventive faculty. 'The conceptions of its poets, the creations of its sculptors.' Dr. Cuvier. (b) In phisic. (1) that mental act or combination of acts by which an absent object of perception is brought before the mind by the imagination. In this sense we form a conception of a book, when we imagine a book, although the book imagined must have a definite size, form, and colour, none of which is included in the meaning of the word 'book.'

Under the article of **conception**, I shall confine myself to that faculty whose province it is to enable us to form a notion of past sensations, or of the objects of sense that we have formerly perceived. *Sartori.*

Mr. Stewart has even bestowed on the reproductive imagination the term **conception**,—happily, we do not think, as both in grammatical propriety, and by the older and correcter usage of philosophers, this term is rather the product of this operation.—**Conception** is convertible with **general notion** or **more correctly**, **notion**, simply, and in this sense is admirably rendered by the *figura* (what is grasped up) of the *Cartesians*. *Sir M. H. Hall.*

(3) That which constitutes the meaning of a word, and which is not capable of being presented to the mind by a single act of imagination, a notion, also the mental operation by which such notions or conceptions are formed. In this sense we form the conception of a book when we consider the attributes of a book together, and recognize them as existing in a number of individual instances which form a class by themselves in virtue of this fact.

The first and most important of the three *concepts* first round which the speculation carried on by Kant and Fichte clusters, is what we have called the metaphysical **conception**—the conception of immaterial substance. Substance, the predominant basis of all phenomena, is the deepest thought of metaphysical speculation. *Schopenhauer.*

See also the extract from Sir W. Hamilton above. (c) Thought, notion, or idea in the

loose sense, as, you have no **conception** how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no **conception** of it but as a new sect of philosophy. *Marbon.*

2. A conceit, a fanciful thought. 'Full of **conceptions**, points of epigram, and withal—*Dryden*.—*Imaginative conception*. See **IMAGINATION**.—*STY* Notion, idea, image, thought, concept, apprehension, sentiment, view.

Conceptional (kon-sep'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is common, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and **conceptional**, more formal. *H. Adams.*

Conceptionalist (kon-sep'shon-al-ist), *n.* A conceptionalist.

Conceptionist (kon-sep'shon-ist), *a.* Apt to conceive, fruitful. 'The fertile and **conceptionist** woman.' *Shak.*

Conceptive (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of conceiving, (a) physically.

The uterine parts may be reduced into a **conceptive** condition. *Sir T. Brown.*

(b) Mentally

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit is not due to an arrest of the **conceptive** power, but a holding of it. *H. Spencer.*

Conceptual (kon-sep'tsh-al), *a.* Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every **conceptual** act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a concomitant *idea*. *H. Spencer.*

Conceptualism (kon-sep'tsh-al-izm), *n.* In metaph. a doctrine in some sense intermediate between realism and nominalism. See **CONCEPTUALIST**.

Conceptualist (kon-sep'tsh-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of assigning an independent existence to general conceptions.

The **conceptualist** seeks to establish an existence which may be called logical or psychological, that is, independent of single objects, but dependent upon the mind of the thinking subject, in which they are as notions or conceptions. *Flaming.*

Conceptualistic (kon-sep'tsh-al-ist-ik), *a.* Pertaining to conceptualism or conceptualism.

Concern (kon-sern), *v. t.* [L. **concernere**, to mix, mingle together, as in a clove—*con*, together, and *cernere*, to sift; *con* with *cernere*, to separate.] 1. To relate or belong to.

Pruning the kingdom of God, and teaching these things which **concern** the Lord Jesus Christ. *Acts xviii. 25.*

2. To affect the interest of, to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and **concerned** us more than that with any other state. *Adams.*

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to take or have an interest in, to occupy or busy one's self with, as, a good prince **concerns himself** in the happiness of his subjects.

Being a la prison I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Flaming.*

4. To disturb, to make uneasy; to engage **concerns** to generally in pp., as, to be deeply **concerned** about the safety of a friend.

In one **concerning** engine I shot a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour or two began to pass, and he **concerned**, and in less than an hour and a half he was sick. *Darwin.*

Concern (kon-sern), *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one, business, affair. 'Exposing the private **concerns** of families.' *Adams.*—2. Interest, matter of importance, that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

Thy all mankind's **concern** that he should live. *Dryden.*

3. Compassionate or affectionate regard, solicitude, anxiety, agitation or uneasiness of mind, disturbed state of feeling.

Why all this **concern** for the poor? We want them not. *Swift.*

O March, let me hope thy kind **concern**. And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Adams.*

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business, a manufacturing or commercial establishment. 'The stoppage of one or two more banking **concerns**.' *Sir Hen.*

5. Loosely applied to almost any object whatever, especially one that is large and constructed of different pieces. 'The **concern** coach—a great lumbering, square, **concern**.' *Dickens* [Colloq.]—*Care, solicitude, Concern, Anxiety*. See under **CARE**.

Concerning (kon-sern-ing), *n.* Concern; business, import. *Shak.*

Concerned (kon-sern-d), *p. and a.* Having concern, interested, engaged, anxious.

Concernedly (kon-sern-ed-ly), *adv.* In a concerned manner, with anxiety or solicitude, with interest. *Cleveland.*

Concernedness (kon-sern-ed-ness), *n.* State of being concerned. 'Earnestness and **concernedness**.' *Ally. Sharp.*

Concerning (kon-sern-ing), *prep.* Pertaining to, regarding, with relation to. [This word, originally a participle, is now fully established as a preposition, being freely used without being made to agree with any other word.]

I have accepted these **concerning** this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city for the which these last speak. *Gen. xix. 11.*

Concerning (kon-sern-ing), *a.* Important. 'So great and so **concerning** a truth.' *South.*

Concerning (kon-sern-ing), *n.* A matter of importance, concern, business.

We shall write to you **concerning** shall *importance*. *Shak.*

Concernment (kon-sern'ment), *n.* 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested, concern, affair, business, interest.

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting **concernments**. *Watts.*

The great **concernment** of men is with *death*. *Luther.*

2. State of concerning or bearing upon the interest or happiness of one, importance; moment.

He justly fears a peace would prove Of **concernment** to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

Experimental truths are matters of great **concernment** to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. State of being concerned or occupied, interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl without any other approbation of her father or **concernment** in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Cleveland.*

4. State of being concerned or anxious, concern; solicitude, anxiety.

Their ambition is manifest in their **concernment**. *Dryden.*

Concern (kon-sern), *v. t.* [Fr. **concerner**, from *li*, *concernere*, to concern, to contrive, apparently from *li*, *con*, together, and *cernere*, to contend, but rather misapplied from *li*, *concernere*, to join together, to unite, to employ.] 1. To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan of action to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties, as, to **concern** a scheme.

The two regents, having **concerned** their plan, parted company. *Boyle.*

2. To plan; to devise.

A commander had more trouble to **concern** his distance before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Boyle.*

3. [From the noun **concern**.] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune, *Concerted* harmonies. *Milford.*

Concert (kon-sert), *v. i.* To act in concert; with *with*. [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to **concert** with Talbot. *Sir. Bernal.*

Concert (kon-sert), *n.* [From above verb, but in 3 and following meanings the L. **concertus**, a singing together, seems to have had an influence.] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the emperor and the pope acted in **concert**.

All these discontents have arisen from the want of a due communication and **concert**. *Swift.*

2. The music of a company of players or singers, or of both united, a public or private musical entertainment, at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both, perform singly or combined.—3. Any public musical entertainment.—4. In music, concord, harmony.

Compositions, called **concertos** or *act music*, were written and played in **concert**, and not in *unison* as formerly. *Stainer & Barrett.*

—**Concert** *piece*. See **PITCH**.

Concertante (kon-sertan'te), *n.* [It *ppr.* of *concertare*, to form a concert.] A piece of music composed for several principal instruments or voices, with an accompaniment for the band, differing from a concerto, which has but one principal instrument. **Concertation** (kon-sertan'shon), *n.* [L. *con-*

certatio, a contending together. See **CONCERT**, v.1. Strife; contention.

After the *concertation* when they could not agree, the king coming between them, called away the bishops from the monks. *Faxe.*

Concertative† (kon-sér'ta-tiv), *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

Concerted (kon-sért'ed), *p.* and *a.* Mutually contrived or planned; as a *concerted* scheme. — *Concerted piece*, in music, a composition in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, &c.

Concertina (kon-sér-tē'na), *n.* [From *concert*.] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape, on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds which produce the sounds. In the English concertina the finger-stops are in four rows, the two inner rows being confined to the notes of the natural scale, and the two outer to the sharps and flats. The compass of the instrument is three octaves and three notes, and the sounds in the scale are double, that is, in pressing a stud the same note is produced when the bellows is drawn out as when it is pushed in. The German concertina is an inferior instrument, having a less extensive compass, and being capable of producing music only in a very limited number of keys, while the English concertina can be played in any key.

Concertion (kon-sér'shon), *n.* Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.*

Concertment (kon-sért'mēt), *n.* The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

Concerto (kon-chár'tō), *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert; originally, a composition in which many performers played in unison, but in which one or two instruments took the lead; but now a species of composition, usually in a symphonic form, written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

Concession (kon-sé'shon), *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo*. See **CONCEDE**.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made. 'Not permitted by the concession of God.' *Jer. Taylor.*

The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale.*

By some mutual concessions the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

Specifically, in *rhet.* the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds. — 2. The thing yielded; a grant.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusada, and other concessions of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

[This sense has been specially applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities to certain individuals or companies to enable or empower them to do certain things, as to construct railways, canals, &c.]

A Frenchman has obtained the concession (the privilege of making the Suez Canal), and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edin. Rev.*

Concessionary† (kon-sé'shon-ar-i), *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance. *Bailey.*

Concessionary (kon-sé'shon-ar-i), *n.* A concessionaire.

Concessionist (kon-sé'shon-lat), *n.* One who makes or favours concession. *Quart. Rev.*

Concessionnaire (kon-ses-syon-ár), *n.* [Fr.] A person to whom a privilege or concession has been made; a grantee.

Concessive (kon-ses'iv), *a.* Implying concession. 'A concessive conjunction.' *Bp. Lowth.*

Concessively (kon-ses'iv-ly), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and concessively. *Sir T. Browne.*

Concessory (kon-ses'or-i), *a.* Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but concessory. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concete,† *n.* Conception; apprehension. *Chaucer.*

Concettism (kon-set'tizm), *n.* The use of affected wit or conceit. *Kingsley.*

Concetto (kon-chet'tō), *n.* pl. **Concetti** (kon-chet'té). [It. See **CONCERT**.] Affected wit;

an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit. 'A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which may be expressed by the *concetto*.' *Shenstone.* 'Concetti and antitheses.' *Chesterfield.*

Conch (kongk), *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, Skr. *pankha*, a shell.] 1. A marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called fountain shell, from its use in gardens. 'Orient pearls which from the *concha* he drew.' *Dryden.* — 2. A spiral shell used by the mythological divinities called Tritons as a trumpet.

There is the Trophonius' cave in which, by some artifice, the leaden Tritons are made not only to spout water, but to play the most dreadful groans out of their lead *conchs*. *Thackeray.*

3. The external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it. Called also *Concha*. — 4. In *arch.* the plain ribless surface of a vault or pendente; the semi-dome of an apse; the apse itself. 'The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar.' *Milman.* Called also *Concha*. See **APSE**. — 5. One of the inhabitants of the Bahamas and other neighbouring islands: so called by way of nickname from the commonness of the conch-shell there. 'The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coat and red cape and cuffs.' *Mich. Scott.*

Concha (kong'ka), *n.* Same as *Conch*, 3 and 4.

Conchacea† (kong-ká'se-a), Same as *Conchifera*.

Conchifer (kong'ki-fér), *n.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.] A mollusc of the class Conchifera.

Conchifera (kong-kif'é-ra), *n.* pl. [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to carry.] Lamarck's name for that large class of accephalous molluscous animals which are protected by shells consisting of two pieces, and commonly known by the name of bivalves. They include the Lamellibranchiata and the Brachiopoda, which two classes, however, differ widely from one another.

Conchiferous (kong-kif'é-rus), *a.* Belonging to the Conchifera. The *conchiferous* or bivalve *Accephala*. *R. Garner.*

Conchiform (kong'ki-form), *a.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped.

Conchite† (kong'kit), *n.* A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson.*

Conchitic (kong-ki'tik), *a.* Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance; applied to limestones, and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page.*

Conchoid (kong'koid), *n.* [Gr. *kongchoeidēs*, from *kongchē*, a shell, and *eidōs*, form.] The name of a curve of the fourth order, given to it by its inventor Nicomedeas.

Conchoidal (kong-koi'dal), *a.* In *mineral.* having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells; applied principally to a surface produced by breaking, certain minerals being said to have a *conchoidal* fracture.

Conchological (kong-kō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to conchology. 'The conchological labours of Linnaeus and his followers.' *Ency. Brit.*

Conchologist (kong-kol'o-jist), *n.* 1. One versed in conchology. — 2. The name given to the carrier shells (genus *Phorus*), from their often attaching shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow.

Conchology (kong-kol'o-jī), *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of shells; that department of zoology which treats of the nature, formation, and classification of the shells with which the bodies of many molluscs are protected; or the word may be used also to include a knowledge of the animals themselves, in which case it is equivalent to *malacology*. In systems of conchology shells are usually divided into three orders, Univalves, Bivalves, and Multivalves, according to the number of plates of which they are composed.

Conchometer (kong-kom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring molluscous shells and the angle of their spire.

Concho-spiral (kong-kō-spi-ral), *n.* A variety of spiral curve existing in certain shells. *Agassiz.*

Conchylaceous, Conchylaceous (kong-ki-lá'shus, kong-ki-lí'a'shus), *a.* [L. *conchylium*, from Gr. *kongchylion*, dim. of *kongchē*, a shell.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

Conchylologist, Conchylology (kong-ki-lí'o-lo-jist, kong-ki-lí'o-lo-jī), [From L.

conchylium. See above.] Forms sometimes formerly used as synonyms of *Conchologist* and *Conchology*.

Conchyliometry (kong-ki-lí'om'et-ri), *n.* [L. *conchylium* (see above), and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The art or science of measuring shells or their curves.

Conchylious (kong-ki-lí-us), *a.* [L. *conchylium*. See above.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled mollusca.

Conciator (kon-shi-á-tér), *n.* [L. *conciare*, *conciatum*, to reft, from *comptus*, pp. of *comere*, to dress, adorn.] In *glass-making*, the person who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

Concerge (kon-syá'zh), *n.* [Fr.] One who attends at the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a door-keeper to a hotel, house, prison, &c.; a janitor, male or female; a porter.

Conciliab† (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*, dim. of *concilium*, a council.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliabules* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon.*

Concilliable (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reconciled or conciliated.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfiness, utter discomformity, not *conciliabile*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton.*

Conciliabule (kon-sil'i-a-bül), *n.* [See **CONCILIABLE**, *n.*] *Eccles.* a small assembly; an obscure council. *Milman.* [Rare.]

Conciliar (kon-sil'i-ér), *a.* [From L. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. 'Conciliar debates.' *Baker.*

Conciliary (kon-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* Same as *Conciliar*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Conciliate (kon-sil'i-át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [L. *concilio*, *conciliatum*, to bring together, unite, as in thought or feeling, from *concilium*, plan, purpose, council. See **COUNCIL**.] 1. To reconcile or bring to a state of friendship; to make friendly or satisfied; to pacify; to soothe.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent, that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

2. To lead or draw to by moral influence or power; to win, gain, or engage, by something adapted to secure regard or favour.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth.*

It were to be supposed . . . that these evangelists and apostolical men and founders of corrupted Christianity in many places, had the power of working miracles, to introduce themselves to strangers, and to *conciliate* their regard and respect. *Forten.*

3. To gain or secure by a secret though not moral influence. 'A philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

4. To reconcile, harmonize, or show to be compatible. — *Syn.* To win, gain, engage, propitiate, reconcile, appease.

Conciliating (kon-sil'i-át-ing), *a.* Winning; pacifying; having the quality of gaining favour; as, a *conciliating* address.

Conciliation (kon-sil'i-á'shon), *n.* 1. The act of reconciling persons at variance; the act of making friends; as, he applied himself to the *conciliation* of the rival lords.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke.*

2. The act of winning or gaining; as, the *conciliation* of favour, esteem, affection, and the like. — 3. The act of reconciling, or rendering or showing to be compatible; the act of harmonizing or showing to be in harmony.

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man, to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conciliative (kon-sil'i-á-tiv), *a.* Reconciling; pacific; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*

Conciliator (kon-sil'i-á-tér), *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles. 'The *conciliator* of Christendom.' *Bp. Hackett.*

Conciliatory (kon-sil'i-a-tor-i), *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific; as, the general made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents; the legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures. 'The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom.' *Burke.*

Syn. Pacific, winning, engaging.

Concinnate† (kon-sin'at), *v. t.* [L. *concinnare*, *concinnatum*. See **CONCINNY**.] To place fitly or becomingly together; to make neat;

to clear; to purify. 'A recelt to trim and concinnate wine.' *Holland.*

Concinnation† (kon-sin-ná'shon), *n.* Putting in a decent or becoming form. 'The building, concinnation, and perfecting of the saints.' *Bp. Reynolds.*

Concinnity† (kon-sin'ti), *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, fitness, neatness, from *concinnus*, neat.] Fitness; suitability; neatness. 'An exact concinnity and evenness of fancy.' *Howell.* 'The college . . . so amply celebrated for the concinnity of its building.' *L. Addison.* [Rare.]

Concinnous† (kon-sin'us), *a.* [L. *concinnus*. See CONCINNITY.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson; Maunder.*

Concionary† (kon'shi-o-na-ri), *a.* Same as *Concionator*. *Selden.*

Concionator† (kon'shi-o-nát), *v. t.* To preach. *Lithgow.*

Conclocative, Conclonatory (kon'shi-ó-ná-tiv, kon'shi-ó-ná'tor-i), *a.* [L. *conclonatorius*, from *conclao*, an assembly.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. 'Conclonatory invectives.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Conclonator† (kon'shi-ó-ná'tér), *n.* 1. A preacher. *Cockeram.* 2. A common councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

Concise (kon-ál's), *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*—*con*, and *cado*, to cut.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; employing as few words as possible; as, in Genesis we have a *concise* account of the creation.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.* Where the author is . . . too brief and *concise*, amplify a little.

—*Concise, Succinct, Condensed.* *Concise* refers to style in speaking or writing, and signifies expressing much in a few words. *Succinct* is more frequently applied to the subject-matter. Both terms signify brevity and comprehensiveness combined, but we speak of a *concise* style or phrase; a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied.—*SYN.* Brief, short, compendious, comprehensive, summary, succinct, laconic. **Concisely** (kon-ál'sl'), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return to this digression, though it was almost necessary, all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden.*

Conciseness (kon-ál's-nez), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in speaking or writing. 'The conciseness of Demosthenes the Greek orator.' *Dryden.*

Concision (kon-ál'shon), *n.* [L. *L. concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off. See *CONCISE.*] 1. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect.

Those of the *concision* who made it (that is, the concision) would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South.*

Hence—2. The word used by the translators of the authorized version of the Bible to render the Greek *kataíome*, the word used by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently in contempt, instead of *períome*, for circumcison.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil-workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

Conciseness. 'His wonted vigour and concision.' *Brougham.* [Rare.]

No doubt, if I had wish'd to pay my court To critics, or to hail the setting sun Of tyranny of all kinds, my *concision* Were more. *Byron.*

Concittation† (kon-ál-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb—*prefix con*, intens., and *cito*, to stir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion. 'The concitation of humours.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Concitate† (kon-ál't), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *concited*; *ppr.* *conciting*. [L. *concito*.] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

Concittizen (kon-sit'i-zen), *n.* A fellow-citizen. *Knox.* [Rare.]

Conclamation (kon-kla-má'shon), *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*—*prefix con*, together, and *clamo*, to cry out. See *CLAIM.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. *May.*

Conclave (kon-klav), *n.* [L. *conclave*, a room locked by a key, a cabinet, a closet—*con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.] 1. A private apartment, particularly the place in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meet in privacy for the election of a pope.—

2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.

I bid him welcome
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. *Shak.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South.*

3. A private meeting; a close assembly. 'In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.' *Milton.*

The verdicts, pronounced by this *conclave* (Johnson's club) on new books, were speedily known over all London. *Macaulay.*

Conclavist (kon-klav-íst), *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

Conclimate (kon-kli'mát), *v. t.* [*Prefix con*, and *climate*.] To acclimatize. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Conclude (kon-kld'), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *concluded*; *ppr.* *concluding*. [L. *concludo*—*prefix con*, together, and *claudo*, to shut, whence also *clause*.] 1. To shut up; to inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in a star
To make fake nothing. *Tennyson.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Rom. xi. 32.*
The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. *Gal. iii. 22.*

3. To infer or arrive at by reasoning; to deduce, as from premises; to infer to be: often governing a clause.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by anything that befalls him. *Tillotson.*
Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual. *Shak.*

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; to judge.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* brief before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a councillor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To settle or arrange finally. 'To *conclude* a peace.' *Shak.*

You sent a large commission to *conclude* a league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

7. To stop or restrain, or as in law to stop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession; generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale.*

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

SYN. To infer, decide, determine, close, finish, terminate, end.

Conclude (kon-kld'), *v. i.* 1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to gather up the consequences or consequence; to infer; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude* but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*

3. To come to a decision; to resolve; to determine; generally followed by an infinitive or a clause.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence. *Shak.*

4. To end.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

Concludence† **Conclendency**† (kon-kld'-enz, kon-kld'en-s), *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises; consequence. 'A necessary and infallible *conclendency* in these evidences of fact.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Concludent† (kon-kld'ent), *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive. 'Arguments highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Concluder (kon-kld'er), *n.* One who concludes. 'Not forward *concluders* in these times.' *Mountagu.*

Concluding (kon-kld'ing), *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

Concludingly† (kon-kld'ing-ly), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

Concludible (kon-kld'z-bl), *a.* Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis certainly *concludible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

Conclusion (kon-kld'zhon), *n.* [L. *conclusio*.] 1. The end, close, or termination; the last part; as, the *conclusion* of an address; often in the phrase in *conclusion* = finally, lastly, to conclude, and formerly also = in short.—2. Final result.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter. Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Ecc. xii. 13.*

3. Determination; final decision; as, after long debate the House of Commons came to this *conclusion*.

And the *conclusion* is she shall be thine;
In practice let us put it presently. *Shak.*

4. Consequence; inference; deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning; specifically, in *logic*, the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison.*

5. Something concluded or accomplished; something actually done.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream.
Oth. But this denoted a foregone *conclusion*. *Shak.*

6. An experiment. [Obsolete except in the phrase to *try conclusions*.]

We practise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon.*

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*

And like the famous ape,
To *try conclusions* in the basket creep,
And break your neck down. *Shak.*

7. In law, (a) the charging of one's self with some duty, or the like; an estoppel. (b) The end of a pleading or conveyance.—*Conclusion to the country*, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party 'puts himself upon his country,' that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See under *COUNTRY*.

Conclunational† (kon-kld'zhon-ál), *a.* Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

Conclusive (kon-kld'siv), *a.* 1. Decisive; giving a final determination; putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eskon Basilike.*

If the world be finite in dimensions it is movable by the power of God; and therefore my argument drawn from that movableness is *conclusive*. *Clarke.*

2. Specifically, bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures.

—*Final, Conclusive, Ultimate.* See under *FINAL*—*SYN.* Final, convincing, satisfactory.

Conclusively (kon-kld'siv-ly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

The question has been most ably and *conclusively* cleared up in one of the reports of the select committee. *Burke.*

Conclusiveness (kon-kld'siv-nez), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive; the power of determining the opinion or of settling a question; as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence or of an argument. 'The *conclusiveness* of the proof.' *J. S. Mill.*

Concluseory (kon-kld'sor-i), *a.* Conclusive. [Rare.]

Conclusum (kon-kld'sum), *n.* [Neut. of *pp.* of *concludo*, *concludum*. See *CONCLUDE.*] In diplomacy, see extract.

A *conclusum* is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Concoagulate (kon-kó-ag'ú-lát), *v. t.* and *i.* [*Prefix con*, and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; to form one homogeneous mass.

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them. *Boyle.*

Concoagulation (kon-kó-ag'ú-lá'shon), *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances or bodies in one homogeneous mass;

crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. 'A concoctation of the corpules of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum.' Boyle.

Concoct (kon-kokt'), v. t. [L. *concoquo*, *concoctum*—*coq*, and *coquo*, to cook. See COOK.] 1. To digest by the stomach so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. Dr. G. Chagne.

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter. 'High concocted venom.' Thomson.—3. To ripen; to develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still concocted by the earth. Bacon.

4. Fig. to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plan; to plot; as, to concoct a scheme or a conspiracy.—5. To bring to maturity; to accomplish; to achieve.

He was a man unable to concoct any great fortune.

Sir J. Hayward.

Concocter (kon-kokt'ér), n. One who concocts. 'This private concocter of malcontent.' Milton.

Concoction (kon-kok'shon), n. [L. *concoctio*. See CONCOCT.] 1. Digestion or preparation of food in the stomach.

The meats and drinks received into the stomach are altered by concoction and digestion. Sir T. Elyot.

2. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humours, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation. 3. A ripening; the advance of anything toward perfection.

The constant notion of concoction is, that it should signify the degree of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction. Bacon.

4. The act of devising or preparing in the mind; as, the concoction of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first concoction, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third. Dryden.

Concoctive (kon-kokt'iv), a. 1. Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the concoctive powers, with various art, Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle. Armstrong.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature. Thomson.

Concolor† (kon-kul'ér), a. [L. *concolor*.] Of one colour; without variety. 'Concolor animals.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Concomitance, Concomitancy (kon-kom'-i-tans, kon-kom'-i-tan-si), n. 1. The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subethet not alone, but in concomitancy with the other. Sir T. Browne.

2. A doctrine to the effect that the body and blood of Christ are both received by communicating in one species only. Rev. Orby Shipley.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question. Jer. Taylor.

Concomitaneous (kon-kom-i-tá'né-us), a. Accompanying. 'Concomitaneous with most of other vices.' Feltham.

Concomitant (kon-kom-i-tant), a. [From L. *com*, together, and *comitor*, to accompany, from *comes*, a companion. See COUNT, a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: may be followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects a concomitant pleasure. Locke.

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency concomitant to virtue. Hughes (quoted by Crabbe).

Concomitant (kon-kom-i-tant), n. A thing that accompanies another; an accompaniment; an accessory.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hardness of heart. South.

Reproach is a concomitant to greatness. Addison.

Formerly it might be applied to persons.

He made him the chief concomitant of his heir-apparent and only son. Reliquie Wettiana.

Concomitantly (kon-kom-i-tant-li), adv. So as to be concomitant; in company; untidely. 'A few curious particulars . . . which concomitantly illustrate the history of the arts.' H. Walpole.

Concomitate† (kon-kom-i-tát), v. t. To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected.

This simple bloody speculation of the lungs is differentiated from that which concomitates a pleurisy. Harvey.

Concomitation (kon-kom'-i-tá'shon), n. Same as *Concomitance*. 2. 'Transubstantiation and concomitation.' Foss.

Concord (kon'kord), n. [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*, from *concorere*—*con*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart. See ACCORD.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony. What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15. Love quarrels off in pleasing concord end. Milton.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, nature's concord broke, Among the constellations, war were sprung. Milton.

3. In music, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds, which are agreeable to the ear. The *concord* is the 8th (or octave), 6th, 3d, and 4th. Their ratios are: 2:1, 3:2, 4:3, 5:4. The first two are called *perfect*, because, as *concord*, not liable to any alteration by sharps or flats. The last two are called *imperfect*, because alterable. See CHORD. 'Concordes, discordes, notes, and cliffee, in tunes of unisonne.' Gascoigne. 'The true concord of well tuned sounds.' Shak.—4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. 'The concord made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.' Sir J. Davies.

After which *concord* made, the cardinal and the archbishop of York did many things without the consent of the king or the duke. Hall.

5. In law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of fines of land by the act 3 and 4 William IV. lxiv. This was an acknowledgment from the deforcants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.—6. In gram. agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—Form of *concord* (eccles.), the title of a Lutheran document concerning disputed doctrines, in which sundry Protestant opinions were condemned, drawn up at Torgau, 1576.

Concord† (kon-kord'), v. i. To agree; to cooperate. Friends and associates ready to concord with them in any desperate measure. Clarendon.

Concordable (kon-kord'a-bl), a. Capable of according; agreeing; harmonious. Todd.

Concordably (kon-kord'a-bl), adv. With concord or agreement.

Concordance (kon-kord'ans), n. [Fr. *concordance*. See CONCORD.] 1. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony. 'Where all the elements concordance have.' W. Browne. 'Contrasts and yet concordances. Carlyle.—2. In gram. concord. Ascham.

3. A book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspeare, Milton, Tennyson, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse, or act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs, are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage by means of any leading word which he can recollect. The Latin concordances of St. Hieron's bible. Jer. Taylor.

His knowledge of the Bible was such that he might be called a living concordance. Macaulay.

Concordancy† (kon-kord'an-si), n. Agreement. W. Montague. [Rare.]

Concordant (kon-kord'ant), a. [From L. *concordans*, ppr. of *concordare*, to agree. See CONCORD.] Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious. 'Concordant discords.' Mir. for Mags.

Were every one employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. Sir T. Browne.

Concordant (kon-kord'ant), n. That which is concordant or harmonious. Mountagu.

Concordantly (kon-kord'ant-li), adv. In a concordant manner. W. Montague.

Concordat (kon-kord'at), n. [Fr. from L. L. *concordatum*, mind, to agree. See CONCORD.] An agreement; compact; convention; but almost always in the special senses of (a) in canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like. (b) A formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government, for the settling of ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated concordat was that agreed upon between Cardinal Gonsalvi, in the name of Pius VII.,

and the first consul Bonaparte in July, 1801. By it the head of the state had the nomination of bishops to the vacant sees; the clergy became subject in temporal matters to the civil power; all immunities, ecclesiastical courts, and jurisdictions were abolished in France, and even the regulations of the public worship and religious ceremonies and the pastoral addresses of the clergy, were placed under the control of the secular authorities. Most of these provisions remain in France at the present day. Since the middle of the eighteenth century concordats have generally been adverse to the power of the popes.

Concordate (kon-kord'át), n. Same as *Concordat*. Swift.

Concordist (kon-kord'ist), n. The compiler of a concordance. Worcester.

Concordly† (kon-kord-li), adv. Concordantly. Foss.

Concorporal† (kon-kor'po-rál), a. Of the same body. Bailey.

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rát), v. t. pret. & pp. *concorporated*; ppr. *concorporating*. [L. *concorporo*—*con*, together, and *corpus*, a body.] To unite in one mass or body; to unite in any close union; to incorporate. 'To be incorporatèd in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.' Holland. 'Concorporating things inconsistent.' Boyle.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ. A. A. Usher.

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rát), v. i. To unite in one mass or body. 'To bring the stock and graft to (if I may so speak) *concorporate*.' Boyle.

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rát), a. United in the same body. B. Jonson.

Concorporation (kon-kor'po-rá'shon), n. Union of things in one mass or body.

Concourse (kong'kôrs), n. [Fr. *concours*; L. *concursum*, from *concurrere*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run.] 1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous concurrence of particles of matter. Sir M. Hale.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd. 'Great concourses of people.' Fabyan. 'Concourses in arms, fierce faces threatening war.' Milton. 'The banquet and concourse of knights and kings.' Tennyson.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. Prescott.

3. An assemblage of things; agglomeration; cluster. Under some *concourse* of shades whose branching arms, &c. Milton.—4. The place or point of meeting; the point of contact or junction of two or more bodies. [Rare.]

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. Newton.

5. Concurrence; aid; co-operation.

Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its *concours* to such proceedings. Barrow.

6. In Scots law, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord-advocate's *concours* or concurrence is necessary.—*Concourse of actions*, in Scots law, is where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds ad *vindictam publicam*, and a prosecution or action ad *civilem effectum*, go on concurrently.

Concrete (kon'kré-át), v. t. pret. & pp. *concreted*; ppr. *concreting*. [Prefix *con*, and *crete*.] To create with or at the same time. 'A rule *concreted* with man.' Feltham.

If God did *concrete* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace for being given him as soon as he was made. Jer. Taylor.

Concredit† (kon-kred'it), v. t. To intrust. Barrow.

Concrementation† (kon-kre-má'shon), n. [L. *concremo*, to burn together—*con*, and *cremo*, to burn.] The act of burning different things together; the burning or cremation of a dead body.

When some one died drowned or in any other way which excluded *concrementation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread. Quoted by H. Spencer.

Concrement† (kong'kré-mént), a. [L. L. *concrementum*, from *concreco*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by

concretion or natural union. 'The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.' Sir M. Hale.

Concrecence (kon-kre'sen), *n.* [*L. concrecentia, concreo*. See **CONCRETE**.] Growth or increase. *Raleigh*. [Rare.]

Concrecescible (kon-kre'si-bl), *a.* Capable of concreting; capable of being congealed or changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrecescible* oil. *Trans. Fourmy*.

Concrecive (kon-kre'siv), *a.* Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

Concrete (kong-kret), *a.* [*L. concretus, from concreo*, to grow together—*con*, and *creo*, to grow.] 1. Formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; forming a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Sp. Bernad.*

2. In *logic*, (*a*) a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion of such an object. (*b*) A term applied to names of concrete things; as, a *concrete* term.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities. *Fleming*.

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are *concrete*, those of classes abstract. A *concrete* name is a name which stands for a thing; as, 'this table'; an abstract name is a name which stands for the attribute of a thing; as, 'this table is square.' *J. S. Mill*.

—*Concrete number*. See under **ABSTRACT** (*a*). 3. In *music*, a term appellative of a sound or movement of the voice which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another.

Concrete (kong-kret), *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances. *Boyle*.

2. In *gram*, and *logic*, a concrete term. See the adjective, 2 (*b*).—3. A compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar. It is employed extensively in building under water, for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, &c. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of this compound, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into moulds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set.

Concrete (kon-kret), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *concreted*; ppr. *concreting*. To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; to form concretions; to coagulate; to congeal; to thicken.

The particles of tingling substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Boyle*.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*. *Arbutnot*.

Concrete (kon-kret), *v. t.* 1. To form into a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion. 'Were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated.' *Harris*.

Concretely (kon-kret'li), *adv.* In a concrete manner; not abstractly. 'The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects.' *Cudworth*.

Concreteness (kon-kret'nes), *n.* A state of being concrete.

Concrete-press (kong-kret'pres), *n.* A machine for making concrete blocks.

Concretion (kon-kre'shon), *n.* 1. The act of concreting; the act of growing together, or becoming naturally united so as to form one mass.—2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congealation, condensation, coagulation, or induration; a clot; a lump. 'Concretions of slime.' *Bacon*. 3. In *geol*, a nodule, as of chert, ironstone, the grains and spherules of oolite, and the grape-like clusters of magnesian limestone, formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.—4. In *logic*, the act of regarding in the concrete or as existing in nature: opposed to *abstraction*.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself. *Harris*.

—*Norbid concretions*, in the animal economy, are hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of

the body, as well in the solids as in those cavities destined to contain fluids; in the former case they are usually denominated *concretions* or *ossifications*, and are named from the parts of the body in which they occur; as, *pineal concretions*, *salivary concretions*, *hepatic concretions*, &c.

Concretional (kon-kre'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion. *Brande & Cox*.

Concretory (kon-kre'shon-ar-i), *a.* Formed by concretion; concretional.—*Concretory deposits*, in *geol*, a term applied to designate those recent alluvial strata which include calcareous and other deposits from springs, stalactites, travertines, bog-iron ore, and salt.—*Concretory structure*, in *geol*, a structure such as that exhibited by masses formed by aggregation as distinct from crystallization. See **CONCRETION**.

Concretive (kon-kre'tiv), *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles. 'Concretive juices.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Concretively (kon-kre'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2. Concretely; not abstractly. *Jer. Taylor*.

Concreture (kon-kre'tür), *n.* A mass formed by concretion. *Johnson*.

Concrew (kon-kro'), *v. t.* [For *conerus*, from *L. concreo*, to grow together—*con*, together, and *creo*, to grow; comp. *accruo*.] To grow together. *Spenser*.

Concrimination (kon-krim'i-nä'shon), *n.* A joint accusation. *Maunder*.

Concubaria (kon-kü-bä'ri-a), *n.* A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell*.

Concubinary (kon-kü'bi-nä-si), *n.* The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinary*, adultery, and incest. *Siryp*.

Concubinage (kon-kü'bi-nä-si), *n.* [Fr. See **CONCUBINE**.] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without a legal marriage; the state of being a concubine.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's 'Eloisa to Abbeard' is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage*. *Sp. Horne*.

2. In *law*, an exception against a woman suing for dower, on the ground that she was the concubine and not the wife of the man of whose lands she seeks to be endowed.—3. An inferior kind of marriage allowed in some countries, performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. See **CONCUBINE**, 3.

Concubinal (kon-kü'bi-näl), *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

Concubinarian (kon-kü'bi-nä'ri-an), *a.* Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage. 'The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy.' *Milman*.

Concubinary (kon-kü'bi-nä-ri), *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Sp. Hall*. 'These *concubinary* priests.' *Foss*.

Concubinary (kon-kü'bi-nä-ri), *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

Concubinate (kon-kü'bi-nät), *n.* [*L. concubinitas*.] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate*. *Jer. Taylor*.

Concubine (kong-kü-bin), *n.* [From *L. concubina*, from *concupisco*, to lie together—*con*, and *cupisco*, to lie down.] 1. ♀ A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn*.

2. A woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress: this is the sense in which the word is now used.

I know I am too mean to be your queen, And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shak.*

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines*, who owed everything to his bounty. *Macaulay*.

3. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham, and such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws.

Concubinate (kon-kul-kät), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *concubulated*; ppr. *concubulating*. [*L. conculo*—*con*, and *culcare*, to tread, from *cul*,

the heel.] To tread on; to trample under foot. 'Concubulating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God.' *Moutagu*.

Conculation (kon-kul-kä'shon), *n.* A trampling under foot. 'The *conculation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles.' *Dr. H. More*.

Concumbency (kon-kum'ben-si), *n.* The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them. *Jer. Taylor*.

Concupiscence (kon-kü'pi-sen), *n.* [*L. concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after—*con*, and *cupio*, to desire or covet.] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire. 'Vain delight and foul *concupiscence*.' *Gascoigne*.

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. *Rom. vii. 5*.

Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the persecution of evil. *Hammond*.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hosier*.

Concupiscent (kon-kü'pi-sent), *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful. 'The *concupiscent* clown is overdone.' *Lamb*. [Rare.]

Concupiscential (kon-kü'pi-sen'shi-al), *a.* Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson*.

Concupiscentious (kon-kü'pi-sen'shi-us), *a.* Concupiscent. *Goodrich*.

Concupiscible (kon-kü'pi-si-bl), *a.* Liable to be affected by concupiscence, or carnal desire; concupiscent; lustful. 'His *concupiscible* temperate lust.' *Shak.* 'The appetitive and *concupiscible* soul.' *Holland*. 'Two inclinations, irascible and *concupiscible*.' *Burton*.

Concupiscentness (kon-kü'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

Concupy (kong-kü-pi), *n.* An abbreviation of *Concupiscence*, put by Shakspeare into the mouth of Thersites.

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Troilus and Cressida*.

Concur (kon-kér), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *concurréd*; ppr. *concurring*. [*L. concurrere*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run. To *curro* belong also *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.] 1. ♀ To run together; to meet together in a point.

Anon they fierce encountering both *concurréd*, With grisly looks and faces like their fates. *J. Hughes*.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*? *Bentley*.

2. To agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; used absolutely or followed by *with*. 'Those who had *concurréd* in the challenge.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Mr. Burke *concurréd* with Lord Chatham in opinion. *Fox*.

3. To assent: with *to*.

As my will *Concurréd* not to my being, it were but right And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton*.

4. To unite or be conjoined; to meet together; to be combined. 'In whom all these qualities do *concur*.' *Whitgift*.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson*.

5. To unite in contributing to a common object; as, various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier*.

6. To coincide; to have points of agreement. O, ho! do you come near me now? No worse man than Sir Toby to look to me! This *concur*s directly with the letter: she sends him on purpose that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*

8. To agree, join, unite, combine, meet, conjoin, coincide, approve.

Concurrence, **Concurrence** (kon-kü'rens, kon-kü-ren-si), *n.* 1. The act of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; combination of agents, circumstances, or events.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke*.

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison*.

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design, implying joint approbation; agreement; consent; approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift*.

3. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his concurrence. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting, as of claims or power; joint rights: a term implying equality in different persons or bodies; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

Concurrent (kon-ku'rent), *a.* 1. Concurring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies.*

The Egyptians, as we are assured by the *concurrent* testimony of antiquity, were amongst the first who taught that the soul survived the body and was immortal. *Warburton.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects; as, the *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts of law.—*SYN.* Meeting, uniting, accompanying, conjoined, associated, coincident, united.

Concurrent (kon-ku'rent), *n.* 1. One who concurs; one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude for their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle.*

Specifically—2. In law, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—3. That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*: . . . time, industry, and facilities. *Dr. H. More.*

4.† One having an equal claim, or joint right; rival claimant; rival; opponent. 'Leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*.' *Raleigh.*

As for the Mirmillones, he deprived them of their armour. One of them, named Columbus, fortune to foil his *concurrent*, howbeit he had gotten before some small hurt. *Holland.*

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *Carew.*

5. The name given to the day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar; so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

Concurrently (kon-ku'rent-ly), *adv.* So as to be concurrent; in union or combination; unitedly. 'The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity.' *Cudworth.*

Concurrentness (kon-ku'rent-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Sir W. Scott.*

Concurring (kon-ku'ring), *ppr.* and *a.* Concurring; agreeing; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting. 'Concurring signs.' *Milton.*

Concuss (kon-kus'), *v.t.* [*L. concutio, concussum*, to shake, and as a law term to extort. See **CONCUSSION**.] 1. To shake or agitate. 'Concussed with uncertainty.' *Daniel.* [Rare.]—2. To force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value; to intimidate into a desired course of action; to coerce; as, he was *concussed* into signing the document.

Concussion (kon-kus-ashon), *n.* [See **CONCUSSION**.] A violent shock or agitation. 'Vehement concussions.' *Ep. Hall.*

Concussion (kon-ku'shon), *n.* [*L. concussio, concussio*, a shaking, a shock, and as a law term, extortion by threats, from *concuto, concussum*, to shake violently—*con*, together, and *quatio, quassum* (in composition *cutio, cussum*), to shake. See **QUASH**.] 1. The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities hath dissipated pestilential air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision; a shock; agitation. 'A *concussion* of the whole globe.' *Woodward.*—3. In *sury*, a term applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.—4. The act of extorting money or something of value by threats or force; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill. *Daniel.*

Concussionary (kon-ku'shon-ar-ly), *n.* One guilty of the offence of concussion; an extortioner. 'Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner.' *Time's Storehouse.*

Concussion-fuse (kon-ku'shon-füz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes the shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

Concussive (kon-kus'iv), *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating. *Johnson.*

Condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* [*L. condemnno—con, intens, and damno*, to condemn, whence *damm*.] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. [The word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and conveys the idea of a solemn pronouncement of an adverse judgment, either formally and openly, or in one's own mind, on grave offences or those who commit them.]

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it. *Shak.*
We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom: opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; the penalty expressed by the infinitive or by a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*; as, to *condemn* a person to pay a fine, or to imprisonment.

The Son of man will be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Mat. xx. 18.*

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. *John iii. 18.*

Formerly such expressions as to *condemn* in a fine were used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.*

3. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not sea-worthy; three tons of mutton were *condemned* by the inspector of food.—4. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—*SYN.* To blame, censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid, reprobate, doom, sentence, adjudge.

Condemnable (kon-dem-na-bl), *a.* Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable. 'Condemnable superstition.' *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle.*

Condemnation (kon-dem-nä'shon), *n.* [*L. condemnatio*.] 1. The act of condemning: (a) censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approval. *Shak.*

(b) The judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment; as, the prisoner was reconveyed to prison after his *condemnation*. 'A legal and judicial *condemnation*.' *Paley*.—2. The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irvine.*

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John iii. 19.*

Condemnatory (kon-dem-na-tor-ly), *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree. 'A severe *condemnatory* prayer.' *Clarke.*

Condemned (kon-demd'), *a.* Of or pertaining to condemnation or condemned persons.—*Condemned cell* or *ward*, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate. *Macaulay.*

Condemnedly (kon-dem-ned-ly), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. *Feltham.* [Rare.]

Condemner (kon-dem'er), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every sweaver. *By. Beveridge.*

Condensability (kon-den-sä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being condensed.

Condensable (kon-den-sä-bl), *a.* Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapour is *condensable*. 'Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further.' *Sir K. Dugby.*

Condensate (kon-den-sät), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condensated*; ppr. *condensating*. [See **CON-**

DENSE.] To condense: to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense. 'Condensate and compact itself into less room.' *Hammond.* [Now rare.]

Condensate (kon-den-sät), *v.i.* To become more dense, close, or hard. *Bailey.*

Condensate, † **Condensated** (kon-den-sät, kon-den-sät-ed), *p.* and *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact. 'Water . . . thickened or *condensate*.' *Peachment.*

Condensation (kon-den-sä'shon), *n.* [*L. condensatio*. See **CONDENSE**.] 1. The act of making, or state of being made, more dense or compact; the act of reducing the volume or compass of, or state of being so reduced; closer union of parts; consolidation: used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'The same vapours, being by further *condensation*, formed into rain.' *Derham.*

He (Goldsmith) was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *chem.* and *physics*, the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.—*Surface condensation*, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces in place of by injecting cold water.—*Compression, Condensation*. See **COMPRESSION**.

Condensative (kon-den-sä-tiv), *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

Condense (kon-dens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condensed*; ppr. *condensing*. [*L. condensio—con, and denso*, to make thick or close. See **DENSE**.] 1. To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union of parts; to consolidate; to compress: used both in a literal and figurative sense.

(Spirits) in what shape they chose,
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
Can execute their airy purposes. *Milton.*

And works of love or enmity fulfil. *Milton.*

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

2. In *chem.* and *physics*, to reduce into another and denser form, as a gas or vapour to the condition of a liquid or solid, as by abstraction of heat, pressure, or evaporation. *SYN.* To compress, contract, crowd, thicken, inapstate, abridge.

Condense (kon-dens'), *v.t.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick. 'Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.' *Newton.*

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer.*

Condense (kon-dens'), *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; dense. 'Solid and *condense*.' *Raleigh.* 'The huge *condense* bodies of planets.' *Bentley.*

Condensed (kon-dens't), *a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.—*Concise, Succinct, Condensed*. See under **CONCISE**.

Condenser (kon-den-ser), *n.* He who or that which condenses; specifically, (a) a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping; called also a *Condensing Syringe*. (b) A vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form, either by injection of a quantity of cold water, as in the condenser of a steam-engine; or when this is inadmissible, as in the case of alcoholic vapour, by placing the condenser in another vessel through which is maintained a constant current of water, the condenser being so constructed as to expose the steam or vapour in thin strata over an extended surface, to the action of the cooling medium. (c) In *optics*, a lens to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. (d) In wool *manuf.* a machine which has nearly superseded the slubbing-billy in the manufacture of wool into yarn, substituting power for manual labour. It is attached to the carding machine, and the wool comes off from it slubbed at once.—*Condenser of electricity*, any apparatus by which the electric fluid can be accumulated; but the term is chiefly applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of the fluid.—*Surface condenser*. See under **CONDENSATION**.

Condensable (kon-den'si-bl), *a.* Same as *Condensable*. *H. Spencer.*

Condensate (kon-den'si-ti), *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

Conder (kon'dér), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *conduire*, to conduct.] 1. † A person who stood upon a cliff or elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishery to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of the shoals of fish.—2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

Condescendence (kon-dé-sen's), *n.* [Contr. of *condescendence*.] Descent from superiority; condescension. 'See the condescendence of this great king.' *Dr. Puller.*

Condescend (kon-dé-sen'd), *v.i.* [Fr. *condescendre*—*L. con*, with, and *descendo*. See *DESCEND*.] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity to do some act to an inferior which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require: followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*, the infinitive expressing that which one consents to do, to before a thing, that which one voluntarily consents to accept, and to before a person, the level to which one voluntarily descends.

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. *Rom. xii. 3.*

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does condescend,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*
Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will condescend to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

2. † To assent; to agree.
Thereby they both did frankly condescend. *Spenser.*

3. To make a plain statement; as, to condescend upon the particulars of a case. [*Scotch*.]—*SYN.* To yield, submit, stoop, descend, deign, vouchsafe.

Condescendence (kon-dé-sen'den's), *n.* 1. The act of condescending; condescension.

By the warrant of St. Paul's condescendence to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men. *W. Montague.*

2. In *Scots* law, one of the written pleadings in a process put in by the pursuer, and containing a distinct statement of the facts and allegations, together with the pleas in law on which his case is founded.

Condescension (kon-dé-sen'den-si), *n.* Condescension.

The respect and condescension which you have already shown me, is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Boyle.*

Condescending (kon-dé-sen'den-ing), *a.* Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors. 'A very condescending air.' *Watts.*

Condescendingly (kon-dé-sen'den-ing-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension; as, to address a person condescendingly. *Dr. H. More; Atterbury.*

Condescension (kon-dé-sen'shon), *n.* The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; courtesy; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest,
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy condescension. *Milton.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condescension in all his behaviour as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Condescensive (kon-dé-sen'siv), *a.* Condescending; courteous. 'Condescensive tenderness.' *Barrow.*

Condescendent (kon-dé-sen't), *a.* Condescension. 'So alight and easy a condescendent.' *Bp. Hall.*

Condign (kon-din'), *a.* [L. *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, and *dignus*, worthy. See *DIGNITY*.] 1. Well-deserved; merited; suitable: now always applied to punishment or something equivalent. 'Condign punishment.' *Shak.*

In a certain bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, and treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman.*

2. † Merited or deserved: in a good sense. 'Condign praise.' *Shak.*—3. † Deserving; worthy.

Herself of all that rule, she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser.*

Condignity (kon-dign'i-ti), *n.* Merit; desert: used chiefly in school divinity to signify the merit of human actions which claims reward on the score of justice.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull.*

Condignly (kon-din'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit. 'Condignly punished.' *L. Addison.*

Condignness (kon-din'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign. *Bailey.*

Conditment (kon'di-ment), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, a sauce or condiment, from *condio*, to season, pickle, or preserve.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; seasoning.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Condisciple (kon-dis-i-pli), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus*—*con* and *discipulus*. See *DISCIPLE*.] A school-fellow; a learner in the same school or under the same instructor. 'To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together.' *Dr. W. Martin.* [Rare.]

Condit (kon-dit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condited*; ppp. *conditing*. [L. *condio*, *conditum*, to preserve, pickle.] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. *N. Grew.*

Condit (kon'dit), *a.* Seasoned; preserved; candied. 'The *condite* fruit of wild roses.' *Burton.*

Conditement (kon-dit-ment), *n.* 1. A composition of preserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savour.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditment* of the mathematics. *Bp. Hacket.*

Condition (kon-di'shon), *n.* [L. *conditio*, *conditio*, from *condo*, to build, set, fix, ordain—*con*, together, and *do*, to give, put, place.] 1. A particular mode of being; situation; predicament; case; state: applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.

What man's *condition* can be worse
Than his whom plenty starves and blessings curse? *Comely.*

The count himself, not at that moment trusting his soldiers, who were in an extremely malicious *condition*, was desirous of falling back before his formidable antagonist. *Molloy.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. † State of the mind in regard to temper, character, or habit; mental temperament; moral state; disposition. 'The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil.' *Shak.*

Is't possible that so short a time can alter the *condition* of a man? *Shak.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

4. That which must exist or be present as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else; that which is necessary as a preliminary or accompaniment to something else; that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect, or happening; prerequisite; as, I will pay the money on *condition* you refund it.

Many are apt believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Ter. Taylor.*

The absolute and the infinite are names indicating not an object of thought or of consciousness at all, but the mere absence of the *conditions* under which consciousness is possible. *Mansel.*

5. A term in a contract, covenant, bond, or agreement; a clause in a bond or other contract embodying terms or stipulations that must be implemented, otherwise the penalty of the bond will be incurred; stipulation; sometimes also contract; treaty.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. *Luke xiv. 32.*

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sum as are
Expressed in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*

—*Precedent condition*, one that must be performed before the advantage can arise.—*Subsequent condition*, the term used where the advantage immediately arises, but the stipulation remains to be performed.—*Condition in a deed or express*, that which is joined by express words to a feoffment, lease, or other grant.—*A condition in law*, a condition not expressed, but which the law understands to be implied.—*Condition inherent* is that which descends to the heir, with the land granted, &c.—*Condition collateral* is that which is annexed to any collateral act.—*Conditions of sale*, the particu-

lar terms set forth in writing in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction. 6. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property; as, persons of the best *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz. the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

SYN. State, situation, circumstances, station, case, plight, predicament, stipulation, article, terms, provision, arrangement.

Condition (kon-di'shon), *v.t.* 1. To form the condition of; to regulate or determine.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year. *Tompson.*

2. To contract; to stipulate; to arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

3. In *metaph.* to place or cognize under conditions. See *CONDITIONED*, 2.—4. In *mercantile lan.* to test a commodity in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test silk in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains; as, to *condition* silk.—*Conditioning house*, a trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds*.—5. In *United States colleges*, to put under conditions; to require to pass a new examination as a condition of remaining in the class or college, as a student in some branch of study in which he has failed. *Goodrich.*

Condition (kon-di'shon), *v.t.* 1. To make terms; to stipulate. [Rare.]

Sir, I must *condition*
To have this gentleman by, a witness. *B. Jonson.*

2. In *metaph.* to place or cognize a thing under conditions or relations.

To think of a thing is to *condition*; and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conditional (kon-di'shon-al), *a.* 1. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.

Every covenant of God with man, on the system of God's revealed will, is a covenant of grace or favour, which therefore may be justly made, as in fact it is made, with this *conditional* punishment annexed and declared. *Warburton.*

—*A conditional fee*, in law, is one which is granted upon condition that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified the estate shall revert to the donor; hence, it is a fee restrained to particular heirs to the exclusion of others.—*Conditional limitation*, a limitation which partakes of the nature both of a condition and a remainder. Such is the limitation to A for life, in tail or in fee, provided that, when C returns from Rome, it shall henceforth remain to the use of B in fee.—*Conditional obligation*, in civil law, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations are divided into *possible* and *impossible*; the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. *Possible* conditions are distinguished into *potential* or *potestative*, i.e. such as are within the power of the party burdened with them; and *casual*, being such as depend upon a certain event over which the party has no control.—2. In *gram.* and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; applied more specifically, in *logic*, sometimes to denote that class of propositions and syllogisms which is subdivided into hypothetical, disjunctive, and hypothetico-disjunctive or dilemmatic, sometimes as equivalent to hypothetical.

All hypothetical propositions, therefore, though disjunctive in form, are *conditional* in meaning; and the words hypothetical and *conditional* may be, as indeed they generally are, used synonymously. *F. S. Mott.*

Conditional (kon-di'shon-al), *n.* 1. A word expressing a condition.—2. A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Conditionality (kon-di'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*
Conditionally (kon-di'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

Conditional (kon-dish'on-er-i), a. Conditional stipulated. *Norris.*

Conditionate (kon-dish'on-er-i), a. Conditional, established on certain terms.

NOTE: A person is said to be conditionate.

Conditionate (kon-dish'on-er-i), v. t. To put under conditions, to regulate. *See P. Review.*

Conditioned (kon-dish'on-ed), a. 1. Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as, well conditioned, ill conditioned.—2. In metaph. placed or organized under conditions or relations.

In our opinion the mind can conceive, and consequently can know only the *conditioned* and the *unconditioned* *form*. The *unconditioned* is infinite or the *infinite* the *unconditioned* limited, or the *absolute*, cannot positively be conceived to the mind, they can be conceived only by thinking away from or abstraction of those very conditions under which thought must be reached. Consequently the notion of the *unconditioned* is only negative—negative of the conceivable itself. *See H. Monism.*

Conditionally (kon-dish'on-er-i), adv. On certain terms. *See P. Sidney.*

Conditionary (kon-dish'on-er-i), a. [L. *conditionarius*, from *conditio*, to bid.] A repository for holding things. *(Rare)*

Condolatory (kon-doh-lor-i), a. Expressing condolence. *Swain.*

Condole (kon-doh), v. t. *pret. & pp. condole*; *ppr. condoling* [L. *condoleo*—*am*, with, and *doleo*, to feel pain, to sympathize, whence *dolus*, *dolor*.] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortune of another, to express sympathy to one in grief or misfortune followed by wish before the person for whom we feel grief, as, to condole with a friend who has lost his wife.

Your friends would have come to rejoice rather than condole with you. *See H. Temple.*

Condole (kon-doh), v. t. To lament or grieve over with another, to express sympathy on account of.

I come not, Roman, to condole thy chance.

As thou, perhaps, yet wish it had not been. *Alfred.*

Why should our poet petition for his last day's delivery and afterward condole his decease? *Devin.*

Sometimes used with a personal objective. 'Let us condole the knight. *Shak.*

Condolence (kon-doh-lens), n. 1. The act of condoling, condolence.

They presented an address of condolence for the loss of the William III. *Queen. Life of A. Wood.*

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation.

To perceive

Of absolute condolence to a creature

Of infinite weakness, namely grief. *Shak.*

Condolence (kon-doh-lens), n. The act of expressing grief or sympathy for the distress or misfortune of another, expression of sympathy. 'For which reason their congratulations and their condolences are equally words of course.' *Stowe. 'A special message of condolence.' Manning—See Synonymy, commiseration, compassion.*

Condoler (kon-doh-ler), n. One who condoles. *Johnson.*

Condonation (kon-doh-nash'on), n. [L. *condonatio*, from *condono*, to pardon. *See Condone.*] 1. The act of pardoning a wrong act, as, the condonation of an offence against the law.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are pardoned by God, God does not change the word of the sinners, but that the same sin remains in the words of men, in the manner as it did before; our sinners are only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt. *Manning.*

Specifically—2. In law, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other as the act of a husband taking back his wife knowing that she has committed adultery.

The immediate effect of condonation is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question. *Beatty and Whitley.*

Condone (kon-doh), v. t. *pret. & pp. condoned*, *ppr. condoning* [L. *condono*, to pardon—*com*, together, *donare*, to present, from *donum*, a gift, from root of *dare*, to give.] 1. To pardon, to forgive, to overlook, as, to condone an offence or a mistake (we do not say to condone a person).

Condono, an old legal technicality has, of late, received a popular welcome, as a ready explanation for pardon or overlook. *Faustward Hall (1873).*

Specifically—2. In law, to forgive, or to act as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow. *See CONDONATION.*

Conductor (kon-doh-ter), n. [Sp. from *Portuguese*] 1. A South American bird, the *Turdus*

griseus or *Surinamensis* *griseus* of naturalists, one of the largest of the known *Turdus* or *corvace* birds, of whose size and strength very exaggerated accounts were formerly current. It resembles, in its most essential characters, the vulture of the old continent, differing from them chiefly in

Cathartes (Surinamensis griseus).

the large cartilaginous caruncle which surmounts its beak, and in the large size of its oval and longitudinal scutella placed almost at the very extremity of the cere. Its greatest expanse of wing is about 14 feet, but it seems rarely to attain that size. Humboldt met with none that exceeded 9 feet. These birds are found most commonly in the Andes chain, frequenting regions from 10,000 or 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, where they breed, making no nest, but laying their eggs on the bare rocks. They are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and only descend to the plains when impelled by hunger. Thus two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, &c. though as a rule they prefer to feast on carrion.

Conductors (kon-doh-ter-er), n. pl. **Conductors** (kon-doh-ter-er), [It.] In *Italian* last one of a class of mercenary military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *See FREE LANCE.*

There is a leader
Of bold conductors not for distant. *Y. South.*

Conduce (kon-doh), v. t. *pret. & pp. conducted*; *ppr. conducting* [L. *conducere*, to bring together, to conduce—*com*, and *ducere*, to lead, conduct is from the same verb.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result to lead or tend, to contribute followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*, as, temperance and exercise conduce to good health. 'As if words could no way conduce unto the attaining of salvation.' *Joseph Mede. 'Aqueducta, caecodena, and all other appendages conducing to convenience or pleasure.' Derham.*

The reason you allege do more conduce
To the last passion of disappointed blood. *Shak.*

Conduce (kon-doh), v. t. 1. To conduct.

There was sent into my lodgings the Cardinal of Bourbon to conduct me to my lady's presence. *Devin.*

2. To bring about. 'To conduce the peace.' *See P. More.*

Conducement (kon-doh-ment), n. A leading or tending to, tendency.

Conducive (kon-doh-vent), a. Tending or contributing to. 'Any act fitting or conducive to the good success of this business.' *Abp. Leard. (Rare)*

Conducibility (kon-doh-bil-i-ty), n. A state or quality of being conducive; conducibility. 'Duties deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end.' *Sp. Wills. (Rare)*

Conducibile (kon-doh-bil-i), a. [L. *conducibilis*. *See CONDUCT.*] Conducive. 'Very conducive to the understanding of the scriptures.' *Bole.*

Our lawless hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves conducive to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Devin.*

Conducibile (kon-doh-bil-i), n. That which conducts or tends to promote. 'Those motions of generations and corruption, and of the *conducibilis* thereto.' *See H. Hale.*

Conducibleness (kon-doh-bil-i-ness), n. The quality of conducting, leading, or contributing to any end.

Which two *conducibleness* are not inferior to any for either *placation* in themselves or *conducibleness* for the leading out of the right *stream* of nature. *De H. More.*

Conducibility (kon-doh-bil-i), adv. In a manner to promote.

Conducive (kon-doh-vent), a. Having the quality of conducting, promoting, or furthering, tending to advance or bring about. 'Conducive to the happiness and well-being of men.' *Clark.*

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Alfred.*

All agree that *Monte Cassin* was the seat of industry and perseverance of the early. The institution of the *Bank* is shown by *Spenser* and others to be, of all the commercial, the very first *conducive* to this end. *W. Edwards.*

Conduciveness (kon-doh-vent-ness), n. The quality of being conducive or leading to promote. *Boyle. 'Its conduciveness to the practice of our duty.' Abp. Secker.*

Conduct (kon-dohkt), n. [L. *conductus*, L. *conducere*, pp. of *conducere*. *See CONDUCT.*] 1. The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or guiding, administration, management. 'The nice conduct of a clouded case. *Pope.*

Christianity has humbled the conduct of our policy.

If the Jews under his conduct should endeavor to convert their liberties and led to it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans. *Yarrow.*

The conduct of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are its *conduct*. *Devin.*

2. Mode of development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and *action*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his (*Aschepus*) dramas. *Devin.*

3. Skillful management or administration; tact and dexterity in affairs, good generalship. 'Attached with no little conduct that his forces were totally routed.' *Principal Robertson.*

Mr. Morse is, it seems, unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can co-exist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Yarrow.*

4. Personal behaviour, way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; deportment, applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action, as, laudable conduct; detestable conduct, his conduct was unimpeachable.

Here, too, honest William, whose heart was a saint, while the owner of a know half the good that was in it.

The point of business I found him along, his conduct and right, with his signature, *Conducibility.*

5. The act of conveying or guarding, guidance or bringing along under protection.

Follow me, that will be some protection. *Shak.*

6. Guard on the way; convey; escort; conducting, guide.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your conduct. *Devin.*

His majesty

Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the Tower. *Shak.*

7. That which conveys or carries, a channel, a conduit. *South.*—8. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College—*See* *conductor*, a writing granted as a passport by a person in authority to a stranger or enemy to secure his safety in passing through the country or among the people over whom the grantor's power extends.

He (*Mormon*) had only conduct for his band beneath the eyes and hand. *See H. Hale.*

Conductor (kon-dohkt), n. 1. To accompany and show the way, to guide, to lead, to escort, to usher in, to introduce, to attend.

They receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence. *Shak.*

I can conduct you, lady, to a low But loyal cottage, where you may be left. *Alfred.*

2. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern, to command.

Corn himself conducted the third and smallest division. *Principal Robertson.*

3. To direct, to manage applied to things; as, the farmer conducts his affairs with prudence.—4. With reflexive pronouns, to behave, as, he conducted himself nobly.—5. In physics, to carry, transmit, or propagate; as, a metal rod conducts heat better than a wooden one. 6. To lead or direct as musical conductor, as, to conduct an orchestra.

Conduct (kon-dohkt), v. t. 1. In physics, to carry, transmit, or propagate motion or

form or its medium, as heat, electricity, sound, light, and the like. 2. To act as a conductor - 3. To conduct one's self, as, he conducts well, for he conducts himself well. (American provincial.)

Conductibility (kon-duk'ti-bi-lē) *n.* 1. Capability of being conducted; 2. the conductivity of the electric fluid or of heat. 3. Conductivity.

Conductible (kon-duk'ti-bi-lē) *a.* Capable of being conducted or conveyed. (Rare.)

Conduction (kon-duk'shun) *n.* 1. The act of conveying up.

2. Every case has its beginning and conclusion.

3. In physics, transmission through or by means of a conductor. 'The law of conduction in the simple case of metalloids bars limited at one end.' Whetstone.

The escape of heat through space is called the radiation of heat, and its transmission by contact conduction.

Conductions (kon-duk'shun) *a.* [L. *conductionem* from *conducere*, to lead.] 1. Lined, employed for wages.

They were neither scholars nor purporting to be, but merely conductions and composites of phrases.

Conductive (kon-duk'tiv) *a.* In physics, having the power or quality of conducting. 'Conductive bodies.' Whetstone.

Conductivity (kon-duk'ti-vi-tē) *n.* In physics, the power of conducting, as heat, electricity, etc., the quality of being conductive.

The interior or exterior conductivity of bodies can be made to vary by the addition of impurities (see the conductivity of calcareous bodies) or the distribution of conductors and resistors.

Conductor (kon-duk'ter) *n.* 1. A leader, a guide, one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way. 'Lead the blind conductor of the will.' Dryden.

You count (I know) to be my Lord Paramount, Conductor to old Castles.

2. A chief, a commander; one who leads an army.

3. A director, a manager.

If he did not entirely project the union and equity, some will deny him to have been the chief conductor.

Specifically - 4. The director of a chorus or orchestra, he who marks time or accent and expression by motions of his arms or hands, with or without a baton. - 5. The person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a railway train, or the like, as a conductor distinguished from the driver. [On the railways of this country this functionary is always called a guard, in America, a conductor.] - 6. In any an instrument formerly used to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying open veins and fistulas. - 7. In physics, a body that receives and transmits or communicates force in any of its forms, as, metals are conductors of electricity and of heat; water is a good conductor of sound. (See specifically 5. A lightning rod. - 8. Prime conductor, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

Conduits (kon-duk'ts) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the part of conduct, L. *conducere*, to conduct.] 1. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid. 'The conduits of the body.' Sir T. Moxon.

(If the water be too hot and the conduits were that our heat were brought by conductors like that.)

2. In the fountain of all these things, of which, through an hundred different conduits, we have drunk.

3. A bath fountain to which water was brought by pipes and from which it was drawn for use.

The Chondride conduits were the most used, as they were the largest and most descriptive of these structures. The Great Conduit in the course of this important circumference was an structure like a tower surrounded by masonry.

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4. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

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Conduits (kon-duk'ts) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the part of conduct, L. *conducere*, to conduct.] 1. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid. 'The conduits of the body.' Sir T. Moxon.

(If the water be too hot and the conduits were that our heat were brought by conductors like that.)

2. In the fountain of all these things, of which, through an hundred different conduits, we have drunk.

3. A bath fountain to which water was brought by pipes and from which it was drawn for use.

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accretion of the ejected material (d) A storm-cone (which see). A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass.

Cones (kōn) *n.* 1. To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as, to cone the tires of railway-carriage wheels. Goodrich.

Cones-in-cones (kōn'in kōn) *n.* 1. A good term name of a peculiar structure formed in coal, limestone and certain other mineral substances, giving the mass the appearance of being made of an infinite number of hollow cones.

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Confect (kon'fekt), *n.* Something prepared, with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots; and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pipkin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey.*

Confection (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [*L. confectio*. See **CONFECT**.] 1. Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat.—2. A composition or mixture.

Bread is *confection* made of many grains.

3. A composition of drugs. 'The *confection* which I gave him for a cordial.' *Shak.*

Confectionary† (kon-fek'shon-ar-i), *n.* A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. *1 Sam. viii. 13.*

Confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ar-i), *a.* Relating to confections; as, *confectionary* wares. 'The biscuit or *confectionary* plum.' *Cowper.*

Confectioner (kon-fek'shon-er), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats or confections, such as candies, bonbons, or comfits, &c. 'Most of the shops of the best *confectioners* in London ransacked to furnish out a banquet.' *Massinger.*

Confectionery (kon-fek'shon-er-i), *n.* 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.—2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

Confectory† (kon-fek'tor-i), *n.* A place where confections are made; a confectionery.

Confectory† (kon-fek'tor-i), *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might,
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

Confecture† *n.* [*Fr.*] A medicine composed of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

Confeder† (kon-fed'er), *v. t.* To confederate. Having *confederated* with Oseale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holmeshead.*

Confederacy (kon-fed'er-a-si), *n.* [*Low L. confederatio*—*con*, and *federatio*, from *L. fœdus*, a league. See **FEDERAL**.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; a league; compact; alliance. 'Under the countenance and *confederacy* of Lady Eleanor.' *Shak.*

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

2. The persons, states, or nations united by a league.

Boadicea, standing loftily charioted, . . .
Girt by half the tribes of Britain, near the colony
Camulodune,
Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters o'er a
wild *confederacy*. *Tennyson.*

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.—*SYN.* League, covenant, compact, alliance, combination, coalition, confederation.

Confederate (kon-fed'er-ât), *a.* [*L. L. confederatus*.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak.*

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That hellish foes, *confederate* for his harm,
Can wind around him but he casts it off.
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.

—*Confederate States*, the name given to eleven of the Southern States of America, which attempted to secede from the Union on the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Abolitionist candidate, to the presidency in November, 1860, thus leading to a great civil war, which was not terminated till 1865.

Confederate (kon-fed'er-ât), *n.* 1. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate. 'The beast Caliban and his *confederates*.' *Shak.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates* are in arms. *Shak.*

Specifically.—2. One who took side with the Confederate States of America in the civil war which followed their attempt to secede from the Union. Opposed to *Federal*. See *Confederate States* under **FEDERATE**.

Confederated (kon-fed'er-ât), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *confederated*; ppr. *confederating*. To unite

in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

Confederate (kon-fed'er-ât), *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Percies then *confederate*. *Daniel.*

Confederator†, **Confederator**† (kon-fed'er-â-tér), *n.* A confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one half the *confederators* shall and may employ when needs shall require. *Grafton.*

Confederation (kon-fed'er-â'shon), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. L. confederatio*—*con* and *federatio*. See **CONFEDERACY**.] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; used particularly of princes, nations, or states, but also more loosely as in second quotation below.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

The Pielades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see. *Fer. Taylor.*

2. The parties to a league; especially, states united by a confederacy.

Confederative (kon-fed'er-â-tiv), *a.* Of or belonging to a confederation.

Confer (kon-fér), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *conferred*; ppr. *conferring*. [*L. confero*, to bring together, to compare, to bestow, to consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.] 1. To compare; to examine by comparison; to collate. 'If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature.' *Boyle*.—2. To give or bestow: followed by *on* or *upon*. 'And *confer* fair Milan with all the honours on my brother.' *Shak.*

Coronation *confers* on the king no royal authority. *South.*

The common method of God's providence is to suffer all his creatures to act according to the powers which he hath *conferred* upon their natures. *Abp. Sharp.*

3. To bring or carry to; hence, to contribute; to conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

—*Give, Confer, Grant*. See under **GRVE**.

Confer (kon-fér), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *conferred*; ppr. *conferring*. [See above.] To consult together on some special subject; to compare opinions; to carry on a discussion or deliberation: formerly often simply to discourse, to talk, but *confer* now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts iv. 25.*

We have some secrets to *confer* about. *Shak.*

They sit *conferring* by the parlour fire. *Shak.*

Conferee (kon-fér-ê), *n.* 1. One who is conferred with.—2. One on whom something is conferred.

Conference (kon-fér-ens), *n.* [*Fr. conference*. See **CONFER**.] 1. Comparison; examination of things by comparison. 'The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations.' *Hooker*.—2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and statement or interchange of opinions; as, we held a *conference* as to how we should proceed. Specifically, (a) in politics, a meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a *congress* and a *conference*. In theory, however, a *congress* has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertrudenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the *congresses* of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Chatillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results. *Blackwood's Mag.*

(b) In *English parliamentary usage*, a species of negotiation between the two houses conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (c) The title given to the supreme assembly of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature.—3. Discourse; oral discussion; talk; conversation. 'To have some *conference* with your grace.' *Shak.* 'Free and friendly *conference*.' *Shak.*

Reading maketh a full man, *conferences* a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

I will fetch you a toothpick now from the furthest inch of Asia, bring you the length of Prester John's foot . . . rather than hold three words' *conference* with this harpy. *Shak.*

[The word would hardly be used now as in the above passages.]

Conferral (kon-fér-en-shal), *a.* Of or relating to conference. [*Rare*.]

Conferrable (kon-fér-â-bl), *a.* Capable of being conferred or bestowed. *Edin. Rev.*

Conferrer (kon-fér-er), *n.* 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Conferruminate, **Conferruminated** (kon-fér-ru'mi-nât, kon-fér-ru'mi-nât-ed), *a.* [*L. conferruminare*, to solder together—*con*, and *ferruminare*, to solder, from *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together. In bot. united together, so as to be undistinguishable. [*Rare*.]

Conferva (kon-fér-va), *n.* [*L. conferva*, an aquatic plant, from *conferre*, to bolt together, from these plants being often buoyed up by bubbles of gas, as if the water were boiling.] A genus of chlorospermous algae, consisting of marine and a few fresh-water species. The plants consist of simple hair-like membranaceous or cartilaginous filaments, formed of oblong cells filled with granular endochrome. They are reproduced by zoospores formed from the cell contents, and each furnished with two or four cilia.

Confervaceous (kon-fér-vâ-â-s), *a. pl.* A family of marine or fresh-water algae having green fronds which are composed of articulated filaments, simple or branched. The cells are shortish, cylindrical, and they are not reproduced by conjugation out by zoospores. *Conferva* is the type genus.

Confervaceous (kon-fér-vâ-shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Confervaceae; having the character of the Confervaceae.

Confervite (kon-fér-vit), *n.* A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic conferva. *Page.*

Confervoid (kon-fér-void), *a.* In bot. formed of a single row of cells; or having articulations like a conferva. In a more general sense, resembling a conferva; partaking of the character of a conferva.

Confervoidess (kon-fér-voï-dê-s), *a. pl.* A name often employed for the green-spored algae or Chlorospermæ, the lowest order of water plants. The order includes the Eutrachospermæ, Confervæ, Oscillatoracæ, Desmidiacæ, Diatomacæ, &c.

Confess (kon-fes'), *v. t.* [*Fr. confesser*, from *L. confiteor*, *confiteamur*—*con*, and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge.] 1. To own, acknowledge, or avow; to make avowal or admission of, as of a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; to own to. 'And there *confess* humbly our faults, and pardon beg.' *Milton*. 'Do you *confess* the bond?' *Shak.* Sometimes used reflexively. 'Wherein I *confess* me much guilty.' *Shak.* Colloquially the word is often used with a slightly apologetic effect, with a statement or clause as object; as, I *confess* I was mistaken in thinking so; I am very fond of fruit, I must *confess*. Specifically.—2. *Eccles.* (a) to acknowledge (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reflexive pronoun.

He hath *confessed* himself to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

(b) To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest that of a penitent.

I have *confessed* her and I know her virtue. *Shak.*

3. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; to recognise; to own; to avow; to declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. *Mat. x. 32.*

4. To grant; to admit; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way our good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shak.*

5. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest; to reveal. [*Poetical*.]

Tall thriving trees *confess* the fruitful mould. *Page.*

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms. *Goldsmith.*

Right up front could be put.
And out a sub his cell anyfar.

—Acknowledgment. Confam. See under ACKNOWLEDGE.—BY Admit, grant, concede, avow, own, assert, recognize, prove, exhibit, attest.

Confess (kon-fes'), v. t. To make confession or avowal, to disown fault, specifically, to make known one's sins or the state of the conscience to a priest, or this man went to the priest to confess.

Confessor (kon-fes'-er), n. One who confesses to a priest.

The confessor kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him.

Confessory (kon-fes'-er-i), n. One who makes a confession. 'Trashcan confessors' Sp. Hall.

Confessed (kon-fest'), p. and a. Admitted, avowed, undeniable, clear, patent. 'Good—great and confessed good.' Lamb.

Confessedly (kon-fest'-li), adv. By one's own confession or acknowledgment, by general confession or admission, admittedly.

Labor is confessedly a great part of the cure, and therefore so evident it can be from a.

The temporary and moderate enjoyment of all the good things of this present world is plainly and confessedly the corruption and most direct method to preserve the health and strength of the body.

Confessor (kon-fes'-er), n. One who confesses. **Confession** (kon-fesh'-en), n. 1. The act of confessing (a) the acknowledgment of anything adverse to one's interest or reputation.

How do we find him forward to be accused, But, with a crafty manner, hopes about When we would bring him on to some confession Of his true state.

(b) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give these things in the sight of God, who witnesses all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession.

(c) A disowning of sins or faults to a priest; the disowning of the conscience privately to a confessor, in the R. Cath. Ch. part of the sacrament of penance; often called *Absolution*.

Absolution (kon-fesh'-en), n. commonly called, to the private and open confession of sin to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome.

(d) In law, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment is entered and execution issued. *Confession and judgment*, in law, when a party in pleading, confesses the facts in the declaration to be true, but shows some new matter by way of avoiding the legal effect. *Confession by verdict*, the acknowledgment of the offense charged against a culprit when he is asked to plead to the indictment.—1. A formula which comprises the articles of faith, a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission into a church, usually called a *Confession of Faith*.

Confessional (kon-fesh'-en-ol), n. (Fr. *confessionnal*, L.L. *confessionale*.) A compartment or cell, generally of wood, in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a

Confessional (kon-fesh'-en-ol), n. Of or pertaining to a confession, for example, to a confession of faith. 'The old confessional barriers of the Scottish faith.' Dr. Tulloch. **Confessionals** (kon-fesh'-en-ol-iz), n. A priest who sits in the confessional, a confessor.

Confessionary (kon-fesh'-en-er-i), n. (L.L. *confessionarium*.) A confession-chair; a confessional. [Rare.]

Confessionary (kon-fesh'-en-er-i), n. Pertaining to a confession. A kind of confessionary library. Dr. Prichard.

Confession-chair (kon-fesh'-en-cher), n. Same as *Confessionary*.

Confessionist (kon-fesh'-en-ist), n. 1. One who makes a profession of faith. 'Protestant and Romish confessionists' Montague.—2. A term applied to the Lutherans who held to the Augsburg formula. See *Orby Shipley*.

Confessor (kon-fes'-er), formerly, and still often when the distinctive signification of the English king, kon-fes'-er), n. (Fr. *confesseur*, Sp. *confesor*.) 1. One who confesses, one who acknowledges a crime, or fault.—2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion, specifically, one who swears his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with martyr, afterwards it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of a saintly, as, Edward the Confessor.

With him we shew the way, The scriptures shew him, good Edward, from the end Of that renowned name, by Confessor approved.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so authoritatively settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been combated with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors.

3. One who hears confessions, specifically, a priest who hears confession and assures power to grant absolution. 'Sometime confessor to the king's year father' Ld. Barnard.

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'A cheerful confidence in the mercy of God.' Manning.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity.

2. Reliance on one's own abilities, fortune, or circumstance, belief in one's own competency, self-reliance, assurance.

His name being rather prosperous than calm, had caused his confidence by success.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust, hope or that which supports.

The Lord shall be thy confidence.

4. Assurance of safety, security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; you, they shall dwell with confidence.

5. Boldness; courage; defiance of danger. 'Travelling the kingdom of God with all confidence.' Acts xviii. 21.

But confidence then have thee on; more either to meet no danger or to find Master of glorious trust.

6. A secret, a private or confidential communication, as, the two were soon so friendly as to exchange confidences together.—To take a person into one's confidence, often specifically to communicate some private matter or matters to him.

Confident (kon-fid'-ent), a. 1. Having full belief, fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy.

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Be sure, be as full and confident with me, As I am confident and kind to them.

3. Relying on one's self, full of assurance; bold, sometimes overbold. 'Both valiant, as men despising death, both confident as unto death to be overcome.' Sir P. Sidney.

The first request and is confidence. As confidence as in the future a right Against a hard, do I with morning light.

4. Trustworthy. 'A confident servant of my master's.' *Truce of Alençon's Spanish Agency* (1628).—5. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more confident than the event was prosperous.

—**Confident person**, in Scots law, is a term applied in particular to a partner in trade, a factor, or steward; a confidential man of business, or a servant or other dependant.

Confidant (kon-fid'-ant), n. One intrusted with secrets, a confidential or bosom friend; a confidant.

You love me for no other end Than to become my confidant and friend; As such I keep no secret from your sight.

Confidential (kon-fid'-en-shal), a. 1. Enjoying the confidence of another, intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; as, a confidential friend or clerk.—2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret. 'Confidential messages.' Burke. 'A confidential correspondence.' Chesterfield.—3. Confidential communication. See *Privileged Communication* under *PRIVILEGED*.

Confidentiality (kon-fid'-en-shal-i-ti), n. Is law, the term applied to the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, between husband and wife, &c., in reference to communications made by one party to the other, and which neither can be compelled to divulge.

Confidentially (kon-fid'-en-shal-i), adv. In a confidential manner, in reliance on secrecy, as, to tell a person something confidentially.

Confidently (kon-fid'-ent-i), adv. In a confident manner, with firm trust, with strong assurance, without doubt or wavering of opinion, positively, dogmatically.

We will not be the less truly in secret with you, if we do not repeat it too confidently.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most confidently know.

Confidantess (kon-fid'-en-tes), n. The quality or state of being confidant, confidence.

Confider (kon-fid'-er), n. One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another.

Confiding (kon-fid'-ing), p. and a. Treating; reposing confidence, trustful, credulous, as, a person of a most confiding disposition.

Confidingly (kon-fid'-ing-i), adv. In a confiding manner, trustfully.

Confession, Confession of St. Gauda, Bishop.

small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession. Many confessionals are constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Called also a *Confession-chair*, *shriving-box*, *Confessionary*.

ch, chain; ch, the look; g, go; j, job;

k, Fr. can; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, why; sh, sure.—See KEY.

Confidingness (kon-fid'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

Configure (kon-fig'ü-rät), *v.t.* (See **CONFIGURE**.) To exhibit uniformity of plan or balance of parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be known by the name of uniformity; Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole structure doth *configure*.
Jordan.

Configuration (kon-fig'ü-rä'shon), *n.* [L. *configuratio*. See **CONFIGURE**.] 1. External form, figure, or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts; external aspect or appearance; shape or form.

It is the variety of *configurations* [of the mouth] in these openings only which gives birth and origin to the several vowels.
Harris.

2. In *astrology*, relative position or aspect of the planets. 'The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations* of the stars.' *Sir T. Browne.*

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life, from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth.
Whevell.

Configure (kon-fig'ür), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *configured*; ppr. *configuring*. [L. *configuro*—*con*, and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. 'Configuring themselves into human shape.' *Bentley.*

Confineable (kon-fin'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confined or limited. 'Not *confineable* to any limits.' *Bp. Hall.*

Confine (kon'fin), *n.* [L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; whence *confine*, a border or confine, *confinis*, a neighbour, and a limit—*con*, and *finis*, end, border, limit. See **FINE**.] 1. Border; boundary; limit; frontier; precinct; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and in a literal sense chiefly with regard to countries, districts, cities, or any area of considerable extent; as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland; figuratively, we may speak of the *confines* of light, of death, the grave, &c. 'Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea.' *Locke*. 'The *confines* of the world.' *Locke*.

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world.
Milton.

2. † Territory; region; district.

And Caesar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines* with a monarch's voice
Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*

3. † A place of confinement; a prison. 'Confines, wards, and dungeons.' *Shak.*—4. † An occupant of a contiguous district. 'Exchangyng gold for household stuff with their *confines*.' *Eden.*

Confine (kon'fin), *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Confinet (kon'fin), *v.t.* To have a common boundary; to border; to be contiguous: followed by *on* or *with*. 'Where your gloomy bounds *confine* with heaven.' *Milton*.

Between heaven, earth, and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three.
Dryden.

Confine (kon'fin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confined*; ppr. *confining*. [Fr. *confiner*. See the noun.] 1. To restrain within limits; to inclose; hence, to imprison; to immure; to shut up. 'Did *confine* thee into a cloven pine.' *Shak.* 'Whose honour cannot be measured or *confined*.' *Shak.*

Slave to myself I will not be,
No other tie shall shackle me,
Nor shall my future actions be *confined*
By my own present mind.
Cowley.

2. To limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice: with the reflexive pronoun and *to*.

He is to *confine himself* to the compass of numbers and the slavery of rhyme.
Dryden.

In the gout I *confine myself* wholly to the milk diet.
Sir W. Temple.

—To be *confined*, to be in child-bed.—**SYN.** To bound, limit, restrain, circumscribe, restrict.

Confined (kon'find'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close; narrow; mean; as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *med.* constipated: applied to the bowels.

Confineless (kon-fin'les), *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end. 'My *confineless* harma.' *Shak.*

Confinement (kon-fin'ment), *n.* 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits;

any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; imprisonment. 'Under *confinement* in the Tower.' *Styrrpe*.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up.
Addison.

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-birth; the lying-in of a woman.

Confinner (kon-fin'er), *n.* One who or that which confines.

Confinner (kon-fin'er or kon-fin'er), *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country; a neighbour.

The senate hath stir'd up the *confiners*. *Shak.*

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art.
Sir T. Browne.

Confinity (kon-fini'ti), *n.* [L. *confinitas*.] Contiguity; nearness; neighbourhood. *Bailey.*

Confirm (kon-färm'), *v.t.* [L. *confirmo*—*con*, and *firmo*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

According to the politician's creed, religion being useful to the state, and yet only a well-invented fiction, . . . all inquiries into its truth naturally tend, not to *confirm*, but to unsettle this necessary support of civil government.
Warburton.

2. To settle or establish.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*
I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler.
Maccab. xl. 57.

3. To make certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt; to assure; to verify; as, my suspicions are now fully *confirmed*.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 Cor. i. 6.

4. To sanction; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

That treaty so prejudicial ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*.
Swift.

5. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.
Acts xiv. 22.

Confirmed then I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*

6. *Eccles.* to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands; to administer the rite of confirmation to.

Those who are *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

SYN. To strengthen, corroborate, establish, fix, settle, verify, assure.

Confirmable (kon-färm'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; capable of being made more certain. 'Confirmable by many examples.' *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Corroboratory. 'Confirmable in their declaration as witnesses.' *R. Parke*. [Rare.]

Confirmation (kon-färm'ans), *n.* Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmation*, I will therefore now
Sleep in our black barke. *Chapman.*

Confirmation (kon-färm'a'shon), *n.* 1. The act of confirming: (a) the act of establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing, or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. *Phil. i. 7.*

(b) The act of rendering more clear or showing to be true, as by new evidence; the act of corroborating; as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

A false report hath
Honoured with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shak.

(c) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent; as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, grant, treaty, promise, covenant, or stipulation.

It was found impossible to obtain a repeal of the act of supremacy without the pope's explicit *confirmation* of the abbey lands to their new proprietors.
Hallam.

(d) *Eccles.* the act or ceremony of laying on of hands by a bishop in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges; the person to be confirmed now taking upon himself the baptismal vows made in his name at his baptism. This is practised in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and English churches.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

3. In law, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in *fee* from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—*Charter of confirmation*, in *Scots law*, formerly a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the assent following upon it.—*Confirmation of executor*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

Confirmative (kon-färm'a-tiv), *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish; confirmatory; as, what you say is quite *confirmative* of my statement.

Confirmatively (kon-färm'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

Confirmator (kon-färm'a-tör), *n.* He who or that which confirms. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Confirmatory (kon-färm'a-tor-i), *a.* 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.
Bp. Barlow.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. 'The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.' *Bp. Compton.*

Confirmed (kon-färm'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made more firm; strengthened; established; fixed; settled; decided; as, a *confirmed* blackguard; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.
Lord Lytton.

2. *Eccles.* admitted to the full privileges of the church.

Confirmedly (kon-färm'd-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

Confirmedness (kon-färm'd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed. 'Confirmedness of habit.' *Dr. H. More.*

Confirmedness (kon-färm-ës), *n.* In law, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

Confirmer (kon-färm'er), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

Confirmingly (kon-färm'ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate. *B. Jonson.*

Confiscable (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Confiscate (kon-fis'kät or kon-fis'kät), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confiscated*; ppr. *confiscating*. [L. *confisco*, *confiscatum*, to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate—*con*, together, and *fisco*, a money-bag, the state treasury, public revenue.] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; to appropriate, as a penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized.
Bacon.

2. More generally, to appropriate under legal authority as forfeited; as, a railway company has power to *confiscate* a season-ticket found in the possession of any one but the person in whose name it is made out.

Confiscate (kon-fis'kät or kon-fis'kät), *a.* 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are by the laws of Venice *confiscate*. *Shak.*

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

Confiscation (kon-fis'kä'shon), *n.* The act of confiscating or appropriating as forfeited. 'The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.' *Hallam.*

Confiscator (kon-fis'kä-tör), *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

Confiscatory (kon-fis'kä-tor-i), *a.* Consigning to forfeiture; relating to confiscation. 'Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.' *Burke.*

Conformist (kon-form'ist), *n.* One who conforms or complies; specifically, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England or of the Established Church, as distinguished from a Dissenter or Nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the conformist; though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see; for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent.

Conformity (kon-form'i-ti), *n.* 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; correspondence; harmony: in this and next meaning followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement; as, a ship is constructed *in conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas.

In conformity, indeed, to the unfeigned friendship which had been between us, I rejoice in every advantage that can attend you.

2. Correspondence with the decrees or dictates of; submission; accordance.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God.

The whole nation was sick of the government of the sword, and pined for government by the law. The restoration, therefore, even of anomalies and abuses, which were in strict *conformity with* the law, and which had been destroyed by the sword, gave general satisfaction.

Specifically—3. *Eccles.* compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church. 'A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity*.' Hallam.—*Bill of conformity*, in law, when an executor or administrator finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, he files a bill against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. This bill is called a *bill of conformity*.

Confortation (kon-fér-tá-shon), *n.* [See COMFORT.] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality.

Confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* [Fr. *confondre*, from *L. confundo*—*con*, together, and *fundo*, to pour out; *lit.* to pour or throw together.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; to mix in a mass or crowd so that individuals cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to confuse. With bluster to *confound* sea, earth, and shore. Milton. 'Confusion worse confounded.' Milton.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi. 7. 2. To mistake one for another; to make a mistake between; to regard as identical though different.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are worst, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*.

The thinkers then formed an hereditary caste. They were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often *confounded* with the gipsies.

3. To throw into consternation; to perplex with terror, surprise, or astonishment; to stupefy with amazement; to abash.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood A while as mute, *confounded* what to say.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*

4. To destroy; to overthrow; to ruin. 'One man's lust these many lives *confounds*.' Shak. 'So deep a malice to *confound* the race of mankind.' Milton. Hence such interjectional phrases as, *confound* it! *confound* the fellow!

Which infinite calamity shall cause
To human life, and household peace *confound*.

5. † To waste or spend uselessly, as time. He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.

—Abash, Confuse, Confound. See under ABASH.

Confounded (kon-found'ed), *a.* Excessive; odious; detestable; as, a *confounded* lie; a *confounded* humbug. [Colloq.]

He was a most *confounded* Tory.

Confoundedly (kon-found'ed-li), *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; odiously; de-

testably; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [Colloq.]

Secure of our hearts, yet *confoundedly* sick,
If they were not his own by fawning and trick.

Confoundedness (kon-found'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Confounder (kon-found'er), *n.* One who or that which confounds: (a) one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence. 'Ignorance . . . the common *confounder* of truth.' B. Jonson.

Close around him and confound him.
The *confounder* of us all.

(b) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction.

Contract (kon-frakt'), *a.* [L. *contractus*—*con*, intense, and *frango*, *fractus*, to break.] Broken. 'The body being into dust *contract*.' Dr. H. More.

Contraction (kon-frak'tshon), *n.* [See above.] The act of breaking up. Feltham.

Confragose (kon-fra-gós), *a.* [L. *confrago*—*con*, together, and *frango*, to break.] Broken; rough; uneven. 'Confragose cataracts.' Evelyn.

Confraternity (kon-fra-tér-ni-ti), *n.* [It. *confraternita*, Fr. *confraternité*—*con*, and *L. fraternitas*, fraternity, from *frater*, brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.

Confrère (kón-frár), *n.* [Fr. See FRIAR.] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

Confrication (kon-fri-ká-shon), *n.* [L. *confricatio*, *confricatio*, a rubbing together—*L. con*, together, and *frico*, *fricatum*, to rub.] A rubbing together; friction.

Confrier, † **Confriar** (kon-frí-ér, kon-frí-ar), *n.* [Prefix *con*, and *frier*, *friar*.] One of the same religious order. 'Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.' Weever.

Confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *confronter*—*L. con*, together, and *frons*, *frontis*, the countenance or front.] 1. To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. Dryden. 2. To stand in direct opposition to; to meet in hostility; to oppose.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power.

John Hampden . . . had the courage to *confront* the whole power of the government.

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of, as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth: followed by *with*; as, the witness was *confronted with* the accused. 4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another: with *with*. [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal with a verse I only show you the same design executed by different hands.

Confrontation (kon-frunt-tá-shon), *n.* The act of confronting: (a) the act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth. (b) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison. Swinburne's *Travels*. [Rare.]

Confronté (kon-frunt'é), *n.* [Fr.] *In her front to front*. See under AFFRONTÉ.

Confronter (kon-frunt'ér), *n.* One who confronts.

Confrontment (kon-frunt'ment), *n.* Act of confronting; comparison. [Rare.]

Confucian, **Confucianist** (kon-fú-shi-an, kon-fú-shi-an-ist), *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.

Confucian (kon-fú-shi-an), *a.* Relating to Confucius.

Confucianism (kon-fú-shi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China as the basis of jurisprudence and education. It inculcates the worship of no god, and can scarcely therefore be called a religion.

Confucianism appeals to 'practical' men. It lauds the present world; rather doubts than otherwise the existence of a future one; and calls upon all to cultivate such virtues as are seemly in citizens—industry, modesty, sobriety, gravity, decorum, and thoughtfulness. . . . *Confucianism*, in consequence, almost immediately after the death of its founder, became the religion of the state, to which it has proved an admirable ally; its theory of government being nothing less than a paternal despotism.

Chambers's Ency.

Confusability (kon-fúr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being confused. North Brit. Rev.

Confusable (kon-fúr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confused.

Confuse (kon-fúr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confused*; pp. *confusing*. [L. *confusus*; Fr. *confus*, from *L. confundo*. See CONFOUND.] 1. To mix up without order or clearness; to bring disorder among; to throw together indiscriminately; to derange; to disorder; to jumble; to involve; as, a careless book-keeper has *confused* the accounts; the clamour *confused* his ideas.

What the people but a herd *confused*,
A miscellaneous rabble?

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert; to cause to lose self-possession; to confound. 'Has the shock, so harshly given, *confused* me.' Tennyson.

Confused and sadly she at length replied.
The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader.

—Abash, Confuse, Confound. See under ABASH.—SYN. To derange, disorder, jumble, involve, abash, disconcert, confound, embarrass, distract.

Confused (kon-fúzd'), *a.* 1. Mixed. 'A *confused* cry.' Barret.—2. Perplexed. 'I am so *confused* that I cannot say.' Chaucer.

Confused (kon-fúzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Mixed up together without order or arrangement; indiscriminately mingled; involved; disordered. 'Thus roving on in *confused* march forlorn.' Milton. 'All that crowd *confused* and loud.' Tennyson.

Some therefore cried one thing, and some another;
for the assembly was *confused*, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together.

2. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted. 'Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.' Tennyson.—SYN. Mixed, indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, involved, deranged, disordered, abashed, agitated, disconcerted.

Confusedly (kon-fúzd-li), *adv.* In a confused manner; in a mixed mass; without order; indiscriminately; with agitation of mind. 'Mixt *confusedly*.' Milton.

Confusedness (kon-fúzd-nes), *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.

Confusely (kon-fúzl'), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterated,
Confusely hovers near the phantom.

Confusion (kon-fúzhon), *n.* [L. *confusio*. See CONFUSE, CONFOUND.] 1. A state in which things are so confused or mixed together as to cause perplexity or obscurity; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition; as, the *confusion* of the crowd; a *confusion* of ideas.

'The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable.' Whewell.

God only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought:

As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*.
And never yet did insurrection want
Such war-colours to impart his cause;
Nor moody beggars starving for a time
Of pellucid havoc and *confusion*.

2. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; distraction.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart.

3. Abashment; shame.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* creeth us.
So that we have no kind of thing in the world but our sins and follies that we can call our own; and those, God knows, are so far from affording matter of boasting to us, that they ought to fill us with shame and *confusion*.

4. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
Confusion on thy banners wait.

5. A crime against nature. Lev. xviii 23.—6. † One who confuses; a confounder. Chapman.—7. In *Scots* law, a mode of extinguishing a debt, as where the debtor succeeds to the creditor, or the creditor to the debtor, so that the same person becomes both debtor and creditor.—*Confusions of goods* is where the goods of two persons are so intermixed that the several portions can be no longer distinguished.

Confusive (kon-fú'siv), *a.* Having a tendency to confusion. 'A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.' *Sp. Hall.*

When lo I ere yet I gained its lofty brow
The sound of dashing floods and dashing arms,
And neighboring steeds *confusive* struck mine ear.
T. Warren.

Confusable (kon-fú'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being confused, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid. 'A conceit *confusable* by daily experience.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Confutant (kon-fú'tant), *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Millon.*

Confutation (kon-fú'tá'shon), *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error. 'A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.' *Bentley.* 'His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Confutative (kon-fú'ta-tiv), *a.* Adapted or designed to confute; as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton.*

Confute (kon-fú't), *v. t. pret. & pp. confuted*; *ppr. confuting*. [L. *confuto*, to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water; hence figuratively, to put down by words, to confute—*con*, together, and *futis*, a pitcher, from *fundo*, to pour.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; to disprove; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error. 'I *confute* a good profession by a bad conversation.' *Fuller.*

No man's error can be *confuted* who together with his error doth not believe and grant some true principle that contradicts his error. *Chillingworth.*

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof.

Satan stood . . . *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Millon.*

But since no reason can *confute* ye
I'll try to force you to your duty. *Hudibras.*

Confute! (kon-fú't), *n.* Confutation. 'Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Confutement (kon-fú'tment), *n.* Confutation; disproof. *Millon.*

Confuter (kon-fú'tér), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Millon.*

Cong (kong), *n.* A medical abbreviation for *Congius*, a gallon of 4 quarts.

Congé (kon-jé; Fr. pron. kón-shá), *n.* [Fr. *leave*, permission; Fr. *comjat*, *comjat*, from L. *commensare*, leave of absence, furlough, from *commes*, *commensatium*, to go or come—*com*, and *mes*, to go. Compare L. *somniare*, with Fr. *songer*; L. *serviare*, *servientia*, with Fr. *serpent*, &c.] 1. Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal: generally in such phrases as to take one's *congé*; to give one his *congé*. They courteous *congé* took, and forth together rode. *Spenser.*

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *congé*. *Prevost.*

Should the pay off old Briggs and give her her *congé*! *Thackeray.*

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound. *Swift.*

—*Congé d'évêque* (eccles.), the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a *promunire*.

Congé (kon-jé), *n.* [Fr.] In arch. the same as *Apophyse* (which see).

Congeeable (kon-jé'-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *congée*, leave.] In law, lawful; lawfully done; done with permission; as, entry *congeeable*.

Congéal (kon-jél'), *v. t.* [L. *congelare*—*con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, cold, whence also *gelid*, *jelly*.] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling; to freeze; to stiffen; to coagulate. 'Like unto ice which is *congealed*.' *Gower.*

(The island of Sall) hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. *Dampier.*

Thick clouds ascend in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*. *Thomson.*

2. To check the flow of; to make run cold. *Sadness* hath *congealed* your blood. *Shak.*

Congéal (kon-jél'), *v. t.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to coagulate. 'Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*.' *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet.*

Congeeable (kon-jé'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtle liquor, I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congeable* . . . by cold than even common water. *Boyle.*

Congeeableness (kon-jé'-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congeable. *Boyle.*

Congeealed (kon-jél'd), *p. and a.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; coagulated; solidified; frozen. 'Congeealed and blighted Laplanders.' *Sidney Smith.*

See! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths and bleed afresh. *Shak.*

Congeealedness (kon-jél'd-nes), *n.* State of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

Congelment (kon-jél'ment), *n.* 1. The act or process of congealing; congealation. — 2. That which is formed by congealation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears
Wash the *congelment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

Congé d'airtre, **Congé d'éltre** (kón-shá-dá-lér), *n.* [Fr.] See under **CONGÉ**, *n.*

Congee (kon-jé), *n.* Act of reverence; *congé*.

Congee (kon-jé), *v. t.* 1. To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *congeed* with the duke. *Shak.*

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; to bow.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue
kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. *Lamb.*

Congee (kon-jé'), *n.* In the East Indies,

1. Boiled rice.—2. A jail; a lock-up.

Congee-water (kon-jé-wá'tér), *n.* In the East Indies, water in which rice has been boiled. 'Congee-water' . . . said to be very antidiabetic. *W. H. Russell.*

Congeeable (kon-jé'-a-bl), *a.* Same as **Congeeable**. *Arbuthnot.*

Congelation (kon-jél-'á'shon), *n.* [L. *congelatio*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; concretion.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. What is congealed or solidified; a concretion.

Near them little plates of sugar plums, disposed like so many heaps of basilisks, with a multitude of *congelations* in various colours. *Taylor.*

Congemination (kon-jem-l-ná'shon), *n.* The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

Congener (kon-jén-ér or kon-jén-ér), *n.* [L., of the same race—*con*, together, and *genus*, *genus*, a race.] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied; specifically, in *nat. hist.* a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners*, as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c. *Gilbert White.*

Congeneracy (kon-jén-ér-a-si), *n.* Similarity of nature. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy*, of their conditions. *Sir T. Browne.*

Congeneria, **Congenerical** (kon-jén-ér-ik, kon-jén-ér-ik-al), *a.* Being of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus; being *congenera*. *Owen.*

Congenerous (kon-jén-ér-us), *a.* 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause. 'Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Apoplexical and other *congenerous* diseases.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. In *anat.* applied to muscles which concur in the same action.—3. In *nat. hist.* belonging to the same genus.

Congenerousness (kon-jén-ér-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class. *Hallywell.*

Congential (kon-jén-ál), *a.* [L. *con*, and *genialis*, E. *genial*.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic; suited for each other; as, *congenial* souls.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came
And met *congenial*. *Pope.*

2. Naturally suited or adapted. 'Congenial climate.' *Fox.* 'Congenial work.' *Is. Taylor.*

For the expression of that ideal the resources of art were quite sufficient; and, in representing it, art had its *congenial* function. *Dr. Caird.*

Congeniality, **Congenialness** (kon-jén-ál-'i-ti, kon-jén-ál-nes), *n.* The state of being congenial; participation of the same nature; natural affinity; suitableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. *Molloy.*

Congenialise (kon-jén-ál-iz), *v. t.* To make congenial. *Educ. Rev.*

Congenially (kon-jén-ál-ly), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

Congenious (kon-jén-ú-s), *a.* Of the same kind.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body. *Hales.*

Congenital (kon-jén-ál), *a.* [L. *congenitus*—*con*, and *genitus*, born, *pp.* of *genere* (*gignere*), to produce.] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth; thus, a *congenital* disease is one which existed at birth; a *congenital* deformity, a deformity which existed at birth.

Congenite (kon-jén-ít), *a.* Born along with; implanted at birth; *conmate*.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be *congenite* with us. *Sir M. Hale.*

Conger, **Conger-eel** (kong-gér, kong-gér-él), *n.* [L. *conger*, a conger-eel.] The sea-eel (*Conger vulgaris*), a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs. Its colour is pale brown above and grayish white below; it is very common in our seas, being most usually found on the rocky portions of the coast. Its flesh is eaten, but is considered rather coarse.

Congerries (kon-jér-í-és), *n. sing. and pl.* [L., from *congero*, to bring together, to amass—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an aggregate; a combination. 'The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe.' *Cook.*

The air is nothing but a *congerie* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*

Congest (kon-jest'), *v. t.* [L. *congero*, *congestum*—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] 1. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; to heap together. 'Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England.' *Mountagu.* 'In which place is *congested* the whole sum.' *Fotherby.*—2. In *med.* to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in; as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

Congested (kon-jest'ed), *a.* 1. In *bot.* crowded very closely.—2. In *med.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Congestible (kon-jest-í-bl), *a.* Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey.*

Congestion (kon-jest-yon), *n.* [L. *congestio*, a heaping up, accumulation.] 1. The act of gathering together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

By *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely freighted with, they were first formed. *Drayton.*

2. In *med.* an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, the functions of which are thereby disordered.

Congestive (kon-jest-iv), *a.* Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, &c., in some part of the body. A *congestive disease* is one which arises from congestion.

Congiarium (kon-jí-a-ri), *n.* [L. *congiarium*, from *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity. See **CONGIUS**.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, afterwards of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome. 'Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them.' *Holland.*—2. A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman *congiaria*.

Congius (kon-jí-us), *n.* [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the Romans, the eighth part of the amphora, and equal to about 8 English pints.—2. In *phar.* a gallon.

Conglaciare (kon-glí-shí-á't), *v. t.* [L. *conglacio*—*con*, and *glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglaciatio (kon-glí-shí-'á'shon), *n.* The act of changing into ice or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglobate (kon-gló-bát), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, from *conglobo*—*con*, and *globo*, to collect or to make round, from *globus*, a ball.

See **GLOBE**.] Formed or gathered into a ball or small spherical body; combined into one mass.—**Conglobate gland**, in anat. a gland which consists of a contortion of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular structure, having neither a cavity nor excretory duct, as the axillary glands.—**Conglobate flower**, in bot. a compound flower growing in the form of a sphere or globe.

Conglobate (kon-glō-bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **conglobated**; ppr. **conglobating**. To collect or form into a ball; to combine into one mass. 'Matter . . . conglobated before its diffusion.' Johnson. 'Conglobated bubbles undissolved.' Wordsworth. [Rare.]

Conglobate (kon-glō-bāt), *v.i.* To assume a round or roundish form; to become united into one mass.

This may after **conglobate** into the form of an egg.

Sir T. Browne.

Conglobately (kon-glō-bāt-lī), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

Conglobation (kon-glō-bā'ahon), *n.* 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body. Sir T. Browne.

Conglobe (kon-glōb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **conglobed**; ppr. **conglobing**. [L. **conglobo**—**con**, and **globo**, from **globus**, a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass. Pope; Young. [Rare.]

Conglobe (kon-glōb), *v.i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. 'Drops on dust conglobing.' Milton. [Rare.]

Conglobulate (kon-glōb'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. **conglobulated**; ppr. **conglobulating**. [L. **oon**, and **globulus**, dim. of **globus**, a ball.] To gather into a little round mass or globule. Johnson. [Rare.]

Conglomerate (kon-glōm'er-āt), *a.* [L. **conglomerō**—**con**, and **glomerō**, to wind into a ball, from **glomus**, a ball, a clew. See **GLOMERATE**.] Gathered into a ball or round body; crowded together; clustered.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and conglomerate generate heat.

Bacon.

—**Conglomerate gland**, in anat. a gland whose lobules are united under the same membrane, as the liver, kidney, &c.—**Conglomerate**, in bot. clustered; collected in parcels, each of which has a roundish figure.—**Conglomerate rock**, in geol. same as **Conglomerate**, *n.*

Conglomerate (kon-glōm'er-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **conglomerated**; ppr. **conglomerating**. To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. 'The silkworm . . . conglomerating her both funeral and natal clue.' Dr. H. More.

Conglomerate (kon-glōm'er-āt), *n.* In geol. and mineral. a sort of pudding-stone, made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement. They are of no special geological age, but are met with in various formations. See **BRECCIA**.

When sandstone is coarse-grained, it is usually called grit. If the grains are round and large enough to be called pebbles, it becomes a **conglomerate** or pudding-stone, which may consist of pieces of one or of many different kinds of rock. A **conglomerate**, therefore, is simply gravel bound together by a cement.

Sir C. Lyell.

Conglomeration (kon-glōm'er-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation. Bacon.—2. What is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed mass; a mixture.

Conglutinant (kon-glū'tin-ant), *a.* [See **CONGLUTINATE**.] Gluing; uniting. Bacon.

Conglutinant (kon-glū'tin-ant), *n.* A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **conglutinated**; ppr. **conglutinating**. [L. **conglutino**—**con**, and **glutino**, from **gluten**, glue. See **GLUE**.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to reunite; to cement.

In many the bones had their broken parts conglutinated within three or four days.

Boyle.

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *v.i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *a.* Glued together. Sir T. Elyot. Specifically, in bot. united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united; as, **conglutinate** organs.

Conglutination (kon-glū'tin-ā'shon), *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; union; coalescence. 'Conglutination of parts separated by a wound. Arbutnot.

Conglutivative (kon-glū'tin-āt-iv), *a.* Hav-

ing the power of uniting by agglutination. Johnson.

Conglutinator (kon-glū'tin-āt-ēr), *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. Woodward.

Conglutinously (kon-glū'tin-us-lī), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so conglutinously together, that the repulse divides it not.

Swan.

Congo, **Congou** (kong'gō), *n.* [Chinese **kung-yu**, labour.] The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

Congo-pea (kong'gō-pē), *n.* Same as **Angolapea**.

Congo-anake (kong'gō-ānāk), *n.* A name given to one or two of the amphibians of the family **Amphiumidæ**.

Congratulable (kon-grat'ū-la-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being congratulated. Lamb. [Rare.]

Congratulant (kon-grat'ū-lant), *a.* Congratulating; expressing participation in another's good fortune.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him.

Milton.

Congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **congratulated**; ppr. **congratulating**. [L. **congratulor**—**con**, and **gratulor**, from **gratus**, grateful, pleasing. See **GRACE**.] 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation; as, to **congratulate** a man on the birth of a son; to **congratulate** the nation on the restoration of peace.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to **congratulate** the princess at her pavilion.

Shak.

He sent Hadoram his son to King David . . . to **congratulate** him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him.

1 Chr. xviii. 10.

It may be followed by reflexive pronouns; as, to **congratulate** one's self on having escaped a danger; that is, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune, to rejoice or exult at it.—2. To welcome; to hail with expressions of pleasure.

They **congratulate** our return, as if we had been with Philipps or Banks.

Johnson.

—**Congratulate**, **Felicitate**. See under **CONGRATULATION**.

Congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To express or feel sympathetic joy: followed by *with*.

I cannot but **congratulate** with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation.

Swift.

Congratulation (kon-grat'ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of congratulating or expressing to one joy or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed fortunate; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad **congratulation** we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting.

Wordsworth.

—**Congratulation**, **Felicitation**. **Congratulation**, like its verb **congratulate**, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune, while **felicitation** (with **felicitate**) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: **congratulations** are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy.

Trench.

Congratulator (kon-grat'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* One who offers congratulation. Milton.

Congratulatory (kon-grat'ū-la-tor-ī), *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event deemed fortunate; as, **congratulatory** expressions. 'A **congratulatory** letter.' Strype.

Congree (kon-grē), *v.i.* To agree.

Congreer (kon-grē), *v.i.* To agree.

Congreer (kon-grē), *v.i.* To agree.

Congreet (kon-grēt), *v.i.* To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have **congregated**.

Shak.

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. **congregated**; ppr. **congregating**. [L. **congrego**—**con**, and **greg**, a herd. See **GRÉGARIOUS**.] To collect into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body; as, to **congregate** men or animals. 'The **congregated** sands.'

Shak. 'Congregate a multitude to deliver him out of prison.' *Prynne*.

These waters were afterwards **congregated** and called the sea.

Kaligh.

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet. 'Where merchants most do **congregate**.' Shak.

Equals with equals often **congregate**.

Sir J. Denham.

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *a.* Collected; compact; close. 'Where the matter is most **congregated**.' Bacon.—**Congregate glands**. Same as **Aggregate Glands**. See under **AGGREGATE**.

Congregation (kong'grē-gā'ahon), *n.* 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling. 'By **congregation** of homogeneal parts.' Bacon.—2. A collection or assemblage of separate things. 'A foul and pestilent **congregation** of vapours.' Shak.—3. An assembly of persons; especially an assembly of persons met, or in the habit of meeting in the same place, for the worship of God and for religious instruction; and in a still more specific sense, an assembly of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest **congregation**.

Defoe.

He (Bunyan) rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive **congregations**.

Macaulay.

4. Used in various specific senses; as, (a) in *Script.* an assembly of rulers among the Jews. Num. xxv. 12. (b) An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope, to which is intrusted the management of some important branch of the affairs of the church; as, the **congregation** of the holy office, which takes cognizance of heretics; the **congregation** of the index, which examines books and decides on their fitness for general use, &c. (c) A fraternity of religious persons forming a subdivision of a monastic order, &c. (d) At Oxford and Cambridge, the assembly of masters and doctors in which the giving of degrees, &c., is transacted. (e) In Scotland, an appellation assumed by the adherents of the reformed faith about the middle of the sixteenth century. Those noblemen who directed their proceedings were called *Lords of the Congregation*.

Congregational (kong'grē-gā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a congregation; as, **congregational** psalmody.—2. Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists, or to Congregationalism.

Congregationalism (kong'grē-gā'shon-al-izm), *n.* A system of administering church affairs which secures to each congregation the right of regulating, without external interference, the details of its worship, discipline, and government.

Congregationalist (kong'grē-gā'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds that each congregation is entirely exempt from any extraneous jurisdiction, and the government of whose church is vested in all the members of the congregation, not in sessions, &c.; an Independent.

Congress (kong'gres), *n.* [L. **congressus**, a meeting, an interview, a hostile encounter, from **congreor**, **congressum**, to come together—**con**, and **greor**, to go or step; **gradus**, a step, whence **grade**, **degree**, &c.] 1. A meeting together of individuals in private or social intercourse.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus, as in the first **congress**.

Sir K. Digby.

2. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges, and Lausus there;
Their **congress** in the field great Jove withstands.

Dryden.

3. A sudden encounter of things; a collision; a shock.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the **congresses** and reflections of bodies.

Dr. G. Chymer.

4. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce. Pennant.—5. An assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs. For distinction between **conference** and **congress**, see extract under **CONFERENCE**, 2.—6. The term applied to three differently constituted bodies of representatives of the people that have suc-

common on old rails and dead wood, are formed mostly by members of this order.

Coniotheca (kon'í-ó-thé'ka), *n.* pl. **Coniothecae** (kon'í-ó-thé'ká). [Gr. *konis*, konios, dust, and *théké*, a case.] In bot. an anther-cell.

Coniroster (kó-ní-rost'ér), *n.* A member of the Conirostres, a group of insectorial birds.

Conirostral (kó-ní-rost'ral), *a.* In zool. of or pertaining to the group Conirostres; having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.

Conirostres (kó-ní-rost'rész), *n.* pl. [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A section or sub-order of insectorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches. Their feet are in general adapted for walking on the ground as well as for perching. The family includes the crows, finches, sparrows, linnets, larks, starlings, hornbills, birds of paradise, &c.

Conisor (kon-i-zor'), *n.* Same as *Cognisor*.

Conise (kon'ís), *n.* [Gr. *konis*, dust.] A mineral of an ash or greenish-grey colour, which becomes brown by exposure to the air, occurring massive or stalactitic in Saxony and Iceland.

Conium (kó-ní-um), *n.* [Gr. *kónion*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels; hemlock. There are two species, one confined to North Africa; the other, *C. maculatum*, the common hemlock of our road-sides. See **HEMLOCK**.

Conject (kon-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *conjectio*, conjectum—con, together, and *jacio*, jactum, to throw.] To throw together, or to throw. 'Calumnies . . . congested and conjected at a mass upon the Church of England.' *Moun-tagu*.

Conject (kon-jekt'), *v.i.* 1. To conjecture; to guess. 'One that so imperfectly conjectures.' *Shak*. [Some editions read here *Othello*, iii. 3. 149] *conjectis*.] 2. To plan; to devise; to project. *Rom. of the Rose*.

Conjector (kon-jekt'ér), *n.* [L. *conjector*. See **CONJECTURE**.] One who guesses or conjectures. 'Because he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings.' *Milton*.

Conjecturable (kon-jekt'ér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being guessed or conjectured.

Conjectural (kon-jekt'ér-al), *a.* Depending on conjecture; implying guess or conjecture; as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text. 'Conjectural fears.' *Shak*. 'Some conjectural hopes of a life after this.' *Jortin*.

Conjecturalist (kon-jekt'ér-al-ist), *n.* One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

Conjecturality (kon-jekt'ér-al'í-tí), *n.* The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. 'The possibilities and the conjecturality of philosophy.' *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Conjecturally (kon-jekt'ér-al'í), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess. 'Probably and conjecturally surmised.' *Hooker*. 'Hesitantly and conjecturally.' *Boyle*.

Conjecture (kon-jekt'ér), *n.* [Fr. *conjecture*, L. *conjectura*, a guess or conjecture, lit. a throwing or putting of things together, from *conjicio*, to throw together—con, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without sufficient proof; a guess or inference based on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; an opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence; surmise. 'Tis likely, by all conjectures.' *Shak*.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under conjecture. *South*.

As the sweet voice of a bird
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear; and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form. *Tennyson*.

2. **Suspicion**.

For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall conjecture hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm. *Shak*.

Conjectured (kon-jekt'ér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjectured*; ppr. *conjecturing*. [From the noun.] To judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be. *South*.
SYN. To imagine, suspect, guess, divine.

Conjecture (kon-jekt'ér), *v.i.* To form conjectures; to surmise; to guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson*.

Conjecturer (kon-jekt'ér-ér), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave conjecturers to their own imaginations. *Addison*.

Conjobbler (kon-job'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *con*, with, and a dim. from *job*.] To discuss; to arrange; to concert. 'A minister that should conjobbler matters of state with tumblers.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* [Fr. *conjoindre*; L. *conjungo*—con, and *jungo*, to join. See **JOIN**.] 1. To join; to unite. 'Whose marriages conjoin'd the white rose and the red.' *Drayton*.

The English army that divided was
Into two parties is now conjoin'd in one,
And means to give you battle presently. *Shak*.

Specifically—2. To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be conjoin'd, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak*.

3. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly conjoined with what he knows already. *Locke*.

Conjoin (kon-join'), *v.i.* To unite; to join; to league.

Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
Now I perceive they have conjoin'd all three
To fashion this false plot in spite of me. *Shak*.

Conjoin (kon-join'), *a.* Conjoined. *Hol-lard*.

Conjoined (kon-join'd), *p.* and *a.* Joined to or with; united; associated.—*Conjoined* or *conjoined* charges, in *her*. charges in arms borne linked together.

Conjoinedly (kon-join'd-li), *adv.* Conjointly. *Barrow*.

Conjoint (kon-joint'), *a.* United; connected; associated. 'She and the sun with influence conjoint.' *Glover*.—In *music*, (a) *conjoint degrees*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale, as C and D. (b) *Conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same chord is the highest of the one and the lowest of the other.

Conjointly (kon-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union; together; as, two nations may carry on a war conjointly against a third. 'That with one heart and one voice they might conjointly glorify God.' *Locke*.

Conjubilant (kon-jú-bí-lant), *a.* [L. *con*, together, and *jubilans*, shouting or singing for joy. See **JUBILEE**.] Singing together for joy.

They stand, those walls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song. *Neale*.

Conjugal (kon-jú-gal), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, relating to marriage—con, together, and *jugum*, a yoke, from *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join, seen also in Gr. *zeugnyni*, to join; Skr. *yuj*, to join; E. *yoke*. See **YORK**.] Belonging to marriage or married persons; matrimonial; connubial. 'Conjugal love.' *Milton*. 'Conjugal dispute.' *Swift*.

Their conjugal affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied. *Dryden*.

—*Conjugal rights*, the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection.

Conjugal (kon-jú-gal'í-tí), *n.* The conjugal state. *Milton*. [Rare.]

Conjugal (kon-jú-gal-í), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall*.

Conjugate (kon-jú-gá-té), *n.* pl. A tribe of green-spored Algae, distinguished from the *Confervecæ* by their endochrome, or col-

lospore is formed by the endochrome of two cells uniting; hence they are called *Conjugata*. Almost all are fresh-water, and are most abundant in temperate climates.

Conjugate (kon-jú-gát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjugated*; ppr. *conjugating*. [L. *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to couple—con, and *jugo*, to yoke, to marry. See **CONJUGAL**.] 1. To join; to unite in marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton*.

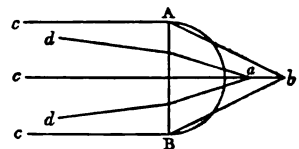
2. In *gram.* to inflect (a verb) through its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them. The name has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

Conjugate (kon-jú-gát), *n.* 1. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall*.

2. In *chem.* a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical. *Goodrich*.

Conjugate (kon-jú-gát), *a.* 1. United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—2. In bot. a term applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—3. In *chem.* containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—4. In *gram.* applied to words from the same root, and having the same radical signification, but modified by the affix added, as *short*, *shortness*, *shorten*, *shortly*; or to words which have the same form but are different parts of speech, as *strait*, *n.*, and *strait*, *a.*—5. In *math.* a term applied to two points, lines, &c., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property.—*Conjugate axis* or *diameter*, in the conic sections, is the axis or diameter parallel to a tangent to the curve, at the vertex of another axis or diameter to which that is a conjugate. In the ellipse the *conjugate diameter* bisects the transverse diameter at right angles.—*Conjugate hyperbolas*, also called *adjacent hyperbolas*, are such as have the same axes, but in the contrary order, the first or principal axis of the one being the second axis of the other, and the second axis of the former being the first axis of the latter.—*Conjugate point of a curve*, a single point lying by itself, whose co-ordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, without its actually being on any continuous branch of the curve.—*Conjugate foci*, in *optics*. (a) When rays, falling upon a lens, are so refracted as to converge and meet in a point, either nearer the lens than the principal focus or farther from it, the point in which they meet, and the principal focus, are called, with respect to each other, *conjugate foci*.



Thus, the parallel rays cA, cB, falling upon the lens A B, converge in the principal focus b; but the rays d d, which have an inclination towards each other before entering the lens, converge at a; therefore a and b are conjugate foci in the case illustrated. (b) Two points in one of which are collected, after reflection, as by a spherical mirror, or refraction, as by a double convex lens, the rays emitted from the other.—*Conjugate mirrors*, two mirrors placed face to face so that each reflects rays of light or heat to the other.

Conjugation (kon-jú-gá-shon), *n.* [L. *conjugo*, See **CONJUGATE**.] 1. A couple or pair. 'The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley*.

3. In *gram.* (a) the inflection of a verb in its different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the deriv-



Conjugate, showing the spores formed by the union of the endochromes of two contiguous cells.

ouring matter, being spiral, stellate, or otherwise disposed, and not equally diffused, or simply denser in the centre. The large

active forms of a verb. (b) A class of verbs conjugated in the same way; as, Latin verbs of the third conjugation. — 4. In *biol.* a union of two distinct cells in order to reproduction, as in the Coniferaceae and Diatomaceae. Thus, two filaments of Zygnema and some analogous genera are seen to unite by means of tubes projected from each, and the contents of one cell are poured into the other, called a mother cell, the result of which is a germinating spore. The same process takes place in the case of some of the lower animals, as the Diplosoön.

Conjugational (kon-jū-gā-shon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to conjugation; as, one of the conjugational forms of a verb.

Conjugal (kon-jū-jil-al), *a.* Conjugal. 'Conjugal love.' *Noble.*

Conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, from *conjungo*. See CONJOIN.] Conjoined; united; concurrent.

It pleases the king his master to strike at me, When he, conjunct and flattering his displeasure, Tript me behind. *Shak.*

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Conjunct rights*, in *Scots* law, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.

Conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

Conjunction (kon-jungk-shon), *n.* [L. *conjunctio*. See CONJOIN.] 1. Union; connection; association.

We will unite the white rose with the red; Smile, heaven, upon this fair conjunction. *Shak.*

2. The copulation of the sexes. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *astron.* the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. The planets, relatively to the earth, are separated into two divisions, inferior and superior, the former having their orbits within and the latter without that of the earth. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the farther side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can only be once in conjunction with the sun during its revolution, namely, when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See SYZYGY and OPPOSITION.

4. In *gram.* a connective indeclinable particle, serving to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions — the conjunctive and the disjunctive; as, Peter and James, Robert or Ralph — and being called conjunctive, or disjunctive; but the latter is by no means a happy term. Conjunctions are further subdivided into conditional, adverbative, illative, &c., as *if*, *notwithstanding*, *therefore*, &c.

Conjunctional (kon-jungk-shon-al), *a.* Belonging or relating to a conjunction; as, the conjunctional use of a word.

Conjunctively (kon-jungk-shon-al-ly), *adv.* In a conjunctive manner.

Conjunctiva (kon-jungk-tiv-a), *n.* In *anat.* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye. Called more fully the *Conjunctiva Tertia*.

Conjunctival (kon-jungk-tiv-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva. — *Conjunctival membrane*, in *anat.* the conjunctiva (which see).

Conjunctive (kon-jungk-tiv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus*, from *conjungo*. See CONJOIN.] 1. Closely united. 'She's so conjunctive to my life and soul.' *Shak.* — 2. Uniting; serving to unite. 'Some (conjunctions) are conjunctive, and some disjunctive.' *Harris.* — *Conjunctive mood*, in *gram.* the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *Subjunctive*.

Conjunctively (kon-jungk-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a conjunctive or combined manner; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*. *Wotton.*

Conjunctiveness (kon-jungk-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

Conjunctly (kon-jungk-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood conjunctly, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge.*

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far lies in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Conjunctly and severally*, a term in *Scots* law applicable when two or more persons are bound to the performance of an obligation in such a manner that they are each liable for the whole, and it is optional to exact performance either from each of them proportionally or to exact the obligation to the full extent against any one of them, leaving him to seek his relief from the others.

Conjuncture (kon-jungk-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture*. See CONJOIN.] 1. The act of joining or state of being joined; a combination; union; connection. 'The conjuncture of philosophy and divinity.' *Hobbes.* — 2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; a crisis of affairs; as, at that *conjuncture* peace was very desirable.

He (Chesterfield) had recently governed Ireland, at a momentous *conjuncture*, with eminent firmness, wisdom, and humanity. *Macaulay.*

Conjuration (kon-jū-rā-shon), *n.* [In first two meanings from *conjure*, in 3 directly from L. *conjuratio*, a conspiracy. See CONJURE.]

1. The act of calling on or summoning by a sacred name; the act of imploring with solemnity; the act of binding by an oath; adjuration.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed . . . Under this conjuration speak, my lord. *Shak.*

2. A magical form of words with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell. 'What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic, I won his daughter with.' *Shak.* — 3. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends. 'The *conjuration* of Cadiz.' *Sir T. Eliot.*

Conjurator (kon-jū-rā-tēr), *n.* In old English law, one bound by an oath with others; a conjurer.

Conjure (formerly kon-jūr' or kon-jūr; for present pron. see below), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjured*; ppr. *conjuring*. [L. *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire — *con*, with, and *juro*, to swear, whence also *jury*, *perjure*.] 1. (pron. kon-jūr') To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity; to adjure.

I conjure you! let him know, What'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

2. To bind conjointly by an oath; to engage in a common design.

(He) in proud rebellious arms Drew after him the third part of heaven's guns, *Conjur'd* against the Highest. *Milton.*

3. (pron. kun-jér.) To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer. 'The habitation which your prophet *conjured* the devil into.' *Shak.* — *Conjures* the wandering stars. *Shak.* — To *conjure* up, to raise up or bring into existence by conjuring or as if by conjuring; as, to *conjure* up a phantom.

You have conjured up persons that exist nowhere else but on old coins. *Addison.*

Conjure, *v.t.* 1. (kon-jūr') To conspire. 'Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen.' *Pope.* — 2. (kun-jér.) To practise the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.

I conjure only but to raise up him. *Shak.*

Conjurement (kon-jūr'ment), *n.* Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. 'Earliest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.' *Milton.*

Conjurer, Conjuror (kon-jūr'ér), *n.* 1. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures. — 2. One bound by a common oath; a conjurator.

Conjurer, Conjuror (kun-jér'ér), *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers. *Addison.*

Conn (kon), *v.t.* See COM, to know, and CON, COM, *naút.*

Conn (kon or kun), *n.* *Naut.* the position taken up by the person who commands, or directs the steering of a vessel. 'The quartermaster at the *conn*.' *Nick. Scott.*

Connascence, Connascency (kon-nas'en-sen), *n.* [L. *con*, and *nascor*, to be born.] 1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. *Sir T. Browne.* — 2. The act of growing together or at the same time. 'A *connascence*, or growing together.' *Wiseman.*

Connascent (kon-nas'en-t), *a.* Produced together or at the same time.

Connate (kon'nát), *a.* [L. *con*, and *natus*, born, from *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Belonging to from birth; implanted at birth: applied chiefly in *philosophy* to ideas or principles. 'The conviction that



Connate Leaves.

If we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false.' *G. H. Lewes.* — 2. In *anat.* see under CONFLUENT. — 3. In bot. united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves or anthers. — 4. In med. congenital; as, *connate* diseases. See extract.

A difference has been made by some; those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation, being called *congenital*; whilst the diseases or affections that have supervened during gestation or delivery, are termed *connate*. *Dunglison.*

Connate-perfoliate (kon'nát-pér-fól-lát), *a.* In bot. growing together or connate at their bases; a term used of leaves. Leaves of this character surround the stem.

Connation (kon-ná-shon), *n.* Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Connatural (kon-nat'ū-rál), *a.* [Prefix *con*, and *natural*.] 1. Connected by nature; united in nature; belonging to by nature.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Participating of the same nature. 'And mix with our *connatural* dust.' *Milton.*

Connaturality (kon-nat'ū-rál-ty), *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. [Rare.] 'A congruity or *connaturality*.' *Sir W. Hale.*

Connaturalize (kon-nat'ū-rál-iz), *v.t.* To connect by nature.

Connaturally (kon-nat'ū-rál-ly), *adv.* In a connatural manner; by the act of nature; originally. *Sir W. Hale.*

Connaturalness (kon-nat'ū-rál-nes), *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Bp. Pearson.*

Connature (kon-nátūr), *n.* [Prefix *con*, and *nature*.] Likeness in nature; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness or two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

Connaught Rangers (kon-nat' rānj-érz), *n. pl.* The 88th Regiment of foot in the British army. It is one of the most distinguished of the Irish regiments.

Conne, *v.t.* [See CON.] To know.

Conne, *v.t.* To be able. *Chaucer.* See CAN.

Connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* [L. *connecto*, *con-* + *necto*, to bind.] 1. To fasten together; to join or unite; to conjoin; to combine; to associate; as, to *connect* ideas; the Strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic; a treaty *connects* two nations; the interests of agriculture are *connected* with those of commerce; families are *connected* by marriage or by friendship.

To him no high, no low, no great, no small; He fills, he bounds, *connects*, and equals all. *Pope.*

[This word is not of early use. It does not occur in Milton's poems, in Shakspeare, or in the Bible.]

Connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* To join, unite, or cohere; as, this part will not *connect* with what goes before. *Bp. Horne.*

Connectedly (kon-nekt'ed-ly), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly.

Connecting-rod (kon-nekt'ing-rod), *n.* In *engin.* (a) the coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of locomotive engines. (b) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of locomotive engines. (c) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

Connection, Connexion (kon-nek-shon), *n.* [L. *connexio*. See CONNECT.] 1. The act of connecting or state of being connected; the act of joining or state of being joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series. 'Connection between cause and effect.' *Whewell.* 'The close *connection* between vicious theory and vicious practice.' *Macaulay.*

My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, joined in *connection* sweet. *Milton.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connection* with the two it is placed between. *Locke.*

2. Relationship by blood or marriage, but more specifically by marriage; hence, a person connected with another by this relationship. —3. Circle of persons with whom any one is brought into contact; as, a large business connection. —4. An association or united body; a religious sect; as, the Methodist Connection. —In this connection, in connection with what is now under consideration; as, in this connection I may remark, &c., a phrase said to be of American origin, but now freely used by writers in this country also. —SYN. Union, coherence, continuity, junction, association, dependence, intercourse, commerce, communication, affinity, relationship.

Connective (kon-nek'tiv), *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect; connecting. —*Connective tissue.* Same as *Cellular Tissue*. See under *CELLULAR*.

Connective (kon-nek'tiv), *n.* That which connects. Specifically, (a) in *gram.* a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. (b) In bot. the part that connects the two lobes of an anther.

Connectively (kon-nek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a connective manner; union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift*.

Connector (kon-nek'tér), *n.* One who or that which connects. Specifically, (a) in *chem.* a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass-tubes in pneumatic experiments. (b) In *elec.* a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact.

Conner (kon'ér), *n.* A small fish found on the New England coast. Called also *Blue Perch*. [United States.]

Conner (kon'nér), *n.* [See CON, to know.] 1. One who tests or examines; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ALE-CONNER*. —2. One who directs the steersman of a ship.

Connect (kon-nekt), *v.t.* [L. *connecto*, *connexum*. See *CONNECT*.] To link together; to join; to connect. *Sir M. Hale*.

Connexion, *n.* See *CONNECTION*.

Connexional (kon-nek'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the nature of a connection. —2. Pertaining to a connection in the sense of a religious sect.

Connexive (kon-nek'siv), *a.* Connective. 'This connexive particle,' therefore. *Milton*. 'Connexive particles.' *Watts*. [Rare.]

Connictation (kon-nik'tá'shon), *n.* [L. *con-nictatio*—*con*, and *nicto*, to wink.] The act of winking. *Bailey*.

Conning, **Cunning** (kon'ing, kun'ing), *n.* [See the verb CON.] Among seamen, the act or art of directing the steersman to guide the ship in her proper course.

Connivance (kon-niv'ans), *n.* The act of conniving; voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon*. Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by connivance. *Hollam*.

Connivancy (kon-niv'an-si), *n.* Same as *Connivance*. See first extract under *CONNIVE*. Also written *Connivency*.

Connive (kon-niv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *connived*; ppr. *conniving*. [L. *conniveo*, to wink, to wink at, to connive at an error, &c.—*con*, together, and *niveo*, to wink, allied to *nico*, to beckon, and *nicto*, to wink.] 1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, and to connive with either eye. *Spectator*.

2. *Fig.* to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured, or unpunished; followed by *at*; as, the father connives at the vices of his son.

I have connived at this, your friend and you, But what is got by this connivancy? *Beau. & Fl.* He (Charles II.) publicly took the sacrament at Oxford as a pledge that he never would even connive at Popery. *Macaulay*.

Connive (kon-niv) *v.t.* To shut one's eyes to; to wink at. *Milton*. [Rare.]

Connivency (kon-niv'en-si), *n.* *Connivance* (which see). *Hales*.

Connivent (kon-niv'ent), *a.* [See *CONNIVE*.] 1. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see; wilfully blind; inattentive. 'Justice connivent, or, if I may so say, occultant and supine.' *Milton*. —2. In *nat. hist.* having a gradually inward direction; converging; as, the connivent wings of an insect, or leaves of a flower. —*Connivent valves*, in *anat.* those wrinkles or folds of the lining membrane of canals

which are so disposed as to retard, while at the same time they permit the passage of the contents of such canals.

Conniver (kon-niv'ér), *n.* One who connives. Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commanders, *connivers*, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius*.

Connoisseur (kon'is-sür), *n.* [O. Fr. *connoisseur*, Mod. Fr. *connaissance*, from the verb *connoître*, *connaître*, from L. *cognosco*, to know. See *COGNIZANCE*.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture; one competent to pass a critical judgment upon anything; one that can pick out what is superior from a number of things.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure To get the name of connoisseur. *Swift*. The connoisseur is one who knows, as opposed to the dilettant, who only thinks he knows. *Fairholt*.

Connoisseurship (kon'is-sür-ship), *n.* The rôle or part of a connoisseur.

Connotate (kon'ò-tát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connotated*; ppr. *connotating*. [L. *con*, together, and *noto*, *notatum*, to note, to mark.] 1. To include in the meaning; to connote: said of a word.

God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate pre-determining. *Hammond*.

2. To involve; to imply. 'Law and punishment being relations, and mutually connotating each the other.' *Bp. Reynolds*. [Rare.] **Connotation** (kon'ò-tá'shon), *n.* That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the attributes expressed by a word. See *extract*.

The more usual mode of declaring the connotation of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole connotation of the name to be defined; as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so. *J. S. Mill*.

Connotative (kon'ò-tá-tiv), *a.* Connoting; significant. See *CONNOTE* and *CONNOTATION*.

Proper names are not connotative; they denote the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals. *J. S. Mill*.

Connote (kon-nót), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connoted*; ppr. *connoting*. [L. *con*, and *noto*, to mark. See *NOTE*.] To include in the meaning; to comprise among the attributes expressed; to imply.

Good, in the general sense of it, connotes also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South*.

—*Note, Denote, Connote.* *Note* is generic, and means to mark in any way. *Connote* and *denote* are distinguished in logic, the former referring to the qualities which a word expresses; the latter to the individuals or objects to which it is applied. Thus the word 'horse' connotes the qualities that distinguish a horse from other animals, and denotes the class of animals which are characterized by having these qualities. There is a corresponding distinction between the derivatives *connotation*, *connotative*, and *denotation*, *denotative*. Thus proper names have no connotation or are not connotative, but they are denotative. Thames is the name of a particular river, which is the denotation of that word, but as it is not given to the river in virtue of any attributes, that name is not connotative.

Connote (kon-nót), *v.i.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself. *Herne Took*.

Connubial (kon-nü-bi-al), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage—*con*, and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife. 'Connubial love.' *Milton*. 'Connubial rites.' *Pope*.

Connubiality (kon-nü-bi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being connubial; anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife. 'With the view of stopping some connubialities which had begun to pass.' *Dickens*.

Connubially (kon-nü-bi-al-ly), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

Connumerate (kon-nü-mér-át), *v.t.* To reckon or count in with anything else. 'Ought to be connumerated or reckoned together.' *Cudworth*.

Connumeration (kon-nü-mér-át'shon), *n.* A reckoning together. *Porson*.

Connusance (kon'y-sans), *n.* [Fr. *connaissance*.] In *law*, cognizance (which see).

Connusant (kon'y-sant), *a.* In *law*, knowing; informed; cognizant.

Connusor (kon-y-sor). Same as *Cognizor*. **Connutritious** (kon-nü-trí'shu), *a.* [Prefix *con*, together, and *nutritious*.] Nutritious by force of habit. *Smart*.

Conocarp (kò'nò-kárp), *n.* [Gr. *kónos*, a cone, and *karpós*, fruit.] In bot. a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry.

Conodont (kò'nò-dont), *n.* [Gr. *kónos*, a cone, and *odontos*, a tooth.] In *geol.* the name given to certain minute, glistening, curved, slender bodies, hollow at the base and tapering to a slender end, found in great profusion in the silurian schists of Russia. They are supposed to be the spines, or hooklets, or denticles of naked molluscs and annelids.

Conohelix (kò'nò-hé'liks), *n.* [Gr. *kónos*, a cone, and *hélix*, a spiral.] A genus of turbinated shells, of the family *Muricidae*.

Conoid (kò'nó'id), *n.* [Gr. *kónoideia*—*kónos*, a cone, and *eidós*, form.] 1. In *geom.* (a) a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola the resulting solid is a paraboloid conoid or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. (b) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. —2. In *anat.* the pineal gland.

Conoid (kò'nó'id), *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

Conoidal (kò'nó'id-al), *a.* Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.

Conoidic, **Conoidical** (kò'nó'id'ik, kò'nó'id'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conominee (kò'nóm'in-é or kò'nóm'in-é'), *n.* One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

Conoscente (kò-no-sen'tá), *n.* Same as *Cognoscente*.

Conquadrante (kon-kwod'rát), *v.t.* [L. *con*, together, and *quadratus*, squared. See *QUADRATE*.] To bring into a square. *Ash*. [Rare.]

Conquassate (kon-kwas'sát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conquassated*; ppr. *conquassating*. [L. *conquasso*, *conquassatum*, from *con*, together, and *quatio*, *quassum*, to shake.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

Conquassation (kon-kwas-sá'shon), *n.* Concussion; agitation. *Bailey*.

Conquer (kong'kér), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *conquerre*, *conquerre*, Mod. Fr. *conquérir*, from L. *con-quirro*, to seek for, go in quest of, procure—*con*, together, and *quero*, to seek, ask, gain (whence *quest* and *query*).] 1. To subdue in war; to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made; to bring under one's power; to vanquish; to gain by force; to gain dominion over.

If we be conquer'd let men conquer us, And not these basard Bretons. *Shak.*

And though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds, There's a lean fellow beats all conquerors. *Dexter*. We conquer'd France, but felt our captive's charms; Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope*.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that hinders progress. —3. To gain or obtain by effort.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last conquered its recognition as an element of academical instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

—*Conquer, Vanquish, Subdue, Subjugate, Overcome.* These words agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, viz. that of bringing under one's power by the exertion of force, of getting the better of by an effort. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, denoting usually a succession of struggles or conflicts; while *vanquish* refers more commonly to a single conflict. Thus Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. *Subdue* implies a more gradual and continued pressure, but a surer and more decisive subjection. *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage. —SYN. To subdue, *vanquish*, overcome, overpower, overthrow, defeat, rout, discomfit, subjugate, reduce, humble, crush, surmount, subject, master. **Conquer** (kong'kér), *v.t.* To overcome; to gain the victory. 'Resolv'd to conquer or to die.' *Walter*.

Conquerable (kong'kér-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued. 'Revenge . . . which yet we are sure is con-

querable under all the strongest temptations to it.' *Atterbury*.

Conquerableness (kong'kér-a-bl-nes), *n.* A state of being conquerable.
Conqueress (kong'kér-es), *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty conqueress.

Beau. & Fl.

Conqueringly (kong'kér-ing-ly), *adv.* By conquering.

Conquerment (kong'kér-ment), *n.* Conquest. *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

Conqueror (kong'kér-ér), *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession by force or by influence.

This England never did, nor never shall,

Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.

But when it first did help to wound itself. *Shak.*

...The **Conqueror**, an epithet applied to William I. as expressing his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however, the name was not exactly synonymous with **conqueror** in the modern sense.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a conqueror. The name **conqueror**, **conquerment**, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning of *purchaser* or *acquirer*. *E. A. Freeman*.

Conquest (kong'kwést), *n.* [O. Fr. *conquest*, Fr. *conquête*, from *conquiescere*, pp. of *conquiro*, to procure. See **CONQUER**.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral; subjugation; victory: followed by *of* before the persons conquered, or the territory or thing gained by conquest; as, the conquest of the French by the Germans; the conquest of India by Britain; a nation's conquest of its liberty. 2. A purity that has been won by struggle and conquest. *Dr. Caird*. When used absolutely it often means specifically extension of territory by force of arms.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions; the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller*.

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath. *Addison*.
Three years sufficed for the conquest of the country. *Prescott*.

2. The act of gaining as the result of a struggle or conflict; as, the conquest of a nation's liberty. — 3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What conquest brings he home?

What tributaries follow him to Rome? *Shak.*

4. In *feudal law*, *acquisition*; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others. — 5. In *Soots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, &c.; or with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired. — *The Conquest*, by pre-eminence, in *Eng. hist.* the conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy (afterwards William I.), in 1066.
Conquistador (kong-kwi-zí'shón), *n.* [L. *conquistator*, from *conquiro*, to seek for. See **CONQUER**.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of making a collection. 'The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.' *Bp. Hall*.

Conquistador (kong-kwi'stá-dór), *n.* [Sp.] A term applied to the conquerors of Spanish America. 'The violence and avarice of the *conquistadores*.' *Is. Taylor*.

Consanguineal (kon-sang-gwín's-ál), *a.* Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne*.

Consanguineous (kon-sang-gwín's-us), *a.* [L. *consanguineus*, related by blood. See below.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor. Am not I *consanguineous*, am I not of her blood? *Shak.*

Consanguinity (kon-sang-gwín'ti-ti), *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*—prefix *con*, with, and *sanguis*, sanguis, blood.] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity* or relation by marriage. 'Invoking aid by the ties of *consanguinity* and a common faith.' *Prescott*.

I know no touch of *consanguinity*;

No kin, no love, no blood. *Shak.*

Consecration (kon-sér'si-ná'shón), *n.* [L. *consecratio*, to sew or patch together.] The act of patching together. *Bailey*.

Conscientia (kon'shén-si), *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to—prefix *con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]

1.† **Conscientiousness**; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

Merit and good works is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bacon*.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,

Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Sir J. Denham*.

2. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king; I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*

Do you in *conscience* think—tell me, Emilia—

That there be women do abuse their husbands

In such gross kind. *Shak.*

3. The faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the rightness or wrongness of our own actions and affections; the sense of right and wrong. — *A bad conscience*, a reproving conscience. — *A good conscience*, an approving conscience.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several tale.

And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*

Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod,

Man's *conscience* is the oracle of God. *Ryerson*.

Conscience is the reason employed about questions of right and wrong, and accompanied with the sentiments of approbation and condemnation. *W. Howells*.

4. Morality; what a good conscience would approve.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knoles*.

—In *all conscience*, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation: a form of *amercement*. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, in *all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift*.

—In *conscience*, with a good conscience, in justice, in honesty, in truth.

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton*.

—To make *conscience*, to make a matter of conscience, to act according to the dictates of conscience; to scruple to act contrary to the dictates of conscience.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke*.

—*Court of conscience*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts. — *Conscience clause*, a clause or article in an act or law dealing more or less with religious matters, and which specially relieves persons who object to engage in or be present during religious services or acts there enjoined or named, from conscientious scruples, as in taking judicial oaths or having their children present at school during the time of religious instruction or service. — *Conscience money*, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the chancellor of the exchequer in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded.

Conscientious (kon'shén-si), *a.* Having conscience. 'Young *conscientious* casuists.' *Sir W. Davenant*. [Rare.]

Conscientiousness (kon'shén-si-nes), *a.* Having no conscience. 'Conscientiousness and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in England.' *Hooker*.

Conscience-proof (kon'shén-si-prúf), *a.* Proof against conscience. *Coleridge*.

Conscience-smitten (kon'shén-si-mit-n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

Conscient (kon'shí-ent), *a.* Conscientious. 'Conscient to himself that he played his part well.' *Bacon*.

Conscientious (kon'shí-en'shús), *a.* 1.† Conscientious.

The heredit, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of reformatory. *Whitlock*.

2. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a conscientious judge. — 3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience. 'Lead a life in so conscientious a probity.' *Sir R. L'Estrange*. — SYN. *Scrupulous*, exact, faithful, upright.

Conscientiously (kon'shí-en'shús-ly), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South*.

Conscientiousness (kon'shí-en'shús-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions

of conscience; a sense of justice and strict conformity to its dictates.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*.

2. In *phren.* one of the moral sentiments having a special organ. It is classed among the sentiments proper to man.

Conscionable (kon'shón-a-bl), *a.* ['An ill-coined word, used as a contraction of *conscience-able*; the regular formation from the verb *conscire*, to be conscious, would be *conscible*, which was probably thought to be too brief. *Conscionable* is a sort of a compromise between *conscible* and *conscience-able*.] 1. Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

If the minister's part be rightly discharged it renders the people more *conscionable*, quiet, and easy to be governed. *Milton*.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Watson*.

2.† Endowed with a conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*

Conscionableness (kon'shón-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conscionable; reasonableness; equity.

Conscionably (kon'shón-a-blí), *adv.* In a conscionable manner; reasonably; justly. *Jer. Taylor*.

Conscious (kon'shús), *a.* [L. *conscius*—*con*, and *scio*, to know.] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind.

Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts*.

2. Having direct knowledge of a thing; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception: in this and the following sense now always with *of* before the object of consciousness, formerly sometimes with *to*, and still often with *to* before the reflexive pronoun.

Slowly and *conscious* of the raging eye

That watch'd him, went Leolin. *Tennyson*.

Æneas only, *conscious* to the sign.

Presaged the event. *Dryden*.

3. Knowing from conscience or from an internal persuasion; aware; sensible. 'As if he were *conscious* to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.' *Bacon*.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon*.

4. Having become the subject of consciousness; known to one's self; as, *conscious* guilt. 'Afresh with *conscious* terrors vex me round.' *Milton*.

Consciously (kon'shús-ly), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

Consciousness (kon'shús-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; as, *consciousness* distinguishes sentient from non-sentient beings. — 2. Immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or 'ego' of its acts and affections—in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. Internal persuasion; feeling; as, he had a secret *consciousness* that his confederate would prove false. — *Double consciousness*, in *med. psychol.* a somnambulist condition in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives; recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences in the other. *Dunglison*. — *Attention, Consciousness*. See **ATTENTION**.

Conscript (kon'skript), *n.* [As if from a L. form *conscriptus*, dim. of *conscientia*, conscience; used in contempt.] A worthless, trifling conscience. *Bp. Hacket*.

Conscript (kon'skrib), *v.t.* (See **CONSCRIPT**.) To enroll; to enlist; to levy.

The army (which was not small), was *conscripted*, and came together at Harflete. *Hall*.

Conscript (kon'skript), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enroll—*con*, with, and *scribo*, to write.] Registered; enrolled. — *Conscript fathers*, the English version of the Latin *Patres conscripti*, the formula used in addressing the senators of ancient Rome.

Conscript (kon'skript), *n.* [Fr. *conscript*.] One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

Conscription (kon-skríp'shon), *n.* [L. *conscriptio*.] 1. An enrolling or registering. 'Conscription of men of war.' *Bp. Burnet*. Specifically—2. A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service. The system prevails in several Continental countries.

Conscriptional (kon-skríp'shon-ál), *a.* Pertaining to a conscription.

Consecrate (kon'sé-krit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consecrated*; ppr. *consecrating*. [L. *consecro*—*con*, with, and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. See SACRED.] 1. To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons.

He (Christ) clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys.

2. To enrol among deities or saints; to canonize.—3. To dedicate with a certain degree of solemnity.

These to his memory

I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—

These idylls.

4. To render venerable; to make respected; to hallow: as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.—*SYN.* To sanctify, devote, dedicate, hallow.

Consecrate (kon'sé-krit), *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. 'Assembled in that *consecrate* place.' *Bacon*. 'The imperial seat, to virtue *consecrate*.' *Shak.* (Obsolete or poetical.)

Consecratedness (kon'sé-krit-éd-nes), *n.* State of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

Consecration (kon-sé-krit'shon), *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities; the act of giving a sacred character to: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a bishop.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so.

Specifically—2. (a) In speaking of the ancient Roman emperors, dedication; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. (b) In the R. Cath. Ch. canonization.—3. The act of rendering venerable.

Consecrator (kon'sé-krit-ér), *n.* One who consecrates.

Consecratory (kon'sé-krit-er-í), *a.* Making sacred. 'Consecratory words.' *Bp. Morton*. [Rare.]

Consecraneous (kon-sék-tá-né-us), *a.* [L. *consecraneous*, following logically.] Following as a matter of course. *Blount*.

Consecratory (kon'sék-tá-ri), *a.* [L. *consecrarius*, from *consecro*, to follow eagerly—*con*, together, and *secro*, intent, of *agor*, *agoratus*, to follow.] Following; consequent; deducible. *Sir T. Browne*.

Consecratory (kon'sék-tá-ri), *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. 'These propositions are *consecratories*.' *Woodward*.

Consecute (kon'sé-küt), *v.t.* To follow closely after; to pursue. *Wolsey*.

Consecution (kon-sék-kú'shon), *n.* [L. *consecutio*, from *consecro*, to follow—*con*, and *agor*, to follow, whence *sequence*, and from same root *second*.] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. 'Consecutions evidently found in the premises.' *Sir M. Hale*.—2. Succession; series of things that follow each other.

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium.

—*Consecution month*, in *astron.* the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.

Consecutive (kon-sék-ú-tív), *a.* [Fr. *consecutif*. See CONSECUTION.] 1. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive. 'Fifty *consecutive* years.' *Arbutnot*.—2. Following; succeeding; with to. 'Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.' *Locke*.—*Consecutive chords*, in *music*, a succession or repetition of chords of the same interval; as, *consecutive* octaves, *consecutive* fifths.—

Consecutive poles, in *magnetism*, slight poles formed at irregular points of a magnetic bar, which tend to disturb the attraction of the real poles.—*Consecutive symptoms*, in *pathol.* symptoms that appear on the cessation, or during the decline, of a disease, but not having direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.—*Consecutive combination*, in *chem.* a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts are formed from one another; thus, the quadroxalate of potash is derived in the same way from the binoxalate as the binoxalate itself is derived from the neutral oxalate, two atoms of water being displaced by two atoms of hydrated oxalic acid.

Consecutive (kon-sék-ú-tív), *n.* In *music*, one of a series of chords following each other at a like interval of pitch. The term is generally applied in the plural to the forbidden progression of fifths and octaves.

Consecutively (kon-sék-ú-tív-ly), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

Consecutiveness (kon-sék-ú-tív-nes), *n.* State of being consecutive or of following in regular order.

Conseil, *n.* [Fr.] Counsel. *Chaucer*.

Conseminate (kon-sem-i-nát), *v.t.* [L. *con*, and *seminare*, to sow.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey*.

Consementence, *Consementency* (kon-sé-né-ens, kon-sé-né-ens-ál), *n.* [L. *consementence*, to grow old.] A growing old; decay from age. *Ray*.

Consement (kon-sens), *n.* A sense or feeling in conjunction, or union, with another. *Cicero*.

Consemention (kon-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *consementio*. See CONSENT.] Agreement; accord. 'One mind and understanding, and a vital *consemention* of the whole body.' *Bentley*.

Consementual (kon-sen'shál or kon-sen'shál-ál), *a.* 1. In *law*, formed or existing by mere consent: as, a *consementual* marriage.—2. In *physiol.* excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition.

—*Consementual motions*, in *physiol.* a term applied to two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote motions are independent of the will. Thus the iris contracts when the eye is open to admit the light.

Consement (kon-sen'sus), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Unanimity; agreement; concord. 'No such *consement* can be assumed.' *Times newspaper*.

Consent (kon-sent), *v.i.* [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, to feel, perceive, think.] 1. To agree in sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord. 'Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment.' *Fuller*.—2. To yield to what one has the right, power, or disposition to withhold; to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*.

3. To agree to acknowledge; to approve; to assent; to concur: with to or unto.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. *Rom. vii. 16.* *SYN.* To accede, yield, assent, comply, agree, allow, concede, permit, admit.

Consent (kon-sent), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter.

I give *consent* to go along with you.

2. Accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion.

They flock together in *consent* like so many wild geese.

3. A preconceived design; concert.

Here was a *consent*,
Knowing beforehand of our meeting.

To dash it like a Christmas comedy.

4. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full content of things.

5. In *pathol.* an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See SYMPATHY.

6. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting. Consent of parties is implied in all legal and binding documents; hence persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, pupils, &c., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot

give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential error, or where obtained by fraud, or by force and fear.—*Assent, Consent*. See under ASSENT.

Consent (kon-sent'), *v.t.* To grant; to allow; to give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story.

Consentaneous (kon-sen'tá-né-us), *a.* [L. *consentaneus*. See CONSENT.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable. 'A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.'

Howell.

Consentaneously (kon-sen'tá-né-us-ly), *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Consentaneousness (kon-sen'tá-né-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dr. Carpenter*.

Consenter (kon-sent'er), *n.* One who consents. 'No party nor *consenter* to it (treason)'. *Sir M. Hale*.

Consentient (kon-sen'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *consentientis*, *consentio*. See CONSENT.] Agreeing; accordant; tending to the same point; unanimous. 'The *consentient* judgment of the Church.' *Bp. Pearson*.

Consentingly (kon-sent-ing-ly), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor*.

Consequence (kon'sék-kwens), *n.* [L. *consequens*, from *consequor*—*con*, and *sequor*, to follow, from root of *second*.] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the bitter *consequence* for know
The day thou eatest thereof, thy sole command
Transgressed, inevitably thou shalt die.

2. Conclusion; inference; deduction.

Can syllogism set things right?
No—majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly concert joined,
The *consequence* lumps false behind.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

I must after thee, with this my son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.

4. Importance; preceded by of; as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, no *consequence*: as applied to persons, importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a man of great *consequence*.

Their people are of as little *consequence* as women and children.

—In *consequence* of, by means of; as the effect of; by reason of; through.

Consequens (kon'sék-kwens), *v.i.* To draw inferences; to form deductions.

Moses condescends to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.

Consequent (kon'sék-kwent), *a.* [L. *consequens*.] 1. Following as the natural effect: with to or on.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction: with to, as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

Consequent (kon'sék-kwent), *n.* 1. Effect; that which follows a cause. [Rare or obsolete.]

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.

2. In *logic*, (a) that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See ANTECEDENT. (b) The conclusion of a syllogism.—*Consequent of a ratio*, in *math.* is the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m:n$, or m to n , n is the consequent and m the antecedent.

Consequential (kon-sék-kwen'shál), *a.* 1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;

A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

—*Consequential losses or damages*, in *law*, are such losses or damages as arise out of a man's act, for which, according to a fundamental principle in law, he is answerable if he could have avoided them.—2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. *Sir M. Hale*.—3. Affecting airs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners. 'His stately and *consequential* pace.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Consequently (kon-sé-kwen'shi-al-ll), *adv.* 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. 'The faculty of writing *consequently*.' *Addison*.—2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. *South*.—3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequently*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison*.

4. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously.

Consequentialness (kon-sé-kwen'shi-al-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse.—2. Conceit; pomposness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

Consequently (kon-sé-kwen't-ll), *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something. *Comp. THEREFORE*.

Consequentness† (kon'sé-kwent-nes) *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. 'The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.' *Sir K. Digby*.

Consertion (kon-sér'shon), *n.* [*L. conserto, consertum*, to put together—*con*, together, and *sero, sertum*, to bind.] Junction; adaptation. 'Consertion of design, how exquisite!' *Young*. [*Rare*.]

Conserveable (kon-sér'-a-bl), *a.* [See **CONSERVE**.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

Conservancy (kon-sér'-an-si), *n.* [*L. conserva, conservatio*.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation. A court of *conservancy* is held by the Lord-mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

Conservant (kon-sér'-ant), *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. [*Rare*.]

The papacy was either the procreant or *conservant* cause of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world. *Faulkner*.

Conservation (kon-sér-vá'shon), *n.* [*L. conservatio*. See **CONSERVE**.] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; preservation; as, the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

There may indeed be times of pressing danger, when the *conservation* of all, demands the sacrifice of the legal rights of a few. *Hallam*.

—*Conservation of energy*. See under **ENERGY**, **FORCE**.

Conservational (kon-sér-vá'shon-al), *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

Conservatism (kon-sér'-at-izm), *n.* 1. The practice of preserving what is established. 2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives.

Conservative (kon-sér'-a-tiv), *a.* 1. Preservative; having power or tending to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury; said of things. 'The spherical figure the most *conservative* of all.' *Peachment*.—2. Respecting old institutions, customs, and the like; dealing tenderly with what is old or established; not given to change merely for the sake of change; said of persons and their principles.

His (Alfred's) character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for change. *C. H. Pearson*.

Hence—3. (a) In a political sense, having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to radical changes or innovations in church and state.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing useful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood. *Bayard Taylor*.

(b) Pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay*.

See the noun.

Conservative (kon-sér'-a-tiv), *n.* 1. One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution or form of government in its present state; a preserver; a guardian.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *For. Taylor*.

2. One of the political party which sprang up about the time of the passing of the

first reform bill; a Tory. The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to support and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil; and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided '*conservative*.' *Macaulay*.

Conservativeness (kon-sér'-a-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve; conservatism.

Conservatoire (kon-sár'-va-twar), *n.* [*Fr. from It. conservatorio*.] A name given to an establishment for promoting the study of any special branch. The first conservatoire was established at Naples in 1537 for the study of music and declamation; others followed in Italy, France, Germany, and Belgium. Originally these conservatoires were intended for foundlings, orphans, and poor children, and the pupils were boarded and clothed and instructed gratuitously. There are also conservatoires for instructions in the mechanical arts.

Conservator (kon-sér-vá'tér or kon'sér-vá'tér), *n.* 1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation; specifically, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as a judge, sheriff, or the like; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community, as in Catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.—2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.—*Conservators of the peace*, officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

Conservatory (kon-sér'-a-tor-í), *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

Conservatory (kon-sér'-a-tor-í), *n.* 1. † A preservative. 'A *conservatory* of life.' *Bacon*.

In Christ's law *non concupiscis* is the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment. *For. Taylor*.

2. A place for preserving anything in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; as, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c.; a repository, as of models.—[*Rare*.]—3. A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants: this is the sense in which the word is most commonly used.—4. A place of public instruction, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. See **CONSERVATOIRE**.

Conservatrix (kon-sér-vá'triks), *n.* fem. of *conservator*.

Conserve (kon-sér'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *conserved*; ppr. *conserving*. [*L. conservo—com, and servo*, to hold, keep, or guard.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society. 'All things *conserving* safe till his retreat.' *Chapman*.—2. To preserve with sugar, &c., in order to prevent decay, as fruits, roots, herbs, &c.

Conserve (kon'sér'), *n.* 1. That which is conserved; specifically, a sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—2. In *phar.* a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples as nearly as possible in their natural fresh state. The term is also applied to a mixture of fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.—3. † A conservatory. *Evelyn*.

Conserver (kon-sér'-ér), *n.* 1. One who conserves or preserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests have been the *conserver*s of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

Consession† (kon-sé'shon), *n.* [*L. concessio*. See **SMSION**.] A sitting together. *Bailey*.

Conseosor† (kon-sé-sér), *n.* One that sits with others. *Bailey*.

Consider (kon-sid'-ér), *v. t.* [*L. considero*, to view attentively, to consider: an angurial term—*con*, together, and *sidus, sideris*, a

constellation. *Comp. contemplate*.] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart. *Deut. iv. 39*.

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? Job i. 8.

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. *Mat. vi. 28*.

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 13*.

'*Consider* well,' the voice replied.

'His face that two hours since hath died;

Will thou find passion, pain, or pride?' *Tennyson*.

3. To regard with thoughtful sympathy; to relieve.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. *Ps. xli. 1*.

4. To take into consideration; to have regard or respect to; to respect.

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad. *Temple*.

5. To take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered*. Hence—6. To require; to reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered*. *Shak.*

7. To regard in a particular light; to judge to be; to esteem; to reckon; as, I *consider* him a rascal.

Considered as plays, his (Æschylus) works are absurd; *considered* as choruses, they are above all praise. *Macaulay*.

SYN. To ponder, weigh, revolve, study, meditate on, contemplate, examine.

Consider (kon-sid'-ér), *v. t.* 1. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect: sometimes with *of*.

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider*. *Ecc. vii. 14*.

Consider, William: take a month to think, And let me have an answer to my wish.

Or, by the Lord that made me, you shall pack. *Tennyson*.

If it be the desire, the general desire, of the house to adopt any method of attaining the object which the noble lord has in view, we are perfectly ready to *consider of* and adopt that method. *Goldstone*.

2. To doubt; to hesitate. 'The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.' *Dryden*.

[*Rare*.]—**SYN.** To reflect, ponder, deliberate. **Considerable** (kon-sid'-ér-a-bl), *a.* [*Fr. and Sp. See CONSIDER*.] 1. † That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins*.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [*Obsolescent*.]

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson*.

Hence—3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction: applied to persons. [*Obsolescent*.]

You are, indeed, a very *considerable* man. *Junius*.

4. Worthy of consideration on account of its amount; more than a little; moderately large; somewhat important or valuable; as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate. 'Considerable sums of money.' *Clarendon*. 'A considerable part of the earth is yet unknown.' *Bp. Wilkins*. 'A body of a very *considerable* thickness.' *T. Burnet*. 'We had a considerable number on board.' *Addison*.

Considerableness (kon-sid'-ér-a-bl-nes), *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [*Rare or obsolescent*.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their immediate usefulness. *Boyle*.

Considerably (kon-sid'-ér-a-bl), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains Both by their good examples and their pains. *Racine*.

Considerance† (kon-sid'-ér-ans), *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerate (kon-sid'-ér-át), *a.* [*L. consideratus*. See **CONSIDER**.] 1. Given to consideration or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

'Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people.' *Dryden*.

2. Having respect to; regardful. [*Rare or obsolete*.]

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of peace. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Deliberate; calm. [Rare or obsolete.]

I went the next day secretly to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount.*

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings; not rigorous or exacting; as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment. — SYN. Thoughtful, reflective, careful, discreet, prudent, deliberate, serious.

Considerately (kon-sid'ér-át-lī), *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

Considerateness (kon-sid'ér-át-nēs), *n.* 1. Prudence; calm deliberation. — 2. Regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

Consideration (kon-sid'ér-á'shon), *n.* [L. *consideratio*. See **CONSIDER**.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision. — 2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipped the offending Adam out of him. *Shak.*

3. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect; sometimes with *for*; as, *consideration* for the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church. *Newman.*

The *consideration* with which he (Galileo) was treated. *Whewell.*

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

4. Contemplation; meditation; with *of*.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.*

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison.*

6. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

7. That which has influence, or ought to have influence, in coming to a determination; ground of concluding; reason.

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay.*

8. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, and the like; remuneration. [Colloq.]

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . I'll put it on myself, for a *consideration*. *Sir W. Scott.*

9. In law, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts each party gives something in exchange for what he receives. A contract is an agreement upon sufficient consideration. This consideration is express or implied; express, when the thing to be given or done is specified; implied, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as, when a man labours for another without stipulating for wages the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration*. A good consideration is that of blood or natural love; a valuable consideration is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence a consideration is an equivalent or recompense; that which is given as of equal estimated value with that which is received. In *Scots law*, when value in money or goods or services has been given in return for a deed granted, the consideration is said to be *onerous*; when a deed is granted without value, and from mere love and favour to the grantee, the consideration is termed *gratuitous*. — In *consideration of*, in respect or regard of; in return for.

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

Considerative (kon-sid'ér-át-iv), *a.* Taking into consideration; thoughtful; careful. 'I love to be *considerative*.' *B. Jonson.*

Considerator (kon-sid'ér-át-ér), *n.* One who considers; a considerer. 'Mystical *considerators*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Considerer (kon-sid'ér-ér), *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection.

Considering (kon-sid'ér-ing), *prep.* Having regard to; taking into account; making allowance for.

Considering the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

[In reality *considering* in this use is a participle.]

Considering (kon-sid'ér-ing), *n.* The act of deliberating or carefully attending to; hesitation. [Rare or obsolete.]

Many-mazed *considerings* did throng,
And pressed in with this caution. *Shak.*

Consideringly (kon-sid'ér-ing-lī), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

Consign (kon-sin'), *v.t.* [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign—*con*, and *signo*, to seal or stamp; *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark. See **SIGN**.] 1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state or permanence of possession; as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to intrust; as, to *consign* goods to a factor.

Arides parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consuls to his care. *Pope.*

3. To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

4. To set apart; to assign; to appropriate.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden.*

5. † To impress, as with a stamp or seal.

Consign my spirit with great fear. *Jer. Taylor.*

— *Intrust, Commit, Consign.* See under **COMMIT**. — SYN. To deliver, commit, intrust, resign.

Consign (kon-sin'), *v.t.* 1. To submit; surrender one's self; to yield.

All lovers must
Consign to thee and come to dust. *Shak.*

2. To agree, assent, or consent. 'A hard condition . . . to *consign* to.' *Shak.*

Consignatory (kon-sig-na-tar-ī), *n.* One to whom any trust or business is *consigned*.

Consignation (kon-sig-ná'shon), *n.* 1. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

[Rare.] See **CONSIGNMENT**. — 2. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third party of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition. — 3. † The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence. 'The most certain *consignations* of an excellent value.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Consignature (kon-sig-na-tūr), *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

Consigné (kón-sé-nýá), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* (a) order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign. (b) A person commanded to keep within certain bounds.

Consignee (kon-sin-ē), *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

Consigner, Consignor (kon-sin'ér, kon-sin'ór), *n.* The person who consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale or to ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

Consignificant (kon-sig-nif'ik-ant), *a.* Expressing joint signification.

Consignification (kon-sig-ni-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [See **SIGNIFY**.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris.*

Consignificative (kon-sig-nif'ik-át-iv), *a.* [See **SIGNIFY**.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative.

Consignify (kon-sig-ni-fi), *v.t.* To denote a joint signification; to connote. [Rare.]

The cypher has no value of itself, and only serves to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke.*

Consignment (kon-sin'ment), *n.* The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale. — 2. The thing *consigned*; the quantity of goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B. — 3. The writing by which anything is *consigned*.

Consiliary (kon-sil'ī-a-ri), *a.* [L. *consiliarius*, counselling.] Having the character of a counsel. *Jer. Taylor.*

Consilience (kon-sil'ī-ens), *n.* [L. *con*, together, and *salire*, to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence.

The law of gravitation may be proved by a *consilience* of inductions. *Quart. Rev.*

Consimilarity (kon-sil'mi-lér), *a.* [L. *con*, with, and *similis*, like.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

Consimilitude (kon-sil'mi-litūd), *n.* Resemblance. [Rare.]

Consimilitude (kon-sil'mi-lit-ū), *n.* Common resemblance. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimilitude* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Raleigh.*

Consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* [L. *consisto*—*con*, and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col. 1. 17.*

2. † To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water to *consist* and stay itself. *Brevinted.*

3. To stand or be; to be comprised or contained; followed by *in*; as, the beauty of epistolary writing *consists* in ease and freedom. — 4. To be composed; to be made up: followed by *of*.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; to harmonize; to accord: now followed by *with*, formerly used also absolutely.

This was a *consisting* story, which was supported by collateral proofs. *Bp. Burnet.*

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope.*

— *To consist together*, to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

Consistence, Consistency (kon-sist'ens, kon-sist'en-si), *n.* 1. A standing together; a being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Boon.*

2. An indefinite degree of density or viscosity.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of sirup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution or character; as, resolutions of durable *consistence*. [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South.*

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behaviour or of character.

There is harmony and *consistency* in all God's works. *L. Lathrop.*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand; persistence. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

6. † That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members. *Milton.*

Consistent (kon-sist'ent), *a.* [L. *consistere*. See **CONSIST**.] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid. — 2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; let a man be *consistent* with himself; the law is *consistent* with justice and policy.

So two *consistent* motions act the soul. *Pope.*

Consistentes (kon-sis-tent'ēr), *n. pl.* [L. *ppr. of consisto*—*con*, together, and *sisto*, to stand.] The third or highest order of penitents in the early church. They were permitted to be present at the celebration of sacraments, but were not allowed either to join in making oblations or to receive the holy communion. Called also *Standers*.

Consistently (kon-sist'ent-lī), *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently*.

Consisting† (kon-sist'ing), *p.* and *a.* Having consistence; as, 'consisting bodies.' Bacon.—2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is consisting with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. Dryden.

Consistorial, **Consistory** (kon-sis-tō'ri-əl, kon-sis-tō'ri-əl), *a.* (See **CONSTRORY**) Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. 'Consistorial laws.' Hooper.

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a consistorial court. Ainsley.

In Scotland the term consistorial court was applied to the commissary court (now abolished), which came in place of the more ancient bishop's court.

Consistorian (kon-sis-tō'ri-an), *a.* Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

Consistory (kon-sis-tō'ri-ē), *n.* [L. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council. See **CONSTR**] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council house or place of justice. Hence: 1. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. In the English Church, the consistory court is held by the bishop's chancellor or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials, either in the cathedral church or other convenient place in the diocese, for the hearing and determining of matters of ecclesiastical cognizance happening within that diocese. 2. An assembly of prelates, the college of cardinals at Rome.

Thus was then hearing causes in consistory. Bacon.

3. A solemn assembly or council.

In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers. A gloomy consistory. Milton.

4.† A place of residence.—5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders—an assembly and title originated by Calvin.

In some churches, as the Dutch, a consistory is the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a Presbyterian church-session, and in others, as the Reformed Church of France, it is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery. Goodrich.

Consociate† (kon-sō'shi-āt), *n.* [L. *consociatus*. See the next word.] An associate, a partner or confederate; an accomplice. 'Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset.' Maynard.

Consociate (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consociated*, *ppr.* *consociating*. [L. *consociatus*, from *consocio*—*con*, and *socio*, to unite; *socio*, a companion. See **SOCIAL**.] 1. To unite; to join; to associate.

Ships consociate the most remote regions of the earth. Sir F. Herbert.

The best outward shapes are the fittest to be consociated with good inward faculties. Walton.

2.† To cement or hold in close union. 'To consociate severed words.' Wallcut.—3. In the United States, to unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers of delegates of churches.

Consociate (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce. Bradley. (Rare or obsolete.)—2. In the United States, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of pastors and messengers.

Consociation (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon), *n.* 1. Intimate union of persons, fellowship; alliance, companionship; union of things. [Rare or obsolete, being superseded by *association*.] 'A consociation of offices.' B. Johnson. 'By so long consociation with a prince of such excellent nature.' Sir H. Wotton.—2. In the United States, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

Consociational (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.

Consol (kon'sol), *n.* [From *consolidate*.] Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. See **CONSOLID**.

Consolable (kon-sō'l-a-bəl), *a.* (See **CONSOL**.) That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation. 'A long, long weeping, not consolable.' Tennyson.

Consolate† (kon'sol-āt), *v.t.* (See **CONSOL**.) To comfort. 'To consolate thine ear.' Shak.

Consolation (kon-sō'l-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *consolatio*. See **CONSOL**.] 1. Comfort; alle-

viation of misery or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like.

Against such cruelties, With inward consolations recompens'd. Milton.

We have great joy and consolation in thy love. Fuller.

2. That which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

Waiting for the consolation of Israel. La. H. 25.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō'l-ō del mā' rā), *n.* [It., lit. the consulate of the sea.] A very ancient code of maritime law, supposed to be trading at Venice, & with those traded, as precise da edition of the end of the fourteenth basis of mo of maritime laws.

Consolator† (kon'sol-āt-er), *n.* One who comforts. 'Officers termed consolators of the sick.' Johnson.

Consolatory (kon-sol-ā-tō'ri-ē), *a.* [L. *consolatorius*.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. 'Letters narratory, obsequatory, consolatory, mollitory, or congratulatory.' Howell.

Consolatory† (kon-sol-ā-tō'ri-ē), *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ with studied argument. Milton.

Console (kon-sōl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consolated*, *ppr.* *consoling*. [L. *consolator*, to console—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort, perhaps contracted from *sublevar*, *sublevo*, to lift up, encourage, console.] To cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.

We console our friends when they meet with affliction. Crabbe.

I am much consoled by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wise and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. P. Henry.

Console (kon'sol), *n.* (See **CONSOL**, *v.t.*) In arch. strictly the French term for a bracket, or for an anscon, but applied by English writers to a bracket or corbel of any kind in classical architecture. It is a projecting ornament, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, generally employed to support a cornice, bust,

Cornice supported by Consols, A. A.

vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystones of an arch. See **ANSCON**.

Consolar (kon-sō-lār), *n.* One that gives comfort.

Console-table (kon'sol-tā-bl), *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

Consolidant (kon-sol-id-ant), *a.* (See **CONSOLIDATE**.) Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in med. having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.

Consolidant (kon-sol-id-ant), *n.* A medicine designed to heal or unite the parts of wounded flesh.

Consolidate (kon-sol-id-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consolidated*, *ppr.* *consolidating*. [L. *consolido*, *consolidatum*, to make firm or solid, condense—*con*, together and *solidus*, solid.] 1. To make solid, to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He died and consolidated the earth above the waters. Bournet.

2. To unite various particulars into one mass or body; as, to consolidate the forces of an army. Specifically—(a) In surg. to unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. [Now rarely used.] (b) In legislation, to unite two or more acts of parliament in one. (c) In law, to combine two benefices in one. (d) In the funds, to unite several items of revenue into one. See under **CONSOLIDATED**—**BYN** To unite, combine, harden, compact, condense, compress.

Consolidate (kon-sol-id-āt), *v.i.* To grow firm and hard, to unite and become solid, as, moist clay consolidates by drying.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. Bacon.

Consolidate (kon-sol-id-āt), *n.* Formed into a solid mass. 'Consolidate in mind and frame.' Tennyson.

Consolidated (kon-sol-id-āt-ed), *p.* or *a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.—*Consolidated funds*. In 1816 the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, which had previously been kept separate, were by act of parliament consolidated into one, and an act was at the same time passed consolidating certain portions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and Ireland into one fund, hence called the consolidated fund, and providing for its indiscriminate application to the payment of the public debts, civil lists, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms.

Consolidating (kon-sol-id-āt-ing), *n.* Act of making solid; uniting.—*Consolidating of actions*, in law, the joining of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for cause of action which might have been joined in the same action, the court or the judge deeming the proceedings to be oppressive.

Consolidation (kon-sol-id-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system.

The consolidation of the marble did not fall out at random. Woodford.

2. The act of uniting of several particulars, details, or parts into one body or a whole; as, a consolidation of the funds.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom in the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. H. Spencer.

3.† The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation, ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for consolidation thereof his daughter Margaret. Lord Herbert of Cheshbury.

4. In civil law, the uniting the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In Scots feudal law, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—*Consolidation acts*, the name given to acts of parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to save these clauses being repeated in each individual act. Thus there are The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, &c.

Consolidative (kon-sol-id-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to consolidate, healing.

Consoling (kon-sōl-ing), *a.* Adapted to console or comfort, as, consoling news.

Consols (kon'sols), *n. pl.* [Contr. for *consolidated annuities*.] A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of this kingdom, more correctly known as the three per cent. consolidated annuities. There is a similar description of stock called the 'reduced three,' or three per cent.

Consomme (kon-som-mā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *consumo*, to use up—*con*, intens., and *sumo*, to take.] In cookery, a soup or broth made by boiling meat with vegetables to a jelly, jelly-broth.

Consonance, **Consonancy** (kon'sō-nāns, kon'sō-nān-sē), *n.* [Fr. *consonance*, from L. *consonantia*, *consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together—*con*, and *sono*, to sound. See **ROUND**.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In music, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and octave. Consonances having two forms (major and minor), as the third and sixth, are called *perfect*; those having only one form, as

the fifth and octave, are called *perfect*. See CONCORD.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Agreement, accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as, the consonance of opinions among judges, the consonance of a ritual to the Scriptures. 'Winds and waters flow'd in consonance.' Thomson.

I have set down this to show the perfect *consonance* of our persecuted church to Scripture. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement, accord, consistency, union, harmony, congruity, suitableness.

CONSONANT (kon-sō-nant), *a.* 1. Agreeing, according; congruous, consistent; followed generally by to, sometimes by with, as, this rule is consonant to Scripture and reason.

That where much is given there shall be much required is a thing consonant with natural equity. *Dr H. More.*

2. In music, composed of consonances, as, consonant intervals.—3. Having like sounds.

Our birds hold agreements and enforcing of consonant words and syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. *Hemelt.*

4. Consisting of consonants or of many consonants, consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant consonant name, Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *Alford.*

CONSONANT (kon-sō-nant), *a.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are either perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek, ep, et, or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in *en, em.* Hence some articulations are called *mutes*, and others *semi-vowels or liquids*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *be, da, pa, or ab, ad, ap;* and although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab, ap, or ba, pa,* that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard. [For distinction between vowel and consonant see extract under VOWEL.]*

Consonants and their sounds are divided into *liquids, mutes, and fricatives*. The *liquids* are *r, l, m, n,* and the sound of *ng* in *sing*. They are so called because they flow on continuously, and are therefore more like vowels than consonants. The *mutes* are *p, t, k, c,* and the *fricatives* are *f, v, s, z, x, h, g.*

They are the *mo* concur uttered compar the *five* voice of the *stop* a certain distinct uttered *da, da, it* *terrible* *rough,* *a sh* *dash* (he is called his that express It is far seemed

CONSONANTIAL, CONSONANTIAL (kon-sō-nant-ēl, kon-sō-nant-ēl), *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant.

Consonantial bases, or of the vocalic, those which end in *n* (*vel*), a vowel of a decided *consonantial* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form. *Lambert's Eng.*

CONSONANTLY (kon-sō-nant-ēl), *adv.* Consistently, in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS (kon-sō-nant-ness), *a.* Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS (kon-sō-nus), *a.* [L. *consonus*.] Agreeing in sound, symphonious. [Rare.]

CONSPIRATE (kon-sō-pi-āt), *v.t.* To lull asleep.

CONSPIRATION (kon-sō-pi-āt-shon), *a.* A lulling asleep.

A total *conspiration* of the senses in repose. *Pope.*

CONSPIRATE (kon-sō-pi-āt), *v.t.* [L. *conspicere*.] To compose, to lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *conspicuous* and abated. *Glennville.*

CONSPIRATE (kon-sō-pi-āt), *a.* Calm; composed. 'Its clamorous tongue thus being *conspicuous*.' *Dr H. More.*

CON SORDINI (kon sor-dē-ni), [It. with the mutes or dampers.] In music, a direction to perform a passage. If on the piano-forte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated into *C.S.*

CONSORT (kon-sōrt), *a.* [L. *consors*—*cons*, and *sort*, state, kind.] 1. A companion, a partner, an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed, a wife or husband.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the consort of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

2. An assembly or association of persons convened for consultation.

In one *consort* there sat Cruel Revenge, and rancorous Despair, Disloyal Treason, and heart-burning Hate. *Spenser.*

3. A group or company of any kind.

Great boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*. *Hacklitt.*

4. [From L. *consortium*, fellowship.] Union, conjunction; concurrence. 'By Heaven's consort.' *F. Fuller*—**5. A number of instruments played together; a symphony, a concert.** In this sense *consort* is now used.

And the waters murmuring, With such *consort* as they keep, Echoed the dewy feathered sleep. *Milton.*

6. Now, any vessel keeping company with another—Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a queen regnant, who rules alone, and a queen dowager, the widow of a king.

CONSORT (kon-sōrt), *v.t.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by with.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee. *Dryden.*

CONSORT (kon-sōrt), *v.t.* 1. To join; to marry. He, with his *consort* Eve, the story heard. *Milton.*

2. To unite in company. He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3. To unite in symphony or harmony. *Consort* both heart and lute, and twist a song Pleasant and long. *Herbert.*

4. To accompany. Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace. *Shak.*

[In all its senses rare or obsolete.]

CONSORTABLE (kon-sōrt-ē-ble), *a.* Suitable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good counter are *con-sortable*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CONSORTION (kon-sōrt-shon), *a.* Fellowship. 'Be critical in thy *consortion*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

CONSORTSHIP (kon-sōrt-ship), *a.* Fellowship, partnership.

CONSOUD (kon-sōud), *a.* The name of several species of plants of the genus *Symphytum*, comfrey.

CONSPICUO (kon-spi-kū-ō), *a.* Belonging to the same species.

CONSPICUABLE (kon-spek-tū-ē-ble), *a.* Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spek-tū-ō), *a.* A beholding. *Colgrave.*

CONSPICUITY (kon-spek-tū-ē-ti), *a.* 1. Sight; view.—2. Organ of sight, eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your baseness *conspicuity* glean out of this character? *Shak.*

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spek-tū-ō), *a.* [L.] A view; an abstract, draught, or sketch.

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spek-tū-ō), *a.* A sprinkling. 'The *conspicuous* and washing the door-posts.' *Jer Taylor.*

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spi-kū-ō), *a.* Conspicuousness, brightness. [Rare.]

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon. *Glennville.*

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spi-kū-ō), *a.* [L. *conspicuum*, from *conspicere*, to look or see—*con*, and *specere*, to see. See SPECIES.] 1. Open to the view, obvious to the eye, easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds, *Conspicuous* far. *Milton.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood, hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as, a man of conspicuous talents, a lady of conspicuous virtue.

A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of England. *Macaulay.*

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spi-kū-ō), *a.* Eminent, famous, distinguished, illustrious, prominent, celebrated.

CONSPICUOUSLY (kon-spi-kū-ō-ly), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously, in a manner to be clearly seen, eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS (kon-spi-kū-ō-ness), *a.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view, a state of being visible at a distance; as, the *conspicuousness* of a tower. 2. Eminence, fame; celebrity, renown, a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as, the *conspicuousness* of an author.

CONSPIRACY (kon-spi-rā-si), *a.* [L. *conspiratio*, from *conspire*. See CONSPIRE.] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose, an agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime in concert, particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a country, a plot, concerted treason.

More than forty had made this *conspiracy*. *Acts xxi. 13.*

2. In law, an agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act which is injurious to individuals or to the public. Specifically, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. Every act of conspiracy is a misdemeanor by the common law of England.—3. A concurrence, a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

When the time now came that slavery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heaven and earthy things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sydney.*

CONSPIRACY (kon-spi-rā-si), *a.* [L. *conspiratio*.] Conspiring, plotting, engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

Thou art a traitor *Conspirest* 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shak.*

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Con spirito (kon spî-ri-to), *adv.* [It. with spirit.] In music, spiritedly; in a spirited manner.

Conspicuous (kon-spi-k'wus), *a.* [L. *conspicere*, to see, and *spicere*, to look.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickened. [Rare or obsolete.]

Conspiration (kon-spi-er'k'us), *n.* [L. *conspicere*, to see, and *spicere*, to look.] The act of seeing, looking; vision.

Constable (kon-sta-bl), *n.* [O Fr. and Fr. *constable*, from L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies.—The Lord High Constable of England was originally the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, also called the court of honour. To this officer, and to the earl-marshal, belonged the guardianship of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combat and blasphemous in the realm. The power of this officer was so great, and so improperly used, that it was shirked by the 12th Richard II., and was afterwards forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1551. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except for a time or on a particular occasion. Lord High Constable of Scotland. The office of Lord High Constable of Scotland is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's army while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offences committed within 4 miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy-council, or of any general convention of the estates of the kingdom. The office is hereditary in the noble family of Errol, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union.—Constable of France. The first officer of the kings of France, and till a later period the first military officer of the crown, who rose gradually till he became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honour. This office was suppressed in 1807 on the death of the Constable La Roche-Aymon. Napoleon re-established it in favour of the Prince of Wagram, but he had no successor.—Constable of a castle was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. These offices were often hereditary, thus there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, &c.—2. An officer of the peace. Constables, in the usual acceptation of the term at the present day, are of two kinds, viz. *constables of hundreds*, who are still called *high constables*; and *constables of wards or townships*, who are called either *petty constables* or *riding-constables*. High constables are now appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justice, of the hundred out of sessions, and petty constables are usually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish upon presentation of the vestry. The duties of the high constable, respecting the preservation of the peace, are now merely nominal, but he is still of use to represent the hundred in certain legal actions, and to perform certain ministerial offices connected with the administration of justice.—A *petty constable* has authority to arrest all persons who commit an offence, assault, or breach of the peace in his presence, and keep them in safe custody until they can be brought before a magistrate, and he is also authorized to execute all such warrants as are legal and committed to his hands by competent authorities. In London, the police force are appointed by direction of the secretary of state, and sworn in as constables by the commissioners. Two or more justices of the peace, upon information that disturbances exist or are apprehended, are authorized to appoint special constables, and in boroughs, the magistrates are authorized to swear in as many inhabitants as they think fit to act as special constables when called upon. By 1 and 2 Vict. c. 17, 18, and other statutes, a county constable was constituted both in England and Scotland. In the United States, constables are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as

well as criminal processes, and to levy executions. In New England, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meetings.—To *out-run the constable*, (a) to escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *Idiom.* (b) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense written also to *outrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

Constabulary (kon-sta-bl-ri), *n.* 1. The body or jurisdiction of constables.—2. The district in charge of a constable, a constabulary, specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable.

Constabulary (kon-sta-bl-ri), *n.* The office of a constable.

Constabulary (kon-sta-bl-ri), *n.* A female constable, the wife of a constable.

Dante Hemming, the constabulary of that place.

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shards. A quantity which, upon one supposition, would remain constant, becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to vary. (b) In physics, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus, a quantity, force, law, &c., when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant*. **Constantia** (kon-stan-shi-a), *n.* A kind of wine, both white and red, from the farms around Constantia, Cape of Good Hope, renowned as the best liquor wine after Tokay. The vines were originally brought from Shiraz in Persia.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan-ti-nô-pol'-i-tan), *a.* (From the Roman emperor *Constantine*, who transferred the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).) Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey.

Constantly (kon-stant-ly), *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

Rhodes constantly affirmed that it was even so.

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ch, chain; sh, sea, look; g, go; j, job;

n, fr, ten; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shun.—See KEY.

Constipate (kon'stî-pât), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constipated*; ppr. *constipating*. [*L. constipio, constipatum*, to press or crowd closely together—*con*, together, and *stipo*, to crowd, to cram. *Alin stuff*.] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon*.

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion. 'Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels.' *Arbuthnot*.—3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive.

Constipation (kon-stî-pâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of crowding anything into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation. 'A pretty close constipation of its particles.' *Bentley*.—2. In *med.* a state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness; *as*, to suffer from constipation.

Constituency (kon-stî-tû-en-ál), *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices; specifically, the whole body of parliamentary electors belonging to a county or borough, or to the kingdom at large; *as*, the constituency of Middlesex or London; the constituency of Great Britain; Mr. A.'s constituency.

Constituent (kon-stî-tû-ent), *a.* [*L. constituens*, ppr. of *constituo*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. See *STATUE*, *STATUTE*.] 1. Constituting or existing as an essential component or ingredient; forming, composing, or making as an essential part; component; elementary; *as*, oxygen and hydrogen are the constituent parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three constituent parts of a man. *Dryden*.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing.

A question of right arises between the constituent and representative body. *Junius*.

—**Constituent Assembly**, in French hist. the first of the national assemblies of the revolution; elected in 1788 as the States-general, and dissolved in 1791 after proclaiming the constitution of that year.

Constituent (kon-stî-tû-ent), *n.* 1. One who or that which sets, fixes, or forms; one who or that which establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance. *Hale*.

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued, will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or constituent of beauty. *Ruskin*.

3. One who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; an elector for a member of parliament, member of a municipal council, and the like.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their constituents. *Melmoth*.

4. One who empowers another to transact business for him; one who appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents his principal; *as*, the agent said he could do nothing till he consulted his constituent.

Constitute (kon'stî-tût), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constituted*; ppr. *constituting*. [*L. constituio*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. See *STATUE*, *STATUTE*.] 1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

This theorem, that to purchase produce is not to employ labour; that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production, and not by the demand which may exist for the commodities resulting from the production, is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*.

We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor*.

2. To form or compose; to make up; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is; *as*, perspicuity constitutes the prime excellence of style.

How Oliver's parliaments were constituted, was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*.

Truth and reason constitute that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson*.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower; *as*, a sheriff is constituted a conservator of the

peace; A has constituted B his attorney or agent.

Constituted (kon'stî-tût-ed), *pp.* and *a.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed. —*Constituted authorities*, the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, &c.

Constituter (kon'stî-tût-ér), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Constitution (kon-stî-tû'shon), *n.* 1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.—2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition or conformation; *as*, the constitution of the body; a robust, feeble, irritable constitution.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden*.

3. The frame or temper of mind, affectional, or passions.

He defended himself with less passion than was expected from his constitution. *Lord Clarendon*.

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation, either contained in written documents or established by prescriptive usage.

The present constitution of our country is, to the constitution under which she flourished 300 years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. *Macaulay*.

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; *as*, the constitutions of Justinian. 'The positive constitutions of our own churches.' *Hooker*.—6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral constitution of modern society. *Grimké*.

—*Apostolic Constitutions*, an ancient code of regulations respecting the doctrine and discipline of the church, pretended by some to have been promulgated by the apostles and collected by Clemens Romanus. They appear to have been at one time admitted into the canon of Scripture. Their authenticity has been a subject of much dispute. They have been printed together with the so-called canons of the apostles.—*Constitutions of Clarendon*, in English hist. certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A.D. 1164.—*Decree of constitution*, in Scots law, any decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained; but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

Constitutional (kon-stî-tû'shon-al), *a.* 1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; *as*, a constitutional infirmity; constitutional ardour or dulness.—2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. Only a government in which the power of legislation, or that of granting and withholding supplies to the sovereign, is vested in the people, or a body of representatives elected by them, or by a class of them, can properly be called constitutional. 'To improve establishments by constitutional means.' *Hurd*.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay*.

3. Relating to or arising from a constitution. 'The ancient constitutional traditions of the state.' *Macaulay*.—4. Beneficial to or with a view to the benefit of the constitution; *as*, a constitutional walk.

Constitutional (kon-stî-tû'shon-al), *n.* The name given to a walk taken for health and exercise. [Colloq.]

Constitutionalism (kon-stî-tû'shon-al-izm), *n.* The theory or principle of a constitution; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.

The aim of this government is to keep a middle path, so as to annihilate despotism and slavery on the one hand, and on the other to arrest the development of democratic ideas. Such is evidently the principle of constitutionalism. *S. Edwards*.

Constitutionalist (kon-stî-tû'shon-al-ist), *n.* 1. An adherent to the constitution of govern-

ment.—2. An innovator on or reformer of old constitutions; specifically, a framer or friend of the French constitution of 1791. 'The revolutionists and constitutionalists of France.' *Burke*.

Constitutionality (kon-stî-tû'shon-al'-tî), *n.* 1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; *as*, the constitutionality of disease.—2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government or of being authorized by its provisions.

In place of that, you have got into your idle pedantries, constitutionalities, bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws for my coming here. *Carlyle*.

Constitutionalise (kon-stî-tû'shon-al-iz), *v.t.* To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P.M.

Constitutionally (kon-stî-tû'shon-al-ly), *adv.* 1. In consistency with the constitution or frame of government; legally.—2. In accordance with the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were constitutionally humane. *Haliam*.

3. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning, the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally. *Dickens*.

Constitutionary (kon-stî-tû'shon-a-ri), *a.* Constitutional. [Rare.]

Constitutionist (kon-stî-tû'shon-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country. 'Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.' *Lord Bolingbroke*.

Constitutive (kon'stî-tû-iv), *a.* 1. That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential. 'An intelligent and constitutive part of every virtue.' *Barrow*.—2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—3. In metaph. objectively determining or constituting; a predicate which expresses that something *a priori* determines how something else must be or is to be: opposed to *regulative* (which see).

Constitutively (kon'stî-tû-iv-ly), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain (kon-strân), *v.t.* [*O. Fr. contraindre*, *Fr. contraindre*, from *L. constringo*, to bind together—*con*, and *stringo*, to strain, to bind. See *STRAIN*.] In a general sense, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence—1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to necessitate. 'Cruel need constrained us.' *Tennyson*.

I was constrained to appeal to Caesar. *Acts xxviii. 19*.

No one can read the speeches of even our greatest statesmen, or the novels, poems, essays, articles that pour forth with such rapidity from the pens of our most notable writers, without being constrained to admit that in comparison with the great orators and authors of the past we have fallen on degenerate times. *Dr. Caird*.

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves constrains the winds. *Dryden*.

Hence—3. *Fig.* to check; to repress; to control; *as*, I am constrained by your presence.

4. To hold by force; to press; to confine.

How the strait stays the slender waist constrain. *Gay*.

5. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold. *Dryden*.

6. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.

The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrain. *Dryden*.

7. To force; to ravish; to violate.

Her spotless chastity you constrained and forced. *Shak.*

8. To produce in opposition to nature; *as*, a constrained voice; constrained notes. 'Constrained bleasings.' *Shak.*—*STR.* To compel, force, drive, impel, urge, press.

Constrainable (kon-strân-á-bil), *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint or to restraint.

Constrainedly (kon-strân-od-ly), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

Constrainer (kon-strân-ér), *n.* One who constrains.

Constraint (kon-strân't), *n.* [*Fr. contraindre*. See *CONSTRRAIN*.] Irresistible force or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce

its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by constraint, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden*.

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

SYN. Compulsion, violence, necessity, urgency.

Constraintive (kon-stráit'iv), *a.* Having power to compel. 'Constraining necessity of a constraintive vow.' *Carew*.

Constrict (kon-stríkt'), *v.t.* [*L. constringo, constrictum*. See **CONSTRAIN**.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. 'Such things as constrict the fibres.' *Arbutnot*.

Constricted (kon-stríkt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Drawn together; compressed; contracted; cramped. Specifically, in bot. contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than others; as, a constricted pod.

Constriction (kon-stríkt'shon), *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power or by spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as, the constriction of a muscle or fibre. 'A constriction of the parts inservient to speech.' *Grew*.

Constrictive (kon-stríkt'iv), *a.* Tending to contract or compress.

Constrictor (kon-stríkt'ér), *n.* 1. That which draws together or contracts. Specifically, in anat. a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body. 'The constrictors of the eyelids.' *Arbutnot*.—2. A name applied to the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds; as, the boa constrictor. See **BOA**.

Constringe (kon-stríng'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constrínged*; ppr. *constrínging*. [*L. constringo*. See **CONSTRAIN**.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict.

Strong liquors constringe, harden the fibres, and conglute the fluids. *Arbutnot*.

Constringent (kon-stríng'ent), *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing.

Construct (kon-strúkt'), *v.t.* [*L. construo, constructum*—*con*, and *struo*, to lay, dispose, or set in order. See **STRUCTURE**.] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to construct an edifice; to construct a ship.—2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; to form by the mind. 'He constructed a new system.' *Johnson*.

The thought occurred to him he might construct a story, which might probably be considered as sufficient to earn his pardon. *Macaulay*.

3. To interpret or understand.—**SYN.** To build, erect, form, make, originate, invent.

Constructor, **Constructor** (kon-strúkt'ér), *n.* One who constructs or frames.

Construction (kon-strúkt'shon), *n.* [*L. constructio*.] 1. The act of building or of devising and forming; fabrication.—2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation. 'An attribute of peculiar construction.' *Whewell*.—3. In gram. syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.—4. The manner of understanding the arrangement of words or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his construction of it. *Shak.*

Religion produces good-will and puts the mildest construction upon every accident that befalls.

Spectator.

In the construction for the purposes of this Act of the Acts hereinafter interpreted, the expression 'The special Act' shall mean 'The Public Health Act, 1842.'

Local Government Act, 1858.

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable.—6. In alg. the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.—7. In politics, the interpretation of the constitution or fundamental law of the state; the declaration of its meaning in doubtful points.—8. Navit. the method of ascertaining a ship's way by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.

Constructional (kon-strúkt'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from con-

struction or interpretation. 'Symbolical grants and constructional conveyances.' *Waterland*.

Constructionist (kon-strúkt'shon-ist), *n.* One who puts a construction upon the law, a paper, or public document.

Constructive (kon-strúkt'iv), *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed but inferred; as, constructive treason.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or constructive. *Foley*.

—**Constructive trusts**, in law, implied trusts, including those which stand upon the presumed intention of the parties, and those which are forced upon the conscience of the party by the mere operation of the law, as in cases of money paid by accident, mistake, or fraud. It is a rule in equity, that all persons coming into possession of trust property, with notice of the trust, shall be considered as trustees by implication, and bound, with respect to that special property, to execute the trust. See **TRUST**.—**Constructive total loss**, in marine insurance, is when the repairs of a ship damaged by the perils of the sea would cost more than she would be worth after being repaired. There may be likewise a constructive total loss of a cargo. A right to recover for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment being given by the owners to the insurers.

Constructively (kon-strúkt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or constructively by notice to his government. *Kent*.

Constructiveness (kon-strúkt'iv-ness), *n.* In phren. a faculty supposed to produce a tendency to construct in general, but taking its particular direction from the other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects.

Constructure (kon-strúkt'úr), *n.* 1. Anything constructed; a structure; a fabric.

They shall the earth's constructure closely bind. *Blackmore*.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

Construe (kon'strú), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *construed*; ppr. *construing*. [*L. construo*. See **CONSTRUCT**.] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; as, to construe Greek, Latin, or French.

Virgil is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to construe him. *Dryden*.

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or construed. *Hooker*.

Thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words. *Stillington*.

Construate (kon'strú-prát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *construated*; ppr. *construating*. [*L. construo*—*con*, and *struo*, to ravish.] To violate; to debauch; to deflower. *Burton*.

Construtation (kon-strú-prá'shon), *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *By Hall*.

Consubist (kon-sub-síst'), *v.t.* To subsist together. 'Two consubisting wills.' *Search*. [*Rare*.]

Consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shi-al), *a.* [*L. consubstantialis*—*con* and *substantia*. See **SUBSTANCE**.] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential. 'Christ Jesus, co-eternal and consubstantial with the Father and with the Holy Ghost.' *Foote*.

It continueth a body consubstantial with ours; of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker*.

Consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-izm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

Consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-ist), *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

Consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan'shi-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being consubstantial; the existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and consubstantiality of the Son with the Father.—2. Participation of the same nature.

Consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-ly), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consubstantiated*; ppr. *consubstantiating*. [*L. con*, and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [*Rare*.]

They are driven to consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room. *Hooker*.

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-át), *v.t.* To profess consubstantiation.

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-át), *a.* The same as **Consubstantial**. *Fettham*.

Consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan'shi-át'shon), *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation.

They (the Lutherans) believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called consubstantiation. *Hooker*.

Consubstude (kon-swé-túd), *n.* [*L. consuetudo*, custom, from *consueo*, to be accustomed—*con*, intens., and *sueo*, to be wont.] Custom; usage. 'To observe this consuetude or law.' *Barnes*. [*Rare*.]

Consubstantial, **Consubstantiality** (kon-swé-túd'in-al, kon-swé-túd'in-a-ri), *a.* Customary.—**Consubstantiality** or **customary law**, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

Consubstantial (kon-swé-túd'in-a-ri), *n.* Eccles. a ritual of devotions common to any particular diocese or religious order. 'A consubstantiality of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.' *Baker*. [*Rare*.]

Consul (kon'sul), *n.* [*L. con*, together, and a root seen also in *consulo*, *consulere*, to consult, *consilium*, counsel, perhaps meaning to sit; or from same root as *skr. sar*, to go.] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were elected from patrician families or noblemen, but in the year of Rome 388 the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians.—2. In French hist. the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. The first consul had peculiar functions and authority. He promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, ambassadors, &c., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By the senatus-consultum of 4th August, 1802, the consuls were named for life; by that of 18th May, 1804, consular government was abolished, and Bonaparte, the first consul, was proclaimed emperor.—3. In modern usage, a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests, rights, commerce, merchants, seamen, and subjects generally of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country. 4. A senator.

Many of the consuls are at the duke's already. *Shak.*

Consulage (kon'sul-áj), *n.* A duty or tax paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce or the support of their affairs abroad.

Consular (kon'sul-ér), *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as, consular power; consular dignity or privileges.

Consulate (kon'sul-át), *n.* [*L. consulatus*.] 1. The office of a consul.—2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.—3. The dwelling or locality occupied by a consul.—4. Consular government.

The consulate was established after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and lasted to the coronation of Napoleon. *Chambers*.

Consul-general (kon-sul-jen'ér-al), *n.* A chief consul.

Consulship (kon'sul-shíp), *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office; as, the consulship of Cicero.

Consult (kon-sult') *v.t.* [*L. consulto*, intens. from *consulo*, to consult, to ask counsel.]

1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts and suitable in-

quiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by *wit*.
Rehobam consulted with the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common.
 Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. *Shak.*

Consult (kon-sult'), *v. t.* 1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another as a guide to one's own judgment; to have recourse to for information or instruction; as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or an author. 'Consult your reason.' *Pope.* 'They were content to *consult* libraries.' *Whewell.*—2. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favour of.
 We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
 The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety. *Addison.*
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse. *Franklin.*

4.1 To plan, devise, or contrive.
 Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Hab. ii. 10.*

Consult (kon-sult or kon-sult'), *n.* 1. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.
 All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke. *Dryden.*

2. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.
 A *consult* of coquets below
 Was called to ring him out a beau. *Swift.*

Consulta (kon-sult'a), *n.* [Sp.] A conference; a meeting of several persons for deliberation; a council.
 Even here the nobles were of little account in matters of real importance, which were reserved for a *consulta*, consisting, besides the regent, of Granvelle, Count Barlaimont, and the learned jurist Viglius. *Prescott.*

Consultary (kon-sult'a-ri), *a.* Relating to consultation.—*Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

Consultation (kon-sult-a'shon), *n.* 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision.
 Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
 Ended. *Milton.*

2. A meeting or council of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to consult about a specific case.
 A *consultation* was called wherein he advised a salvation. *Wiseman.*

—*Writ of consultation*, in law, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court; so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find the suggestion false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

Consultative (kon-sult'at-iv), *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

Consultor (kon-sult'ér), *n.* One who consults or asks counsel or information; as, a *consultor* with familiar spirits.

Consulting (kon-sult'ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to consultation; specifically, (a) giving advice; in the practice of being consulted; as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician. (b) Used for consultation; as, a *consulting*-room.

Consultive (kon-sult'iv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation; deliberate.
 He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act. *J. Taylor.*

Consumable (kon-súm'a-bl), *a.* [See CONSUME.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire.

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

Consume (kon-súm'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *consumed*; ppr. *consuming*. [L. *consumo*, to take wholly or completely—*con*, intens., and *sumo*, to take.] 1. To destroy by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance.
 Where two raging fires meet together
 They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shak.*

2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. *Jam. iv. 3.*
 3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time.
 Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day. *Thomson.*

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.
 His flesh is *consumed* away. *Job xxxiii. 25.*

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.
 Let me alone . . . that I may *consume* them. *Ex. xxxii. 10.*

Consumed (kon-súm'ed-li), *adv.* [Probably a corruption for *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; deucedly.
 I believe they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly*. *Farguhar.*

Consumer (kon-súm'ér), *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

Consuming (kon-súm'ing), *p.* and *a.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.
 The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire. *Deut. iv. 24.*

Consumingly (kon-súm'ing-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

Consummar (kon-súm'mär), *n.* In the East Indies, a native head-servant.

Consummate (kon-súm'at), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *consummated*; ppr. *consummating*. [L. *consummo*, *consummatus*—*con*, and *summo*, from *summa*, sum. See SUM.] 1. To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.
 He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

That inheritance is indeed less than it ought to have been, and other than it ought to have been; for before Titian and Tintoret arose, the men in whom her work and her glory should have been together *consummated*, she had already ceased to lead her sons in the way of truth and life. *Ruskin.*

2. In law, to complete, as a marriage, by cohabitation.

Consummate (kon-súm'at), *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* greatness or felicity. 'A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue.' *Addison.*

The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity. *Molloy.*

—*Consummate tenant by courtesy*, in law, a husband who, upon his wife's death, becomes entitled to hold her lands in fee simple or fee tail, of which she was seized during her marriage, for his own life, provided he has had issue by her capable of inheriting.

Consummately (kon-súm'at-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

Consummation (kon-súm'a'shon), *n.* [L. *consummatio*.] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme.
 The just and regular process from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison.*

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. 'From the beginning of the world to its *consummation*.' *Hooker.*—3. Death; the end of life.

Quiet *consummation* have,
 And renowned be thy grave. *Shak.*

—*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes which completes the conjugal relation.

Consummative (kon-súm'at-iv), *a.* Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final. 'The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Consumpt (kon-súm't), *n.* Consumption; as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Consumption (kon-súm'shon), *n.* [L. *consumptio*. See CONSUME.] 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, dissipation, slow decay, or by frittering away or wasting; as, the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench his *consumption*. *Burke.*

2. The state of being wasted or diminished. The mountains themselves (Etna and Vesuvius) have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*. *Woodward.*

3. In med. (a) a wasting of flesh; a gradual

decay or diminution of the body; a word of extensive signification. (b) More specifically, the disease known as *phthisis pulmonalis* or pulmonary consumption, a disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever, cough &c.—4. In pol. econ. the use, the expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangeable value. *Consumption* is the end of production.
 The distinction of productive and unproductive is applicable to *consumption* as well as to labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill.*

Consumption (kon-súm'shon), *a.* Consumptive. *Fuller.*

Consumptionary (kon-súm'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, consumption.—2. Predisposed to consumption. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden.*

Consumptive (kon-súm'tiv), *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating. 'Consumptive of time.' *Jer. Taylor.*

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison.*

2. Affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption; as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution; *consumptive* lungs.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed. Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

Consumptively (kon-súm'tiv-li), *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

Consumptiveness (kon-súm'tiv-nes), *a.* A state of being consumptive or a tendency to consumption.

Consultlet (kon-sút'li), *a.* [L. *consultis*, sewed together—*con*, together, and *suo*, to sew. See SEW.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

Contabescence (kon-ta-bes'ens), *a.* [L. *contabesco*, to waste away gradually.] Atrophy; consumption.

Contabescent (kon-ta-bes'ent), *a.* Wasting away.

Contabulate (kon-tab'ü-lät), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *contabulated*; ppr. *contabulating*. [L. *contabulo*, *contabulum*, to board—*con*, together, and *tabula*, a tablet, board.] To floor with boards. *Bailey.*

Contabulation (kon-tab'ü-lä'shon), *n.* The act of laying with boards or of flooring. *Bailey.*

Contact (kon'takt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, from *contingo*, to touch—*con*, and *tango* (root *tag*), to touch, whence also E. *tact*, *tangent*, &c.] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact* when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact*. The contact of two spherical bodies, and of a tangent with the circumference of a circle, is only in one point, which is called the point of *contact*.—*Contact of the first order*, in math. contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same coefficient of the first order.—*Contact of the second order*, contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same differential coefficient of the first order, and the same differential coefficient of the second order.—*Angle of contact*, the angle made by a curve line, and the tangent to it at the point of contact. No such thing as a perfect or mathematical contact can take place between two material bodies; hence, when we speak of the contact of bodies, or the particles of bodies, such contact is to be regarded only as physical, not mathematical.

Contaction (kon-tak'shon), *n.* The act of touching. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contactual (kon-tak'tü-al), *a.* Pertaining to contact; implying contact. 'Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote.' *Popular Encyc.*

Contagion (kon-tä'jon), *n.* [L. *contagio*, from the root of *contingo*, *tango*, primarily *tango*, to touch.] 1. *Lit.* a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect. Properly speaking, *contagion* is the communication of disease strictly by contact, while *infection* is a communication either by actual contact or by the *miasmata* or germs which one body gives out and the other receives. This distinction, however, is frequently disregarded, the two words being confounded.—2. That excessively subtle matter, in many cases believed to be germs of an exacer-

ingly minute organism, which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; as in cases of small-pox, scarlet and other fevers, &c. This contagion may proceed from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration, or from other excretions.—3. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the contagion of vice or of evil example. 'The scandal and contagion of example.' *Bp. Gauden*.—4. Pestilential influence; venomous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile contagion of the night. *Shak.*

Contagioned (kon-tá'jond), *a.* Affected by contagion.

Contagionist (kon-tá'jon-ist), *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, &c.

Contagious (kon-tá'jus), *a.* 1. Containing or generating contagion; that may be communicated by contact or by a subtle excreted matter; catching; as, a contagious disease.—2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as, contagious air; contagious clothing. 'Foul, contagious darkness in the air.' *Shak.*—3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as, contagious example. 4. Spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more contagious. *Wirt.*

The rout
Of Medes and Carians carry to the camp
Contagious terror. *Cleaver.*

—*Contagious Diseases Act*, the title given to two acts of parliament passed in 1866, the one to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain naval and military stations; the other to check the spread of rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, &c., in cattle. The latter act was renewed and made permanent in 1869.

Contagiously (kon-tá'jus-ly), *adv.* By contagion.

Contagiousness (kon-tá'jus-ness), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

Contain (kon-tán), *v.t.* [*L. continere—con, and teneo, to hold. See TENET, TENUERE.*] 1. To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to include; to hold.

What thy stores contain bring forth. *Milton.*
Behold the heaven, and heaven of heavens, cannot
contain thee. *Kl. viii. 27.*

2. To be capable of holding; as, this vessel contains 2 gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; to have for contents. 'A sonnet containing her affection unto Benedick.' *Shak.*—4. To put constraint on; to restrain; to retain.

The king's person contains the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

Others, when the bagpipe sings I the nose,
Cannot contain their urine. *Shak.*

[In this last sense still used reflexively; as, he could not contain himself for joy.]

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shak.*

SYN. To comprise, embrace, inclose, include.

Contain (kon-tán), *v.t.* To restrain desire or emotion; specifically, to live in continence or chastity.

If they cannot contain, let them marry. *1 Cor. vii. 9.*

Containable (kon-tán'a-bl), *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

Containant (kon-tán'ant), *n.* One who, or that which, contains: a container.

Container (kon-tán'ér), *n.* He who, or that which, contains.

Containment† (kon-tán'ment), *n.* That which is contained or comprised; the extent. 'The containment of a rich man's estate.' *Fuller.*

Contaminable (kon-tam'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Contaminate (kon-tam'in-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. contaminated; ppr. contaminating. [*L. contaminare, contaminatum, to blend, mingle, pollute, from contaminare, contact, contamination, contr. for contaginem, from tag, the root of tango, to touch.*] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint; as, lewdness contaminates character; cowardice contaminates honour.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

SYN. To pollute, defile, sully, taint.

Contaminate (kon-tam'in-át), *p. and a. Contaminated; polluted; defiled; corrupt. [Obsoluscent.]*

And that this body consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminated. *Shak.*

Contamination (kon-tam'in-á'shon), *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Contaminative (kon-tam'in-át-iv), *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

Contango (kon-tang'gō), *n.* In stock-jobbing, a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer, by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day. In reality contango is interest paid for the loan of money for fourteen days, that is for the interval between account days. See BACKWARDATION.

Contankerous (kon-tang'kár-us), *a.* Same as *Contankerous*. [*Irish.*]

Conceit (kon'tek), *n.* [*Norm. Fr. contek, opposition, contest—possibly a corruption of Fr. contact.*] Quarrel; contention.

Conceit soon by concord might be ended. *Spenser.*

Confection (kon-tak'shon), *n.* [*L. confectio—con, and tego, to cover.*] A covering. 'Fig-leaves aptly formed for confection of those parts.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Confect, *v.t.* [*See CONCEIT.*] Contention. 'Confect with bloody knife and sharp menaces.' *Chaucer.*

Contemperate† (kon-tem'ér-át), *v.t.* [*L. contempero, to defile—con, intensive, and temero, to treat rashly, to defile.*] To violate; to pollute. *Bailey.*

Contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* [*L. contemnere, to despise—con, intensify, and temno, to despise; root tem, which may be that also of Gr. temno, to cut off.*] 1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

Thy pompous dedication I contemn. *Milton.*

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked contemn God. *Ps. xi. 13.*
They contemn the counsel of the Most High. *Ps. cxviii. 11.*

SYN. To despise, scorn, disdain, spurn, defy, alight, neglect, underrate, overlook.

Contemner (kon-tem'ér), *n.* One who contemns; a despiiser; a scorner.

Contemningly (kon-tem'ing-ly), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; alightingly.

Contemper† (kon-tem'pér), *v.t.* [*L. L. contempero—con, and tempero, to mix or temper. See TEMPER.*] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat. *Ray.*

Contemperament† (kon-tem'pér-a-ment), *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament. 'An equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.' *Derham.*

Contemperate† (kon-tem'pér-át), *v.t.* [*See CONTEMPER.*] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger contemperate the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contemperation† (kon-tem'pér-á'shon), *n.*

1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; proportion; combination.

Why this contemperation of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry? *Keyle.*

Contemperature (kon-tem'pér-á-tür), *n.* The quality of being contempered; temperature; temperament. 'The different contemperature of the elements.' *South.*

Contemplate (kon-tem'plát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. contemplated; ppr. contemplating. [*L. contemplor, contemplatus, to mark out a temple, to view attentively, contemplate—con, and templum, the space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed. See TEMPLE.*] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on; said both of the mental and physical act, but most frequently of the former. 'Contemplate all this work of time.' *Tennyson.*

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

2. To consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information contemplated by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which contemplate a state of future war. *Kent.*

SYN. To study, ponder, muse, meditate on, dwell on, consider, intend, design, plan, purpose.

Contemplate (kon-tem'plát or kon'tem'plát), *v.t.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate. *Shak.*

Contemplation (kon-tem'plát'shon), *n.* [*L. contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

Falling into a still delight
And luxury of contemplation! *Tennyson.*

Specifically.—2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a sacred vow
To live in prayer and contemplation. *Shak.*

3. Act of looking forward to or purposing; expectation.

In contemplation of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

—To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

Contemplatist (kon-tem'plát-ist), *n.* One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [*Rare.*]

Contemplative (kon-tem'plát-iv), *a.* 1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as, a contemplative philosopher or mind. 'The contemplative part of mankind.' *Locke.*—2. Employed in study; as, a contemplative life.

My life hath been rather contemplative than active. *Racine.*

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit.

Fix'd and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation. 'The contemplative faculty of man.' *Ray.*

Contemplative (kon-tem'plát-iv), *n.* *Ecceles.* a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

Contemplatively (kon-tem'plát-iv-ly), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

Contemplativeness (kon-tem'plát-iv-ness), *n.* State of being contemplative.

Contemplator (kon-tem'plát-ér), *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

Contemplet† (kon-tem'pl), *v.t.* To contemplate.

I may at rest contemplate
The starry arches of thy spacious temple. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Contemporaneity (kon-tem'pó-ra-né-í-ti), *n.* State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness. 'The lines of contemporaneity in the oolitic system.' *Philips.*

Contemporaneous (kon-tem'pó-rá-né-us), *a.* [*L. contemporaneus.*] Living or being at the same time; contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy had been contemporaneous with the latter Spanish school of Arabic philosophy. *Milman.*

Contemporaneously (kon-tem'pó-rá-né-us-ly), *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contemporaneousness (kon-tem'pó-rá-né-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous.

Contemporariness (kon-tem'pó-ra-ri-ness), *n.* Existence at the same time. *Howell.* [*Rare.*]

Contemporary, Cotemporary (kon-tem'pó-ra-ri, ko-tem'pó-ra-ri), *a.* [*L. con, and temporarius, temporary, from tempus, tempora, time.*] 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time: said of persons and things.

Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas. *Dryden.*

Bring ages past and future together and make them contemporary. *Locke.*

2. Of the same age; coeval. [*Rare.*]

A grove born with himself he sees
And loves his old contemporary trees. *Cowley.*

[The spelling Co- is against analogy.]—**SYN.**

Contemporaneous, co-existent, coeval, cotaneous.

Contemporary, Cotemporary (kon-tem'pó-ra-ri, ko-tem'pó-ra-ri), *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

From the time of Boccaccio and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little. The English of Chaucer's contemporaries is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden.*

Contemporise, Cotemporise† (kon-tem'pó-ríz, v.t. pret. & pp. contemporized; ppr. contemporizing. To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contempt (kon-tem't), *n.* [*L. contemptus*. See **CONTEMN**.] 1. The act of despising; the feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the contempt of which is great. *Addison*.

2. The state of being despised; whence, in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting contempt. *Dan. xii. 2.*

3. In *law*; disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court or legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by attachment, and contempts done before the court may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by commitment or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for contempts of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham*.

SYN. Disdain, scorn, derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight.

Contemptibility (kon-tem'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being contemptible. '*Contemptibility and vanity.*' *Speed*.

Contemptible (kon-tem'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. contemptibilis*.] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile: said of persons and things.

No man truly knows himself but he groweth daily more contemptible in his own eyes. *Fer. Taylor*.

The arguments of tyranny are as contemptible as its force is dreadful.

2. Despised; neglected. There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke*.

3. † Apt to despise; contemptuous.

He'll scorn it, for the man hath a contemptible spirit. *Shak.*

—*Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful.* Contemptible, deserving of scorn, unworthy of notice; not so strong as *despicable*, which involves the idea of baseness as well as meanness; worthless things are *contemptible*, bad actions are *despicable*; *paltry, pitiful*, are applied to things which from their meanness one would not wish to be believed capable of having any feeling about at all.

The man's intellect was contemptible. *Melley*. There are two feelings which often prevent an unprincipled layman from becoming utterly depraved and *despicable*, domestic feeling and chivalrous feeling. *Macaulay*.

Turn your forces from this paltry siege And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shak.* That's villainous and shews a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

SYN. Despicable, abject, vile, mean, base, paltry, worthless, sorry, pitiful, scurrile. **Contemptibleness** (kon-tem'ti-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

Contemptibly (kon-tem'ti-bl), *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt. —**SYN.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably.

Contemptuous (kon-tem'tu-us), *a.* 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of things; as, *contemptuous* language or manner. 'A proud, contemptuous behaviour.' *Hammond*.

Rome entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews. *Rp. Atterbury*.

2. Apt to despise; haughty; insolent: said of persons; as, a nation, proud, severe, contemptuous.

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton*.

SYN. Scornful, insolent, haughty, disdainful, cavalier, supercilious, insulting, contumelious, affrontive, abusive, fastidious.

Contemptuously (kon-tem'tu-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated contemptuously. *Fer. Taylor*.

Contemptuousness (kon-tem'tu-us-ness), *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contenancé (kon'ten-ans), *n.* [*Fr.*] Appearance; pretence. *Chaucer*.

Contend (kon-tend'), *v. i.* [*L. contendere*, to stretch, strive after, contend—*com*, intensa, and *tendo*, stretch (*E. tend*); root *ten*, seen in

Gr. teinô, to stretch.] 1. To strive against; to struggle in opposition: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with* preceding the opponent or rival.

For never two such kingdoms did contend, Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*

In ambition's strength I did Contend against thy valour. *Shak.* Distress not the Moabites, nor contend with them in battle. *Deut. ii. 9.*

2. To strive: to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve: with *for* before the object striven after. 'Contend for the faith.' *Jude 3.*

You sit above, and see vain men below Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden*.

Two spirits of a diverse love, Contend for loving masterdom. *Tennyson*.

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate; to wrangle; as, the parties contend about trifles.

They that were of the circumcision contended with him. *Acts xi. 2.*

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.

Then contended I with the rulers. *Neh. xiii. 11.*

5. To exert power in opposition; to punish. The Lord God called to contend by fire. *Amos vii. 4.*

SYN. To struggle, vie with, strive, oppose, emulate, contest, litigate, dispute, rebuke, debate.

Contend (kon-tend'), *v. t.* To dispute; to contest. [Rare.]

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. *Dryden*.

Contentent (kon-tend-ent), *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

Contentend (kon-tend-ent), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

Contentending (kon-tend-ing), *p. and a. 1.* Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarrelling.—2. Clashing; opposing; rival; as, *contentending* claims or interests.

Contenting (kon-tend-ing), *n.* The act of one who contends; a striving.

There must be great struggles and labour, with earnest contentings, if ever you intend to be saved. *Hopkins*.

Contentress (kon-tend-res), *n.* A female contender. 'A swift contentress.' *Chapman*. [Rare.]

Contentement (kon-ten-ment), *n.* [*L. con* and *E. tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

Content (kon-ten'), *a.* [*L. contentus*, from *contineor*, to be held—*com*, and *teneo*, to hold.] *Lit.* held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyment; having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. *1 Tim. vi. 8.*

I had been content to perish, falling on the foeman's ground, When the ranks are rolled in vapour, and the winds are laid with sound. *Tennyson*.

—*Content and non-content*, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed, and the alteration was made. *Macaulay*.

Content (kon-ten'), *v. t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation: used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Do not content yourself with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. *Watts*. Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas. *Mar. xv. 15.*

2. To please or gratify.

It doth much content me To hear him so inclined. *Shak.*

Content (kon-ten'), *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness; contentment.

Ask thou this heart for monument, And mine shall be a large content. *T. Aird*.

There is a jewel which no Indian mine can buy, No chemic art can counterfeit: It makes men rich in greatest poverty, Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,

The homely whistle to sweet music's strain; Seldom it comes—to few froth heaven sent. That much in little—all in nought—Content. *From W. Byrd's Madrigals, 1598.*

2. Satisfaction without examination; acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

Forced to content but never to obey, panting he lies. *Shak.*

The style is excellent; The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope*.

3. † That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

So will I in England work your grace's full content. *Shak.*

4. The term used in the House of Lords to express assent to a bill or motion; hence, a peer who votes 'content'; an assenting or affirmative vote.

Supposing the number of contents and non-contents strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Bacon*.

Content (kon-ten' or kon'ten'), *n.* 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; as, the contents of a cask or bale, of a room or a ship.

I shall prove these writings authentic and the contents true. *Greene*.

2. In *geom.* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. 'The geometrical content of all the lands of a kingdom. *Graunt*. [In both uses usually in the plural.]—*Linear content* or *contents*, length simply; *superficial content* or *contents*, area or surface; *solid content* or *contents* (in which sense the word is chiefly used), the number of solid units contained in a space; as, for example, the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, &c.; volume.—3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits. 'A ship of great content.' *Bacon*. [In this use rare or obsolete in the singular.]—4. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outwards, describing the vessel's destination and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—*Table of contents*, a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book.

Contentation (kon-ten-ta-shon), *n.* Content; satisfaction. 'Great contentation.' *Pope*.

Contented (kon-ten't-ed), *pp. or a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope, With that I most enjoy contented least. *Pope*.

Contentedly (kon-ten't-ed-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Contentedness (kon-ten't-ed-ness), *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Contentful (kon-ten't-ful), *a.* Full of contentment. '*Contentful* submission.' *Barrow*.

Contention (kon-ten-shon), *n.* [*L. contentio*. See **CONTEMN**.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; physical contest, struggle, or strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth, Your flaming courage and your matchless worth, To fierce contention gave a prosperous end. *Waller*.

2. Strife in words or debate; angry content; quarrel; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*

A fool's lips enter into contention. *Prov. xviii. 6.*

3. Strife or endeavour to excel; competition; emulation. 'No quarrel, but a slight contention.' *Shak.*—4. † Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

This is an end worthy of our utmost contention to obtain. *Rogers*.

5. In *law*, what is contended for, or the argument in support of it.—**SYN.** Struggle, contest, litigation, controversy, quarrel, conflict, feud, dissension, variance, disagreement, debate, competition, emulation, discord.

Contentious (kon-ten-shus), *a.* [*Fr. contentieux*; *lit. contentious*.] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Prov. xxviii. 15.*

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention; as, '*contentious* crimes.' *Spenser*.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less contentious regions of political men. *Brougham*.

2. In law, having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction.

The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction, but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

SYN Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissensionous, wrangling, litigious, perversive, peevish.

Contentiously (kon-ten'sh-u-lee), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsome; perversely.

Contentiousness (kon-ten'sh-u-ness), *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contend; perverseness, quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert.*

Contentive (kon-ten'tiv), *a.* Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality. *Jer. Taylor.*

Contentless (kon-ten'tles), *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. 'Our *contentless* choice.' *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

Contently (kon-ten'tli), *adv.* In a contented way. 'We'll learn to live *contently*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Contentment (kon-ten'tment), *n.* [Fr. *contentement*.] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility. *Greene.*

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has. *Spenser.*

2. Gratification, or means of gratification.

When you have pared away all the vanity, what solid and natural *contentment* does there remain, which may not be had with £500 a year. *Comely.*

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Contentment, Satisfaction. *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*. — *SYN.* Content, repose, acquiescence, gratification.

Contents (kon'tents or kon-ten's), *n. pl.* That which is contained or comprised. See *CONTENT*, *n.*

Conterminable (kon-ter'min-a-bl), *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus*.] Limited or terminated by the same bounds; terminating at the same point, whether of space or time. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Conterminal, Conterminant (kon-ter'min-al, kon-ter'min-ant), *a.* Same as *Conterminous*. 'Suburban and *conterminal* fabricke.' *Howell.*

Conterminative (kon-ter'min-ativ), *a.* Having the same bounds.

Conterminous (kon-ter'min-us), *a.* [L. *conterminus*—*con*, and *terminus*, a border.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This confirmed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman law. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Conterranean, Conterraneous (kon-ter're-n-ee-an, kon-ter're-n-ee-us), *a.* [L. *conterraneus*—*con*, and *terra*, earth, country.] Being of the same earth or country.

If women were *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us. *Howell.*

Contest (kon-tes't), *v. t.* [Fr. *contester*; *con*, together, along with, and *testis*, a witness. See *TEST*.] 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; to contend to win; to enter into a contest for; to dispute for; as, to *contest* a prize, to *contest* a borough or county. — 2. To strive earnestly to hold or maintain, to struggle to defend, as, the troops *contested* every inch

of ground. — 3. To argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate, to oppose; to call in question; to dispute; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

'Cogito, ergo sum.' Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

SYN To dispute, controvert, debate, litigate, oppose, argue, contend.

Contest (kon-tes't), *v. t.* 1. To strive; to contend, followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there is hope of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate. 'Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.' *Pope.*

Contest (kon-tes't), *n.* 1. Strife, struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

Contestant (kon-tes'tant), *n.* One who contests.

Contestive (kon-tes'tiv), *a.* Contending.

Contestuous (kon-tes't-u-us), *a.* [L. *contestuosus*—*con*, and *testis*, a witness.] Contending; disputing; contentious.

Contestively (kon-tes'tiv-lee), *adv.* In a contentious manner.

Contestiveness (kon-tes'tiv-ness), *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contend; perverseness, quarrelsomeness.

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Contestiveness (kon-tes'tiv-ness), *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contend; perverseness, quarrelsomeness.

Contiguat (kon-tig'uat), *a.* *Contiguat*. 'The two extremities are *contiguat*, yea, and continue.' *Holland.*

Contiguity (kon-tig'ui-ti), *n.* [See *CONTIGUOUS*.] 1. Actual contact of bodies, a touching, nearness of situation or place; hence, a linking together, as of a series of objects, a continuity.

To me there appear only three principles of connection among ideas, namely, resemblance, *contiguity* in time or place, and cause or effect. *Hume.*

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless *contiguity* of shade. *Comper.*

2. In metaph. one of the associating principles of the mind. According to this principle, when we think of any place which we are acquainted with we are apt to think at the same time of the neighbouring places and persons, or when we see any place where we have been formerly happy or unhappy, the sight renews the agreeable or disagreeable ideas formerly realized there.

Contiguous (kon-tig'ui-us), *a.* [L. *contiguus*—*con*, and *tangere*, to touch.] Touching, meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together, neighbouring, bordering or adjoining; as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or countries, usually followed by *to*. *Contiguous* angles, in geom. such as have one leg or side common to each angle; otherwise called *Adjoining* or *Adjacent* angles. See *ANGLE*. — *ADJACENT*, *ADJOINING*, *CONTIGUOUS*. See under *ADJACENT* — *SYN* *ADJOINING*, *ADJACENT*, *near*.

Contiguously (kon-tig'ui-us-lee), *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

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3. Land, as containing, inclosing, or bounding seas and rivers.

Make the *continent*, weary of solid firmness, melt itself into the sea. *Shak.*

They (the rivers) have overborne their *continents*. *Shak.*

Continental (kon-ti-nent'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a continent; specifically, of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from the adjacent islands, especially Great Britain.—2. In *Amer. hist.* pertaining to the United States; as, *continental* money, money belonging to the confederated colonies collectively, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states: a word much used during the war of Independence.

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gage, which was called the ministerial army. *W. Irving.*

—*Continental system*, in modern *hist.* the celebrated plan of the Emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the Continent. It was commenced by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies. The blockade, however, was far from complete, and means were soon contrived for its evasion.

Continental (kon-ti-nent'al), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.—2. In *Amer. hist.* a soldier belonging to the army of the confederate states in the war of Independence.

Continently (kon-ti-nent'i), *adv.* In a continental manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been (ridiculed) for some new-made words, such as *ignore* and *opine*. Cesyr, I think, saith that 'verbum insolens, tanquam scopulus, fugiendum est.' I'll name you one or two—to *apricate*, *suscepted*, *vesicate*, *continently*, put as opposite to *incontinently*. *Key.*

Continents (kon-ti-nents), *n. pl.* See **ENCRATITES**.

Continget (kon-tinj'), *v. i.* [*L. contingo.*] To touch; to happen. *Bailey.*

Contingency, Contingence (kon-tin-jen-si, kon-tin-jen-si), *n.* [*L. contingens; contingo*, to fall or happen to—*con*, and *tango*, to touch. See **TACT**.] 1. The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*
SYN. Casualty, accident, chance.

Contingent (kon-tin-jent'), *a.* [*L. contingens*. See **CONTINGENCY**.] 1. Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something uncertain; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

2. Dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown. 'Uncertain and *contingent* causes.' *Tillotson.*

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone.*

They would have thought a *contingent* baronet a very poor catch, indeed, for them to set their caps at. *Mrs. Riddell.*

3. In *logic*, a term applied to the matter of a proposition when the terms of it in part agree and in part disagree.—*Contingent truth*. See **TRUTH**.—*Contingent remainder*. See **REMAINDER**.—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental*. See under **ACCIDENTAL**.—**SYN.** Accidental, casual, fortuitous, incidental.

Contingent (kon-tin-jent'), *n.* 1. † A contingency; a fortuitous event; something that is future and doubtful.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South.*

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

The banner of the empire was unfurled. From the Danube and its Hungarian shores up to the Black Forest, from the Alps to the border of Flanders, *contingents* were required; 200,000 men were in arms. *Milman.*

Contingently (kon-tin-jent'i), *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

Contingentness (kon-tin-jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

Continuable (kon-tin-'u-a-bl), *a.* That may be continued. [*Rare.*]

Continual (kon-tin-'u-al), *a.* [*Fr. continuel; L. continuus*. See **CONTINUE**.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing: used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov. xv. 15.*

I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart. *Rom. ix. 2.*

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent; incessant: said of acts or things occurring or presenting themselves; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

The eye is delighted by a *continual* succession of small landscapes. *W. Irving.*

—*Continual fever* or *continued fever*, a fever that abates but never entirely intermits till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.—*Continual claim*, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard.

—*Continual proportionals*. See under **CONTINUED**.—*Continuous, Incessant, Perpetual, Continual*. See under **CONTINUOUS**.—**SYN.** Constant, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, uninterrupted, unintermitted.

Continually (kon-tin-'u-al-i), *adv.* 1. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.—2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. *2 Sam. ix. 7.*

—*Continuously, Continually*. See under **CONTINUOUSLY**.—**SYN.** Constantly, incessantly, perpetually, always.

Continualness (kon-tin-'u-al-nes), *n.* Permanence. [*Rare.*]

Continuance (kon-tin-'u-ans), *n.* [*See CONTINUE*.] 1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration. 'Patient *continuance* in well-doing.' *Rom. ii. 7.* 'Cloyed with long *continuance* in a settled place.' *Shak.*

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You either fear his humour or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shak.*

2. Uninterrupted succession; prolongation of existence; continuation.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Ps. cxxxix. 16.*

4. In law, (a) the deferring of a suit or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given and entered upon record for the parties to appear from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance*. (b) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.—5. † *Continuity*; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

—*Continuation, Continuance, Continuity*. See **CONTINUATION**.

Continuate (kon-tin-'u-ät), *v. t. pret. & pp. continuat*; *ppr. continuating*. To join closely together. *Potter.*

Continuate (kon-tin-'u-ät), *a.* [*L. continuatus*.] 1. Immediately united; closely joined; holding together.

As though our flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. 'Untriable and *continuate* goodness.' *Shak.*

Continuately (kon-tin-'u-ät-i), *adv.* With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends by intermissions, but it falls *continually*. *Ep. Wilkins.*

Continuation (kon-tin-'u-ä-shon), *n.* [*L. continuatio*.] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Key.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued; as, have you

read the *continuation* of the story?—3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—*Continuation*. In *Soots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation* of days, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation.—*Continuation, Continuance, Continuity*. These words are in signifying a holding together. *Continuation* is used properly of space, *continuance* of time, and *continuity* of substance; thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railway, the *continuance* of suffering, and the *continuity* of a rampart.—**SYN.** Prolongation, continuance, extension, protraction.

Continuation-day (kon-tin-'u-ä-shon-dä), *n.* In the stock exchange, a day for the settlement of interest on speculation.

Continuative (kon-tin-'u-ät-iv), *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuative*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In *gram.* a word that continues the connection between clauses or sentences; a conjunction. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Continuatives consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris.*

Continuative (kon-tin-'u-ät-iv), *a.* Continuing. *Watt.* [*Rare.*]

Continuator (kon-tin-'u-ät-ör), *n.* One who, or that which, continues; as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

Continue (kon-tin-'u), *v. t. pret. & pp. continuat*; *ppr. continuing*. [*L. continuo* (of space), to make in a line with, carry on, connect; (of time), to keep on, continue, from *continuus*, unbroken, continuous—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days and have nothing to eat. *Mat. xv. 32.*

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Sam. xiii. 14.*

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *Jn. viii. 31.*

Continue (kon-tin-'u), *v. t. 1. To protract*; not to cease from or to terminate.

O *continue* thy loving-kindness to them that know thee. *Ps. cxlvi. 10.*

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length; as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to *continue* the same diet.

You know how to make yourself happy by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

4. † To hold to or unite.

The navel *continues* the infant to its mother. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. To suffer or cause to remain as before; as, to *continue* judges in their posts. Specifically—6. † To suffer to live.

Barnardine must die this afternoon: And how shall we *continue* Claudio. *Shak.*

Continued (kon-tin-'üd), *p. and a.* 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.—

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing; as, a *continued* fever, which abates but never entirely intermits.—*Continued or continual proportionals*, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz. between the first and second; the second and third; the third and fourth, &c., as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportions is otherwise called a *progression*.—*Continued base* or *base*, in music, the figured base of a score continued through the whole piece. The term is only to be found in old music.—*Continued fractions*, in *arith.* a species of fractions which have acquired great value by their application to the solution of numerical equations and of problems in the indeterminate analysis. A continued fraction is one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an

narrow, lessen, condense, reduce, confine, incur.

Contract (kon-trakt'), *v. i.* 1. To be drawn together; to be reduced in compass; to become shorter or narrower; to shrink. 'Years contracting to a moment.' *Wordsworth*. 2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons; as, to contract for a load of flour; to contract to carry the mail.—3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can contract against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. *Jer. Taylor*.

Contract (kon-trakt'), *pp.* Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he contract to Lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shak.*

Contract (kon-trakt'), *n.* 1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each requires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executory or executed.

Of those systems the most famous is that which is usually called the doctrine of the 'original contract' or 'compact,' which supposes all the citizens to have at first joined in forming a community, and to have made a contract, or agreement, or treaty, with each other, and with those whom they chose for rulers. *Brougham*.

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
I did, with his contract with Lady Lucy. *Shak.*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation. In law contracts are divided into three classes:—(a) *Contracts of record*, such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes of staple; (b) *Specialties*, which are under seal, such as deeds and bonds; (c) *Simple contracts*, or contracts by parole. Both verbal and written contracts are included in the class of verbal contracts.—*Nominate contracts*, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—*Covenant*, *NANT*. See under COVENANT.—*SYN.* Covenant, agreement, compact, stipulation, bargain, arrangement, obligation.

Contracted (kon-trakt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk. 'To him the angel with contracted brow.' *Milton*. 2. Bargained for; betrothed. 'The contracted peace.' *Shak.*

Inquire me out contracted bachelors. *Shak.*

3. Incurred; as, a debt improperly contracted.—4. Narrow; mean; selfish; as, a man of a contracted soul or mind.—*Contracted vein*, in *hydraulics*, a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture owing to the particles nearest the periphery experiencing greater attrition than the rest, and being thus retarded.

Contractedly (kon-trakt'ed-ly), *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Contractedness (kon-trakt'ed-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted.—2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

Contractibility (kon-trakt'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as, the contractibility and dilatibility of air.

Contractible (kon-trakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of contraction. 'Small air-bladders dilatible and contractible.' *Arbutnot*.

Contractibleness (kon-trakt'i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

Contractile (kon-trakt'il), *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions. 'The heart's contractile force.' *Brookes*.

Contractility (kon-trakt-il'i-ti), *n.* 1. The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. More specifically—2. In *physiol.* that vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting. This power may be either *voluntary*, that is, dependent on the action of the brain, or *involuntary*. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with *voluntary contractility*, those of the stomach, viscera, heart, &c.,

with *involuntary contractility*. This term is sometimes applied to the property possessed by tissues of contracting on the application of a stimulus, but for the sake of precision it is better designated *irritability*.

Contracting (kon-trakt'ing), *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as, the contracting parties to a league.

Contraction (kon-trakt'shon), *n.* [*L. contractio*.] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening extent or dimensions by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions. *Arbutnot*.

The contraction of the heart is called systole. *Gray*. Some things induce a contraction of the nerves. *Bacon*.

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means; as, the poem would be improved by contractions.—3. An abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, and also in former times with the view of saving parchment in extending MS. copies of works, deeds, &c. Contraction takes place in several modes, as by elision or suspension; writing a smaller letter above the word contracted; running two or more letters into one character; by symbols representing syllables or words; by initial letters; thus: *recd.* for *received*; *q'm* for *quam*; *Mr.* for *Master*; & for *et*; *p* for *per*; *S. P. Q. R.* for *Senatus populusque Romanus*. When the contraction consists of the initial syllable or syllables of a word, as *ult.* for *ultimo*, *plenipo.* for *plenipotentiary*, it is more correctly termed an *abbreviation*. Sometimes the contraction becomes a substantive word in the language, as *procy* for *procuracy*, *proctor* for *procurator*, *sheriff* for *shire-reeve*, *Fr. blamer* for *blasphemer*.—4. In *gram.* the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables; as, *can't* for *can not*; *procy* for *procuracy*; *control* for *contro-rolle*.—5. † A contract; marriage contract.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows

As false as dicers' oaths; O, such a deed

As from the body of contraction plucks

The very soul. *Shak.*

6. In *surg.* an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, club-foot, wry-neck, &c.—7. In *physics*, a decrease of volume, bulk, or dimensions, the usual effect of a diminution of heat. All bodies expand by the application of heat, and contract their dimensions when heat is withdrawn.—*Abbreviation*, *Contraction*. See under ABBREVIATION.

Contractive (kon-trakt'iv), *a.* Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its contractive cave,

On the left side ejects the bounding wave. *Richman*.

Contractor (kon-trakt'er), *n.* 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another.

All matches are dangerous and inconvenient where the contractors are not equals. *L'Estrange*.

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, as with a government or other public body, to furnish provisions, clothing, or other supplies, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate.

Contra-dance (kon-tra-dans), *n.* [*Fr. contredanse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face or in opposite lines. [*Erroneous for Country-dance*.]

Contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v. t.* [*L. contradico—contra, and dico, to speak*.] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history known to all the world. *Drayden*.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming. *Acts xiii. 45*.

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

No truth can contradict another truth. *Hosker*.

SYN. To oppose, gainsay, deny, resist, impugn, correct, rectify, retract, recall, recant.

Contradictable (kon-tra-dikt'a-bl), *a.* That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

Contradictor (kon-tra-dikt'er), *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer.

Contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* [*L. contradictio*.] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.—2. Opposition,

whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against himself. *Heb. xii. 3*.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions; as, these theorems involve a contradiction.

It is to perceive truth, we thereby perceive what is false in contradiction to it. *Gray*.

4. *Fig.* the person who, or thing that, contradicts or is inconsistent with him, her, or itself.

Woman's at best a contradiction still. *Pope*.

—*Principle of contradiction*, the principle or axiom that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time, or that a thing must either be or not be, or that the same attribute cannot at the same time be affirmed and denied of the same subject. It is one and indivisible, but develops itself in three specific forms, which have been called the three logical axioms. First, 'A is A.' Second, 'A is not A.' Third, 'Everything is either A or Not-A.' This last is sometimes called the law of excluded middle. Aristotle lays down this principle as the basis of all logic and of all metaphysics.

Contradictional (kon-tra-dik'shon-al), *a.* Inconsistent.

Contradictious (kon-tra-dik'shus), *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions; opposite; inconsistent. 'Contradictious inconsistencies.' *Dr. H. More*.—2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Bondet was argumentative, contradictions, and irascible. *Sp. of Kildala's Narrative*.

Contradictiousness (kon-tra-dik'shus-ness), *n.* 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.—2. Disposition to contradict or cavil. [In both uses rare.]

Contradictive (kon-tra-dikt'iv), *a.* Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent.

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than contradictory to our reason. *Fetham*.

Contradictively (kon-tra-dikt'iv-ly), *adv.* By contradiction.

Contradictorily (kon-tra-dikt'or-i-ly), *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself or opposite to others.

Contradictoriness (kon-tra-dikt'or-i-ness), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Contradictorious (kon-tra-dikt'or-i-us), *a.* Contradictory. 'A contradictorious humour.' *State Trials*, 1649.

Contradictoriously (kon-tra-dikt'or-i-us-ly), *adv.* Contradictorily.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dikt'or-i), *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, contradictory assertions.—2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, contradictory schemes. 'Schemes absurd and contradictory to common sense.' *Addison*.—*Contradictory propositions*, *n.* In logic, propositions which, having the same terms, differ in quantity and quality. See CONTRARY.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dikt'or-i), *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will contradictory things. *Racine*.

Contradistinct (kon-tra-dis-tinkt'), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. 'A contradistinct term.' *Goodwin*. [Rare.]

Contradistinction (kon-tra-dis-tinkt'shon), *n.* [*L. contra and E. distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infamy, in contradistinction to those of presumption. *South*.

Contradistinctive (kon-tra-dis-tinkt'iv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of, or characterized by, contradistinction; opposite in qualities. 2. Distinguished by opposites. *Harrie*.

Contradistinctively (kon-tra-dis-tinkt'iv-ly), *adv.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harrie*.

Contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-ting'ish), *v. t.* [*L. contra and E. distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as contradicting each other. *Locke*.

Contra-essure (kon-tra-es'shür), *n.* [*L. contra and E. fissure*.] In *surg.* a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

Contra-harmonical Proportion (kon-tra-här-mon'ik-al prö-pör'shon), *n.* In *math.*

that relation between three terms in which the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third as the third is to the first. See HARMONICAL.

Contrahent (kon'tra-hent), *a.* [See CONTRACT.] Contracting; covenanting; agreeing. A common word in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

Contrahent (kon'tra-hent), *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

Between the king's highness, the emperor, and the French king, as princes *contrahentes*. *Sirys.*

Contraindicant (kon-tra-in'di-kant), *n.* [L. *contra*, against, and *indicans*, indicating, pp. of *indico*, to point out. See INDICATE, INDEX.] A symptom that forbids to treat a subject or matter, as a disease, in the usual way. *Burke.*

Contraindication (kon-tra-in'di-kat), *v.t.* or *i. pret.* & *pp.* *contraindicated*, *ppr.* *contraindicating*. [L. *contra* and *E. indicare*.] To indicate in a direction opposite to what is usual or what might be expected. Specifically, in *med.* to indicate some method of cure contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. 'Contraindicating symptoms must be observed.' *Harvey.*

Contraindication (kon-tra-in'di-ka'shon), *n.* In *med.* an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. *Arbuthnot.*

Contraire (kon'trâr), *v.t.* [Fr. *contrairer*.] To cross; to thwart; to resist; to withstand. *Spenser.*

Contrajerva (kon-tra-jér'va), *n.* See CONTRAYEVA.

Contralto (kon-tral'tô), *n.* [It.] 1. In *music*, the highest voice of a male adult, or the lowest of a woman or a boy, called also the *Alto*, or when possessed by a man *Countertenor*. It is next below the treble and above the tenor, its easy range being from tenor G to treble C.—2. The person who sings with this voice; as, she is a splendid *contralto*.

Contralto (kon-tral'tô), *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, *contralto*; as, a *contralto* voice.

Contramure (kon'tra-mûr), *n.* An out wall. See COUNTERMURE.

Contranatural (kon-tra-na'tûr-al), *a.* Opposite to nature. [Rare.]

Contraniteny (kon-tra-ni'ten-si), *n.* [L. *contra*, and *nitor*, to strive.] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

Contrapose (kon-tra-pôz), *v.t.* To set in opposition.

Contraposition (kon'tra-pô-zî'shon), *n.* [L. *contra* and *E. position*.] A placing over against; opposite position. In *logic*, conversion, in particular negative propositions, effected by separating the word not from the copula and attaching it to the predicate; without which the change would in English be impracticable.

But it has been already shown that the conversion by 'contraposition' (by 'negation') will enable us to reduce these two moods, *ostensively*. *Whately.*

Contrapuntal (kon-tra-punt'al), *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

Contrapuntist (kon-tra-punt'ist), *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

Contraregularity (kon-tra-rê-gû-lar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *contra* and *E. regularity*.] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. *Norris*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Contraremonstrant (kon'tra-rê-mon'strant), *n.* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant.

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants. *Hales.*

Contrariant (kon-trâ-ri-ant), *a.* [Fr., from *contrary*, to contradict or run counter.] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. 'Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.' *Southey*. [Rare.]

Contrariantly (kon-trâ-ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Contraria, **Contrary** (kon-trâ-ri), *v.t.* [Fr.] [O.E. and Sc.] To contradict.

In all the court he was there wif ne maid
Ne widewe, that *contrariad* that he said. *Chaucer.*

Contrariant (kon-trâ-ri-ant), *n.* In *English hist.* the name given to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because in respect of their great power it was not fit to call them *rebels* or *traitors*.

Contraries (kon'tra-ri), *n. pl.* [See CON-

TRARY.] In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Walt.*

Contrariety (kon-tra-ri-é-ti), *n.* [L. *contrarius*, *See CONTRARY*.] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance. It principally failed by *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Sir H. Waller.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

There is a *contrariety* between these things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

3. In *metaph.* one of the associating principles of the mind. According to this principle great cold is apt to make us think of heat; hunger and thirst of eating and drinking.—*SYN.* Inconsistency, discrepancy, repugnance.

Contrarily (kon'tra-ri-li), *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

Contrariness (kon'tra-ri-nes), *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

Contrarions (kon-trâ-ri-us), *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant. [Rare.]

She flew *contrarions* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *E. B. Browning.*

Contrariouly (kon-trâ-ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Contrariwise (kon'tra-ri-wis), *adv.* [Contrary, and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing;
but *contrariwise*, blessing. *1 Pet. iii. 9.*

Contra-rotation (kon'tra-rô-tâ'shon), *n.* [L. *contra*, against, and *E. rotation* (which see).] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

Contrary (kon'tra-ri), *a.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire*.] 1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction; as, *contrary* winds.

We have lost our labour, they have gone a *contrary* way. *Shak.*

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other. *Gal. v. 17.*

3. Given to contradiction or resistance; self-willed; perverse; froward; as, a *contrary* child. [Colloq.]—4. Different. 'Hath appointed them *contrary* places.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

5. Opposite or opposed to what is right; wrong. 'Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet.' *Swift*. [Rare.]—6. In *her.* noting things that are opposed or in opposition to one another.

In this use written also *Contra*. [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations.

The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared, *this happened*; for *contrary* does not, like an adverb, express the manner of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior, &c., are often used in like manner.]—*Contrary* and *contradictory*, in *logic*, (a) two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other; they are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first. (b) Two terms are *contrary* which, while belonging to the same class or category, are the most widely different of all that belong to the class; as, *good*, *bad*; *wise*, *foolish*; *white*, *black*.—*SYN.* Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant, inconsistent.

Contrary (kon'tra-ri), *n.* 1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavour to show the *contrary*. Specifically—3. In *logic*, see CONTRARIES.—4. An adversary. 'Whether he or thou ale his *contrary*.' *Chaucer*.—On the *contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—To the *contrary*, to an opposite pur-

pose or fact; as, he said it was just, but I told him to the *contrary*.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

Contrary (kon'tra-ri), *v.t.* [Fr. *contrarier*.] To contradict or oppose. 'You must *contrary* me.' *Shak.*

Contrary-minded (kon'tra-ri-mind-ed), *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

Contrast (kon'trast), *v.t.* [Fr. *contraster*, from L. *contra*, opposite, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. To set in opposition two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues. 'The generosity of one person *contrasted* with the meanness of another.' *Crabb*.

To *contrast* the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.

The figures must not be all on one side, but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Contrast (kon'trast), *v.i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lytell.*

Contrast (kon'trast), *n.* Opposition or dissimilitude of objects, by which the one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other; the placing together in view or in juxtaposition things belonging to the same category or class but widely differing from each other, in order to render the difference more vividly marked; comparison by contrariety of qualities; opposition of thing or qualities. 'The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.' *Whewell*.

Contrast is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage. *Webster*.

What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown! *Orliva.*

2. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms in sculpture or colours in painting, which by such juxtaposition more vividly express each other's peculiarities. *Fairholt*.

Contra-stimulant (kon-tra-stim'û-lant), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

Contrate (kon'trit), *a.* [L. *contra*, against, contrary.] Having cogs or teeth placed contrary to those of common wheels, or projecting parallel to the axis: used chiefly of the wheels in clockwork.

Contra-tenor, **Contratenore** (kon'tra-tên-er, kon'tra-tâ-nô-râ), *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; *contralto*; counter-tenor.

Contrate-wheel (kon'trat-whêl), *n.* A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel. See CONTRATE.

Contravallation, **Countervallation** (kon'tra-val-lâ'shon, kon'tér-val-lâ'shon), *n.* [Fr. *contravallation*, from L. *contra*, against, and *vallum*, a rampart.] In *fort.* a chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by the besiegers about a fortress, either unconnected or united by a parapet, to prevent sorties of the garrison.

Contravene (kon-tra-vên), *v.t. pret.* & *pp.* *contravened*; *ppr.* *contravening*. [L. *contra-venio*—*contra*, against, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; to oppose in principle or effect; to obstruct in operation; to defeat.

Laws, that place the subject in such a state, *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection. *Johnson*.

2. To act so as to violate; to transgress; as, we must not *contravene* the law.—*SYN.* To contradict, set aside, nullify, defeat, cross, obstruct.

Contravener (kon-tra-vên-ér), *n.* One who contravenes.

Contravention (kon-tra-vên-ing), *n.* Contravention; as, the *contravention* of an act of parliament. *State Trials*.

Contravention (kon-tra-vên'shon), *n.* 1. The act of contravening, violating, or transgressing; violation; opposition; as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty. 'In *contravention* of all his mar-

riage speculations.' *Motley*.—2. In *Scots law*, any act done in violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound; especially applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

Contraversion (kon-tra-vér'shon), *n.* [L. *contra*, and *versio*, a turning.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

Contrayerva, **Contrajerva** (kon-tra-yér-va, kon-tra-jér-va), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, Pg. *contraherva*—*contra*, and *herba*, *herba*, an herb (L. *herba*); a counter herb, an antidote for poison, or, in general, an antidote.] The name applied to an aromatic bitterish root which is imported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the produce of *Dorstenia Contrajerva*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Urticaceae.

Contre (kôn'tr), *adv.* [Fr.] In *her*. an appellation given to several bearings on account of their cutting the shield contrary and opposite ways. Thus we meet with *contre-benda*, *contre-chevron*; *contre-pale*, &c., when there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour may be opposed to metal and metal to colour.

Contractation† (kon-trek-tá'shon), *n.* [L. *contractatio*, *contractationis*—*con*, and *tractare*, to handle.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand*.

Contre-dance (kôn-tr-dáns), *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse*.] A French dance; a kind of quadrille.

Contrefete,† *v.t.* To counterfeit. *Chaucer*. **Contre-temps** (kôn-tr-tah), *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

Contributable (kon-trib'üt-a-bl), *a.* That can be contributed.

Contributory (kon-trib'üt-a-ri), *a.* [See CONTRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal; adding something to a common stock.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributory stream. *Trans. of D'Anville*.

Contribute (kon-trib'üt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contributed*; ppr. *contributing*. [L. *contribuo*—*con*, and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart. See *TRIBE*, *TRIBUTE*.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*.

Contribute (kon-trib'üt), *v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not contribute. *Pope*.

SYN. To impart, minister, conduce, administer, promote, forward.

Contribution (kon-trib'ü'shon), *n.* 1. The act of giving to a common stock or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense. 'To make a certain contribution for the poor saints.' *Rom. xv. 26*.—2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many; the sum or thing contributed.

Of Aristotle's actual contributions to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of these sciences. *Whewell*.

3. *Milit.* An imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretences and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.—4. In *law*, a payment made by each of several having a common interest of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good; more specifically, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—*Suit for contribution*, in *law*, a suit in equity brought by one of several parties who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

Contributious (kon-trib'ü'shon-al), *a.* Furnishing contributions.

Contributive (kon-trib'üt-iv), *a.* Tending

to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is contributive to the same end. *Taylor*.

Contributor (kon-trib'üt-ér), *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

Contributory (kon-trib'üt-a-ri), *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

I do not pretend that no one was contributory to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam*.

Contributor (kon-trib'üt-a-ri), *n.* A contributor. 'Every one to be contributories according to their goods and lands.' *Strype*.

Contrist† (kon-trist'), *v.t.* [See below.] To make sorrowful; to sadden. 'To deject and contrist myself.' *Sterne*.

Contristate† (kon-tris'tät), *v.t.* [L. *contristare*; *tristis*, sad.] To make sorrowful.

Let me never more contristate thy Holy Spirit. *Spiritual Conquest*.

Contristation† (kon-tris-tá'shon), *n.* The act of making sad, or the state of being sad. 'Pangs of fear and contristation.' *Robinson*.

Contrite (kon'trit), *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise—*con*, and *tero*, to bruise, rub, or wear. See *TRITE*.] Lit. worn or bruised; hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as, a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps. li. 17*.

Prostrate my contrite heart I rend. *Rascommen*.

SYN. Penitent, repentant, humble, sorrowful.

Contrite (kon'trit), *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker*.

Contritely (kon'trit-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

Contriteness (kon'trit-nes), *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

Contrition (kon-tri'shon), *n.* [L. *contritio*. See CONTRITE.] 1.† The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. 'Reducible into powder by contrition.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Grief of heart for having offended God; deep sorrow for sin; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed,
Sown with contrition in his heart. *Milton*.

SYN. Repentance, penitence, humiliation, compunction, self-reproach, remorse.

Contributate (kon-trib'üt-ät), *v.t.* To pulverize or reduce to small particles.

Contributable (kon-trib'üt-a-bl), *a.* [See CONTRITE.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily contributable. *Wilkins*.

Contrivance (kon-triv'ans), *n.* [See CONTRIVE.] 1. The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition of things for a particular purpose.

The machine we are inspecting demonstrates by its construction, contrivance and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Palcy*.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice and orderly contrivance. *Glanville*.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; an artifice; plot; scheme; as, an interesting mechanical contrivance.

Have I not managed my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine. *Dryden*.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke*.

SYN. Device, plan, scheme, invention, project, design, machination, shift.

Contrive (kon-triv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contrived*; ppr. *contriving*. [O.E. *controve*, *contreve*, O.Fr. *controvver*, Fr. *controuver*, to invent, to fabricate—*con*, and *trouver*, to find, from L. *turbare*, to disturb, hence, to rummage, to find.] To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden*.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. *Goldsmith*.

SYN. To invent, discover, plan, concert, project, plot, hatch.

Contrive (kon-triv'), *v.i.* To form schemes or designs; to plan; to scheme. 'With traitors do contrive.' *Shak*.

Contrive† (kon-triv'), *v.t.* [L. *contero*, pret. *contriv*, to wear away. An extremely irregular formation, and opposed to all analogy.] To wear away; to spend.

Please ye, we may contrive this afternoon, and quaff carouses to our mistresses' health. *Shak*.

Three ages such as mortal men contrive. *Spenser*.

Contrivement† (kon-triv'ment), *n.* Contrivance; invention. 'The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great fabrick.' *Glanville*.

Contriver (kon-triv'ér), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

Contriving (kon-triv'ing), *n.* Act of planning; forming in design; invention; machination.

One that slept in the contriving of lust, and waked to do it. *Shak*.

Control (kon-tról'), *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a contr. for *contre*, against, and *rolle*, a roll, list, catalogue. See *ROLL*.] 1.† Primarily, a book register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. *Johnson*. Hence—2. Check; restraint; as, to speak or to act without control; the wind raged without control. 'Equal poised control.' *Tennyson*.

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South*.

3. Power; authority; government; command; as, children should be under the control of their parents.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute control;
O statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep your England whole. *Tennyson*.

—*Board of Control*, a board of six members established in 1784 by Mr. Pitt for the government of India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown.

Control (kon-tról'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *controlled*; ppr. *controlling*. 1.† To check by a counter register or double account.—2.† To prove by counter statements; to confute; to convict.

This account was controlled to be false. *Fuller*.

The Duke of Milan and his more braver daughter could control thee. *Shak*.

3. To exercise control over; to hold in restraint or check; to subject to authority; to regulate; to govern; to subjugate.

Give me a staff of honour for my age,
But not a sceptre to control the world. *Shak*.

The self-same influence
Controlleth all the soul and sense
Of passion gazing upon thee. *Tennyson*.

4. To have superior force or authority; to overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot control the plain words in the granting of a deed. *Johnson's Reports*.

SYN. To restrain, rule, govern, direct, check, curb, overpower, counteract.

Controllable (kon-tról'a-bl), *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always controllable by reason. *South*.

Controller (kon-tról'ér), *n.* 1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great controller of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden*.

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, the controller of the mint, customs, stationery, &c. In the United States, the duty of the controller of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts. This word is also written *Comptroller*.

Controllership (kon-tról'ér-ship), *n.* The office of a controller. Sometimes written *Comptrollership*.

Controlment (kon-tról'ment), *n.* 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without controlment. *Sir J. Davies*.

2.† Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment? *Hooker*.

Contrive† (kon-triv'), *v.t.* [Fr. *controvver*—*con*, and *trouver*, to find out. See first art. CONTRIVE.] To invent.

It is sinne to contrive that thing to be reproved. *Chaucer*.

Contriversal† (kon-triv'érs'al), *a.* [See CONTRIVERT.] 1. Turning different ways. 'The temple of Janus, with his two contro-

versal faces. Milton. — 2. Controversial. 'Controversial divinity.' Boyle.

Controversary (kon-trô-vér-sa-ri), *a.* Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious. 'Controversary points.' *Ep. Hall*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Controverser (kon-trô-vér-s), *n.* Controverser. *Spenser*.

Controverser (kon-trô-vér-s), *v.t.* To controvert; to dispute. *Hooker*.

Controverser (kon-trô-vér-s), *n.* A disputant.

Controversial (kon-trô-vér-shi-al), *a.* [See **CONTOVERT**, **CONTOVERTSY**.] Relating to disputes; as, a controversial discourse.

Controversialist (kon-trô-vér-shi-al-ist), *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

He (Johnson) was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which controversialists are made. *Macaulay*.

Controversially (kon-trô-vér-shi-al-ly), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Controversion (kon-trô-vér-shon), *n.* Act of controverting. *Hooker*.

Controverser (kon-trô-vér-s), *n.* See **CONTOVERTER**.

Controversy (kon-trô-vér-s), *n.* [L. *controversia*. See **CONTOVERT**.] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

All controversies that can never end, but better perhaps never begin. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every controversy and every stroke be tried. *Deut. xxi. 5*.

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. *Jer. xlv. 9*.

4. † Opposition; resistance. 'And stemming (the torrent) with hearts of controversy.' *Shak.* — *Controversy, Dispute.* A dispute is commonly oral, and is generally of short continuance. It may be defined as a temporary debate, and in its colloquial usage involves the idea of heat. A controversy may be oral, but is commonly in writing, and is frequently continued for a long period of time, many persons taking part in it. — *SYN.* Dispute, contest, debate, disputation, wrangle, strife, quarrel, hostility.

Controvert (kon-trô-vért), *v.t.* [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, versum, to turn.] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to controvert opinions or principles; to controvert the justness of a conclusion.

Some controverted points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. *Macaulay*.

Controverter (kon-trô-vért-ér), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some controverters in divinity are like swaggers in a tavern. *Johnson*.

Controvertible (kon-trô-vért-i-bl), *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a controvertible point of law. 'Many controvertible truths.' *Sir T. Brown*.

Controvertibly (kon-trô-vért-i-bl), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Controvertist (kon-trô-vért-ist), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controvertists. *Tillotson*.

Contrusion (kon-trô-zhon), *n.* [L. *contrudo*, contrusum, to press together—*con*, together, and *trudo*, to press.] The act of pressing together.

Contrubernal (kon-tô-bér-nal), *a.* [L. *contrubernalis*, from *contrubernium*, companionship in a tent—*con*, together, and *taberna*, a tent. See **TAVERN**.] Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; dwelling together.

Contrubernal (kon-tô-bér-nal), *a.* [See **CONTOBERTNAL**.] Dwelling in the same tent; familiar; contrubernal. *Chaucer*.

Contumacious (kon-tô-má-shus), *a.* [L. *contumax*—*con*, and *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. Lit. swelling against; haughty; hence, resisting legitimate authority; disobedient; as, a contumacious child. 'Most obstinate contumacious sinner.' *Hammond*.

Richard fell before the castle of a contumacious vassal. *Milman*.

2. In law, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court. — *SYN.* Stubborn, obstinate, perverse, unyielding, inflexible, proud, headstrong.

Contumaciously (kon-tô-má-shus-ly), *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

Contumaciousness (kon-tô-má-shus-ness), *n.* Obstinate; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

Contumacy (kon-tô-má-si), *n.* [L. *contumacia*. See **CONTOMACIOUS**.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority; unyielding obstinacy; stubborn perverseness.

Such acts Of contumacy will provoke the Highest To make death in us live. *Milman*.

2. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders. — *SYN.* Stubbornness, perverseness, haughtiness.

Contumelious (kon-tô-mé-li-us), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*. See **CONTOUMEL**.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; abusive; insolent; rude and sarcastic. 'Contumelious language.' *Swift*. 'Curving a contumelious lip.' *Pennyson*. — 2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons, who are not chargeable with ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Dr. H. More*.

3. † Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is contumelious to him. *Dr. H. More*.

Contumeliously (kon-tô-mé-li-us-ly), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; rudely; insolently.

Contumeliousness (kon-tô-mé-li-us-ness), *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

Contumely (kon-tô-mé-li), *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumescere*, to swell.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language. 'The oppressor's wrong; the proud man's contumely.' *Shak.*

Contumelate (kon-tô-mé-lát), *v.t.* [L. *contumulo*—*con*, together, and *tumulus*, a tomb.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

'Contumelate both man and wife.' *Old poem quoted by Ashmole*.

Contumulation (kon-tô-mé-lá-shon), *n.* Act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

Contund (kon-tund), *v.t.* [L. *contundo*—*con*, intens., and *tundo*, to beat, to bruise. See **CONTOUSION**.] To beat; to bruise by beating.

His (Don Quixote's) were so contunded that he was not corpus mobile. *Gayton*.

Contune (kon-tún), *a.* A form of *Contineus*, employed, Tyrwhitt says, for the sake of the rhyme.

It is of Love, as of Fortune, That chaungeth oft and ill contune. *Chaucer*.

Contuse (kon-túr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contused*; ppr. *contusing*. [L. *contusus*, *contusio*. See **CONTOUSION**.] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

Roots, bark, and seeds contused together. *Bacon*.

The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them. *Warman*.

Contusion (kon-tú-zhon), *n.* [L. *contusio*, from *contundo*—*con*, and *tundo*, to beat; *Skr. tud.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. — 2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating. — 3. In *jury*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach or apparent wound, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum (kô-nun-drum), *n.* [Uncertain. Possibly from same root as *cunning*, knowledge, skill, O.E. *come*, *cunne*, to know.] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun. *J. Philips*.

Conus (kô-nus), [L. *conus*.] 1. In *zool.* a genus of gastropodous molluscs, the type of the family *Conidae*, so named from the conical form of the shell. They are found in the southern and tropical seas. The species are very numerous, many of them very beautiful, and some are fossil, appearing first in the chalk, and becoming more abundant in the recent formations. This genus forms part of the *Buccinoid* family of the *Pectinibranchiate* order of *Gastropoda* in the system of Cuvier. — 2. In *bot.* a term

denoting that form of inflorescence called a strobilus or cone, which is a spike, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds. Sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion, but they often are woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. See **CONE**, **CONIFER**.

Conusable (kô-nús-a-bl), *a.* [A form of *Cognizable* (which see).] Liable to be tried or judged. 'One of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable.' *Ep. Barlow*.

Conuenance (kon-ús-ans), *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*.] Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

Conusant (kon-ús-ant), *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

Conusor (kon-ús-ér), *n.* See **COGNITOR**.

Convalescent (kon-va-lés), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convalesced*; ppr. *convalescing*. To grow better after sickness; to recover health.

He found the queen somewhat convalesced. *Knox*.

Convalescence, **Convalescent** (kon-va-lés-ens, kon-va-lés-ent), *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow stronger—*con*, and *valere*, to get strength, *valere*, to be strong. See **WELL** and **AVAIL**.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a person renewing his vigour after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of convalescence. *Harper's Monthly Mag.*

Convalescent (kon-va-lés-ent), *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. — *Convalescent hospitals* are hospitals intermediate between the ordinary hospitals and the homes of the patients. It was found that many patients discharged in a convalescent state died on returning to their unhealthy homes. These hospitals have been established in several parts of the country, with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influence of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing well-regulated diet.

Convalescent (kon-va-lés-ent), *n.* One who has recovered his health after sickness.

Convalescently (kon-va-lés-ent-ly), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

Convallaria (kon-val-lá-ri-a), *n.* [L. *convallia*, a valley.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Liliaceae*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily of the valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white drooping flowers. It flowers in May, and grows in woods and on heaths throughout Britain.

Convection (kon-vek-shon), *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *conveho*, to convey.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat by means of the upward motions of the particles of a liquid or gas which is heated from beneath. When a portion of water or air is heated above the surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and thus becoming specifically lighter rises and carries with it the newly-acquired temperature, the cooler particles of the fluid rushing in from the sides and falling down from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated all through. Electricity also is transferred or transmitted by means of convection currents.

Convective (kon-vek-tív), *a.* Resulting from or caused by convection; as, a convective discharge of electricity. *Faraday*.

Convectively (kon-vek-tív-ly), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection; as, heat transferred convectively.

Convenable (kon-vén-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled.

Convenable (kon-ve-na-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Agreeable; suitable; consistent; conformable. *Spenser*.

Convene (kon-vén), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convened*; ppr. *convening*. [L. *convenio*—*con*, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come together; to meet; to unite, as things. [Rare.]

The rays of light converge and convene in the eyes. *Newton*.

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble, as persons; as, Parliament will convene in February; the citizens convened in the city hall. — *SYN.* To meet, assemble, to congregate.

Convene (kon-vén), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convened*; ppr. *convening*. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke.

And now the almighty father of the gods Convened a council in the blest abodes. *Pope*.

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And now the almighty father of the gods Convened a council in the blest abodes. *Pope*.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Amiff.*

Convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

Convener (kon-vē-ŭ-ēr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others.

I do reverence the *convener*s (at the Synod of Dort) for their worth and learning. *Montagu.*

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call an organized body together, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman.

Convenience, Conveniency (kon-vē-ni-ens, kon-vē-ni-en-si), *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *convenio*, to convene; lit. a coming together.] 1. The state or quality of being convenient; fitness; suitability; as, a great deal of *convenience* in the situation of a place.—2. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease; comfort. 'Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *convenience*.' *Jer. Taylor*.—3. That which gives ease or comfort; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden.*

4. Opportune conjunction of affairs; opportunity; as, to do it at one's *convenience*.

Convenient (kon-vē-ni-ent), *a.* 1. Fit; suitable; proper. 'Foolish talking nor jesting, which are not *convenient*.' *Eph. v. 4.*

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov. xix. 8.*

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient* to particular nations. *Tillotson.*

2. Giving certain facilities or accommodation; as, a very *convenient* staircase.—3. Opportune; as, a *convenient* season.—4. At hand; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought *thicker* *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray.*

SYN. Fit, suitable, adapted, fitted, suited, commodious.

Conveniently (kon-vē-ni-ent-ly), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect; as, that house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.—2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty; as, he cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

Convening (kon-vē-nīng), *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *Edmon Barlow.*

Convent (kon-vent), *n.* [O. Fr. *convent*; Fr. *convent*, from L. *conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *vento*, *ventum*, to come.] 1. A meeting or assembly. 'A usual ceremony at their (the witches') *convents* or meetings.' *Ben Jonson*.—2. An association or community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. 'One of our *convent*, and his (the duke's) confessor.' *Shak*.—3. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Convent (kon-vent'), *v.t.* [L. *conventus*, *conventio*.] 1. To call together.

By secret messengers I did *convent*,
The English chieftaines all. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. To call before a judge or judicature.
He with his oath . . . will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shak.*

Convent (kon-vent'), *v.i.* 1. To meet; to concur.—2. To serve; to agree; to be convenient.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A combination shall be made of our dear souls. *Shak.*

Convented (kon-vent'ed), *pp.* Summoned. *Shak.*

Conventional (kon-vent'ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a convent. A *conventional prior* was the same as an abbot.

Conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.] 1. An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Amiff.*

2. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt; specifically, it was applied to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

The first Christians would never have had recourse to nocturnal or clandestine *conventicles* till driven to them by the violence of persecutions. *Hammond.*

The old haunter of *conventicles* became an intolerable High Churchman. *Macaulay.*

Conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conventicled*; ppr. *conventicling*. To belong to a conventicle; to partake of the nature of a conventicle. 'Conventicling schools . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics.' *South.*

Conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klēr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

Convention (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [L. *conventio*. See CONVENT.] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn we hold a great *convention*. *Tennyson.*

2. Union; coalition.

The *conventions* or associations of several parties of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

3. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. In Great Britain, *convention* is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.—*Convention of estates*, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the Union, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together without the necessity of a formal citation, such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—*Convention of royal burghs*, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations, however, excite little interest, and are in general directed to matters of no public importance. In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as, the *convention* which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.—4. In *diplomacy*, an agreement or contract between two parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; as, a military *convention*, that is, a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them. See *extract*.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that, properly, the word *Treaty* is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. Conventionality. [Rare.]

Now and then, not often, he (Wordsworth) bursts into an open condemnation of worldly *conventions*; and when he does, not Milton himself is grander or more severe. *Lord Coleridge.*

Dwell with these, and lose
Conventions, since to look on noble forms
Makes noble thro' the sensuous organism
That which is higher. *Tennyson.*

—*Convention treaties*, treaties entered into between different states, under which they each bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.

Conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [L. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, from *conventus*, a coming together, meeting, agreement—*con*, together, and *vento*, *ventum*, to come.] 1. Stipulated; formed by agreement; tacitly understood.—2. Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on general concurrence; formal; as, a *conventional* use of language. In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of the true principles of art.

Nobody ever yet used *conventional* art to decorate with, when he could do anything better. *Ruskin.*

—*Conventional obligations*, obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

—*Conventional estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.

Conventionalism (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* That which is received or established by

convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony; anything depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalities* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

Conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to a convention or treaty.

Conventionality (kon-ven'shon-al-i'ti), *n.* A conventional mode of living, acting, or speaking, as opposed to what is natural; a conventional term, principle, or custom.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole region of *conventionalities*. *Lamb.*

Conventionalise (kon-ven'shon-al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conventionalized*; ppr. *conventionalizing*. 1. To render conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules; to render observant of the conventional rules of society, as, to *conventionalize* a butcher's boy.—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in accordance with conventional rules.

The fact is, neither (leaves nor figures) are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way.

Conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement.

Conventiary (kon-ven'shon-a-ri), *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as, *conventiary* tenants.

Conventiener (kon-ven'shon-ēr), *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

Conventiologist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes a contract.

Conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* [Fr. *conventuel*.] Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, *conventual* priors. 'Conventual regularity.' *Thackeray*.—*Conventual church*, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

Conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. 'The venerable *conventual*.' *Addison.*

Converge (kon-vej'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *converged*; ppr. *converging*. [L. *convergo*—*con*, and *vergo*, to incline. See VERGEE.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other: opposed to *diverge*. Lines which *converge* in one direction *diverge* in the other.

Colours mingle, features join, and lines *converge*. *Atteridge.*

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Telferson.*

Convergence, Convergency (kon-vej'ens, kon-vej'en-si), *n.* 1. The quality of converging; tendency to one point. 'The *convergence* or divergence of the rays falling on the pupil.' *Berkeley*.—2. In *math*, the gradual diminution of the terms of an indefinitely continued series. See *CONVERGENT*.

Convergent (kon-vej'ent), *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extended.—*Convergent-nerve*, in bot. a term used in describing the venation of leaves, to denote cases where the ribs form a curve, and meet at the point, as in *Plantagolanceolata*.—*Convergent series*. See *CONVERGING*.

Converging (kon-vej'ing), *p.* and *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in optics, those rays of light which, proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet, and cross, and become diverging rays.—*Converging series*, in *math*, a series of numbers proceeding without end, and having terms which gradually diminish in such a manner that no number whatever of them added together will be as great as a certain given number. But when such a number can be added together as will exceed any given number, however great, the series is said to be *divergent*.

Conversible (kon-vej's-a-bl), *a.* [It. *conversabile*; Fr. *conversible*. See CONVERSABLE.] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversible* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage. *Dickens.*

Conversableness (kon-vej's-a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.



Convergent-nerve Leaf

Conversably (kon-vér's-a-bli), *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Conversance, Conversancy (kon-vér's-ans, kon-vér's-an-si), *n.* The state of being conversant; habit of familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

Conversant (kon-vér's-ant), *a.* [See CONVERSE, *verb.*] 1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*. 'The strangers that were conversant among them.' *Joah. viii. 35.*

But the men were very good to us . . . as long as we were conversant with them. *1 Sam. xxv. 15.*

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor conversant with ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study: followed generally by *with*; formerly, and yet occasionally, by *in*.

The learning and skill he had by being conversant in their books. *Hooker.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been conversant with them all. *Pope.*

3. Having concern or relation to; concerned or occupied: followed by *about*.

Education is conversant about children. *Watson.*

Conversant (kon-vér's-ant), *n.* One who converses with another.

Conversantly (kon-vér's-ant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

Conversation (kon-vér-sá'shon), *n.* 1. General course of manners; behaviour; deportment, especially as it respects morals. [Obsolescent.]

Let your conversation be as becometh the gospel. *Phil. i. 27.*

Be ye holy in all manner of conversation. *1 Pet. i. 15.*

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. 'Conversation with the best company.' *Dryden.* [Obsolescent.]

3.† Familiar intercourse or acquaintance from using or studying. 'Much conversation in books.' *Bacon.*—4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference. [This is now the most general use of the word.]

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him. *Sterne.*

One of the best rules for conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

5. Carnal commerce, legitimate or illegitimate, but most usually the latter; as, criminal conversation.—*Conversation* (or *speaking*) tube, a pipe made of gutta-percha, caoutchouc, or metal for conveying sound or for delivering messages from one part of a building to another; also a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people.—*SYN.* Intercourse, communion, commerce, familiarity, discourse, dialogue, colloquy, talk, chat.

Conversational (kon-vér-sá'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

Conversationalist (kon-vér-sá'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who excels in conversation.

Conversational (kon-vér-sá'shon-d), *a.* Having a certain behaviour or deportment.

Till she be better conversational . . .
I'll keep as far from her as the gallows. *Bacon & F.*

Conversationalism (kon-vér-sá'shon-izm), *n.* A word or phrase used in easy conversation; a colloquialism.

Conversationalist (kon-vér-sá'shon-ist), *n.* One who excels in conversation.

Not to quit quite omit the talking stage,
Kit-Cat the famous conversationalist. *Rymer.*

Conversative (kon-vér's-at-iv), *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; social: opposed to *contemplative*.

She chose to endure him with the conversative qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

Conversations (kon-vér-sa's-tai-d'nás), *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

Converse (kon-vér's), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *conversed*; ppr. *conversing*. [*Fr. converser*; *L. conversor*, to associate with—*con*, with, *versor*, to be engaged in anything, live or remain in a place, freq. of *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] 1. To keep company; to associate; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted: followed by *with*.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there converse with nature. *Thomson.*

2.† To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.*—3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and on before the subject.

With thee conversing I forget all time;
All seasons and their change, all please alike. *Milton.*

So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly converse. *Tennyson.*

[This is now the most general use of the word.]—*SYN.* To associate, commune, discourse, talk, speak.

Converse (kon-vér's), *n.* [See above.] 1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity: in this sense the word may include discourse or not; as, to hold converse with persons of different sects; or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead. *Thomson.*

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Rymer.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. 'Thy converse drew us with delight.' *Tennyson.*

Formed by thy converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

Converse (kon-vér's), *n.* [*L. converso*, *con-verti*, *conversum*, to turn round.] 1. A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a reciprocating part; the complement; the counterpart; as, the hollows in a mould in which a medal has been cast are the *converses* of the parts of the medal in relief: used often in the sense of the opposite, the contrary, the reverse.

'John Bruce' was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as 'Charley.' *Lawrence.*

2. In *math.* an opposite proposition; thus, after drawing a conclusion from something supposed, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true: if these angles are equal the two sides are equal.—3. In *logic*, a proposition which is formed from another by interchanging the subject and predicate. Thus, 'religion is the truest wisdom' is a proposition, and its *converse* is, 'the truest wisdom is religion.'

Converse (kon-vér's), *a.* [See **CONVERT.**] Turned about; opposite; reciprocal.

Conversely (kon-vér's-li), *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production in capital, so *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production. *J. S. Mill.*

In *math.* by conversion. See **CONVERSION.**

Convertible (kon-vér's-i-bli), *a.* Capable of being converted or made converse. 'This convertible . . . sorites.' *Hammond.*

Conversing (kon-vér's-ing), *n.* Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Merr.*

Conversion (kon-vér'shon), *n.* [*L. conversio*. See **CONVERT.**] 1. In a general sense, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.—2. *Milit.* a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In *theol.* a change of heart or disposition, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law, and the obstinacy of the will, are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.—4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another. 'The conversion of the Gentiles.' *Acts xv. 4.*

6. In *law*, the act of appropriating to private use; as, in *trover* and *conversion*.—7. *Naut.* the reduction of a vessel by one deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk.—*Conversion of equations*, in *alg.* the reduction of equations by multiplication, or

the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of propositions*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition; as, 'no virtuous man is a rebel'; 'no rebel is a virtuous man.' All logical conversion is illative, that is, the truth of the converse follows from that of the original proposition.—*Centre of conversion*, in *mech.* is the point in a body about which it turns as a centre, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces to its different parts.—*Conversion of proportions*, in *math.* is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms, when thus arranged, are said to be proportionals by conversion.

Convertible (kon-vér's-iv), *a.* Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

Conversible (kon-vér's-iv), *a.* Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of . . . one deficient in the *conversible* quality of man. *Felltham.*

Convert (kon-vér't), *v. t.* [*L. converso*, to turn round, to turn towards—*con*, with, and *verto*, to turn.] 1.† To cause to turn; to turn. 'O, which way shall I convert myself.' *B. Jonson.*

Crystals will calcine into electricity and *convert* the needs freely placed. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To change or turn into another substance or form.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet.*

3. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized, man.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it high to joy. *Milton.*

4. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another. 'Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon.' *Hammond.*

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems *Prussia.*

5. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. *Acts iii. 19.*

He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. *Jan. v. 20.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.—7. To divert from the proper or intended use; to change the destination of; to appropriate.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use. *Arbutnot.*

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin.—9.† To turn into another language. 'Cætilius more elegantly *converted*.' *B. Jonson.*

Convert (kon-vér't), *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*

Convert (kon-vér't), *n.* 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.—2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. *Is. i. 27.*

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—*Convert, Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert.*

Convert, one who changes one opinion (generally in religion) for another: not used in a bad sense. *Proselyte* is sometimes used as a synonyme for *convert*, but is strictly confined to one who changes his religion; and *proselytism* does not, like *conversion*, necessarily imply conviction. A *proselyte* may be made by external influences brought to bear on him. *Apostate, pervert*, terms applied to one who renounces what the person

using these terms holds to be truth for what he holds to be error. The latter term is of modern introduction, and is intended to express the opposite of *convert*. It is generally applied to a person who abandons the Church of England or one of the other Protestant churches for the Roman Catholic Church. The term *apostate* is usually applied to one who has renounced the Christian religion, and conveys a strong feeling of reprobation. It is also used in a wider sense, and as nearly equivalent to *renegade*.

Converter (kon-vert'ér), *n.* One who converts; one who makes convert.

The seasons *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor.*
Convertibility (kon-vert'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* (From *convertible*.) 1. The condition or quality of being convertible; the capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another; as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen. 'The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land.' *Burke.*—2. The quality of being changeable from one sound to another; as, the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*.

Convertible (kon-vert'i-bl), *a.* [L. *convertibilis*—*con*, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill.*

2. So exactly correspondent that one may be used for another; interchangeable.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone.*

So long as we are in the region of nature, . . . miraculous and incredible may be allowed to remain *convertible* terms. *Truett.*

3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are *convertible* letters.

Convertibleness (kon-vert'i-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

Convertibly (kon-vert'i-bl), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Convertite (kon-vert-it), *n.* A convert.

Convex (kon'veks), *a.* [L. *convexus*, carried round, rounded off, vaulted—*con*, together, and *vehō*, *vevum*, to carry.] 1. Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous: opposed to *concave*, *convex* being applied to the sphericity of an exterior surface, *concave* to that of an interior surface; as, a *convex* mirror or lens. Convexity and concavity are of particular importance in optics, as applied to mirrors and lenses. See CONCAVO-CONVEX, CONVEXO-CONCAVE, &c.—2. In bot. applied to a leaf or receptacle.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

Convex (kon'veks), *n.* A convex body.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Titchell.*

Convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

Convexedly (kon-veks'ed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

Convexity (kon-veks'i-ti), *n.* [L. *convexitas*.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* conical.

Convexness, **Convexedness** (kon'veks-nes, kon-veks'ed-nes), *n.* Convexity (which see).

Convexo-concave (kon-veks'ò-kon-käv), *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface; as, a *convexo-concave* lens, in which the two surfaces meet if produced, the convexity exceeding the concavity. It is otherwise called a *meniscus*, and is chiefly used for spectacles. It may be regarded as a convex lens.



Convexo-concave Lens.

Convexo-convex (kon-veks'ò-kon-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens; otherwise termed a *double-convex* lens.

Convexo-plane (kon-veks'ò-plan), *a.* Convex on the one side and plane on the other.



Plano-convex Lens.

Convey (kon-vä), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *convoier*, *convoyer*, *il*, and *L. L. conviare*, to convey, escort, attend—*L. con*, with, and

via, a way. *Convey* has the same origin.] 1. To carry, bear, or transport, either by land or water or in air. 'I will *convey* them by sea in floats.' 1 Ki. v. 9. 'Convey me to my bed, then to my grave.' *Shak.*

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Lodge.*

3. In law, to transfer; to pass a title to anything from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* lands by bargain and sale.—4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry by any medium; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Goldsmith.

5. † To manage; to carry on.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To impart; to communicate. 'To *convey* our thoughts in ardent and intense phrases.' *Addison.*—7. † To steal: synonymous with *lift* in the Scotch phrase, to *lift* cattle. [Old slang.]

Convey, the wise it call. Steal!—foh, a fco for the phrase. *Shak.*

Convey† (kon-vä), *v. t.* To play the thief. 'I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.' *Marrton.*

Conveyable (kon-vä's-bl), *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

Conveyance (kon-vä'ans), *n.* 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting by land or water or through any medium; transmission; transference.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance*. *By. Stillingfleet.*

2. In law, (a) the act of transmitting or transferring property from one person to another, as by 'lease and release, 'bargain and sale.' (b) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another.—3. The instrument or means by which anything is conveyed; as, a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water. 'Bethink you of some *conveyance*.' *Shak.* 'These pipes and these *conveyances* of our blood.' *Shak.*—4. † The act of removing; removal; conduct; convey.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* of her good aunt Anne. *Shak.*

5. † Management; artifice; secret practices.

Close *conveyance* and each practice ill
Of cosnage and knavery. *Spenser.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight,
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras.*

6. † Dishonesty.

Since Henry's death I fear there is *conveyance*. *Shak.*

Conveyancer (kon-vä'ans-är), *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

Conveyancing (kon-vä'ans-ing), *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating the title of the vendors and purchasers of property, and of framing those multifarious deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals. In England, the business of conveyancing is carried on mainly by barristers and members of the Inns of Court, and in Scotland a great deal of it is performed by the various classes of enrolled law agents, known as writers or solicitors, procurators, &c.—1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another.—2. † A juggler, an impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Oh good convey! *conveyers* are you all
That rise thus humbly by a true king's fall. *Shak.*

Conviolate (kon-vi'ah-ät), *v. t.* [L. *conviciator*, *conviciatus*, to reproach, to rail at, *convicius*, abuse.] To reproach; to rail at; to abuse. 'To *conviciate* instead of accusing.' *Laud.*

Convinctly (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *con*, and *E. vicinity* (which see).] Neighbourhood; vicinity. 'The *convinctivity* and contiguity of the two parishes.' *T. Warton.*

Convicious† (kon-vi'ah-us), *a.* Same as *Convicious*.

Convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [L. *convincio*, con-

victum—*con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish or subdue. See CONVINCE.] 1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision; as, the jury *convicted* the prisoner of felony.

2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *Ja. viii. 9.*

3. † To confute; to prove or show to be false.

Although not only reason but experience may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. † To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

5. † To condemn to destruction; to doom.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of *convicted* sail
Is scattered and disjointed from fellowship. *Shak.*

Convict† (kon-vikt'), *pp.* (Abbrev. of *convicted*.) Proved or found guilty.

Before I be *convict* by course of law. *Shak.*

Convict (kon-vikt'), *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; in popular language, commonly a person undergoing penal servitude.—Syn. Malefactor, culprit, felon, criminal.

Conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* 1. The act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him. Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury, but our law also admits of summary convictions without the intervention of a jury in certain circumstances, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offences against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offences.—2. The act of convincing or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge or the truth of what is alleged; the act of convincing of error; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade. *Milton.*

3. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled persuasion.

An act of divine grace could alone work an instantaneous change in the *conviction* of a nation. *Prescott.*

4. The state of being convinced or convicted, as by the admonitions or dictates of conscience; the state of being convicted of sin. 'To call evil good, and good evil, against the *convictions* of conscience.' *Swift.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a popular privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Macbride.*

—*Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.* See under PERSUASION.

Convictionism (kon-vikt-izm), *n.* The convict system; the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements. 'The evils of *convictionism*.' *W. Howitt.*

Convictive (kon-vikt'iv), *a.* Having the power to convince or convict. 'Convictive evidence.' *Glasville.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Convictively (kon-vikt'iv-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convictiveness (kon-vikt'iv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

Convince (kon-vins'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *convicted*; pp. *convincing*. [L. *convincio*—*con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish.] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to yield to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convincing* the Jews, shewing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. *Acts xviii. 20.*

2. † To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convincing* of (by) the law as transgressors. *Jam. ii. 9.*

Drag hence
This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
Before the law *convincing* him. *W. Waver.*

3. † To evince; to demonstrate; to prove.

Yet this, sure, methinks, *convincing* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces. *Quoted by Hallam.*

4. † To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish.

His two chamberlains
Will with wine and wassail to convince,
That merriment, the order of the house,
Shall be a fault.

3. To refuse.

God never wrought miracle to convince atheism,
Because his ordinary works convince it. *Shaks.*

—*Convincer, Persuader.* To convince a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement, to persuade him to influence his feelings or will.

Convincement (kon-vin'sment), *n.* Conviction. [*Rare.*]

Convincible (kon-vin'si-bi), *a.* 1. Capable of conviction. [*Rare.*]—2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. 'Convincible falsities.' *See T. Browne.*

Convincingly (kon-vin'sing-ly), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

Convincingness (kon-vin'sing-ness), *n.* The power of convincing.

Convictate (kon-vik'ti-ti), *v.t.* Same as *Convictate*.

Convictious (kon-vik'shu), *a.* [*L. convictor, to reproach.*] Reproachful; convictious. 'Convictious words.' *Quam. Elizabeth.*

Convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a feast, festive, convivial. *Brown.*

Convive (kon-viv'), *v.t.* To entertain; to feast.

Go to my tent, there in the full assembly we. *Shaks.*

Convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [*L. convivialis, from convivere, a guest, or convive, to live or eat and drink together—conv, and vive, to live.* See *VICTUAL.*] Relating to a feast or entertainment, social, social; jovial. 'Your social and convivial spirit.' *Dr. Johnson.*

I was the first who set up festivity,
Which feast, convivial meetings, we did mean. *See T. Browne.*

Convivialist (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* A person of convivial habits.

Conviviality (kon-viv'i-al-iti), *n.* 1. The good humour or mirth indulged in an entertainment. 2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

Convivially (kon-viv'i-al-ly), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality, in a convivial manner; festively, *convivially* inclined.

Convocate (kon-vok'eit), *v.t.* [*pret. & pp. convoked, ppr. convoking.*] [*L. convoco, to convoke—con, and voco, to call.* See *VOICE.*] To convoke; to call or summon to meet, to assemble by summons.

Convocation (kon-vok'e-shon), *n.* [*See CONVOCATE.*] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons. 'Diophantus, making a general convocation, spoke in this manner.' *See P. Sidney.*—2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy convocation. *See Ps. 92.*

3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. There are, strictly speaking, two such assemblies—one for the archiepiscopal province of Canterbury, the other for that of York, though the former is often spoken of as the Convocation, this province being by far the more important. In the province of Canterbury the Convocation consists of an upper and a lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house the deans and archdeacons and the inferior clergy represented by their proctors. In former times convocations had the power of enacting canons, but this power was virtually abolished by the statutes of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II., since that time the convocation has had no legislative business to transact and it had become customary to prorogue it every year immediately upon its assembling. Of late years, however, there has been a disposition to revive its deliberative functions, and to utilize them for the good of the church and of religion. Thus the propriety of revising the authorized translation of the Holy Scriptures and other cognate subjects have been discussed in its meetings.—4. *House of Convocation*, in the University of Oxford, is the assembly which enacts, amends, etc., laws and statutes, elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges.—5. *Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council.*

Convocational (kon-vok'e-shon-al), *a.* Relating to a convocation. [*Rare.*]

Convocationist (kon-vok'e-shon-ist), *n.* One who supports convocation, an advocate of convocation, one favourable to the revival of its powers.

Convolve (kon-volv'), *v.t.* [*pret. & pp. convolved, ppr. convolving.*] [*L. convolve, Fr. convolver.* See *VOICE.*] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

From March, when, to April, when the houses of parliament were not convolved. Never in our history had there been an interval of sixteen years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay.*

—*Call, Convoke, Summon.* See under *CALL.* **Convolute**, **Convolutated** (kon-volv'it-ed), *a.* Rolled together, or one part on another, as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in crocus. 'Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn.' *Pennant.*—**Convolute** *house*, in sand the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

Convolution (kon-volv'it-shon), *n.* [*L. convolutio, convolutio—con, together, and volvo, to roll, to turn.*] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another, a winding motion.

Over the calm sea in convulsion swift
The feathered eddy flies. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being rolled upon itself or rolled or wound together, a turn or winding; a fold, as, the convolutions of the brain, of the intestines, of a vine. 'The convolutions of a smooth-tipped shell.' *Wardlaw.*

My head
Which bears a ocean's brain about,
Unsubject to confusion,
The mind and matter, out and out
Thy every convolution. *Thomson.*

Convolute (kon-volv'it-iv), *a.* In bot sense as *Convolute*.

Convolve (kon-volv'), *v.t.* [*pret. & pp. convolved, ppr. convolving.*] [*L. convolve—con, and volvo, to roll.* See *WALLOW.*] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

Then from first knew point,
And with him to and fro convolved. *Shaks.*

Convolutaceous (kon-volv'it-ak'us), *a.* [*See CONVOLUTACE.*] A nat order of monophyllous acropne, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining. The leaves are opposite, and the showy flowers are tubular, bell-shaped or funnel-shaped. They are often purplish, but some, like the sweet-potato, yield succulent roots. About a thousand species have been described from temperate but chiefly from tropical countries.

Convolutaceous (kon-volv'it-ak'us), *a.* Relating to the convolutaceous.

Convolutin (kon-volv'it-in), *n.* See *RHODODENDRUM.*

Convolutus (kon-volv'it-us), *n.* [*L. hindwood, from convolve, to enwine, in reference to their twining habit.*] Hindwood, a genus of plants, nat order Convolutaceae, consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice. The flowers are white, pink, purple, or blue, with the five stamens inserted at the bottom of the bell-shaped corolla. Three species are indigenous to Britain, and are popularly known as hindweeds. Many of the species are exceedingly beautiful. *Oncoclema Jalepa* was long considered as yielding the true jalap of commerce. This is now known to be procured from *Rhopodium Purya*, an allied plant, found on the Mexican Andes, and the root is sent, under the name of Purgul Jalapa, to Vera Cruz, whence it reaches Europe either directly or through New York. *C. Scammonia* furnishes the scammony of commerce, which is the concrete juice of the root of the plant, and is used as a purgative. It is imported from Smyrna, but is seldom procured in an unadulterated state, the chief adulteration being chalk and starch.

Convoy (kon-voy'), *v.t.* [*Fr. convoier—con, along with, and voie, a way.* See *CORVET.*] 1. To accompany on the way for protection either by sea or land, to escort; as, ships of war conveyed the Jamaica Fleet,

the troops conveyed the baggage waggon. 2. [*Scotch.*] To set out with a person and accompany him for a part or the whole of the way he has to go.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, who hears the weaving o'er the loom,
Tells how a sorrow-lad came o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and convey her home. *Burns.*

Convey (kon-voy'), *v.* 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection. In this sense it is sometimes used as an adjective; as, 'Convey ships accompany their merchants.' *Dryden.*—2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is conveyed. [The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected force.] *Clarke.*—3. The act of attending for defence. 'To obtain the convey of a man of war.' *Nassau.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such a stage, at such a convey. *Shaks.*

4. To conveyance. 'Crows for convey put into his purse.' *Shaks.*

Convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* [*L. convulsio, convulsion, convulsio—con, and velle, to pull or pluck.*] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body, to affect by irregular spasms, as, the whole frame may be convulsed by agony.—2. To shake, to affect by violent irregular action.

Conveying heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONV To agitate, disturb, tear, rend.

Convulsion (kon-vul'shon), *n.* [*L. convulsio.*] 1. The act of agitating or shaking.

These two convulsive fits
With horrible convulsions to and fro
He tugged. *Shaks.*

2. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations. Infants are very frequently affected with convulsions, in which state their body undergoes violent, spasmodic contractions, feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being. Such attacks usually have their origin in bad ventilation and injudicious feeding, and are frequently fatal.—3. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil, tumult, commotion; as, a great convulsion of nature.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, or that such at all times incessantly exist, and are developed into action by national convulsions, the fact is undeniably that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *See Chambers.*

CONV Agitation, commotion, tumult, disturbance, turmoil, tremor, perturbation, thrum.

Convulsional (kon-vul'shon-al), *a.* Having convulsions, relating to convulsions. [*Rare.*]

Convulsional (kon-vul'shon-al), *n.* One of those fanatics of the last century in France who had or affected to have convulsions, produced by religious impulses. The name was first applied to fanatics who exhibited varied seizures at the tomb of a Jesuit at St. Médard, some jumping, some barking, and others moving like a cat.

Convulsional (kon-vul'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to convulsion. 'Convulsional struggles.' *See W. Scott.*

Convulsive (kon-vuls'iv), *a.* 1. Producing or tending to produce convulsion. 'Convulsive rage.' *Dryden.* 'Convulsive sorrow.' *Prior.*—2. Attended with, or characterized by, convulsion or spasms. 'Convulsive motions.' *See M. Hale.*

An irregular convulsive movement may be necessary to those of an irregular convulsive character. *See W. Scott.*

Convulsively (kon-vuls'iv-ly), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion.

CONY, **Cony** (kon'i), [*O. Fr. coney, conning, perhaps from O. Fr. coney, coney, it, conyle, from L. conus, a rabbit; and to have been originally a Spanish word, comp. D. conja, G. konnen, Sw. and Dan. kony, W. conny, Gael. conny, Fr. conny, Manx conny—rabbit.*] 1. A rabbit, a quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears.—2. In *Scip.* a species of Hyrax (*H. syriacus* or *dama*), included in a special order (*Hyracodon*) of mammals. See *DANIEL*—3. A *Amphiprion*.

The system of cheating, or so it is now called, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; a collective society of thieves was called a cony, and their depredations were called conyings.

Cony-burrow (kō'ni-bu-rō), *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

Cony-catch (kō'ni-kach), *v. t.* [From *cony*, in its old sense of simpleton, and *catch*.] In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I must cony-catch, I must shift. *Shak.*

Cony-catcher (kō'ni-kach-er), *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

Cony-catching (kō'ni-kach-ing), *n.* Cheating.

Cony-wool (kō'ni-wūl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the hat manufacture.

Konyza (kō-n'fza), *n.* [Gr. *konyza*, dust.] Fleabane, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositae. The species, amounting to eighty, are annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubs, with inconspicuous radiate flowers, scattered over the warmer regions of the earth, a few being found in temperate countries. None possess properties of any value. Their popular name was given to them because of their supposed property, when powdered and sprinkled, of driving away fleas.

Coo (kō), *v. i.* [Imitative of the noise of doves. O. E. and Sc. *croo*; like D. *korren*, Icel. *kurra*, Fr. *roucouler*, to coo like a dove.] 1. To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest coos mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

2. To show affection, as a man to a woman, or conversely; to act in a loving manner.

What are you doing now,

Oh Thomas Moore?

Sighing or suing now,

Rhyming or wooing now,

Billing or cooing now,

Which, Thomas Moore?

Byron.

Cooley, *n.* See COOLIE.

Coof, Coif (kuf, küf), *n.* [Icel. *gufa*, a slow person.] A lout; a coward. [Scottch.]

How best o' chiefs are whyles in want,

While coofs on countless thousands rant. *Burns.*

Cooie (kō'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

Cooie (kō'i), *v. t.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

Coolingly (kō'ing-ly), *adv.* In a cooling manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles

Passion their voices coolingly 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

Cook (kuk), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *coke*, a cook, *geocian*, to cook, borrowed, like Dan. *koge*, G. *kochen*, D. *koken*, to boil, to cook, from L. *coquo*, to cook, *coquus*, a cook. The same root is found in Skr.] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating. 2. To dress up or give a colour to for some special purpose; as, to cook a narrative; specifically, to tamper with accounts which are to be submitted to other parties, as those of a railway or bank to its shareholders, so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have; to garble; to falsify.

The accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check. *F. S. Mill.*

—To cook one's goose, to kill or ruin a person; to do for him. [Colloq. or low.]

Cook (kuk), *n.* [A. Sax. *coo*, from L. *coquus*. See verb.] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cook (kuk), *v. i.* [From the sound.] To make the noise of the cuckoo.

Cook, Couk (kuk), *v. i.* [See KECK.] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; to appear and disappear by turns; as, he couked round the corner. [Scottch.]

Cook (kuk), *v. t.* To throw. 'Cook me that ball.' *Gosse*. [Obsolete or local.]

Cookes (kuk's), *n.* A female cook. [Colloq.]

Cookery (kuk'er-i), *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

Cook-house (kuk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

Cookie, Cooky (kuk'i), *n.* [D. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, a cake.] A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea; a bun. [Scottch.]

Cook-maid (kuk'mād), *n.* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

Cook-room (kuk'rōm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

Cool (kōl), *a.* [A. Sax. *col*; cog. G. *kühl*, cool; Icel. *kul*, D. *kool*, a cold blast. The root is seen also in *chill*, *cold*, Sc. *caller*, Icel. *kala*, to freeze, also in L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus*.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, cool air; cool

water.—2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; a cool temper; a cool lover. 'Cool patience.' *Shak.* 'Cooler blood.' *Massinger*. 3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as, a cool purpose.—4. Not retaining heat; light; as, a cool dress.—5. Quietly impudent and selfish: said of persons and acts. 'That struck me as rather cool.' *Punch*. [Colloq.]—6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid; as, a cool manner.—*SYN.* Calm, dispassionate, self-possessed, composed, repellant, frigid, alienated, impudent.

Cool (kōl), *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening.

Cool (kōl), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *coolan*, from the adjective.] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice cools water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue. *Luke xvi. 24.*

We talk'd; the stream between them ran,

The wine-flask lying cool'd in moss,

Or cool'd within the glooming wave. *Tennyson.*

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardour; to render indifferent.

My Lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd. *Shak.*

—To cool the heels, to wait in attendance; generally applied to standing at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there. *Dryden.*

Cool (kōl), *v. i.* 1. To become less hot; to lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here cools. *B. Jonson.*

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. 'My humour shall not cool.' *Shak.*

Cool-cup (kōl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

Cooler (kōl'er), *n.* 1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement.

Acid things were used only as coolers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. Various contrivances are adopted by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts. In general, the hot liquor is exposed in shallow wooden vessels to the air, and cooled by stirring it.

Cool-headed (kōl'hed-ed), *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. 'The old, cool-headed general.' *Burke.*

Coolie, Cooly (kō'li), *n.* In the East Indies, a porter or carrier, originally the name of a Turanian hill tribe (*Coles* or *Kolas*) much employed in Bombay and elsewhere as porters and labourers. The term is now extended to emigrant labourers from India, China, and other eastern countries, who are introduced into the West India Islands, British Guiana, Mauritius, and other European colonies.

Cooling (kō'ling), *a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; as, a cooling drink. 'The cooling brook.' *Goldsmith*.—*Cooling card*, a name probably borrowed from primero or some other game in which money was staked upon a card, and signifying a card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, *Ag*, something to damp one's hopes or ardour.

There all is marr'd; there lies a cooling card. *Shak.*

These hot youths,

I fear, will find a cooling card. *Beau. & Fl.*

Coolish (kōl'ish), *a.* Somewhat cool.

Coolly (kōl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat or sharp cold.—2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardour; as, he was coolly received at court.

'No; there is not,' rejoined the guard coolly. *Dickens.*

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately; as, the design was formed coolly, and executed with firmness.

Coolly (kōl'li), *a.* Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheep among the coolly shade. *Spenser.*

Coolness (kōl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the coolness of the summer's evening. 'Fad'd for coolness in the chapel-yard.' *Tennyson*.—2. A moderate degree or a want of passion; want of ardour or zeal; indifference; want of affection. 'They parted with coolness.' *Clarendon*.—3. Quiet and unabashed impudence. [Colloq.]

Cool-tankard (kōl'tang-kérd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale, with a little wine, or wine and water, with an addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savoury herbs.

Cool-wort (kōl'wért), *n.* In America, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. It is prepared by the Shakers.

Cooly, *n.* See COOLIE.

Coom (kōm), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *écume*, foam, dross; O.G. *scūm*.] Soot; refuse matter; the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, also applied to the dust which falls from coals.

Coomb, Comb (kōm, kōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cumb*, a liquid measure; apparently the same word as Dan. and G. *kumme*, a bowl, a basin; Prov. E. *comb*, a brewing vat; D. *kom*, a trough, a chest.] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter.

Coomb, Coombe (kōm), *n.* [W. *ciom*, a hollow.] A valley between hills. Also written *Coomb*, *Coombe*. See COMB.

Coomie (kō'mi), *n.* A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other South African rivers, from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

Coon (kōn), *n.* An American abbreviation of *raccoon*.—A *gone coon*, a person in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position.—A *coon's age*, a long time; as, I have not seen you for a coon's age.

Coop (kōp), *n.* [From L. *cupa*, a cask or vessel, which appears also in Fr. *cuve*, D. *kup*, G. *kufe*, W. *cubair*, a hen-coop. *Akin cup*.] 1. A box of boards grated or barred on one side for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as cage is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses.—2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.—3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors.—4. A tumbrel or close cart. [Scottch.]

Coop (kōp), *v. t.* 1. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by up, sometimes by in or within.

The Trojans cooped within their walls. *Dryden.*

They are cooped in close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

2. To work on in the manner of a cooper. 'Shaken tubs . . . be new coop'd.' *Holland*. *SYN.* To confine, imprison, inclose.

Coopée (kō-pē), *n.* Same as *Coupee*.

Cooper (kō-pēr), *n.* [See COOP.] One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogheads, butts, tubs, and casks of various kinds.

Cooper (kō-pēr), *v. t.* and *i.* To do the work of a cooper; to make barrels, hogheads, casks, &c.; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.

Cooper (kō-pēr), *n.* A popular London beverage, consisting of one-half stout and one-half porter. The term arose from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. As they do not like to drink porter after stout, they mix the two together.

Cooperage (kō-pēr-āj), *n.* 1. The price paid for coopers' work.—2. A place where coopers' work is done.—3. The work or business of a cooper.

Co-operant (kō-op'er-ant), *a.* Operating together. 'Graces preventent, subsequent, or co-operant.' *Bp. Nicholson*.

I see in part

That all, as in some piece of art,

Is toil co-operant to an end. *Tennyson*

Co-operate (kō-op'er-āt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *co-operated*, ppr. *co-operating*. [L. *co* for *con*, and *opero*, to work, from *opus*, work.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labour with mutual efforts to promote the same object; as, Russia co-operated with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Bonaparte.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay*.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; as, natural and moral events co-operate in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator. 'Whate'er co-operates to the common mirth.' *Craikshaw*.

Co-operation (kō-op'er-ā-shon), *n.* The act of working or operating together to one end;

joint operation; concurrent effort or labour; as, the co-operation of the combined powers, the co-operation of the understanding and the will. The principle of co-operation in the purchase of goods (see CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES), as also in the production of manufactured articles, has of late received wide development. In some establishments the principle is introduced partially, so that each worker has a direct interest in the success of the undertaking.

Co-operative (kō-op'ér-iv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.—**Co-operative Society**, a joint-stock, limited-liability society, formed for the purpose of providing the members with genuine goods at prime cost, with the simple cost of management added. Such societies have a shop or shops, the profits of which are divided among the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases. On selling articles a ticket or other check is given to the purchaser with the sum paid for the goods stamped on it. These tickets are called in periodically, and a certain sum returned to the holders according to the amount of their purchases. Co-operative societies are regulated by 18 and 14 Vict. cxxv, and 18 and 19 Vict. xciii. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return of their transactions, membership, &c.

Co-operator (kō-op'ér-iv), *n.* One who endeavours jointly with others to promote the same end.

Coopering (kō-pér-ing), *n.* The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, vats, and all kinds of circular or elliptic wooden vessels that are bound together by hoops.

Coopery (kō-pé-ri), *n.* The trade of a cooper.

Co-optate (kō-op'tát), *v. t.* [*L. coopto*, to receive or elect into some body.] To choose, or choose with another. *Cookhouse.*

Co-optation (kō-op'tá-shun), *n.* Adoption, assumption. 'The first election and co-optation of a friend.' *Hoswell.*

Co-ordain (kō-or-dán), *v. t.* (See **ORDAIN**) To ordain or appoint one for some purpose along with another or others.

So must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and co-ordinated with him. *Goodwin.*

Co-ordinance (kō-or-din-ans), *n.* Joint ordinance.

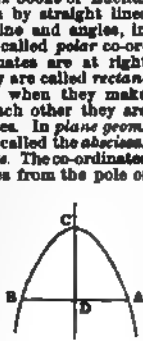
Co-ordinate (kō-or-din-át), *a.* [*L. co-ordinatus*, from *ordinatus*, to regulate. See **ORDER**.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree, not subordinate, as, two courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

Co-ordinate (kō-or-din-át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *co-ordinated*; ppr. *co-ordinating*. To make co-ordinate; to arrange a set of things each in its due and relative order; to harmonize.

The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible. *Hoswell.*

The founders of Universities held the theory that the Scriptures and Aristotle taken together, the latter being limited by the former, contained all knowledge worth having, and that the business of philosophy was to interpret and co-ordinate these two. *Huxley.*

Co-ordinate (kō-or-din-át), *n.* 1. A person or thing of the same rank with another thing, and working or employed to the same end. 2. *pl.* In geom. a term applied to a system of lines, to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. Co-ordinates either determine the position of a point in space or in a plane which is understood to contain all the figure under consideration, as in the first six books of Euclid. They determine position by straight lines only, or by a straight line and angles, in the latter case they are called *polar co-ordinates*. When co-ordinates are at right angles to each other they are called *rectangular co-ordinates*, and when they make any other angle with each other they are called *oblique co-ordinates*. In *plane geom.* one of the co-ordinates is called the *abscissa*, and the other the *ordinate*. The co-ordinates of a star are its distances from the pole of the heavens and from the meridian of the place of observation, measured in degrees of the respective circles. In the fig. c, d and a are co-ordinates, the first being an abscissa, to which, through the point p, is drawn the ordinate b a. In co-ordinates, the abscissa and ordinate may be drawn making any angle with each other.



Co-ordinately (kō-or-din-át-ly), *adv.* In the same order or rank, in equal degree; without subordination.

Co-ordinateness (kō-or-din-át-ness), *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.

Co-ordination (kō-or-din-át-shun), *n.* The act of making co-ordinate; the act of arranging a set of things, each in its relative order; the state of being so arranged or co-ordinated, the state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power. *Hoswell.*

Co-ordinative (kō-or-din-át-iv), *a.* In grammar, expressing or indicating co-ordination.

Cocoin, *s.* Related, cousin. See **COUSIN**, *a.*

Cocost (kúst), *pret.* *Cook*. [*Scotch.*]

They reef'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleek'd. *Tu lla cackles seat and reek'd.*

And cook her dodgins to the work, *Burns.*

Coot (kót), *n.* (Perhaps from *W. coetlar* (*coet*=hen), a coot, from *cwyt*, short, bobbed; which may also be the origin of *D. koot*, a coot.) A gallinule bird of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidae*, frequenting lakes and ponds. The common coot (*F. atra*) has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobed toes, and is about 15 inches in length.

Common Coot (*Fulica atra*).

The nests, which are very large, strong, and compact, are composed of reeds and rank water herbage, built sometimes near the water's edge, and sometimes on small islets at some distance from the shore. Should the nest be set adrift by a rise of water, the female coot seems in nowise disturbed, but sits composedly on her eggs until it is stranded. The coot of India, China, and Japan is said to be identical with that of Europe, but the North American coot is now recognized as a distinct species, and has received the name of *F. Wilsoni*.

Cootie (kú'ti), *s.* An epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [*Scotch.*]

Ye cootic moorcocks; cronally craw. *Burns.*

Cop (kop), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic; comp. *W. cop*, the top of anything, *copa*, a top, a tuft or crest, Gael. *copan*, the boss of a shield.] 1. The head or top of a thing, especially the top of a hill. (Old and provincial.) 2. A tuft on the head of birds. 3. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. 4. A merlon or portion of a battlement.

Copaiba, **Copaiba** (kō-pá'ba, kō-pá'va), *n.*

Copaiba Plant (*Copaifera officinalis*).

[*Sp. and Pg.*] The name of a balsam and oil. The balsam of copaiba or capivi is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, &c. (See **COPAIFERA**.) It consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil. The resins are partly acid and partly neutral, the oil is clear, colourless, and has an aromatic odour; it is for the most part made up of a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$). It is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes.

Copaifera (kō-pá'fē-ra), *n.* A genus of

plants, nat. order Leguminosae, consisting of trees with abruptly pinnate leaves and small whitish flowers. They are natives of tropical America, with the exception of two species found in tropical Africa. The species yield the balsam of copaiba. See **COPAIBA**.

Copal (kō-pál), *n.* [*Mex. copalli*, a generic name of resins.] The resinous product of several different tropical trees. It is hard, shining, transparent, citron coloured, and odoriferous, and contains at least five distinct resins. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which when properly applied, and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard, and is susceptible of a fine polish. This varnish is applied to snuff-boxes, tea-boards, and other utensils. There are various modes of preparing it. *Indian copal* is produced by *Vateria indica*; it is known in England by the name of gum-guani. *Brazilian copal* flows from several species of *Hymenaea*, and from *Trachylobium martinicense*, both of the nat. order Leguminosae. *Madagascar copal*, from *Hymenaea verrucosa*. *Zanzibar copal*, from *Trachylobium Hornemannianum*.

Copalche Bark (kō-pál'hé bärk), *n.* The bark so called is obtained from two widely different plants; the Mexican is the copalche bush, which is *Croton pseudo-china*, nat. order Euphorbiaceae, the Brazilian is the copalche plant, *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, nat. order Loganiaceae. It resembles cascarilla bark in its properties.

Copalin, **Copaline** (kō-pál'in, kō-pál'in), *n.* Highgate resin, a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics. It contains carbon 85.4 per cent., hydrogen 11.2, oxygen 2.7, and ash 0.12.

Coparcenary (kō-pár'sen-á-ri), *n.* [*L. co- for com*, and *Norm. parcenier*, parcenery. See **PARCENER**.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

It is not, as in France, to the exclusion of females, nor, as in England, giving them the same succession after males as in real estate, only excluding *coparcenary*. *Brougham.*

Coparcener (kō-pár'sen-ér), *n.* [*L. co- for com*, and *E. parcenier* (which see).] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Coparceners take by descent, joint tenants by purchase. *Blackstone.*

Coparceny (kō-pár'sen-ri), *n.* An equal share of an inheritance. See **COPARCENARY**.

Copart (kō-párt), *v. t.* To share.

For, of all miseries, I hold that chief Wretched to be, when some reports our grief. *Shakspeare.*

Copartment (kō-párt'ment), *n.* A compartment. *Warton.*

Copartner (kō-párt'nér), *n.* [*L. co- for com*, and *E. partner* (which see).] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufacture. 2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss.

So should I have *copartners* in my pain: And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage. *Shakspeare.*

Copartnership (kō-párt'nér-ship), *n.* 1. Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufacture. 2. The persons who have a joint concern.

Copartnary (kō-párt'nér-ri), *n.* Copartner-ship.

Copatain (kō-pá-tán), *s.* [*L. copatimus*, from *L. caput*, the head, influenced by *O. E. cop*, the head.] High-crowned; pointed.—*Copatain hat*, a hat of the form of a sugar-loaf. 'A *Copatain hat* made on a Flemish block.' *Shakspeare.*

Copatrist (kō-pá'tríst), *n.* A joint patriot.

Copayva (kō-pá'va), *n.* The same as *Copaiba*.

Cope (kóp), *n.* [Apparently a modification of *cap* and *cope* (which see), comp. *Sp. copa*, the roof or vault of an oven. The connection of meaning is however with this origin is not very clear. From this come *cooping* and *cooping-stone*.] 1. A cover for the head. *John-son*. 2. An ecclesiastical vestment resembling

bling a cloak (which it originally was), worn in processions, at vespers, at benediction, consecration, and other sacred functions. It is semicircular in form, sleeveless, but furnished with a hood, and is fastened across the breast by a clasp called a *moose*. Along the straight edge of the semicircle there runs an ermine, often most magnificently embroidered with figures of saints, heraldic or symbolical devices, and adorned with jewels, pearls, or precious stones. The cope is worn by the pope and other bishops, as well as by priests. As distinguished from the chasuble, it is a processional vestment, while the chasuble

1. To bargain for; to buy — 2. To make re-
serves for; to reward.

Have, by your wisdom, let this day acquitted
(Of grievous penalties, in sin wherein,
Three thousand deaths, due unto the Jew,
We freely take your courteous pains without.) *Shak.*

Copeck (kō'pek), n. A Russian coin, worth 1/4 of a penny sterling, or the hundredth part of a silver rouble, the approximate value of which is 2s. 10d. Also written *Kopeck*.

Coped (kōp), p and a. Covered with a cope.
Copeman (kōp'men), n. A chapman.
*He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money had he met a copman.*
A. Jonson.

Copepoda (kō-pō'dā), n. pl. [Gr *kope*, an ear, and *pous*, podas, a foot.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine crustacea, so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the culman, or carapace, covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they quit the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. Those species which have two eyes so closely set together as to appear one, form the families (Cyclopidae, Notolidae, and Harpacticidae. Those which have two or more eyes, the families Pontellidae and Calanidae, while those with two very distinct small eyes constitute the family Coryciidae.

Copernicus (kō-pēr'nī-kas), n. Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the Copernican system. See *Solar System* under SOLAR.

Copernicus (kō-pēr'nī-kas), n. [Cope, to encounter, to strive with, and mātē.] One who copes with you in friendly strife; a companion or friend. *His-chapen Time, accomplice of ugly Night.* *Shak.*

Copertone (kōp'tōn), n. [O E *cope*, *cup*, the head, and *stone*.] Head or top stone.

Cophtins (kōf'tin-s), n. [Gr *kophtin*, a basket.] The same given to curious organic markings in the Egyptian rocks, of the form of an inverted pyramid, and probably produced by the stems of scirritans swaying about in the material of the rocks while it was only micaceous interstices.

Cophias (kō-fō'as), n. [Gr *kōphias*, from *kōphos*, deaf.] In mod. deafness.

Copht (kōft), n. Same as Cope (which see).

Copht (kōft), n. [L *copht*. See *Copht*.] Copiousness.

Copht (kōft), n. One who copht, one who writes or transcribes from an original or form, a transcriber, an imitator, also a plagiarist.

Coping (kōp'ing), n. [See *Cope*, n.] 1. The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water. *It is a coping over its under side.* *Plat coping* is called *parade coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Parade coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges. — 2. In shipbuilding, the turning the ends of true lodging knees, to as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain of the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

Copious (kō'pī-əs), n. [L *copiosus*, from *copio*, plenty or for use, and *copio*, power property.] 1. Abundant, plentiful, in great quantities.

*And kindly pour its copious treasures forth
In various converse.* *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter, not barren, rich in supplies, as the redemption of man is a copious subject of contemplation.

*Haik, Son of Conf. 'Saviour of men' thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song.* *W. D. Howells.*

— *Ample, Copious, Plentiful.* See under *ASPIR*. *STW* Ample, plentiful, rich, full, exuberant, overflowing.

Copiously (kō'pī-əs-lī), adv. 1. Abundantly, plentifully, in large quantities. — 2. Largely, fully, amply, diffusely.

*The copiousness of antiquity have been repeatedly
derived by tradition.* *A. D. Howells.*

Copiousness (kō'pī-əs-nəs), n. 1. Abundance, plenty, great quantity, full supply. — 2. Diffuseness of style or manner of treating a subject. *The copiousness of Homer* *Dryden*. *STW* Richness, exuberance, diffusion, napititude.

Copist (kō'pīst), n. A copier. *A copist after nature.* *Shak.*

Copland (kōp'land), n. A piece of ground terminating in a cape or point angle.

Coplant (kō'plānt), v. t. To plant together or at the same time. *Shak.*

Coporation (kō-pō-rā-shən), n. Equal share.

Coppe (kōp), n. [See *Cope*.] The top of anything; the head. *Chaucer.*

Copped (kōp), p and a. Copied, n. and a. [See *Cope*.] Rising to a point or head, arched.

Copped the a sign of a *Shakespeare.*

Coppel (kōp'pel), n. See *Coppel*.

Copper (kōp'per), n. [L *cuprum*, from *cuprum* (cup), *Cyprian* brass, from *Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean whence the Romans got their best copper. The D. *Deper* O. *Deper* have the same origin.] 1. A metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most common of all the metals except aluminium. It is found native in laminae or fibres, in a gangue almost always quartzose; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminae on stones or iron. It is not altered by water but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonate. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils, mixed with tin and zinc. It is used in enamel painting, dyeing, &c. mixed with tin, it forms bell metal, with a smaller proportion, bronze, and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. In minerals the genus copper includes about thirteen different species, and each of these contains a great many varieties. It occurs combined with sulphur, but principally with sulphur and iron, forming a double sulphide commonly called copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is found also combined with oxygen, forming the ruby copper ore. It occurs also in a state of combination with some acids. 2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler. — 3. Copper money; small change.

My trench filled my pocket with copper. *Franklin.*

4. The cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking, and erected in the scullery or galley, called also *Ship's Copper*.

Copper (kōp'per), n. Consisting of or resembling copper.

*All in a hat and copper shy
The bloody sun or moon
Right up above the sunset did stand,
No bigger than the moon.* *Coleridge.*

Copper (kōp'per), v. t. To cover or sheath with sheets of copper, as, to copper a ship.

Coppers (kōp'per-s), n. [From *L. cuprum*, ore of copper which appears in L. *cuprum*.] 1. *Py. cuprum*. 2. *Py. cuprum*. 3. *Py. cuprum*. 4. *Py. cuprum*. 5. *Py. cuprum*. 6. *Py. cuprum*. 7. *Py. cuprum*. 8. *Py. cuprum*. 9. *Py. cuprum*. 10. *Py. cuprum*. 11. *Py. cuprum*. 12. *Py. cuprum*. 13. *Py. cuprum*. 14. *Py. cuprum*. 15. *Py. cuprum*. 16. *Py. cuprum*. 17. *Py. cuprum*. 18. *Py. cuprum*. 19. *Py. cuprum*. 20. *Py. cuprum*. 21. *Py. cuprum*. 22. *Py. cuprum*. 23. *Py. cuprum*. 24. *Py. cuprum*. 25. *Py. cuprum*. 26. *Py. cuprum*. 27. *Py. cuprum*. 28. *Py. cuprum*. 29. *Py. cuprum*. 30. *Py. cuprum*. 31. *Py. cuprum*. 32. *Py. cuprum*. 33. *Py. cuprum*. 34. *Py. cuprum*. 35. *Py. cuprum*. 36. *Py. cuprum*. 37. *Py. cuprum*. 38. *Py. cuprum*. 39. *Py. cuprum*. 40. *Py. cuprum*. 41. *Py. cuprum*. 42. *Py. cuprum*. 43. *Py. cuprum*. 44. *Py. cuprum*. 45. *Py. cuprum*. 46. *Py. cuprum*. 47. *Py. cuprum*. 48. *Py. cuprum*. 49. *Py. cuprum*. 50. *Py. cuprum*. 51. *Py. cuprum*. 52. *Py. cuprum*. 53. *Py. 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Copperish (kop'per-ish), *a.* Containing copper, like copper or partaking of it.

Copper-nickel (kop'per-nih-el), *n.* See **KUPFERNICKEL**.

Copper-rose (kop'per-roz), *n.* A red rose.

Copper-plate (kop'per-plat), *n.* 1. A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any coloured fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment. — 2. A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copper-plate.

Copper-plate (kop'per-plat), *n.* Relating to engraving on copper or printing from a copper plate.

Copper-smith (kop'per-smith), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Copper-work (kop'per-woik), *n.* 1. Work executed in copper or the part of any structure wrought in copper. — 2. A piece where copper is wrought or manufactured. In this sense written also **Copper-works**.

Copper-worm (kop'per-worm), *n.* A worm-like mollusc, the *Terebra nasuta*, or ship-worm. The name is also applied to a moth that feeds garments, and to a worm that breeds in one's hand.

Coppery (kop'per-i), *a.* 1. Mixed with, or containing, copper. 2. Made of copper. — 3. Like copper in taste, smell, or colour; brownish red, with a metallic lustre.

Coppice, **Coppe** (kop'pi, kop'), *n.* [Fr. *coppe*, wood newly cut, from Fr. *couper*, to cut, to give a blow by a cutting instrument, from *couper*, a blow; L. *cupissus*, L. *cupissus*, or *cupissus*, a blow.] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used for this purpose are the oak, the chestnut, the maple, the birch, the ash, and the willow. When coppice-wood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

The rate of coppice lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines.

Coppin (kop'pin), *n.* The cone of thread arranged upon a spindle in spinning. Also written **Cop**.

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Copra (kop'ra), *n.* The dried kernel of the coconut, from which the oil has been expressed. It is a considerable article of Indian commerce as an ingredient of curry.

Copresbyter (kop'prez-bi-ter), *n.* A clerical member of the same church presbytery with another.

Copridæ (kop'ri-dæ), *n.* [From Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *oides*, resembling.] A family of coleopterous insects, which are found in dung, and so called from the typical genus *Copris*. The males have projections on the head and thorax. Some of the African and Indian species are of large size.

Coprolite (kop'ro-lit), *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.] The petrified fecal matter chiefly of extinct lizards or maroid fishes. In variety of size and external form, the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They, for the most part, vary from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, but some few are much larger, as those of the Ichthyosaurus, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the lime and coal measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, &c.

Coprolitic (kop'ro-lit-ik), *a.* Composed of coprolites resembling coprolites; containing coprolites.

Coprophagi, **Coprophagæ** (kop'ro-fa-gi, kop'ro-fa-gæ), *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *phagō*, to eat.] A section of lamellicorn beetles, which live in and upon the dung of animals. It contains the carabids of the ancients, and the 'dung-beetle' of this country.

Coprophagus (kop'ro-fa-gus), *a.* Feeding upon dung or filth, a term particularly applied to certain insects.

Coppe (kop'), *n.* See **COPPER**. 'Near yonder coppe where once the garden smiled.' Goldsmith.

Coppe (kop'), *n.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By copying the drawings in the plates where they can now seen (you may) cause them sometimes to coincide even their unattached counterparts. A. O. O.

2. To plant or preserve underwoods.

The copiers of copying wood cut down both hem of very evil consequence. Scott.

3. To incise, as a coppe. [In all its uses here.]

Nature itself hath signed and branded us in.

Coppe-wood (kop'pe-wood), *n.* A growth of shrubs and bushes, wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See **COPPER**.

Cop-spinner (kop'pin-ar), *n.* In many of an American invention, combining the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame. It is said to be capable of spinning double the quantity of the flyer spindle with one-half the power.

Coppy (kop'i), *n.* Having coppe. 'Among the rocks and coppy banks.' Dyer.

Copt (kop't), *n.* [Ar. *hab*, probably from the same root as *gypt* in Egypt.] A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysite Christians, who have for eleven centuries been in possession of the patriarchal chair of Alexandria. Their church is allied with some times written also

Partaining to the Copt, to Arabians and other in Egypt. See the noun. The language of the Hamitic tongue, used in the last three or four centuries as a living language by Arabic. It is still used by the Copt in their religious services, but after being read is explained in Arabic. There is a tolerably abundant Coptic Christian literature.

Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kopis*, to cut, in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes, natives of the north temperate zone. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia* (gold thread), found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States of America, is used by the Indians for giving a yellow colour to cloth and skins. The rhizomes, which are bitter, when administered in medicine act in the same way as quinine, gentian, and other bitters.

Copula (kop'u-lä), *n.* [L. *copula*, a band, a link (R. couple), from *cop* for *com*, and *root* *ap*, men to aptes, apt, and in *fit* *ap*, to arrive at.] 1. In logic, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition, as, religion is indispensable to happiness where *is* the copula joining religion, the subject, with indispensable to happiness, the predicate. — 2. In music, the stop which connects the manuals, or the manuals with the pedals. More usually called **Coupler** (which see).

Copulate (kop'u-lät), *a.* Joined. **Becon**. **Copulate** (kop'u-lät), *v.t.* To unite, to couple. See **COPULA**. To unite, to join in pairs, to conjoin.

Copulate (kop'u-lät), *v.t.* To unite in sexual embrace.

Not only the persons in copulating are infected, but also their children. H. Parnass.

Copulation (kop'u-lä-shon), *n.* [L. *copulatio*.] 1. The act of coupling; conjunction, union. 'Copulation of monophylabim.' Putnam. 2. The embrace of the sexes in the act of generation, coition.

Sundry kinds of conjugal copulation are prohibited on oath.

Copulative (kop'u-lä-tiv), *a.* That unites or couples. — **Copulative conjunction**, in grammar, a conjunction which connects two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition, as, riches and honours are temptations to pride, the Romans conquered Spain and Gaul and Britain. — **Copulative propositions**, in logic, propositions where the subject and predicate are linked together by copulative conjunctions, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied one of another.

Copulative (kop'u-lä-tiv), *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 'The copulative and.'

Ap. Patriarch — 2. Connection. 'A fourth wife, which makes more than one copulative in the rule of marriage.' Apoc.

Copulatively (kop'u-lä-tiv), *adv.* In a copulative manner. Hammond.

Copulatory (kop'u-lä-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to copulation, specifically, in anal applied to the accessory generative organs. — 2. Uniting; copulative.

Coppy (kop'i), *n.* [Fr. *copie*, Fr. *copie*, from L. *copio*, plenty, opportunity of doing anything, permission, whence the sense of permission to reproduce, come from *con*, with, and *copio*, riches, power.] 1. Copiousness, abundance.

She was blessed with as much copy of wit, but to serve the business then. B. Jonson.

2. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original, or a book printed according to the original, hence, any document, book, or set of books containing a composition resembling the original work, as, the copy of a deed or of a bond, a copy of the Scriptures.

Books were free and costly. The art of printing was unknown. Copies of the Bible, inferior in beauty and clearness to those which every country may now command, sold for prices which many persons could not afford to give. Hammond.

3. A thing made in imitation of another; specifically, in the fine arts, the imitation or likeness of any picture, statue, figure, draught, or the like.

Originals and copies work the same. The painter's value is the painter's name. Dr. Johnson.

4. An original work; that which is to be imitated, as in writing; a pattern, a model; an archetype, a rule. 'Let him first learn to write after a copy.' Holder.

He was the mark and glass, copy and book that fashioned others. Shaks.

It was the copy of our confusion. Shaks.

5. In printing, written or printed matter given to the printer to be set in type. — 6. A copyhold tenure, or simply tenure. 'But in them nature's copy is not obscure.'

But

Copy (kop'i), *v.t.* To print, to copy, to copy, to copy. 1. To print, print, engrave, construct, draw, paint, &c., according to an original, to model after, as a work or composition, by drawing, painting, writing, printing, engraving, and the like, to transcribe, to imitate; sometimes followed by *out*.

There are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Babelish, king of Judah, copied out. Prov. x.

2. To imitate or attempt to resemble, as in behaviour, to follow an original or pattern, as in manners or course of life, to be a copy of, to resemble.

To copy has few synonyms applied. Her virtues force copies admired. Scott.

My future will not copy my past. B. Browning.

Copy (kop'i), *v.t.* To imitate or endeavour to be like, to do anything in imitation of something else.

They error fall, when they copy, to follow the lead as well as the good. Dryden.

Copy-book (kop'i-buk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copier (kop'i-er), *n.* One who copies or transcribes, a copier.

What copier could have stilled those passages. Bentley.

Coppyhold (kop'i-höld), *n.* 1. In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which rolls contain special entries and memoranda of the admission of the tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of coppyhold, the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freshhold, and the second a *base tenure*, or *base coppyhold*. Coppyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is, that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court roll, and that the tenements are within the manor. Coppyholds now descend to the heir-at-law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of land. — 2. Land held in coppyhold.

Coppyholder (kop'i-höld-er), *n.* One who is possessed of land in coppyhold.

Copying-machine (kop'i-ing-mä-shin), *n.* A machine for copying any plan of writing with perfect accuracy, or for producing

duplicate of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and an impression obtained from it by means of pressure. Called also a *Copying-press*.

Copying-press (kō'pī-ing-press), *n.* See **COPYING-MACHINE**.

Copyist (kō'pī-ist), *n.* A copier; a transcriber, an imitator.

His original writing ever transcribed as faithfully by succeeding copyists as the Sicilian manner (Theocritus).

Copy-money (kō'pī-mūn-ē), *n.* Money paid for copy, or for literary work. *Roswell.*

Copyright (kō'pī-rit), *n.* The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author (or his assignee) of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his own original work. By acts of parliament 5 and 6 Vict. xiv the copyright of every book published in the lifetime of its author endures for his life and for seven years after his death, or, if these seven years expire before the end of forty-two years from the date of the first publication of the work, then the copyright endures for forty-two years from that date. The copyright in a book published after the death of its author endures for forty-two years, and belongs to the proprietor of the manuscript. The property in designs, prints, engravings, and photographs is guaranteed for the term of twenty-eight years from date of first publication. Copyright in dramatic works and musical compositions is also protected for a term of twenty-eight years after date of first publication, no person having a right to give public performances of the protected works under a penalty of not less than 50s. Copyright in sculptures, models, or casts, extends for fourteen years when duly registered. The right in designs for articles of manufacture is granted for various periods from nine months to three years according to the class of manufacture. *International copyright*, an international arrangement by which the copyright of an author residing in one country is protected in such countries as are parties to the arrangement. Such an agreement exists between Britain and several foreign countries.

Copyright (kō'pī-rit), *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Coquallot, Coquallote (kō'kōl-lōt), *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy, corn rose, hence, the colour of wild poppy, a colour nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

Coquet (kō'ket), *v. t. pret. & pp. coquetted*; *ppr. coqueting* [See **COQUETRY**.] To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of any person, to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle, to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honour. Swift.
Coquet (kō'ket), *v. i.* To trifle in love, to act the lover from vanity; to endeavour to gain admiration.

Coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity, affectation of amorous advances, trifling in love. 'Women without a dash of coquetry.' *Addison.*

Coquette (kō'ket), *n.* [Fr. *coquette*, in the sixteenth century, had the sense of crying like a cock; hence, to demean one's self as a cock amongst hens, to swagger, to strut. Hence coquet, a beast, coquettish, and the feminine coquette. Coq, a cock, is believed to be of onomatopoeitic origin.] One who lays herself out for the admiration of the male sex, a vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, a flirt.

The slight coquette, the cannot love. Trappan.
Coquettish (kō'ket-'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to coquetry, characterized by coquetry, practising coquetry. 'A coquettish manner.' *Southey.*

She meant to weave me a snare Of some coquettish device. Trappan.

Coquettishly (kō'ket-'ish-ly), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Coquilla-nut (kō'kwī-lā-nut), *n.* The seed of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the coconut group, a native of Brazil. The nuts are 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown colour and very hard. Hence they are extensively used in turnery, and especially for making umbrella-handles. See **PLACABA**.

Coquito (kō'kōtō), *n.* The *Jubaea spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the

coconut, growing to the height of 40 or 60 feet. If the top is cut off, the sap flows abundantly for months, and this, when boiled, becomes a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palme*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chiliana.

Cor (kōr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing 10 baths or 11½ bushels, a homer.

Coraciidae (kō-rā-sī-dā), *n. pl.* The rollers, a family of limicolous birds, order *Imbeciles*, including the sub-families *Coraciinae*, *Todidae*, *Eurymedidae*, and *Momotidae*. The genus *Coracias* is the type. See **CORACIUS**.

Coracias (kō-rā-sī-as), *n.* A crow. [Onomatopoeitic.] A genus of birds, allied to the crows, containing the rollers, one species of which (*C. corax*) is a rare variant of the British *Islands*.

Coracina (kō-rā-sī-nā), *n.* [L. *corax*, a crow.] A genus of birds separated from the crows by Vieillot, and by him divided into four sections. The first comprises those species which have the bill furnished at its base with velvety feathers, the second, those whose nostrils are covered with setaceous feathers, directed forwards, and whose upper mandible is notched toward the end, the third, those whose bill is naked at the base, and notched at the point; and the fourth, that various species on which Geoffroy founded his genus *Cephalopterus*. These birds are chiefly found in South America.

Coracle (kō-rā-cl), *n.* [W. *corrag*, from *corrag*, anything round.] A boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Coracoid (kō-rā-kōid), *n.* [Or *corax*, *corax*, a crow, and *oid*, resemblance.] Shaped like a crow's beak. *Coracoid process*, in anat. a small sharp process of the scapula, in mammals, especially in man and ape, shaped like a crow's beak. — *Coracoid bone*, a large flattened bone, passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum, in birds, reptiles, and monotremes, so named from the idea that this bone corresponds anatomically with the more slightly developed coracoid process of mammals.

Corage (kō-rā), *n.* Courage, heart, mind. *And small fowls make no mistake, That steepen all night with open eye, So prurish hum nature in his corages. Chaucer.*

Corah (kō-rā), *n.* An Indian-pattern silk handkerchief.

Corall (kō-rā), *n.* [L. *corallium* or *corallum*, Gr. *korallion*, Fr. *corail* or *corail*.] 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine coelenterate polypae for their support and habitation (polydrom). The coral-producing zoophytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polypae and remaining connected with it on the same spot.

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form roots from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, trending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See **ATOLL**.) The more abundant reef builders, at the more moderate depths, are the madrepores, *astraea*, *porites*, and *meandrinae*, and the millepores and seriatopores, at depths from 15 to 20 fathoms. — The great field of coral development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure carbonate of lime, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, so much used for ornaments, is a *seriatopora* coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coast of Provence, Sardinia, &c. — 2. A toy or plaything for an infant made of coral, ivory, &c.

Her infant grandame's coral suit it grew.
The bells are jingled and the whistle blows. Pugh.

Corall (kō-rā), *n.* 1. Made of coral, resembling coral. — 2. Coloured like red coral; scarlet.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a light scarlet or coral dress. Brewer.

Corallaceous (kō-rā-lā-shus), *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

Corallid (kō-rāld), *a.* Furnished with coral, covered with coral.

Corallid (kō-rāld), *n. pl.* A family of compound polypae, yielding the substance called coral. [Not now used.]

Coralliferous (kō-rā-lī-fēr-us), *a.* [L. *corallum*, coral, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or consisting of coral; producing coral.

Coralliform (kō-rā-lī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *corallum*, and *forma*, form.] Resembling coral, forked and crooked.

Coralligenous (kō-rā-lī-jen-us), *a.* Producing coral, as *coralligenous zoophytes*.

Coralligenous (kō-rā-lī-jen-us), *a.* [L. *corallum*, and *gero*, to produce.] Coralliferous.

Coralline (kō-rā-līn), *n.* 1. A genus of compound algae with calcareous jointed fronds. The spores are borne in urn-shaped conceptacles. The common species, *Corallina officinalis*, grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in our rock-pools from its graceful structure and beautiful hues. — 2. A term also applied to indicate many of the zoophytes and Polyzoa, and thus used in an indiscriminate and popular manner. — 3. The polypoid form of the corallines.

Corallinaceous (kō-rā-lī-nā-shus), *a.* An order of algae, of which the genus *Corallina* is the type. See **CORALLINE**, *n.* 1.

Coralline (kō-rā-līn), *a.* Consisting of coral, like coral, containing coral. *Coralline deposits*, in geol. a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower pleistocene deposits of Suffolk, the white or coralline crag.

Coralline (kō-rā-līn), *n.* 1. A name popularly applied to the sea-weeds with rigid calcareous fronds, from their resemblance to coral. See **CORALLINA**, 1. — 2. An animal belonging to the zoophytes or Polyzoa. (See **CORALLINA**, 2.) 'Ellis's beautiful and classical work on Coralline.' *Prof Owen*. — 3. An orange red colour prepared by the action of ammonia at about 300° Fahr upon rosolic acid.

Coralline (kō-rā-līn), *n.* A fossil polydrom of the corallines.

Corallite (kō-rā-lī-t), *n.* [Coral, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral. — 2. The hard skeleton secreted by a single polypae, or by an individual polypae of a composite coral mass.

Coralloid, **Coralloidal** (kō-rā-lōid, kō-rā-lōid-oid), *a.* [Coral, and Gr. *oides*, form.] Having the form of coral, branching like coral.

Coralloid (kō-rā-lōid), *n.* 1. A name formerly given to several of the Polyzoa. — 2. Coral (which see).

Corallorhiza (kō-rā-lō-rī-zā), *n.* [Coral, and Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] A small genus of plants, nat. order *Orchidaceae*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. *C. innexa* (coral root) is a British plant, having thick fleshy roots, with much-branched stems. The flowers are seated on a spike, and are of a yellowish colour. It is found in mountainous woods in Scotland, but is a rare plant.

Corallum (kō-rā-lūm), *n.* [L. red coral.]

In soil, the hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinoseous—commonly called a *coral*. *Nicholson*.

Coral-rag (kō'ral-rag), *n.* A provincial term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

Coral-reef, Coral-island (kō'ral-rēf, kō'ral-land), *n.* Islands or reefs of coral, which are formations produced by the operation of species of polypes. See **CORAL**.

Coral-root (kō'ral-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. See **CORALLORHIZA**.

Coral-tree (kō'ral-trē), *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, *Erythrina*, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

Coral-wood (kō'ral-wūd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but soon changes to a beautiful red or superb coral.

Coral-wort (kō'ral-wērt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and copses in the south-east of England. Called also *Tooth-wort* or *Tooth violet*. — 2. Same as *Coral-root*.

Coram judice (kō'ram jū'di-sē) [*L.*] Before the judge.

Coram nobis (kō'ram nō'bis) [*L.*] Before us: a law term.

Coram non judice (kō'ram non jū'di-sē) [*L.*] Before one not a judge; before one who has no jurisdiction.

Coranion (kō'an-īōn), *n.* [Gael and Ir.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. See **CORONACH**.

Corant, Coranto (kō-rant', kō-ran'tō), *n.* [*Fr.* *corant*, running, *courir*, to run; *L.* *curre*.] 1. A lofty sprightly dance. 'Dancing a coranto with him upon the heath.' *Macaulay*.

After the Brethren, then to a *corant*, and now and then a French dance; but that so rare that the *corantos* grew timesome that I wished it done. *Pope's Diary*.

2. A newsletter, the prototype of the modern newspaper: in this case now written only *Corant*. 'Corants, avices, correspondences.' *B. Jonson*.

Corax (kō'raks), *n.* A genus of minute triangular sharks' teeth found in the chalk formations, differing from recent teeth in being solid.

Corb (kōrb), *n.* [*L.* *corbis*, a basket.] 1. A basket used in coaleries. See **CURRY** — 2. In arch. a corbel.

Corb (kōrb), *n.* An abbreviation of *corban*, an alms-basket. See next article.

Corban (kō'ban), *n.* [*Heb.* *korban*, an offering, sacrifice, from *karab*, to approach, bring offer. *Rua korban*, a church box or chest, a treasury, is probably derived from this.] 1. In *Jewish antiqu* a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services, or possessions. Our Lord (Mark vii. 11) severely censures the Jews of his day for a gross violation of filial duty, because, under pretext that themselves or their goods were *corban*, and no longer to be devoted to human uses, they refused subsistence to their parents. — 2. An interdiction of one's self from giving or receiving some particular thing, as some article of food, clothing, shelter, &c., as if it were *corban*. — 3. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church where offerings are deposited. Written also *Corb*.

Corbet (kōrb), *a.* [*Fr.* *corbe*.] Crooked. 'On thy corbes shoulder it leans amiss.' *Spenser*.

Corbe (kōrb), *n.* A corbel. *Spenser*.

Corbell (kōrbēl), *n.* [*Fr.* *corbeille*, from *L.* *corbicula*, dim. of *L.* *corbis*, a basket.] 1. In *fort.* a little basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. 2. In arch. a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.

Corbel (kōrbēl), *n.* [*See the preceding words.*] 1. In arch. a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of a great variety of forms, and are ornamented in many ways. They are of frequent occurrence in pointed architecture,

forming the supports of the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of a fortress, the labels of doors and windows, &c. Written also *Corbil*.

The corbels that ribbed each massive aisle, were a four-deckle for a quatre-foille.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A niche left in a wall for an image, statue, or figure: in this use written also *Corbet*.

Corbet — 2. The rase or tambour of the Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket. Written also *Corbil*.

Corbel (kōrbēl), *v.t. pret. & pp.* *corbelled*; *ppr.* *corbelling*. 1. To support on corbels. — 2. To dilate by projecting every member of a series beyond the one under it. Any construction which is carried by corbels so as to stand beyond the face of the wall is said to be corbelled out. *Glossary of Architecture*.

Corbel-steps (kōrbēl-stēps), *n.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken. Sometimes called



Corbel-steps.

Corbis-steps. *Corbis*, though evidently merely a vulgarization of *corbel*, being the Scotch for a crow, has given rise to the term *crow-steps*, and to the absurd reason for the term, viz. 'that crows are observed to be fond of sitting on them.'

Corbel-table (kōrbēl-tā-bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet; a tier of windows;



Corbel-table.

an arcade; an entablature; or other architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.

Corbet, Corbett (kōrbēl), *n.* A niche for an image. Written also *Corbel*.

Corbis-steps (kōrbī-stēps), *n. pl.* See **CORBEL-STEPS**.

Corbil (kōrbīl), *n.* A corbel (which see).

Corby, Corbis (kōrbī), *n.* [*Fr.* *corbeux*, *L.* *corvus*.] A raven. 'Corbis il no pluck out corbies' s'en, a Scotch proverb, implying that persons of the same profession, or in the same line of life, will generally back each other up. — *Corbis-oste*, a species of black oste. — *Corbis-messenger*, a messenger who either returns not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [*Scotch*.]

Corchorus (kōrkō-rus), *n.* A genus of tropical plants, nat. order *Tiliaceae*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jew's Nettle*. This and a closely allied species (*C. esculentus*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India, and yield the most part of the jute of commerce, which is the fibre of the inner bark. *C. olitorius* is an annual with a smooth branching stem, varying in height from 2 to 14 feet.

Corcula, Corcis (kōrkūl, kōrkīl), *n.* [*L.* *cor-*

culum, a dim. of *cor*, the heart.] In bot. the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the rosette or radiolo, the simple descending part.

CORD (kōrd), *n.* [*Fr.* *corde*; *Fr.* and *It.* *corda*, from *L.* *chorde*; *Gr.* *chorde*, a string of gut, the string of a lyre.] 1. A string of small rope composed of several strands twisted together.

She (Rahab) let them down by a cord through the window. *Josh. ii. 15*.

2. A quantity of wood or other material originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. — 3. *Fig.* any moral agent which binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise by its action suggests an analogy to the physical agency of a cord.

Lower'd softly with the threefold cord of love Down to the silent grave. *Tennyson*.

4. A musical string. See **CHORD**. — In *Script.* the cords of the wicked are the snares with which the wicked catch the unwary. *Ps. cxxix. 4*. The cords of sin are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. *Prov. v. 32*. The cords of a man are the fair, gentle, or natural means of alluring men to obedience. *Hos. xi. 4*. The cords of vanity are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit, or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretences, which draw men to sin. *Is. v. 18*. To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it or utterly to destroy it. *Lam. ii. 8*. The cords of a tent denote stability. To loosen or break the cords, is to weaken or destroy; to lengthen the cords, is to enlarge. *Job xxx. 11*, *Is. liv. 2*.

Cord (kōrd), *v.t.* 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords. 2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.

Cord, *v.i.* To accord.

If a painter would paint a pile With ass's feet and headed like an ape, It cordeth not. *Chaucer*.

Cordage (kōrd'ij), *n.* (From *cord*; same form in *Sp.* and *Fr.*) Ropes or cords, used collectively; hence, anything made of rope or cord, as the running rigging of a ship.

Cordal (kōrd'al), *n.* In her a string of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends.

Cordate, Cordated (kōrdāt, kōrdāt-ed), *a.* [*L.* *corda*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart, heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists, as, a *cordate* leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.

Cordate Leaf.

Cordately (kōrdāt-ly), *adv.* In a cordate form.

Corded (kōrd-ed), *p. and s.* 1. Bound or fastened with cords. 2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord. — 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

This night he measeth with a corded ladder To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. *Shaks*.

4. Striped or furrowed, as by cords; as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern. — 5. In her represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. *Bales, &c.* when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*.

Cordalier (kōrd'el-ēr), *n.* [*Fr.* from *O. Fr.* *corde*, *Fr.* *cordeau*, from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] 1. The name applied in France to the strictest branch of Franciscan friars, on account of their wearing a girdle of knotted cord. The Cordeliers wear besides a thick gray cloth cloak, a little cowl, and a chapelon. See **FRANCISCAN**. — 2. The name assumed by one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, which numbered Danton and Marat among its chief members, from

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their holding their sittings in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

Cordeling (kord'el-ing), *n.* [Fr. *cordeler*, to twist. See **CORDELLER**.] Twisting. Written also **Cordelling**.

Cordelle (kord-el'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *corde*, a cord.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. A tow-line for a barge or keel-boat.

The propelling power of the keel-boat is by oars, sails, setting-poles, the *cordelle*, &c. *Flint.*

Cordewane, *n.* Cordwain. *Chaucer.*

Cord-grass (kord'gras), *n.* A genus of plants, *Spartina* (which see).

Cordia (kord'i-a), *n.* A large genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceae, consisting of some 200 species scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupeaceous, and that of some species, as *Sebasten*, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber.

Cordial (kord'i-al), *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial*, *lt. cordiale*, from *l. cor*, the heart.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; as, we give our friends a *cordial* reception. 'With looks of *cordial* love.' *Milton.*

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swell'd his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Sir W. Scott.

—**Hearty**, **Cordial**, **Sincere**. See under **HEARTY**.

Cordial (kord'i-al), *n.* 1. Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates. 'Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind.' *Dryden*.—2. In med. that which suddenly excites the system and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.

Gold in phisike is a *cordial*. *Chaucer.*

3. In com. aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.

Cordiality (kord-i-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Relation to the heart. 'Cordiality or reference unto the heart.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Sincere affection and kindness; genuine sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Molloy*

Cordialize (kord-i-al-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cordialized*; ppr. *cordializing*. 1. To render cordial; to reconcile; to render harmonious. 2. To make into a cordial; to render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

Cordialize (kord-i-al-iz), *v. i.* To become cordial; to feel or express cordiality; to harmonize. [Rare.]

Cordially (kord-i-al-i), *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection; as, the Christian *cordially* receives the doctrines of grace. 'The only music she could *cordially* relish.' *Beaumont.*

Cordialness (kord-i-al-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good-will.

Cordiceps (kord-i-seps), *n.* A genus of fungi, some of which are found on dead leaves and branches, while others are remarkable for growing on the larvae of insects. The spores enter the breathing openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. A species of cordiceps occurs on wasps in the West Indies. The wasps thus attacked are called *gupes v-gétantes*, or vegetating wasps.

Cordierite (kord'ier-it), *n.* The mineral called otherwise *lollite* and *dichroite*.

Cordiform (kord'i-form), *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

Cordilera, *n.* A Cordeller (which see). *Chaucer.*

Cordillera (kord-il-lé-ra; Sp. pron. kor-dél-yá-ra), *n.* [Sp., a chain or ridge of mountains, a long, straight, elevated tract of land, from *cordilla*, gut, intestines, *cordel*, a rope, from *l. chorda*, a string. See **CORD**.] A name sometimes given to the mountain range of the Andes in South America, but properly applicable only to the innermost and highest ridge of the mass.

Cordinert (kord'in-ér), *n.* A cordwainer (which see).

Cordon (kord'on), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*. See **CORD**.] 1. In *fort.* a row of stones jutting before the rampart and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the

wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work.—2. *Milit.* a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Specifically—*Cordon-sant-laire*, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.—3. In *arch.* the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.—4. In *her.* a baldrick or ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.

The grand yellow *cordon* of St. Michael of Pampemickel. *Thackeray.*

5. A tasselled lace or string of a mantle on state and installation robes.

Cordovan (kord'ó-van), *n.* [See **CORDWAIN**.] Spanish leather.

Corduroy (kord-dú-roí), *n.* [Fr. *corde du roy*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface—*Corduroy road*, in North America, a road constructed with logs laid together over swamps or marshy places for carriages to pass over. They derive their name from their ribbed appearance, resembling corduroy.

Cordwain (kord'wán), *n.* [O. Fr. *cordouan*, Sp. *cordoban*, leather, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain*. *Spenser.*

Cordwainer (kord'wán-ér), *n.* [From *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker. [Obsolete form *Cordiner*.]

Cord-wood (kord'wud), *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of 4 feet; but in this respect the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, *cord-wood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

Core (kór), *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, Norm. *core*, from *l. cor*, the heart; akin to *Fr. hear*, heart, and *E. heart* (which see).] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince.

Whose *core* of great within him. *Chapman.*

2. The centre or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. In *arch.* the interior part of a wall or column.—4. The inner part of an ulcer or boil.—5. A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver.—6. Among *founders*, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, as the bore of a tube or pipe.—7. *Fig.* the deepest or most essential part of anything; as, the *core* of a question.

This obscure belief lies at the very *core* of our spiritual nature, and it is called fate or it is called predestination according as it is regarded pantheistically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-conscious being. *J. A. Froude.*

Core (kór), *v. t.* 1. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—2. To roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying.

Core (kór), *n.* [A form of *chore*, *char*, a job done by the day.] In mining, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, each party of miners works at a time before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four 'cores.'

Core (kór), *n.* [Fr. *corpe*, a body.] 1. A body.—2. A body of persons; a party; a crew. *Bacon.*

Co-regent (kó-ré-jent), *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

Coregonus (kó-reg'on-us), *n.* A genus of fish, separated from the salmon by having the first dorsal fin further forward than the ventrals, the scales large, and the teeth either minute or wanting. To this genus belong the vendace (*C. Willughbi*) of Lochmaben, the gwyniad (*C. Pennantii*) of Wales, the powan or fresh-water herring (*C. cepedei*) of Lochlomond, the pollan (*C. Pollan*) of the lakes of Ireland, and the white-fish (*C. sapidus*) of North America, by some regarded as the finest of all fish. The vendace is fished for in Lochmaben Loch only on the 1st August.

Coreids (kó-ré-i-dé), *n. pl.* A family of hemipterous insects, section *Heteroptera*,

abounding chiefly in tropical regions, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes. The *Diactor* (*Anisocelis bilineatus*) of Brazil has hind legs with singular leaf-like appendages to the tibial joints. There are a few British species of a brown colour. Also written *Corisia*.

Co-relation (kó-ré-lá-shon), *n.* Corresponding relation.

Co-relative (kó-rel'at-iv), *n.* See **CORRELATIVE**.

Coreopsis (kó-ré-ops'is), *n.* [Gr. *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, resemblance, in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositae. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or partly-coloured rays. The fruit is an achene flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and with two awns. The species are natives of North America and South Africa. Many of the species are in our gardens.

Correes (kór-es-éz), *n. pl.* In bot. dark red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

Co-respondent (kó-ré-spond'ent), *n.* [L. *con*, together, and *respondeo*, to answer.] In law, a joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

Corf (korf), *n.* A corb; a corve; a basket for carrying minerals in mines. See **CORR**.

Corf-house (korf'hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfote, **Corfute** (korf'ót, korf'út), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Corfu.

Cor Hydre (kór hi'dré), *n.* [L.] The heart of the Hydra: a star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra.

Coriaceous (kó-ri-á-shus), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions.—2. In bot. stiff, like leather or parchment: applied to a leaf, a calyx, capsule, &c.

Coriander (kó-ri-an'dér), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, from Gr. *korisannon*, coriander, from *koris*, a bug, from the smell of its leaves.] The popular name of *Coriandrum sativum*, nat. order Umbelliferae. The seeds have a strong smell, and in medicine are stomachic and carminative. They are used in sweetmeats, in certain stomachic liquors, and in some countries in cookery.

Coriandrum (kó-ri-an'drum), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferae, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the official coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. See **CORIANDE**.

Coriaria (kó-ri-á-ri'á-8), *n. pl.* [L. *coriaria*, a hide, from the crustaceous covering of the fruit.] A very small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of six known species of shrubs included in a single genus, *Coriaria*. The best known species is *C. myrsinifolia*, a shrub inhabiting the south of Europe, and employed by dyers for staining black. It is used also by tanners, and hence it has been called *tanner's sumach*. Its leaves are used in the adulteration of senna, and its fruit is poisonous. A New Zealand species, *C. serrulata*, is the wine berry shrub of the settlers; from the red juice of its berries a wine like that from elder-berries is made.

Corin, **Corins** (kór'in), *n.* A species of galls.

Corindon (kó-rin'don), *n.* See **CORUNDUM**.

Corinth (kó-rin'th), *n.* [From *Corinthus*, a famous city of Greece near which the fruit grows.] A small dried grape; a currant.

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Corinthiac (kó-rin'thi-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.



Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

Corinthian (ko-rin'thi-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for the magnificence of its architecture, as also for its luxury and licentiousness; *as*, Corinthian column; Corinthian order; Corinthian brass. — 2. Licentious. 'All her young Corinthian lally.' *Milton*. The Corinthian order, in arch is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus.



Corinthian Order

Corinthian (ko-rin'thi-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Corinth. — 2. A gay licentious person, a spirited fellow. [Old slang.] 'A Corinthian, a lad of mettle.' *Shak*. — 3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horse. [Slang.] — 4. *pl.* Two epistles written by St. Paul to the Church of Corinth, about A.D. 57 or 58. From 1 Cor. v. 9 it has been conjectured that a previous epistle is lost.

Coris (ko'ris), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceae. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thymelike plant, with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

Corium (ko'ri-um), *n.* [L., leather.] 1. Leather body-armour, formed of overlapping leaves or scales, worn by the Roman soldiers and other nations of antiquity. In this country it continued in use till the reign of Edward I, the scales being sometimes coloured of different tints. — 2. The innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the cutis vera or true skin.

Co-rival (ko-rival), *n.* [L. con, and R. rival, from L. rivalis. See RIVAL.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor, a corival. 'A competitor and co-rival with the king.' *Bacon*.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with *rival* and *corival* is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Dr. Latham*.

Co-rival (ko-rival), *v.t.* To rival; to pretend to equal.

Co-rivalry, **Co-rivalship** (ko-rival-ri, ko-rival-ship), *n.* Joint rivalry; competition.

Cork (kork), *n.* [G., Dan., and Sw. *kork*; D. *kork*; Sp. *corko*, from L. *cortex*, genit. *corticis*, bark.] 1. A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for which alone it is often planted. It grows to the height of 30 to 40 feet, and yields bark every six or eight years for 150 years. — 2. The outer bark of the tree or epiphyllum, of which stoppers for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epiphyllum is formed, which in six or seven years becomes fit for use. This bark is also burned to make a kind of light black called *Spanish black*. When oxidized cork yields oxalic, suberic, and ceric acids; it is chiefly composed of a modification of cellulose called *suberin*. — 3. A stopper for a bottle or cask cut out of cork. — *Mosses* cork, a variety of asbestos.

Cork (kork), *n.* [A corruption for *silk*, *corker*.] In the United States, a nail or series of nails driven into the shoes of horses to prevent them from falling upon the ice, a frost-nail.

Cork (kork), *v.t.* 1. To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork. — 2. To fit or raise on cork.

Cork, **Korker** (kork, kork'er), *n.* The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to a lichen, *Leccinum tartareum* (see CUDDEAS), from which a domestic crimson or purple dye is made. It is with this that home-made tartans are dyed.

Cork-outter (kork'kut'er), *n.* One whose trade is to make corks.

Corked (korkt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stopped with a cork. — 2. Fitted with or raised on cork. 'A corked shoe or slipper.' *Holcutt*.

And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace. *Sp. Hall*.

3. Having acquired the taste of cork, *as*, corked wine.

Cork-fossil (kork'fo-sil), *n.* A kind of mineral. It is a species of *Amianthus*, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

Corking-pin (kork'ing-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, such as are said to have been formerly used for fixing a lady's head-dress to a cork mould.

She took a large corking-pin out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pushed the plait all fast together a little above the hem. *Servant*.

Cork-jacket (kork'jak-et), *n.* A contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to aid in swimming, or to buoy up a person who cannot swim.

Cork-leg (kork'les), *n.* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used.

Cork-screw (kork'skro), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

Cork-screw (kork'skro), *v.t.* To direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way; to wriggle forward.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Haman cork-screwed his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy. *Dickens*.

Corn (korn), *n.* The *Quercus Suber*, st. of which corks are

1. Consisting of cork; *re-*, privative; with *derm*, *skinned*; *Shak*. — 2. Tasty flavor. *Shak*. [L.] The Lion's

is for *Regulus*, a star of in the constellation Leo. *as* CORNUS.

Cornus (kor-mo'jen-4, or *hormos*, the trunk is, to be produced.) In

to a class of acrogens, in which there is a distinct axis of growth, or stem and root symmetrically clothed with leaves. In these we find a trace of something equivalent to the sexes of exogens and endogens. They comprise the ferns, mosses, equisetums, &c.

Cormorant (kor-mo-rant), *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, It. *corvo marino*, from L. *corvus marinus*, sea raven. Comp. Brit. *morwen*, sea-crow - *W. mer*, the sea, and *brun*, a crow.] 1. A large web-footed bird of the pelican family. The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, has the head and neck black, the coverts of the wings, the scapulars, and the back of a deep green, edged with black, and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked yellow skin, which

to five eggs, of a pale bluish-white, with a rough surface. It does not take its prey by diving when on wing, but pursues it by swimming and diving, descending often to a wonderful depth. A cormorant has been taken in a crab-pot fastened 120 feet under water. Besides the common cormorant there is another British species, the green cormorant or shag (*P. griseus*). The common cormorant, which is the larger, is about 33 inches long. A species of cormorant is trained and used by the Chinese to aid them in fishing. — 2. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiable cormorant, soon preys upon itself. *Shak*.

Cormorant (kor-mo-rant), *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. 'Cormorant, devouring time.' *Shak*.

If thou be still human and not cormorant. *Carlyle*.

Cornus, **Corn** (kor-nus, korn), *n.* [Gr. *koron*, the trunk of a tree.] In bot. (a) the stalk or stem of any plant. (b) A solid bulb, the dilated base of the stems of some plants.

Corns are generally upright, producing leaves and buds on their upper surface and roots from their lower. They occur in many plants, as the crocus, cyclamen, &c.

Corn (korn), *n.* [Sex. *corn*.] Similar forms are found throughout the Teutonic languages, and the same root appears in L. *granum*, grain. Akin *kernel*, *grain*.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural; *as*, three barley-corns make an inch.]

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *Ja. iii. 12*.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; *as*, corn is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men or horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland it is generally restricted to oats. In the United States it has the same general sense, but by custom it is appropriated to maize, and accordingly it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but the corn is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for corn. [In this sense corn has no plural.] — 3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field, the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before thrashing. We say a field of corn; a sheaf or a shock of corn, a load of corn. The plants or stalks are included in the term corn until the seed is separated from the ears.

In one night, ere glimpses of morn, His shadowy sail had thrashed the corn. *Milton*.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. 'Not a corn of powder laid to bleed us.' *Bacon & Pl*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Corn (korn), *v.t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; *as*, to corn beef. — 2. To granulate; to form into small grains. 'A small sieve of parchment to corn it.' *Dampier*. — 3. To load with oats, *as* a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou was corn'd an' I was mellow, We took the road as like a wallow. *Burns*.

4. To render intoxicated. 'The lads are well corned.' *Jamieson*. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Corn (korn), *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] In surgery a hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes.

Cornaceae (kor-na'se-4), *n. pl.* [See CORNUS.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of about 100 species, grouped in twelve genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order Caprifoliaceae. Two species of the order are found in Britain, *Cornus suecica*, a lowly alpine plant, and *C. sanguinea* (the common dogwood, dogberry, cornel, or prickwood), the hard wood of which is used for skewers, and is also burned into charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. *Benthams* and *Auctors* belong to this order. Cornaceous plants are of importance in medicine. American physicians esteem the bark of *Cornus florida* and *serotina* as a good febrifuge.

Cornaceous (kor-na'shus), *a.* Relating to the cornus or cornel-shrub.

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ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job;

a, fr. too; ag, sing; vb, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure. — See KEY

tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterwards paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

Cornamute (kor'na-müt), *n.* See CORNEMUSE. *Drayton.*

Corn-badger (kor'ba-jér), *n.* A dealer in corn. See BADGER.

Corn-beef, **Corned-beef** (kor'n'béf, kornd'béf), *n.* Beef preserved and seasoned with salt in grains; beef cured by salting.

Corn-beetle (kor'n'bé-tí), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ochre-coloured, with a forked tail; the perfect animal of a bright tawny colour.

Cornbind (kor'n'bind), *n.* Climbing buck-wheat. [Local.]

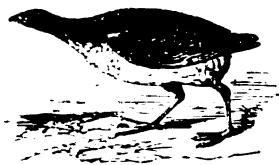
Cornbrash (kor'n'brash), *n.* A local name for a rubbly limestone, forming a soil extensively cultivated in Wiltshire for the growth of corn. The term is used by geologists to indicate the strata which yield the soil, the highest member of the lower oolite.

Corn-bread (kor'n'bred), *n.* A kind of bread-cake made from Indian-corn. [United States.]

Corn-chandler (kor'n'chand-lér), *n.* A dealer in corn. See CHANDLER.

Corn-cockle (kor'n'kok-lí), *n.* The common name of a British plant, *Agrostemma Githago*. See AGROSTEMMA.

Corn-crake (kor'n'krák), *n.* [Corn, and crake (which see), from the cry of the animal.] The crake or land-rail (*Crex pratensis*), a



Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*).

bird of the rail family, noted for its strange harsh cry. It frequents cornfields, and seldom allows itself to be seen. See CRAKE.

Corn-crow-foot (kor'n'kró-fít), *n.* The common name of *Ranunculus arvensis*, a plant frequently met with in our cornfields.

Corn-cutter (kor'n'kut-ér), *n.* [Corn and cut.] One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

Corn-cutter (kor'n'kut-ér), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

Corn-dodger (kor'n'doj-ér), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian-corn and baked very hard by being wrapped in an envelope of husks or paper and thrust under the embers. [United States.]

Corn-drill (kor'n'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

Cornea (kor'né-a), *n.* [From *L. cornu*, a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass, situated in the sclerótica, and considered by some as a portion of it. It is a horny substance, and hence its name. It has a greater convexity than the rest of the eye, being a portion of a smaller sphere than the body of the eye.

Corned-beef, *n.* See CORN-BEEF.

Cornel, **Cornel-tree** (kor'nel, kor'nel-tré), *n.* [*L. cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn, from the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, the popular name of a species of *Cornus*, *C. mascula*, nat. order Cornaceae. The cornel-tree, which is found in Europe and Northern Asia, but is not a native of Britain though common in shrubberies, has a stem 20 feet high, branching and forming a large head, with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. Written also *Cornelian-tree*.

Cornelian (kor-né'lí-an), *n.* Same as *Cornelian* (which see).

Cornelian-cherry (kor-né'lí-an-cher'í), *n.* The edible fruit of *Cornus mascula*. See CORNEL.

Cornelian-tree (kor-né'lí-an-tré), *n.* See CORNEL.

Cornemuse, † **Cornamute**† (kor'n'müz, kor'na-müt), *n.* [Fr. *corne*, horn, and O.Fr.

muse, Fr. *musa*, a pipe. Lit. a horn-pipe.] A bagpipe. *Drayton.*

Corneo-calcareous (kor'né-ó-kal-ká'ré-us), *a.* [*L. corneus*, horny, and *E. calcareous*.] In *zool.* formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells; horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other.

Corneous (kor'né-us), *a.* [*L. corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn; hard.

Corner (kor'nér), *n.* [Fr. *cornière*; *L. cornu*, a horn, projection. Cog. (Celt.) *W. cornel*, a corner, from *corn*, a horn, projection: *Ir. ceann*, *cearna*, a corner. See HORN.] 1. The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet; an angle, whether internal or external; as, we met at the corner of the courthouse, or at the corner of two streets.

They (hypocrites) love to pray standing in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. *Mat. vi. 5.*

2. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence—

3. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a corner. *Acts xxvi. 26.*

4. Indefinitely, any part; a part; as, they searched every corner of the forest.

I turned and try'd each corner of my bed,

To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

5. The end, extremity, or limit; as, the corners of the head or beard. *Lev. xxi. 5; xix. 27.*—The Corner, among sporting men, Tattersall's famous horse repository and betting rooms in London, so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park Corner.

Corner (kor'nér), *v.t.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender; as, to corner a person in an argument. [An Americanism now introduced into this country.]

Corner-cap† (kor'nér-kap), *n.* The chief embellishment or ornament. *Shak.*

Corner-drill (kor'nér-drill), *n.* Same as *Angle-brace*, (*b*).

Cornered (kor'néréd), *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

Corner-stone (kor'nér-stón), *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice. Hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that which is indispensable; that on which any system is founded.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof. *Job xxxviii. 6.*

Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. *Eph. ii. 20.*

This is the corner-stone of the feudal system. *Brougham.*

Corner-tooth (kor'nér-tóth), *n.* One of the outer of the incisor teeth in either jaw of a horse. There are two above and two below, and they shoot when the horse is four and a half years old.

Corner-wise (kor'nér-wíz), *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

Cornet (kor'net), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *corne*, *L. cornu*, a horn.] 1. In *music*, (*a*) a wind instrument, blown with the mouth, originally curvilinear or serpentine in form, and increasing in diameter from the mouth-piece to the lower end. (*b*) A cornet-à-pistons (which see). (*c*) A stop or series of pipes in an organ, intended to imitate the tone of the old cornet.

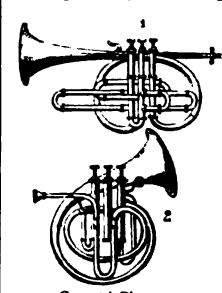
David played before the Lord on cornets. *2 Sam. vi. 5.*

2. *Milit.* (*a*) a company of cavalry; a troop of horse: said to be so called because each company had a cornet-player. 'A body of five cornets of horse.' (*Clarendon.*) (*b*) The flag or standard of such a company.

In his white cornet Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton.*

(*c*) The former title of the officer who carries the ensign or colours in a troop of horse. For this title that of second lieutenant has now been substituted.—3. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—4. In *costume*, (*a*) the square cap of a doctor of divinity. (*b*) A portion of the head-dress of ladies in the reign of Henry VIII., called afterwards the upper pinnet. 'Her cornet black.' *Surrey.*—The cornet or coronet of a horse, the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

Cornet-à-pistons, **Cornet-à-piston** (kor'net-a-pis'tonz, kor'net-a-pis'ton), *n.* [Fr.]



Cornet-à-Pistons.
1, Ordinary shape 2, Circular shape.

A brass wind musical instrument, like the French horn, but capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished, whence the name.

Cornetcy (kor'net-sí), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Corneter (kor'net-ér), *n.* One who blows a cornet.

Cornet-stop (kor'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, an imitative solo stop, consisting of five ranks of pipes, in old organs on a large scale. The harsh effects of this stop have now led to its disuse.

Cornet (kor'net'), *n.* In *metal*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal.

Corneule (kor'né-tí), *n.* [Dim. of *L. L. cornea*, the cornea.] In *entom.* a term applied to the minute transparent segments of which the compound eyes of insects are composed.

Corn-exchange (kor'n'eks-chán), *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered, and samples shown and examined.

Corn-factor (kor'n'fak-tér), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent.

Cornfield (kor'n'fíld), *n.* A field in which corn is growing.

Cornflag (kor'n'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

Corn-floor (kor'n'fóor), *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. *Isa. xxi. 10.*

Corn-flour (kor'n'flour), *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn.

Corn-flower (kor'n'flou-ér), *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.

Corn-fly (kor'n'flí), *n.* A name common to several insects of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinia*, family *Muscidae*, from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops taeniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1½ line in length, and of a yellow colour striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat and barley plants, and its larvae, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.

Corn-growing (kor'n'gró-ing), *a.* Producing corn; as, a corn-growing country.

Corn-husking, **Corn-shucking** (kor'n'husk-ing, kor'n'shuk-ing), *n.* An assemblage of friends and neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn. [United States.]

Cornice (kor'nís), *n.* [O.Fr. *cornice*, It. *cornice*, from Gr. *korónis*, a summit, finish or completion of anything, from Gr. *koróné*, a crown. See CROWN.] In *arch.* any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze. (See COLUMN.) When the crowning course of a wall is plain it is called a coping.—*Cornice-ring*, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.

Corniced (kor'ní-át), *a.* Having a cornice.

Cornicle (kor'ní-kl), *n.* [*L. corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Corniculate (kor-ník'ú-lát), *a.* [*L. cornu*, a horn.] 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *bot.* producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

Cornicularius, *t. n.* [*L. cornicularius*, a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate.

Cornific (kor-níf'ík), *a.* [*L. cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.] Producing horns.

Corniform (kor'ní-form), *a.* [*L. corniformis*

—cornu, a horn, and *forma*, shape.] Horn-shaped: applied to the nectary of plants.

Cornigerous (kor-nij'ér-us), *a.* [*L. corniger*—*cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals.

Cornine (kor'nin), *n.* A principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*, having properties resembling those of quinine.

Corning-house (korn'ing-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

Cornish (korn'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England.—*Cornish engine*, a single-acting steam-engine used for pumping water. The pump-rods appended to one end of the beam are loaded so as by their gravity to have sufficient force to raise the water, and the down stroke of the steam piston at the other end of the beam is used to raise them. The steam is generally employed at a considerable pressure, and worked very expensively.—*Cornish moneywort*, a plant of the genus *Limosella*, *L. aquatica*. Called also *Mudwort*.

Cornish (korn'ish), *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic. It became extinct as a spoken language about the beginning of the present century.

Cornished (korn'ish), *pp.* In *her.* adorned with a cornice or moulding.

Cornist (korn'ist), *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

Corn-juice (korn'jús), *n.* Whisky. [United States.]

Corn-land (korn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

Corn-laws (korn'laz), *n.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain. The corn-laws of this country were repealed in 1846, and foreign grain admitted on payment of a nominal duty, which was repealed in 1860.

Cornless (korn'les), *a.* Destitute of corn; as, *cornless dwelling-places*.

Corn-lift (korn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a granary.

Corn-loft (korn'loft), *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

Corn-marigold (korn'ma-ri-gold), *n.* The popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a common weed in cultivated fields.

Corn-master (korn'mas-ter), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

I knew a nobleman, . . . a great graser, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great corn-master, and a great leadman. *Bacon*.

Corn-meter (korn'mét-ér), *n.* One who measures corn.

Corn-mill (korn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *Grist-mill*.

Corn-mint (korn'mint), *n.* The common name of *Mentha arvensis*, a plant abundant in cultivated fields and waste places.

Corn-moth (korn'moth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to corn-shives in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which, from its voracity, is called the wolf, eats into the grains of corn, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.

Cornmudgin (korn'muj-in), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*.] A corn-merchant; a mean, churlish fellow; a curmudgeon (which is itself a corruption of *cornmudgin*).

Cornmuse, *t.* Same as *Cornemuse* (which see). *Chaucer*.

Cornopean (korn-nó-pé-an), *n.* A kind of horn; the cornet-à-pistons (which see).

Corn-parley (korn'pá-re-li), *n.* The popular name of *Sium Amomum*, an umbelliferous plant found in moist places and hedgebanks. It is also called *Stone-parley*.

Corn-pipe (korn'píp), *n.* A pipe made by alighting the joint of a green stalk of corn.—*The shrill corn-pipes*. *Tickell*.

Corn-plaster (korn'plas-ter), *n.* A plaster to cure corns.

Corn-poppy (korn'pop-pí), *n.* Red poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), a troublesome weed in corn-fields.

Corn-rent (korn'rent), *n.* A rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the far prices of corn.

Corn-rose (korn'róe), *n.* Corn-poppy (which see).

Corn-salad (korn'sal-ad), *n.* The common name of *Pedia* or *Valerianella oleria*, a

plant eaten as a salad and found in corn-fields.

Corn-sawfly (korn'sa-flí), *n.* A species of sawfly (which see), the *Cephus pygmaeus*, exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Corn-stone (korn'stón), *n.* A local name for an impure, concretionary red limestone, forming subordinate beds in the old red sandstone group.

Corn-thrips (korn'thrips), *n.* A minute species of thrips (which see), the *Thrips cerealium*, which does much mischief to grain crops, particularly late-sown wheat, insinuating itself between the chaff and the unripe seed, and causing the latter to shrivel by sucking the juice. It is barely a line long.

Cornu (kor'nú), *n.* pl. *Cornua* (kor'nú-a). [*L.*] A horn; a term applied to warts from their horny hardness; and in *anat.* to parts resembling a horn in form. In *zool.* horns are of two kinds: *cornua solida*, solid deciduous horns like those of deer, and *cornua cava*, hollow permanent horns like those of oxen, sheep, &c.

Cornu-ammonis (kor'nú-am-mó'nís), *n.* [*L.*] A shell like a ram's horn; a name sometimes applied to the fossil shells called ammonites, from their resemblance to a ram's horn, the famous symbol of Jupiter Ammon.

Cornubianite (kor'nú-bí-an-ít), *n.* A slaty rock, abundant in the western part of Cornwall in contact with granite. It is of a dark blue or purple colour, hard and laminated.

Cornucopia (kor'nú-kó-pí-a), *n.* [*L. cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty, lit. the horn of plenty.] 1. In *class. antiq.* a wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers, and grain, and the symbol of plenty, peace, and concord, generally placed in the hands of emblematical figures of Plenty, Liberty, &c., and still much used as an ornament in architecture, sculpture, and heraldry.—2. A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornus (kor'nus), *n.* [*L.* the dog-wood tree, from *cornu*, a horn, from the horny hardness of the wood.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceæ, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. Two species are found native in Britain, *C. sanguinea* (the dog-wood or cornel-tree) and *C. suecica*.

Cornute, **Cornuted** (kor'nút', kor'nút'ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.* horn-shaped.

Cornuted (kor'nút'), *v.t.* pret. & *pp.* *cornuted*; *pp.* *cornuting*. [*L. cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] To bestow horns; to horn; to cuckold.

But why does he not name others? As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. I hope he cannot say that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of poethorns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Cornuto (kor'nút'ó), *n.* [*It.*] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. 'The peaked *cornuto* her husband.' *Shak.*

Cornutor (kor'nút'ér), *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan*.

Corn-van (korn'ván), *n.* [For *corn-fan*.] A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope*.

Corn-violet (korn'vî-ó-let), *n.* The popular name of *Campanula hybrida*, a plant found in cornfields.

Corn-wain (korn'wain), *n.* A wagon that carries corn.

Corn-weevil (korn'wé-vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *CALANDRA*.

Corny (kor'ní), *a.* [*L. cornu*, a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff, or hard like a horn; resembling horn. 'Upstood the *corny* reed embattled.' *Milton*.

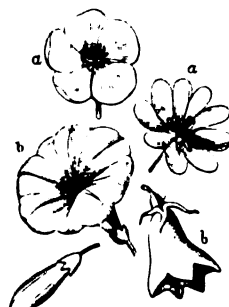
Corny (korn'í), *a.* [From *cornu*.] 1. Of the nature of or furnished with grains of corn. 'The *corny* ear.' *Prior*.—2. Producing corn; abounding with corn; as, a *corny* field; a *corny* crop.—3. Containing corn. 'Corny gizzards.' *Dryden*.—4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt. 'Draughts of *corny* ale.' *Chaucer*.—5. Intoxicated; tipsy. [Collog. or vulgar.]

Corocore (kor'ó-kór), *n.* A boat of the Indian Archipelago of various form. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout

about four-fifths of their length with a sort of matting roof.

Corody, **Corrody** (ko'ró-dí), *n.* [*L. corrodere*—*cor* for *con*, together, and *rodere*, to gnaw, to eat.] An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, anciently due to the king from an abbey or other religious house, for the sustenance of such of his servants as he thought good to place there for maintenance. Corodies were also retained by the private founders of religious houses and even granted to benefactors, and consisted in the right of sending a certain number of persons to be boarded at an abbey. The king was also entitled to a corody out of every bishopric, that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed till the bishop promoted him to a benefice.

Corolla, **Corol** (ko'ró-la, ko'ról), *n.* [*L. corolla*, a little wreath, dim. of *corona*, a wreath, a garland, a crown.] In *bot.* leaves of the flower inside the calyx. The corolla surrounds the parts of fructification and is composed of leaves called petals. When



a a, Many petaled or leaved Corollas. b b, Single petaled or leaved Corollas.

there are several free leaves it is called a *polypetalous* corolla, as in the rose, but when the petals are united by the margins into a continuous structure it is called *monopetalous*, or more correctly *gamopetalous*. It may generally be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called *blossom* and *flower*.

Corollaceous (ko'ró-lá-shus), *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath. 'A *corollaceous* covering.' *Lee*.

Corollary (ko'ró-la-ri), *n.* [*Fr. corollaire*, from *L. corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown, from, it is said, the shape of the sign which indicated the corollary of a proposition, which sign, however, was probably adopted in allusion to the phrase, *finis coronat opus*, the completion crowns the work.] 1. In *math.* that which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a proposition; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; a deduction; an inference; a conclusion; thus, if it is demonstrated that a triangle which has equal sides has also equal angles, it follows as a corollary that a triangle which has three equal sides has its three angles equal.

A *corollary* is an inference from a preceding proposition. *J. Day*.

2. † A surplus.

Now come my Ariel! bring a *corollary* Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*

[As used in this sense some etymologists derive the word immediately from *L. corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]

Corollate, **Corollated** (ko'ró-lát, ko'ró-lát-ed), *a.* In *bot.* like a corolla; having corollas.

Corollet (ko'ró-let), *n.* [A dim. from *Fr. corolla*, a corolla. See *COROLLA*.] In *bot.* one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

Corollifloræ (ko'ró-li-fló'rè), *n.* pl. One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The primrose, heath, gentian, verbena, &c., are included in this division.

Corolline (ko-rō-līn), *a.* In bot. of or belonging to a corolla.

Corollist (ko-rō-līst), *n.* One who dissects plants by their corollas. *See* **Corolla**.

Coromandel wood (ko-rō-mān-dāl-wūd), *n.* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona (ko-rō-nā), *n.* [*L.* **Corona**] 1. In arch. a member of a cornice, situated between the bed moulding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upwards to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drop*, by the French *larmier*, and this last term is often used by English writers. *See* **COLUMN**. — 2. In anat. a term used to designate certain parts supposed to resemble a crown, also, the upper portion of the molar teeth or grinder. *Corona ciliaris*, the ciliary ligament. — *Corona glaudis*, the margin of the glaucous penis. — 3. In bot. (a) the circumference or margin of a radially composite flower. (b) An appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. (c) The appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse. — 4. In astron. a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies, specifically, the portion of the aureole, observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of coloured prominences. — 5. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches to hold tapers lighted on

Coronal (ko-rō-nāl), *n.* 1. A crown; wreath; garland. 'Brows begin with youthful coronals.' *Fletcher*. — 2. The first suture of the skull.

Coronally (ko-rō-nāl-ly), *adv.* In a coronal or circular manner. [*Rare.*]

As the oil was poured evenly or circularly upon the head of king, so the high priest was anointed decoratively, or in the form of a *corona*. *See* **7. Avenue**.

Coronarian (ko-rō-nā-ri-an), *n.* In anat. the superior margin of a hoof, called, in veterinary surgery, the coronet.

Coronary (ko-rō-nā-ri), *n.* 1. Relating to a crown, seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown. 'The coronary thorns did pierce his tender and sacred temples.' *Sp. Poetum*. — 2. In anat. resembling a crown or circlet. — *Coronary vessels*, in anat. certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood. — *Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood. — *Coronary vein*, a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart. — *Stomachic coronary vein*, a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the *vena porta*.

Coronary (ko-rō-nā-ri), *n.* A small house in the foot of a horse.

Coronata, **Coronatus** (ko-rō-nāt, ko-rō-nāt), *n.* [*L.* **coronatus**, from **corona**, a crown.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one, specifically, (a) in bot. an epithet applied to a petal which has little crown-like eminences. (b) In anat. a term applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, conus, mitras, &c.

Coronation (ko-rō-nā-shon), *n.* [*From* **L. corona**, a crown.] 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor, the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty on his succeeding to the sovereignty. — 2. The pomp or assembly attending at a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied crown,
See *coronation* die on every green. *Page*.

— *Coronation oath*, the oath taken by a king at his coronation. — *Coronation stone*. *See* **LIA FAIR**.

Corona (ko-rō-nā), *n.* [*Gr.* **korona**, a crown.] The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed resemblance to a crown's bill.

Corona, **Coronata**, *n.* A crown or garland. Sometimes written **Coronatus**. *See* **Coronatus**.

Coronell (kō-rō-nēl), *n.* [*See* **CORONET**.] A coronet. 'The coronet named Don Sebastian.' *Spenser*.

Coronell (kō-rō-nēl), *n.* [*Dim.* from **L. corona**, a crown.] The upper part of a jousting lance, constructed to unhorse but not to wound a knight. It was property of iron, but where more exercise or sport was the object it might be of wood, having a socket for the end of the shaft of the lance to go into, and terminating in three points so as somewhat to resemble a little crown, whence the name. The name was sometimes used as synonymous with lifting lance or spear. Written also **Corneal**, **Corneal**, and sometimes **Corneal** and **Corneal**. 'Sports garments, that is, small, vamplate, and grasps.' *Quoted by Fowler*. *See* **TOURNAMENT**.

Coronellidae (kō-rō-nēl-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dim.*, formed from **L. corona**, a crown, and **Gr. oides**, likeness.] A sub-family of ophiidian reptiles, family Colubridae, characterized by a flat belly, broad back, a rather flat head, and by having the shields of the head regular. It includes several genera, as *Panampophyllus*, confined to South Africa, and *Coronella*, found in most parts of the world. To the former belongs the eck-skip-skip of South Africa, a handsome, lively reptile about 1 foot long. The *C. aspidota*, of about the same size and resembling the viper, is common on the Continent and has been found in England. They feed on insects, lizards, &c.

Coroner (ko-rō-nēr), *n.* [*L.* **coroner**, from **corona**, a crown.] The title of an office established in Anglo-Saxon times, of which the holder was, as his name indicates, in a peculiar manner the officer of the crown, whose private rights of property whether arising by descent, wardship, or consisting in demesne, it was his business to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The principal function for which the coroner now exercises is that of holding inquests on the

bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose he is to go to the place where any person is slain or has died suddenly, and by his warrant to the bailiffs or constables of the place summon a jury out of the neighbouring parishes or townships to make inquiry upon view of the body, and he and the jury are to inquire into the manner of killing, and all circumstances that occasioned the party's death, who were present, whether the dead person was known, where he lay the night before, &c., and to examine the body for signs of violence. He is also empowered to summon witnesses, and take their evidence in writing. When the jury have brought in their verdict the coroner is to return the inquisition to the next assizes or commission of jail delivery in the county, where the murder or murders may be proceeded against. The duty of a coroner is limited to a county or a division of a county. Most commonly there are three or four coroners in each county in England, but the number varies, there being in some six or seven. The council of every borough to which a separate court of quarter sessions has been granted is empowered to appoint a coroner for the borough. By the act 7 and 8 Vict. all coroners may be appointed for districts within counties, instead of the counties at large. Coroners of counties are elected for life, under the direction of stat. 23 Ed. III. vi., by the freeholders. There are no coroners in Scotland, but somewhat similar duties are performed by the procurator-fiscal. — The coroner of the royal household is an officer appointed to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. He has exclusive jurisdiction of the county coroner. *See* **INQUIRY**.

Coroner's court (ko-rō-nēr-sē-kōrt), *n.* A tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.

Coronet (ko-rō-nēt), *n.* [*Fr.* **diad. de couronne**, **L. corona**, a crown.] 1. An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen. The coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses patée between an eagle surmounting and from the two others crowns on arch



1. Coronet of Prince of Wales.

2. Coronet of the Queen.

surmounted with a mound and cross. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves, that of a marquess has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl and viscount



3. Coronet of a Duke. 4. Di. of a Marquis. 5. Di. of an Earl. 6. Di. of a Viscount. 7. Di. of a Baron.

the pearls above the leaves, that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls.

Kind hearts are never thus coronary.
And simple faith than Norman blood. *Forster*.
2. An ornamental head-dress.

Corona Lucis.

anatomical sections: called also **Corona Lucis**. Sometimes they are formed of double or triple circles, arranged pyramidically. Among the Romans, a crown bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *corona* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak leaves, bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen, *sellaria* or *astrucaria*, of gold, on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy, *muraria*, on him who first scaled the walls of a city, *navalis*, on him who first boarded the ship of an enemy, *obsequialis*, on him who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the place. — 7. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle. *Goodrich*. — *Corona borealis*, the Northern Crown, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing twenty-one stars. *Corona australis*, the Southern Crown, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing twelve stars.

Coronach, **Coranach** (kō-rō-nāch, kō-rā-nāch), *n.* [*Gael* and *Ir.* a dirge, an Irish funeral cry—*comh* (= *L. com*), and *ranach*, a roaring, from *ran*, a shriek.) A dirge, a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was anciently prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, and is still, or was till lately, practised in some remote Celtic districts.

The village moor and matrons round
The dismal coronach resound. *Scott*.

Coronal (ko-rō-nāl), *n.* 1. Belonging to the crown or to coronation. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

The law and his coronal oath require his undivided assent to what laws the parliament agree on. *Malcolm*.

2. Belonging to the crown or top of the head, as, the coronal suture.

—*Corpus delicti* [L.], in the criminal law of Scotland, the substance or body of the crime or offence charged, with the various circumstances attending its commission, as specified in the libel. — *Corpus juris canonici* [L.], the body or code of canon law. — *Corpus juris civilis* [L.], the body of civil law.

Corpuscule (kor'pu-sa-n), *n.* Same as *Corpusant*.

Corpuscule (kor'pu-si), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] 1. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if these *corpusculi* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton*.

2. In *physiol.* a minute animal cell generally inclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus; as, blood *corpuscles*, chyle *corpuscles*.

The exterior of each (red) *corpuscule* is denser than its interior, which contains a semi-fluid, or quite fluid matter, of a red colour, called *hemoglobin*. By proper processes this may be resolved into an albuminous substance termed *globulin*, and a peculiar colouring matter, which is called *hematin*. . . . The sac-like colourless *corpuscule*, with its nucleus, is what is called a *nucleated cell*. *Huxley*.

Corpuscular (kor'pus'kü-lér), *a.* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. — *Corpuscular forces*, those forces which modify and regulate the sensible forms and mechanical relations of tangible matter, and which exert their action on the particles of bodies; *corpuscular force*, or *corpuscular action*, is the same as *cohesive force*. — *Corpuscular philosophy*, that system of philosophy which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. It is otherwise known by the name of the *Atomic Philosophy*. — *Corpuscular theory*, a theory for explaining the nature of light. According to this theory the sun and all other luminous bodies have the property of emitting exceedingly minute particles of their substance with prodigious velocity, and these particles entering the eye produce the sensation of vision. It has also been termed the *Emission Theory*. See *LIGHT* and *UNDULATORY*.

Corpuscularian (kor'pus'kü-lä'ri-an), *a.* Corpuscular. [Rare or obsolete.]

Corpuscularian (kor'pus'kü-lä'ri-an), *n.* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy, or corpuscular theory of light.

Corpuscularity (kor'pus'kü-lä'ri-ti), *n.* State of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

Corpuscule (kor'pu-si), *n.* Same as *Corpuscle*.

Coracle (ko'ra-ki), *n.* Same as *Coracle*.

Corradate (ko-rä-d), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *corraded*; ppr. *corradng*. [L. *cor* for *con*, and *rado*, to rub.] To gnaw into; to wear away; to fret. 'Wealth *corraded* by corruption.' *Dr. R. Clarke*.

Corradial (ko-rä-di-äl), *a.* [L. *cor* for *con*, together, and *radius*, a ray.] Radiating from or to the same centre or point. *Cole-ridge*. [Rare.]

Corradiate (ko-rä-di-ät), *v. t.* [L. *cor* for *con*, and *radio*, radiatum, to beam. See *RADI-ATE*, *RAY*.] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

Corradiation (ko-rä-di-ä'shon), *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See *RAY*.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

Corral (kor-räl'), *n.* [Sp., from *corro*, a circle.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.] — 2. An inclosure formed of waggons employed by emigrants when on their way to the far west of America as a means of defence against Indians. — 3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon. [In last sense probably from *Fig. curral*, a cattle pen.] See *verb*.

Corral (kor-räl'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *corralled* or *corraled*; ppr. *corraling* or *coraling*. To form into a corral; to form a corral or inclosure by means of. See *extract*.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each wagon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze. *W. H. Dixon*.

Correcionist, *n.* Correction. *Chaucer*.

Correct (ko-rect'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corripo*—*con*, and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right, straight. See *RIGHT*.] Set right, or made straight; in accordance with a certain

standard; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error; as, *correct* behaviour; *correct* principles; *correct* views. 'Always the most *correct* editions.' *Felton*. 'Salustius the most elegant and *correct* of all the Latin historians.' *Addison*. — *SYN.* Right, accurate, precise, exact, regular, faultless.

Correct (ko-rect'), *v. t.* [L. *correctus*, *corripo*—*con* and *rego*. See *RIGHT*.] 1. To make right; to bring into accordance with a certain standard; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove or amend moral error or defect; as, to *correct* manners or principles.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards. *Burnet*.

2. In a physical or literary sense, to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; to amend; as, to *correct* a proof for the press. — 3. To punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying; said of persons.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. Prov. xxix. 17.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of anything by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it. *Arbuthnot*.

— *Correcting plate*. See *MAGNETIC COMPENSATOR*. — *SYN.* To rectify, amend, emend, reform, improve, chastise, punish, discipline, chasten.

Correctable, **Correctible** (ko-rect'a-bl, ko-rect'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected. *Fuller*.

Correctify (ko-rect'i-fi), *v. t.* To correct; to set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace, To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry, When your worship's pleased to *correctify* a lady. *Beau. & Fl.*

Correction (ko-rect'ahon), *n.* [L. *correctio*.]

1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing to a just standard, either moral or physical; the removal of faults or errors; as, the *correction* of opinions or manners; the *correction* of a book or of the press. Specifically, in printing, the pointing out, or discovering the errors in a printed sheet, in order that they may be amended by the compositor before the sheet is printed off. The corrections are placed on the margin of every page, against the line in which the faults are found; and there are different characters used to express different corrections. — 2. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as, the *corrections* on the proof are too numerous. — 3. That which is intended to rectify or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

With thou, pupil-like, Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod! *Shak.* My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii. 11.

4. Critical notice; animadversion. — 5. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach. — *House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

Correctional (ko-rect'ahon-äl), *a.* Tending to or intended for correction.

Correctionist (ko-rect'ahon-ér), *n.* One who is, or has been, in the house of correction. 'You filthy, famished *correctionist*.' *Shak.*

Corrective (ko-rect'iv), *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot*.

Corrective (ko-rect'iv), *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

Some *corrective* to its evil the French monarchy must have received. *Burke*.

2. Limitation; restriction. 'With certain *correctives* and exceptions.' *Sir M. Hale*.

Correctly (ko-rect'iv), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; in conformity with a copy or original;

exactly; accurately; without fault or error; as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

Correctness (ko-rect'nes), *n.* 1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners. — 2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* in writing or speaking. — 3. Conformity to a copy or original. 'Those pieces have never before been printed with . . . *correctness*.' *Swift*. — 4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture, or architecture. 'Correctness of design in this statue.' *Addison*. — *SYN.* Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety.

Corrector (ko-rect'ér), *n.* 1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as, a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses. — 2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.

O great *corrector* of enormous times! Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood The earth when it is sick, and curest the world Of the pluriety of people. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver. *Quincy*.

Correctory (ko-rect'or-i), *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Correctory (ko-rect'or-i), *n.* A corrective.

Correctidor (ko-rect'j-dör), *n.* [Sp., a corrector, from *corregir*, to correct.] In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town. In Portugal, a magistrate possessing administrative, but no governing, power.

Corral, **Corri** (kor-rä'), *n.* The hollow side of a hill, where game usually lies. See *CORRIS*, which is the usual spelling. 'Fleet foot on the *corral*.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Correlate (ko-ré-lät), *n.* [L. *con* and *relatus*. See *RELATE*.] One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape, is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *Herbert Spencer*.

Correlate (ko-ré-lät), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *correlated*; ppr. *correlating*. To have a reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related, as father and son.

Correlate (ko-ré-lät), *v. t.* To place in reciprocal relation; to institute a comparison or parallelism between; to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another.

Correlation (ko-ré-lä'shon), *n.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law. — *Correlation of forces*. See under *FORCE*.

Correlative (ko-rel'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus*. See *RELATE* and *RELATIVE*.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; reciprocal.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms. *Hume*. The rational foundation then of all government, and the origin of a right to govern, and a *correlative* duty to obey is this. . . . *Brougham*.

Correlative (ko-rel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is correlative; that of which the existence implies the existence of something else, thus 'master' and 'servant' are *correlatives*. 'That evident mark of relation which is between *correlatives*.' *Locke*. — 2. In *gram.* the antecedent to a pronoun.

Correlatively (ko-rel'a-tiv-i), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Correlativeness (ko-rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

Correligionist (ko-ré-l'j-on-ist), *n.* One of the same religious persuasion as another; one belonging to the same branch of the Church.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the coun. of their *correligionists*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Corruption (ko-rep'ahon), *n.* [L. *corruptio*, from *corripio*, *corruptum*, to seize upon, to reproach—*con*, together, and *repro*, to seize.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. 'Fraternal *corruption*.' *Ep. Fell*. 'Angry, passionate *corruption*.' *Hammond*.

Correspond (ko-ré-spond'), *v. i.* [Fr. *correspondre*, from L. *cor* for *con*, mutually, and

respondeo, to answer. See **RESPOND**.] 1. To be correspondent or congruous; to be adapted to; to be suitable to; to be adequate or proportionate to; to agree; to fit; used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*; as, his words and actions do not *correspond*; levity of manners does not *correspond* with the clerical character.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to these ideas. *Locke*.

2. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters.

An officer rose up and read the statutes; Not for three years to *correspond* with home. . . . Not for three years to speak with any men. *Thomson*.

3. To hold communion.

Self-knowing and from thence Magnanimous to *correspond* with heaven. *Milton*.

SYN. To suit, agree, fit, answer.

Correspondence (ko-ré-spond'en-sē), *n.* 1. Relation; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. 'The *correspondence* of an event to a prediction.' *Worcester*.—2. Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received; as, the ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*.

Hence.—3. The letters which pass between correspondents; as, the *correspondence* of the ministers is published.—4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon*.

5. In the *fine arts*, the adaptation of the parts of a design to one another.

Correspondency (ko-ré-spond'en-sē), *n.* Correspondence (in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation of one thing to another, friendly intercourse, connection). [Obsolete.]

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes . . . may be reasonable confirmations of the foreknowledge of God. *Clark*.

Their proceedings, examinations and votes thereupon had and made, as a breach of the privileges of the House of Peers, and contrary to the fair *correspondency* which ought to be between the two Houses of Parliament. *Hallam*.

Correspondent (ko-ré-spond'en-tē), *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted; as, let behaviour be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.—2. Obedient; conformable in behaviour.

I will be *correspondent* to command And do my spurring gently. *Shak.*

Correspondent (ko-ré-spond'en-tē), *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance. 'A negligent *correspondent*.' *Melmoth*.—*Special correspondent*, a person, generally a man of some literary reputation, commissioned by the proprietor or proprietors of a newspaper, to record and transmit the details of some great event taking place, as a war.

Correspondently (ko-ré-spond'en-tē), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corresponding (ko-ré-spond'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—2. Answering; agreeing; suiting.—*Corresponding member of a society*, one residing at a distance who corresponds with it on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration.

Correspondingly (ko-ré-spond'ing-lē), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Correspondive (ko-ré-spond'iv), *a.* Answerable; adapted. *Shak.*

Correspondively (ko-ré-spond'iv-lē), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corridor (ko-rí-dōr), *n.* [From *It. corridore*, from *corre*, *L. currere*, to run.] 1. In arch., a gallery or passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In *fort.* the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

Corrie (ko-rí), *n.* [Gael. *corrach*, steep.] A steep hollow in a hill. See *extract*.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corrie*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared. For obvious reasons it will be evident to the most inexperienced observer that there is no analogy between the *corries* and modern volcanic craters; and it is probable that they owe

their origin to the softer nature and earlier decay of the rock, with which at remote periods they may even have been nearly filled. *J. C. Ramsay*.

Corrige, *v. t.* [Fr.] To correct. *Chaucer*. **Corrigendum** (ko-rí-jen'dum), *n.* pl. **Corrigenda** (ko-rí-jen'da). A thing or word to be corrected or altered.

Corrigent (ko-rí-jent), *a.* [L. *corrigen*, *corrigent*, pp. of *corrigere*, to correct. See **CORRECT**.] In *med.* corrective.

Corrigent (ko-rí-jent), *n.* In *med.* a corrective.

Corrigibility (ko-rí-jí-bil'í-tí), *n.* Corrigibleness.

Corrigible (ko-rí-jí-bl), *a.* [Fr., from *L. corrigo*, to correct.] 1. That may be set right or amended; as, a *corrigible* defect.—2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.—3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*.

4. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shak.*

Corrigibleness (ko-rí-jí-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being corrigible.

Corrigiola (ko-rí-jí-ō-lā), *n.* A genus of annual or perennial prostrate plants, nat. order Illecebraceae. There is only one British species, *C. littoralis* (strawwort). The species are abundant in the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

Corrival (ko-rí-val), *n.* [L. *cor* for *con*, together, and *R. rival*, *L. rivalis*. See **RIVAL**.] 1. *Lit.* a fellow-rival; hence, a rival; a competitor. 'The Geraldines and Butlers, adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.' *Spenser*.—2. A companion; a co-rival. 'And many more *corrivals* and dear men of estimation. *Shak.* [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

For Dr. Latham's distinction between this word and *co-rival* see *extract* under **CORIVAL**.

Corrival (ko-rí-val), *v. t.* See **CORIVAL**.

Corrival (ko-rí-val), *a.* Having contending claims; emulous. 'A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.' *Fletcher*.

Corrivalry, **Corrivalship** (ko-rí-val-ri, ko-rí-val-ship), *n.* Competition; joint rivalry. 'Corrivalry and opposition to Christ.' *Bp. Hall*.

Corrivate (ko-rí-vát), *v. t.* [L. *corrivo*, *corrivatus*—*con*, and *riuo*, to draw off, from *rius*, a brook.] To draw water out of several streams into one. 'Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.' *Burton*.

Corrivation (ko-rí-vá-shon), *n.* The running of different streams into one.

Corroborant (ko-rób'ó-rant), *a.* [See **CORROBORATE**.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Corroborant (ko-rób'ó-rant), *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak; a tonic.

Corroborate (ko-rób'ó-rát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *corroborated*; ppr. *corroborating*. [L. *corroboro*—*con*, and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength.] 1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the judgment, authority, or habits. [Obsolete.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts*.

2. To confirm; to make more certain; to establish; to give additional assurance; as, the news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony. *Crabb*.

Corroborate (ko-rób'ó-rát), *a.* Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed. 'Except they be *corroborate* by custom.' *Bacon*.

Corroboration (ko-rób'ó-rá-shon), *n.* 1. The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument or of intelligence.—2. That which corroborates.

Corroborative (ko-rób'ó-rát-iv), *a.* Having the power of giving strength or additional strength; tending to confirm.

Corroborative (ko-rób'ó-rát-iv), *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

Corroboratory (ko-rób'ó-rá-tor-ē), *a.* Tending to corroborate; corroborative.

Corroborose, **Corroborous** (ko-rób'ó-rē, ko-rób'ó-rī), *n.* The native name of the Australian war-dance.

Corrode (ko-ród'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *corroded*; ppr. *corroding*. [L. *corrodo*—*cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw.] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away or diminish by gradually separ-

ating small particles from a body in the manner an animal gnaws a substance; as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper.—2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume by slow degrees; as, the anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.—3. To envenom or embitter; to poison; to blight.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse, *Corroding* every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise. *Thomson*.

SYN. To canker, gnaw, waste, wear away. **Corroderent** (ko-ród'en-tē), *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees. [Rare.]

Corroderent (ko-ród'en-tē), *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

Corrodiate (ko-ród'i-át), *v. t.* [See **CORRODE**.] To eat away by degrees.

Corrodibility (ko-ród'í-blí'í-tí), *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

Corrodible (ko-ród'í-bl), *a.* That may be corroded.

Corrody (ko-ród-dí), *n.* See **CORODY**.

Corrodibility (ko-ród'í-blí'í-tí), *n.* Corrodibility.

Corrosible (ko-rós'í-bl), *a.* Corrodible.

Corrosibleness (ko-rós'í-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

Corrosion (ko-ró-zhon), *n.* [From *corrode*.] 1. The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy*.

2. *Fig.* the act of eating into, impairing, or wearing away; the act of fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting.

Though it (peevishness) breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*. *Johnson*.

Corrosive (ko-rós'iv), *a.* 1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, *corrosive* sublimates; a *corrosive* ulcer. 'Those *corrosive* fires.' *Milton*.—2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing, envenoming or blighting.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits. *Thomson*.

—*Corrosive sublimates*, the bichloride of mercury (HgCl₂), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate; it is a white crystalline solid, and is an acid poison of great virulence; the stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when accidentally swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water but only 2 of boiling water for its solution. It is used in medicine in doses of $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain. *Corrosive sublimates* is a powerful antiseptic, and hence is employed to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, &c., also, when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be better able to resist decay when exposed to the combined destructive influence of air and moisture.

Corrosive (ko-rós'iv), *n.* 1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; a corroding substance.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Jungermann*.

2. Morally, anything which irritates, preys upon one, or frets.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*, It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shak.*

Corrosively (ko-rós'iv-lē), *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

Corrosiveness (ko-rós'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.

Corrosivity (ko-rós'iv'í-tí), *n.* Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

Corrugant (ko-rú-gant), *a.* [See **CORRUGATE**.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

Corrugate (ko-rú-gát), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *corrugated*; ppr. *corrugating*. [L. *corrugo*, *corrugatus*—*cor* for *con*, and *ruo*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin.

Corrugate (ko-rú-gát), *a.* 1. Wrinkled; contracted.

Extended views a narrow mind extend, Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make. *Young*

2. In *zool.* and *bot.* applied to a surface which rises and falls in parallel angles more or less acute.

Corrugated (ko-rū-gat-ed) *p. and s.* Wrinkled. — *Corrugated iron*, common sheet iron or 'galvanized' iron, which has been bent into folds or wrinkled by being passed between two powerful rollers, the ridges of the one corresponding to the grooves of the other, or by hydrostatic pressure upon a movable upper block driven upon a lower one. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half rib. A single sheet, so thin as to be unable to stand without bending when placed vertically, will, after corrugation, sustain 700 lbs. without bending. Walls and roofs of temporary buildings, railway sheds and bridges, emigrants' houses, churches, sheds for dock-yards, &c., are now extensively made of iron thus treated. From its great lightness and power of resisting violent shocks, light boats have been made of it, and it has been proposed as the best material for lifeboats.

Corrugation (ko-rū-gā-shon) *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

Corrugator (ko-rū-gat-ar) *n.* In anat. a muscle, the office of which is to contract into wrinkles the part it acts on; as, the *corrugator supercilii*, a small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which contracts or knits the brows.

Corrugant (ko-rū-jent) *a.* In anat. drawing together, contracting. — *Corrugant muscle*. Same as *Corrugator*.

Corruptible (ko-rump-i-bil) *a.* [Fr.] Corruptible. *Chaucer*

Corrupt (ko-rump) *v.t.* To corrupt. 'The cloistered blood corrupteth.' *Chaucer*.

Corrupt (ko-rump) *v.i.* [L. *corruptus*, *corruptus* — *corro*, and *rumpo* for *rupeo*, to break.] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; to change from a good to a bad physical condition in any way.

Let not set up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt. *Mat. vi. 19.*

2. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; to change from good to bad; to pervert, to impair, to debase.

Evil communications corrupt good manners. *1 Cor. xv. 33.*

3. To defile, pollute, or infect.

Thou art the arm of him that hath his guard just; And he but asked, though loath'd up in steel, Whence conscience with injustice is corrupted. *Shak.*

4. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; to entice from a good to an evil course of conduct; to bribe.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge That no king can corrupt. *Shak.*

5. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; to infect with imperfections or errors; to falsify; as, to corrupt language, to corrupt the sacred text.

Pleasy corrupts the melody That made thee famous once when young. *Tennyson*

Corrupt (ko-rump) *v.i.* 1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot.

The optimum of air or water to corrupt or putrefy. *Boac.*

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

Corrupt (ko-rump) *a.* [L. *corruptus*, *pp.* of *corrumpe*. See the verb.] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition, spoiled, tainted, vitiated, un sound. 'Corrupt and pestilent bread.' *Kneller*. — 2. Changed from the state of being correct, pure, or true to a worse state; depraved, vitiated, perverted.

At what once Might corrupt minds procure heaven as corrupt To cease against you. *Shak.*

They are corrupt; they have done abominable works. *Ps. xiv. 1.*

3. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state, as, corrupt language. — 4. Ready to be influenced by a bribe; as, a corrupt judge, a corrupt constituency. — 5. A not genuine, infected with errors or mistakes, as, the text is corrupt.

Corrupter (ko-rump-er) *n.* One who or that which corrupts. See *Corrupt*.

Corruptive (ko-rump-tiv) *a.* Full of corruption, corrupt, corrupting.

Beating of this honorable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all corruptive encroachments. *J. Smith*.

Corruptibility (ko-rump-ti-bil-i-ti) *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

Corruptible (ko-rump-ti-bil) *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*, [L. *corruptibilis*.] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid, subject

to decay and destruction; as, our bodies are corruptible. — 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation; as, manners are corruptible by evil example.

Corruptible (ko-rump-ti-bil) *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This corruptible must put on incorruption. *1 Cor. xv. 53.*

Corruptibilities (ko-rump-ti-bil-teez) *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

Corruptibly (ko-rump-ti-bil) *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

Corrupting (ko-rump-ing) *a.* Act of vitiating or destroying the integrity of.

Besides their innumerable corruptings of the Fathers writings. *J. Taylor*

Corrupting (ko-rump-ing) *a.* Fitted or tending to deprave.

Corruption (ko-rup-shon) *n.* [L. *corruptio*.] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid, the destruction of the natural form of bodies by the separation of the component parts or by disorganization in the process of putrefaction, physical deterioration, however produced.

Thou wilt not suffer thy Holy One to see corruption. *Ps. xvi. 10.*

2. Putrid matter; pox. — 3. Depravity, wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust. *1 Pet. i. 4.*

4. Debasement, taint, or tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald, To keep mine honours from corruption, But such an honest chronicler as Grillekin. *Shak.*

5. Impurity, depravation; debasement, as, a corruption of language. — 6. A perverting or vitiating influence; more specifically, bribery.

Black paper credit! last and best supply! That lends corruption lighter wings to fly. *Keats*

Corruption is election is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams*

7. In law, taint; impurity of blood in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. *Blackstone*

STN. Putrefaction, putrefaction, pollution, defilement, contamination, depravation, debasement, adulteration, depravity, taint, bribery.

Corruptionist (ko-rup-shon-ist) *n.* A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Midway Smith*

Corruptive (ko-rump-tiv) *a.* Having the power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating. It should be endowed with some corruptive quality. *Key*

Corruptness (ko-rup-teez) *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay. 'Corruptness myrrh.' *Dryden*

Corruptly (ko-rump-tiv) *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner, with corruption; viciously, wickedly, without integrity.

We have dealt very corruptly against thee. *Neb. i. 7.*

2. Through perverting influence; specifically, by bribery or corruption; as, a judgment corruptly obtained.

Corruptness (ko-rup-teez) *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt, putrid state, or putrefaction. — 2. A state of moral impurity; as, the corruptness of a judge. — 3. A vicious state; debasement, impurity; as, the corruptness of language.

Corruptress (ko-rump-reez) *n.* A female that corrupts.

Peace, thou rude hand! This studied old corruptress, thy tongue up. *Shak. & Pl.*

Corn *n.* A corn. *Chaucer*

Cornair (kor-air) *n.* [Fr. *cornaire*, from *it. cornare* or *Fr. cornier*, a cornair, from *Fr. and it. corna*, a cornure, a cruise, from *L. cornua*, a cornure, from *cornu*, to run.] 1. A pirate, one who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels or making booty on land.

He left a cornair's name to other than Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes. *Byron*

2. A piratical vessel.

Barbary cornairs infested the coast of the Mediterranean. *Proctor*

Cornak, **Cornos** (kor-nak) *n.* A species of yellowish fox or dog found in Tartary and

India, the Fulgur, Cassie, or *Cynalopex cornus*. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs.

Corn (kor) *n.* [Fr. *corn*, *it. corna*, a corn.] 1. The heart of the scorpion.] Another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the scorpion constellation Scorpion.

Corn (kor) *n.* [Fr. *corpe*, *L. corpus*, a body.] 1. The living body, bodily frame.

For he was strong, and of so mighty corn, As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser*

2. A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word.

'Twas not those souls that fed in pain Which to their corse came again. *Coleridge*

Cornet *n.* To corn. *Chaucer*

Cornet, **Cornet** *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, body, and *cornet*, body.] A body, a minstrel.

Cornet (kor-net) *n.* [Fr. a double kind of O. Fr. *corn*, *L. cornu*, the body.] 1. A small tuben, or armour to cover and protect the body, worn formerly by pikemen. In England it was enacted in 1554 that all persons having estates of £1000 or upwards should, along with other descriptions of armour, keep forty cornets. — 2. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, the thorax.

Cornet, **Cornet** (kor-net) *v.t.* To encircle with, or as with, a cornet. 'Her arms shall cornet thee.' *Shak. & Pl. (Rare)*

Cornet (kor-net) *n.* [Dim. of O. Fr. *corn*, *L. cornu*, the body.] Something worn to give shape to the body, a bodice, stays, need chiefly by women. It usually consists of a sort of jacket fitting closely to the body, stiffened by strips of steel, whalebone, or other means, and tightened by a laced.

Cornet (kor-net) *v.t.* To incline in cornet.

Cornet (kor-net) *n.* A cornet.

That same blithe cornet which did cut His tender heart. *Spenser*

Cornet (kor-net) *n.* See *CORNET*.

Cornet, **Cornet** (kor-net) *n.* [A. Sax. *cornet*, probably (like O. Fr. *cornet*) from root of *chose*, 2. becoming *r*, as in A. Sax. *cornet*, to choose, see *corn*, we chose (comp. G. *chören*, to choose), and *snand*, a mouthful, a piece, a bit. Called also *red-bred*, *red-bred*, *red-bred*, *red-bred*.] The morsel of choosing or selection; anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by an expected person as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and palsy, and find no passage. If the person were innocent, it would cause no harm.

Cortage (kor-thaj) *n.* [Fr. from the *it. corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

Cortais (kor-tais) *n. pl.* [From Sp. *corte*, court.] The Spanish and Portuguese name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

Cortex (kor-tex) *n.* [L.] 1. Bark, as of a tree; hence, as water covering. The cortex in plants consists of an inner fibrous layer called the *liber* or *endodermis*; a middle cellular layer usually containing the coloring matter—the *mesophloem*, and an outer corky layer—the *epidermis*, on the exterior of which is the *epidermis* or cuticle. — 2. In med. Peruvian bark. — 3. In anat. a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body — *Cortex cerebri*, the cortical substance or external part of the brain.

Cortical (kor-tik-al) *a.* [From *L. cortex*, bark.] Belonging to, or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external;

belonging to the external covering; as, the cortical layer of the brain. — *Cortical substance*, the exterior part of the brain and of the kidney, so named from its bark-like situation. The same name is given to the bony-like substance which covers the fang of a tooth.

Corticata (kor'ti-ká-ta), *n. pl.* [See CORTICATE.] The barked corals, a family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis. It includes the polypes forming the red coral of commerce, so much used for necklaces, &c. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *Scleroblastic Zoantharia*.

Corticata, **Corticated** (kor'tik-át, kor'tik-át-ed), *a.* [L. *corticatus*, from *cortex*, bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree, an epithet, in bot. for a capsule, in which the outer hard part is lined by an inner soft layer; or where the outer spongy or cork-like part covers the proper crust of the capsule.

Corticifer (kor-tis'i-fér), *n.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, and *fero*, to bear.] One of the Corticata.

Corticiferous (kor-ti-sif'ér-us), *a.* [See CORTICIFER.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it.

Corticiform (kor-tis'i-form), *a.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

Corticine (kor'tis-in), *n.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

Corticose, **Corticous** (kor'tik-ós, kor'tik-us), *a.* Barky; full of bark; applied in bot. to hard woody pods, as those of the *Cassia fistula*.

Cortile (kor'ti-lá), *n.* [It.] 1. In arch. a small court, inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to the early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form, and in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues. — 2. The area or courtyard of a dwelling-house. [In this sense more often pronounced kor'til.]

Cortina (kor-ti'na), *n.* [L., a caldron.] A term used, in describing fungi, to denote that portion of the veil which adheres to the margin of the pileus in fragments.

Cortinate, **Cortinarius** (kor-ti'nát or kor'ti-nát, kor-ti-ná'ri-us), *a.* [See CORTINA.] In bot. having a cobweb-like structure.

Cortusa (kor-ti'úsa), *n.* [After *Cortusus*, an Italian botanist.] Bear's-ear sanicle, a genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceae, containing a single species found in the alpine districts of the Old World. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red colour.

Corundum (ko-run'dum), *n.* [Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state. It is octahedral, rhomboidal, or prismatic. In hardness it is next to the diamond; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and topaz are considered as varieties of this mineral, differing from one another chiefly in colour. It is found in India and China, and is most usually in the form of a six-sided prism or six-sided pyramid. It is nearly pure anhydrous alumina (Al₂O₃), and its specific gravity is nearly four times that of water. Its colour is various—green, blue, or red, inclining to gray, due to traces of iron, copper, &c. Emery is a variety of corundum. *Oriental ruby*, *oriental topaz*, &c., are varieties.

CORUS. See CAUREUS.

Coruscant (ko-rus'kant), *a.* [See CORUSCATE.] Flashing; glittering by flashes. 'Coruscant beams.' *Howell*. [Rare.]

Coruscate (ko-rus'kát), *v. t. pret. & pp. coruscated*; *ppr. coruscating*. [L. *corusco*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. 'Flaming fire more coruscating than any other matter.' *Greenhill*.

Coruscation (ko-rus-ká'shon), *n.* [L. *coruscatio*.] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere, such as that produced by electricity in the higher regions of the atmosphere during night, or by the aurora borealis. 'Lightnings and coruscations.' *Bacon*. 'Watching the gentle coruscations of declining day.' *Johnson*. — 2. A flash of intellectual brilliancy.

'Love's Labour Lost' is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy. *Hallam*.

SYN. Flash, glitter, blaze, radiation.

Curve (kov), *n.* Same as *Corv*.

Corvée (kor-vá), *n.* [Fr., L. L. *corvada*, *croata*, for L. *corrogata*—*cor* for *con*, *intena*, and *rogo*, to ask, prescribe. *Corrogata opera*, forced or commanded labour.] In *feudal law*, an obligation on the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

Corven, *pp.* [From *corve*.] Cut; carved. *Chaucer*.

Corvette, **Corvet** (kor-vet', kor'vet), *n.* [Fr. *corvette*, from L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, from *corbis*, a wicker basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

Corvetto (kor-vet'tó), *n.* In the *manège*, a curvet (which see).

Corvidæ (kor'vi-dé), *n. pl.* [L. *corvus*, a crow, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The crows, a family of conirostral birds, in which the bill is strong, of conical shape, more or less compressed, and the gape straight. The nostrils are covered with stiff bristle-like feathers directed forwards. The family includes the common crow, rook, raven, magpie, jay, jackdaw, nut-cracker, Cornish chough, &c.

Corvine (kor'vin), *a.* [L. *corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow.

Corvorant (kor'vó-rant), *n.* Same as *Cormorant*.

Corvus (kor'vus), *n.* [L. *corvus*, a raven.]

1. In *astron.* a constellation of the southern hemisphere containing nine stars. — 2. The name given to several ancient military war engines, from their supposed resemblance to the beak of a crow. One used in marine warfare, consisted of a strong piece of iron, with a spike at the end, which by means of convenient apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile vessel that came within its range. By this means the vessel was either seriously damaged, or grappled with so that the fight became hand to hand. Another kind, *corvus demolitor*, was used for pulling down walls. 3. In *zool.* a genus of conirostral birds, including the crow, jackdaw, raven, and rook.

Corybant (kó'ri-bant), *n. pl.* **Corybantes** (kó'ri-bant's), *n. pl.* **Corybantes** (kó'ri-bant's), however, is much more frequently used. A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal.

Corybantic (kó'ri-ban'tik), *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.

Corydalina, **Corydaline** (kó'rid-a-lí'na, kó'rid-a-lín), *n.* A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. jacea*. Called also *Corydalis*.

Corydalis (kó'rid-a-lis), *n.* [Gr. *korydallis*, a lark, the spur of the flower resembling that of the lark.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, nat. order Fumariaceae. The species are mostly small glaucous herbs, with ternate or pinnate leaves, and fusiform tuberos or fibrous roots. Upwards of eighty species have been described, several of which have been naturalized in Britain under the name of fumitory, but *C. clavicularis*, a somewhat elegant climbing plant, is the only native. The species are all natives of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, except four found at the Cape of Good Hope. They were formerly referred to the genus *Fumaria* (Linn.), but differ from that genus as now constituted by having a pod with several seeds. Many of the species are well adapted for flower-borders and rock-work.

Corylaceæ (kó'ri-lá-sé-sé), *n. pl.* [See CORYLUS.] A highly important nat. order of apetalous or incomplete exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, chiefly natives of the colder parts of the world, and valuable either for the nuts they bear or the timber they produce. The oak, the beech, the hazel, the hornbeam, and the sweet chestnut all belong to this order. By some botanists the Corylaceæ are regarded as a sub-order of the Amentaceæ. The order is frequently called *Cupuliferæ* and *Quercineæ*.

Corylus (kó'ril-us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *korys*, a helmet, in reference to the calyx covering the nut.] The hazel, a genus of shrubs or small trees, nat. order Corylaceæ, of which there are seven species natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. One species, the common hazel (*C. Avellana*), is common in copse and hedges throughout Britain. It yields a valuable

timber, and from the nut is obtained an abundance of bland oil.



Corymb.

Corymb (kó'rimb), *n.* [L. *corymbus*; Gr. *korymbos*, the uppermost point, a cluster of fruit or flowers, from *korys*, a helmet.] In bot. that form of inflorescence in which the flowers, each on its own pedicel of different lengths, are so arranged along a common axis as to form a flat broad mass of flowers with a convex or level top, as in the hawthorn and candy-tuft.

Corymbiate, **Corymbiated** (kó-rim'bi-át, kó-rim'bi-át-ed), *a.* In bot. adorned with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymb.

Corymbiferæ (kó-rim-bif'ér-sé), *n. pl.* A section of the great nat. order Compositæ, having their flowers in a corymb.

Corymbiferous (kó-rim-bif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *corymbifer*—*corymbus*, and *fero*, to bear.] In bot. producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbose (kó-rim'bós), *a.* In bot. relating to or like a corymb.

Corymbosely (kó-rim'bós-ly), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymba.

Corymbous (kó-rim'bus), *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.

Corymbulous, **Corymbulose** (kó-rim'bú-lus, kó-rim'bú-lós), *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.

Corymbus (kó-rim'bus), *n.* A corymb (which see).

Corynida (ko'ri-ni-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *korynē*, a club-like bud or shoot, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of hydroid ctenolateres. The body consists either of a single polypite, or of several united by a cœnosarc, which usually develops a firm outer layer or polypary.

Corypha (ko'ri-fa), *n.* [Gr. *koryphē*, the summit; in reference to the leaves growing in tufts on the top of this palm.] A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves, natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the Talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See FAN-PALM, TALIPUT-PALM, CARNAUBA.

Coryphæna, **Coryphæne** (ko'ri-fén'a, ko'ri-fén), *n.* [Gr. *korys*, a helmet, and *phainō*, to shine; in reference to the metallic play of colours in the animal.] A genus of teleostean fishes, family Scomberidae, to which the name dolphin (properly belonging to a genus of Cetacea) has been popularly transferred. The body is elongated, compressed, covered with small scales, and the dorsal fin extends the whole length of the back or nearly so. The dolphin of the ancients is the *C. hippuris*. All the species, natives of the seas of warm climates, are very rapid in their motions, and very voracious. They are of brilliant colours, and are objects of admiration to every voyager. By some naturalists this genus has been raised to the rank of a family under the name Coryphænidae.

Coryphæmide (ko-ri-fén'i-dé), *n. pl.* See CORYPHÆNA.

Coryphée (ko-ré-fá), *n.* [Fr. See CORYPHÆUS.] A ballet-dancer.

Corypheus (ko-ri-fé-us), *n.* [L., Gr. *koryphaios*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, from *koryphē*, the head.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.

Coryphodon, **Coryphodont** (ko-ri-fó-don, ko-ri-fó-dont), *n.* [Gr. *koryphē*, a point, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct Ungulata, forming a link between the elephants and tapirs, so named because the ridges of its molar teeth are developed into points; found in the Eocene formations of England and France.

Corystes (ko-ris'téz), *n.* A genus of brachyurous or short-tailed crustaceans, found on the coasts of England and France.

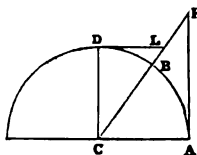
Corystidae (ko-ris'ti-dé), *n. pl.* A family of short-tailed crustaceans or crabs, of which the genus *Corystes* is the type.

Coryza (ko'ri-za), *n.* [Gr. *koryza*, an illness arising from cold in the head, from *korys*, a helmet.] In med. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, &c., usually arising from cold.

Coscinodiscus (kos-sin-dîs'kus), *n.* [Gr. *koskion*, a sieve, and *diskos*, a round plate, a quoit.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algae, with simple disc-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. Some fifty species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some found in the fossil deposits at Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

Coscinomancy (kos'sin-d-man-sî), *n.* [Gr. *koskion*, a sieve, and *mantia*, divination.] An ancient mode of divination, by suspending a sieve, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve moved when any name was repeated, the person was deemed guilty.

Co-secant (kô-sê'kant), *n.* [Abbrev. of *L. complementi secant*, secant of the complement.] See **SECANT**. In *geom.* the secant of arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-secant of an arc or angle is the secant of its complement, and *vice versa*. (See **COMPLEMENT**.) Thus in the figure let $\angle ACB$ be an angle measured by the arc AB , and let BCD be its complement, measured by the arc BD ; then OL , which is the secant of the complement BCD or BD , is the co-secant of $\angle ACB$ or AB . In like manner CH , the secant of $\angle ACB$ or AB , is the co-secant of the complement BCD or BD .



Cosen, *v.t.* Same as **Cozen** (which see).
Cosinage (kô'sîn-âj), *n.* Same as **Cosinage** (which see).
Cosening (kô'sîn-ing), *n.* In old English law, an offence consisting in doing anything deceitfully; cheating; defrauding.

Cosentient (kô-sen'shî-ent), *a.* [*L. co for com*, together, and *E. sentîent*.] Perceiving together.

Cosey, **Cosy** (kô'sî), *a.* [From the same root as *Sc. cooh*, snug, and probably cognate with *Icel. kioa*, a small place well fenced.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; warm; social. Written also **Cosie**, **Cosie**, 'How cosy and pleasant it is here.' *Harper's Monthly*. [Colloq. and Scotch.]

Some are *cosie* 't the neuk,
And forming assignations. Burns.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cozy, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated. Dickens.

Cosey, **Cosy** (kô'sî), *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap, put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

Coshier (kôsh'êr), *v.t.* To levy exactions, as formerly Irish landlords did on their tenants. See **COSHERING**.

Coshier (kôsh'êr), *v.t.* [Allied to *cosey*, *cosy*.] To treat with dainties; to feed with delicacies; to treat kindly and fondly; to fondle; to pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshiered* up Eleanor with cold food and port wine. Trollope.

Coshierer (kôsh'êr-êr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coshierers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. Macaulay.

Coshering (kôsh'êr-ing), *n.* In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lie and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. This tribute or exaction was afterwards commuted for *chief-rent*. See **extract**.

Coshierings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. Sir J. Davis.

Coshery (kôsh'êr-î), *n.* Coshering (which see).

Cosier, **Cozier** (kô'shî-êr), *n.* [Fr. *côzier*, pp. *cousin*—*L. con*, together, and *suo*, to sew.] A butcher; a cosbiller. 'Ye squeak out your *cosier's* catches.' *Shak.*

Co-significative (kô-sîg'nîf'î-kât-îv), *a.* Having the same signification.

Co-signitary (kô-sîg'nî-ta-rî), *n.* One who signs a treaty or other agreement along with another or others.

Her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the *co-signitaries* to the treaty. *Scotsman newspaper*.

Co-signitary (kô-sîg'nî-ta-rî), *a.* Signing or having signed a treaty or other agree-

ment along with another or others; as, the *co-signitary* powers.

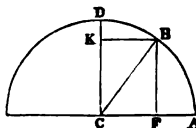
Cosily (kô'sî-lî), *adv.* In a cosy manner; snugly; comfortably.

Cosin, *n.* A cousin or kinsman.

Cosin, *a.* Allied; related. *Chaucer*.

Cosinage (kô'sîn-âj), *n.* [Fr. *cosinage*, kindred. See **COSIN**.] In law, (a) collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. *Burrill*. (b) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tressor, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.

Co-sine (kô'sîn), *n.* [Complement and sine. See **CO-SECANT**.] In *geom.* the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-sine of any arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and *vice versa*. Thus, let $\angle DCB$, or the arc DB , be the complement of $\angle ACB$ or AB ; then KB , which is the sine of $\angle DCB$ or DB , is the co-sine of $\angle ACB$ or AB . Also FB , the sine of $\angle ACB$ or AB , is the co-sine of $\angle DCB$ or DB .



Cos Lettuce (kos let'us), *n.* A variety of lettuce introduced to us from the island of Cos.

To Cos we are indebted in England for the *Carlettuce*. Knight.

Cosmetic, **Cosmetical** (koz-met'ik, koz-met'îk-al), *a.* [Gr. *kosmetikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.

Cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms. Crabbe.

Cosmic, **Cosmical** (koz'mîk, koz'mîk-al), *a.* [Gr. *kosmîkos*, from *kosmos*, the universe, order, as of the universe.] 1. Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained.

According to the universal *cosmical* theory, the earth, the round and level earth, was the centre of the whole system. Milman.

Hence—2. Harmonious, as the universe; orderly.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know. Carlyle.

3. Pertaining to the solar system as a whole, and not to the earth alone.—4. In *astron.* rising or setting with the sun: the opposite of *acronycol*.—5. Of inconceivably great or prolonged duration; immensely protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great *cosmical* changes.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skillfully round upon its own antecedents—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time. Tyndall.

—*Cosmic speed*, that inconceivably rapid rate of speed at which *cosmical* bodies move in their orbits.

Cosmically (koz'mîk-al-î), *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

Cosmogonical (koz-mog'on-al), *a.* Cosmogonic. **Cosmogonic**, **Cosmogonical** (koz-mog-on'îk, koz-mog-on'îk-al), *a.* Belonging to cosmogony.

Cosmogonist (koz-mog-on-îst), *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one versed in cosmogony.

Cosmogony (koz-mog-on-î), *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, world, and the root *gen*, to bring forth; *Skr. jan*.] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine or science of the origin or formation of the universe.

Cosmogony, the origin of the world, . . . has been a favourite study both of ancient and modern times. Huxwell.

All religious theories, schemes, and systems, which embrace notions of *cosmogony*, or which otherwise reach into its domain, must, in so far as they do this, submit to the control of science, and relinquish all thought of controlling it. Tyndall.

Cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fêr), *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth; one versed in cosmography.

Cosmographic, **Cosmographical** (koz-mog'ra-fîk, koz-mog'ra-fîk-al), *a.* Relating to

cosmography, or the general description of the universe.

Cosmographically (koz-mog'ra-fîk-al-î), *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

Cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphê*, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; or the science which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them graphically.

Cosmolabe (koz'mô-lâb), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *lab*, root of *lambanô*, to take.] An ancient instrument, much the same as the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Called also *Pantacom*.

Cosmolatry (koz-mô-la-trî), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *latreia*, divine worship.] The worship paid to the world or its parts by the heathens.

Cosmological (koz-mô-loj'îk-al), *a.* [See **COSMOLOGY**.] Pertaining to cosmology; relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the sciences of the universe.

Cosmologist (koz-mô-loj'îst), *n.* One who describes the universe; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmology (koz-mô-loj-î), *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia*—*kosmos*, the universe, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a theory relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.

Cosmometry (koz-mom'et-rî), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *metron*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world by degrees and minutes.

Cosmoplastic (koz-mô-plas'tîk), *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *plasseô*, to form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. Seneca, a *cosmoplastic* atheist. *Hallywell*.

Cosmopolitan, **Cosmopolite** (koz-mô-pol'î-tan, koz-mô-pol'î-tî), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *politis*, a citizen.] A person who has no fixed residence; one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office. *Howell*.

Cosmopolitan, **Cosmopolite** (koz-mô-pol'î-tan, koz-mô-pol'î-tî), *a.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; having the feelings of a cosmopolite; capable of making one's self at home all over the world; common to all the world.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*. J. S. Mill.

The Chiroptera are *cosmopolitan*. Prof. Owen.

In other countries taste is perhaps too exclusively national; in Germany it is certainly too *cosmopolite*. Sir W. Hamilton.

Cosmopolitanism (koz-mô-pol'î-tan-îzm), *n.* Cosmopolitism (which see).

Cosmopolitical (koz-mô-pô-lî-tîk-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a cosmopolite.

Cosmopolitism (koz-mô-pol'î-tîzm), *n.* The state of being a cosmopolite; the qualities or character of cosmopolite; disregard of local or national prejudices, attachments, or peculiarities; state of being a citizen of the world.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. Coleridge.

Cosmorama (koz-mô-râ-ma, koz-mô-râ-mâ), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, a view.] A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting; specifically, an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of a number of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, with suitable arrangements for illumination, so as in some degree to produce the effect of actual vision of the objects.

Cosmoramic (koz-mô-ram'îk), *a.* Relating to a cosmorama.

Cosmos (koz'môs), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry; across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us; as a man who did in grim earnest 'serve God' in his day, and whose works accordingly bear fruit to our day, and to all days! Carlyle.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe.

The fabric of the eternal universe first received the title of 'cosmos' or 'beautiful order.' *French.*

3. The doctrine or description of the universe as an orderly and beautiful system; as, Humboldt's *Cosmos*.

Cosmosphere (kos-mo-sfēr), n. [Or *kosmos*, world, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

Cosmotheism (kos-mo-thē-izm), n. Believing in the real and substantial existence of matter, but denying that the phenomenal world of which we are directly conscious has any existence external to our minds.

The absurdity of this supposition has accordingly constrained the profoundest *cosmotheistic* idealists, notwithstanding their rational adherence of a supernatural assumption, to embrace the second alternative. *See 17 November.*

Co-sovereign (tō-so-ve-rin), n. A joint-sovereign; a king or queen consort.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with him as regent, under the title of co-sovereign. *Strangely.*

Cosm (kōs), n. In India, a round-measure of variable extent, ranging between 1½ mile and 2 miles.

Cosm (kōs), n. A word used only in the phrase *Axis of Cosm*, an early name for algebra. *See Cosmic.*

Cosack (kōs'ak), n. [Rus. *kozak*; Turk. *kazak*, a robber.] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c. They became united to Russia in 1864, and now form a valuable portion of its army, being especially useful as light horsemen.

Cosmas (kōs'as), n. pl. Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

Cosmet (kōs'et), n. [Etym. uncertain. Possibly from old *cos*, a face, feel *kos*, the original meaning being that of putting. In *Wallace* *cosmet* means a sucking pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand or without the aid of the dam.

Much greater gifts for goodness than their gain. *Then did he consent.* *Spranger.*

2. A pet of any kind. *B. Jonson.* [In both uses old or provincial.]

Cosset (kōs'et), v. t. To fondle; to make a pet of. [Old or provincial.]

Cost (kōst), v. t. To furnish; to make a pet of. [Old or provincial.]

Costal (kōst'al), n. [L. *costa*, a rib.] 1. A rib or side. 2. A rib. 3. A rib. 4. A rib. 5. A rib. 6. A rib. 7. A rib. 8. A rib. 9. A rib. 10. A rib. 11. A rib. 12. A rib. 13. A rib. 14. A rib. 15. A rib. 16. A rib. 17. A rib. 18. A rib. 19. A rib. 20. A rib. 21. A rib. 22. A rib. 23. A rib. 24. A rib. 25. A rib. 26. A rib. 27. A rib. 28. A rib. 29. A rib. 30. A rib. 31. A rib. 32. A rib. 33. A rib. 34. A rib. 35. A rib. 36. A rib. 37. A rib. 38. A rib. 39. A rib. 40. A rib. 41. A rib. 42. A rib. 43. A rib. 44. A rib. 45. A rib. 46. A rib. 47. A rib. 48. A rib. 49. A rib. 50. A rib. 51. A rib. 52. A rib. 53. A rib. 54. A rib. 55. A rib. 56. A rib. 57. A rib. 58. A rib. 59. A rib. 60. A rib. 61. A rib. 62. A rib. 63. A rib. 64. A rib. 65. A rib. 66. A rib. 67. A rib. 68. A rib. 69. A rib. 70. A rib. 71. A rib. 72. A rib. 73. A rib. 74. A rib. 75. A rib. 76. A rib. 77. A rib. 78. A rib. 79. A rib. 80. A rib. 81. A rib. 82. A rib. 83. A rib. 84. A rib. 85. A rib. 86. A rib. 87. 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I began last night to read Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts. The costume, too, is admirable.
See *J. Macintosh*.

Costumed (kō'stūmd), *a.* Wearing a costume, dressed used in composition.

Costumer (kō'stūm-er), *n.* One who prepares or adjusts costumes, as for theatres, fancy-balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.

Co-supreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phoenix and the dove,
Co-supreme and stars of love. *Shak.*

Co-surety (kō-shū-rē'), *n.* One who is surety with another.

Cosy, **Cozy** (kō'sē), *a.* Same as *Cosy* (which see).

Cosyn, *n.* Cousin. *Chaucer.*

Cosyn, *n.* Allied. *Chaucer.*

Cot (kōt), *n.* (A. Sax. *cōta* (also *ohta*, and in Northumbrian *cōt*), a cot, a den, a chamber, a bed or couch, *cog*, *loc*, and *D* but, a cot, a hut, *G* *hot*, *hōt*, *hōt*, a hut; *cote* is the same word with slightly different meaning, so also is *W* *cot*, *cot*, a house, a sty. From this comes *cottage*.) 1. A small house, a hut; a mean habitation.

Behold the *cot* where *chivres* the indolent *owls*,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Croft.*

Mine be a *cot* beside the hill;
A *ben-liv*'s *hūm* shall *cocher* my *oe*. *Rever.*

2. A leathern cover for a score finger.—2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in.—3. *New*, a sort of bed frame suspended from the beams. Written also *Cot*.

Cot (kōt), *n.* (Fr. *cot*, a small boat.) A little boat. (Irish.)

Cot (kōt), *n.* (Abbrev. from *cotquon*.) An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our *hōm* to *strep* to such
a mean employment, as the poet has *emphat*
him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too
much like a *clique*, or a *cot*, as the women call it.
Hist. of Tom Thum.

Co-tubulate (kō-tub'ū-lāt), *v.t.* Same as *Co-tubulate*.

Co-tangent (kō-tan-jent), *n.* (Complement and tangent.)

The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the tangent of the complement of any arc or angle. Thus, let *DCB*, or the *sec* *DB*, be the complement of *ACB* or *A*, then *DL*, the tangent of *DCB* or *DB*, is the co-tangent of *ACB* or *A*; also *AL*, the tangent of *ACB* or *A*, is the co-tangent of *DCB* or *DB*.

Cote (kōt), *n.* (See *Cot*.) 1. A sheepfold. "Cote for *locks*." 2. *Chr* *xxxii* *ss*. "The folded flock pen'd in their walled cotes." *Wilton*.—2. A cottage; a hut. "Albeit a cote in our language is a little slight built country habitation." *Vergeron*.

Mournt which *Cymach* of her questioned
Both what she was and what her image meant,
Which in her *cote* she daily practiced. *Spenser*.

Cote, *n.* A coat, whether of a man or woman.—*Cote-armure*, coat-armour. *Chaucer*.

Cotet (kōt), *v.t.* (Fr. *coteter*, to go by the side of, *O* *Fr* *coteter*, from *L* *cota*, a rib, side. Comp. *coet*.) To pass the side of another; to pass by and turn before.

We *coted* them on the way, and *hither* are they coming. *Shak.*

Cotet (kōt), *v.t.* To quote. *Shak.*

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Liddell*.

Cotalette (kō'tet), *n.* (Fr.) Same as *Culet*.

Cotemporaneous (kō-tēmp'or-ā-nē-us), *a.* (See *COTEMPORARY*, *a.*) Living or being at the same time.

Cotemporaneously (kō-tēmp'or-ā-nē-us-ly), *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Cotemporary (kō-tēmp'or-ā-rē), *a.* Another form of *Cotemporary* (which see).

Cotemporary (kō-tēmp'or-ā-rē), *n.* One who lives at the same time with another. See *COTEMPORARY*.

Co-tenant (kō-tēnt), *n.* A tenant in common.

Coterie (kō'tē-rē), *n.* (Fr.; *L* *coteria*, an association of villagers to hold any heritages from a superior, from *L* *cota*, a cottage. See *COT*.) A set or circle of friends who are

in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purposes; a clique.

I have seen a virtuous woman put down quite
By the mere combination of a *coterie*. *Byron.*

Cotermineous (kō-tēr-mīn-ē-us), *a.* (See *COTERMINEOUS*.) Bordering upon, adjacent in territory.

Cothurn (kō'thūrn), *n.* A buskin. Same as *Cothurnus*.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that
the mask and the costume might be assumed with
effect. *Metcalf.*

Cothurnate, **Cothurnated** (kō'thūrn'āt, kō'thūrn'āt-ed), *a.* 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn and elevated applied to style.

Deix, O best man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced *lambics* fall awhile. *Shak.*

Cothurnus (kō'thūrn-us), *n.* [L.] A buskin, a kind of shoe, laced high, such as Diana and her nymphs are represented as wearing. They are still worn by hunters in Italy. The tragic actors also wore them, hence, *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for tragedy.

Cotidian (kō-tīd-ē-ān), *a.* (L. *cotidianus*, *dim* of *cot*, *cotid*, a whetstone.) Pertaining to whetstones, like or suitable for whetstones.

Cotidal (kō-tīd-ē-ān), *a.* Marking an equality of tides.—

Cotidal (lines), imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at the same instant.

Cotidian, *n.* (Fr.) Daily. *Chaucer.*

Cotillion, **Cotillion** (kō-tīl-ē-ōn, kō-tīl-ē-ōn), *n.* (Fr. *cotillon*, a petticoat, *dim* of *cot*, a petticoat.) 1. A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together.—2. A tune which regulates the dance.

Cotise, *n.* In *Ar* same as *Cotina*.

Cotland (kō'tlānd), *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

Cotoneaster (kō-tō-nē-ā-stēr), *n.* [L. *cotonia*, a quince, for *cydonia*, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, and *aster*, a contraction for *ad* *aster*, like-lit quince-like.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, nat. order Rosaceae. *C. vulgaris* is a British species, having rose-coloured petals, and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

Cotquon (kō'twōn), *n.* (Perhaps for *cotquon*, that is, a male quon or woman—*cot*, and *quon*, woman.) 1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to woman.

Go, go, you *cotquon*, go!
Get you to bed. *Shak.*

2. A coarse masculine woman, a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquon*, that's your profession. *For.*

Cotquonity (kō'twōn-ē-tē), *n.* The qualities, conduct, or appearance of a *cotquon*.

We tell thee thou *cotquon* us, *cotquon*, and we will *thander* thee in places for thy *cotquonity*. *J. Fourier*

Co-trustee (kō-trus-tē), *n.* A joint trustee.

Cotuit, *n.* A word often used in *Domesday Book* to design the lowest class of bondsmen bound to work for their feudal lord.

Cotwold (kō'twōld), *n.* (Sax. *cōt*, a sheepfold, and *wold*, a forest, a waste, but now signifying a plain, a down.) A wold where there are sheepcotes; the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire.—*Cotwold sheep*, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

Cot, **Cot** (kōt), *n.* (Sax. *cōt*, a bed.) A small bed or a particular kind of bed frame. See *Cot*, *s* and *t*.

Cotte (kōt), *n.* An African measure containing 18,000 oweres.

Cottabul (kō'tā-bul), *n.* (L., from *Gr* *aktabul*.) An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing wine from cups, without spilling. Into little basins of metal, suspended in a particular manner or floating in water.

Cotage (kō'tāj), *n.* (From *cot*.) 1. A cot; a hut, a small mean habitation.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cotages* for shepherds. *Zeph. ii* *d*.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to neatness, comfort, and refinement. To the

particular style in which these cottages are built the name *cottage* architecture has been given.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house, a *cottage* of gentility.

And he owned with a grin,
That his favourite *cot*
Is pride that *cot* *houshold*. *Smollett.*

—*Cottage allotments*, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country labourers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. Sometimes these allotments are attached to the dwellings, and at other times they are apart from them. See *Allotment System*, under *ALLOTMENT*.

Cottaged (kō'tāj-d), *a.* Set or covered with cottages. "Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale." *Cotton.*

Cottagely (kō'tāj-ē-ly), *a.* Rustic, suitable to a cottage.

They carry others whatever they enjoy of *utensils*, *house*, or ornaments of life, beyond their *truly* or *cottagely* *obscurity*. *J. Taylor*

Cottage-piano (kō'tāj-pi-ā-no), *n.* A small upright piano.

Cottager (kō'tāj-er), *n.* 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. In *law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent, or having land of his own. "Mere *cottagers* which are but housed beggars." *Bacon.*

Cotter, **Cotter** (kō'tēr, kō'tī-er), *n.* A cottager, in Scotland, one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm; sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cot. Written also *Cotter*, and formerly *Cotter*. "Cotters, rustic, clownish." *Warburton.*

Himself *goss* *patched*, like some *hure* *cotter*. *Sp. Warburton.*

—*Cotter tenure*, a system of tenure according to which labourers rent portions of land directly from the owner, and where the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent, are determined not by custom but by competition. This system was at one time characteristic of Ireland. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up to auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents. In an act passed in 1880 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cotter tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than 2s a year.

Cotter (kō'tēr), *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron for fastening or tightening, being driven into an opening like a wedge. In the adjoining figure *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought iron strap *d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the

proper distance from each other.

Cottrell (kō'tēr-ēl), *n.* Same as *Cotter* (second article).

Cottid (kō'tīd), *n.* *pl.* (From genus *Cottus*.) A family of fishes, including the bullheads.

Cotter (kō'tī-er), *n.* See *COTTER*.

Cottierism (kō'tī-er-izm), *n.* The cotter system. See *Cotter Tenure* under *COTTER*.

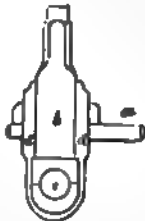
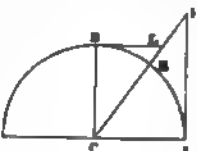
Long *lenses* are in no way to be relied on for *giving* *rid* of *cottierism*. *J. S. Mill.*

Cottine, **Cot** (kō'tīn, kōt), *n.* (Fr. *cōt*; *L* *cotta*, a rib.) In *Ar* a diminution of the band, containing in breadth one half of the breadth, and when borne alone always termed a *cot* by English heralds, but when borne in pairs *cottines*.

Cottled (kō'tīd), *pp.* In *Ar* a term applied to bands, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottines.

Cottle (kō'tī), *n.* A part of a mould used by paviours in the formation of their wares.

Cotton (kō'tn), *n.* (Fr. *coton*; from *Ar* *qoton*, or with the article, *al-qoton*, cotton.) 1. A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the capsular or pods of *Gossy-*



proper distance from each other.

Cottrell (kō'tēr-ēl), *n.* Same as *Cotter* (second article).

Cottid (kō'tīd), *n.* *pl.* (From genus *Cottus*.) A family of fishes, including the bullheads.

Cotter (kō'tī-er), *n.* See *COTTER*.

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Flite, flr, flt, flly; mō, mēt, hēr; pīce, pīn; nōce, nōt, mōve; tūbe, tub, buly;

all, pound; ā, āc, above; y, āc, fuy.

plum, the cotton-plant (which see). It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.—2. Cloth made of cotton.—*Lavender cotton*, the popular name of *Santolina Chamaejasmaria*, or *Abrotanum farnia*, female southernwood or brotany, an erect branching bush, 1 or 2 feet high, the stems and leaves of which are covered with a hoary pubescence. It is a composite plant.—*Philosophic cotton*, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.

Cotton (kot'tn), *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as, cotton cloth; cotton stockings.

Cotton (kot'tn), *v.t.* 1. To rise with a nap, as cotton does.

It cottons well; it cannot choose but bear a pretty nap. Family of Love.

2. To cement; to unite with; to take a liking or fancy to; to associate with; generally followed by *to*. [Slang.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another. Swift.

Cottonade (kot'tn-ād), *n.* A stout, thick fabric of cotton.

Cottonary (kot'tn-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, cotton. 'Cottonary and woolly pillows.' Sir T. Browne.

Cotton-gin (kot'tn-jin), *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, of which there are several kinds, as the saw-gin invented by Eli Whitney, the Indian churka or foot-roller, the hand-gin, &c.

Cotton-grass (kot'tn-gras), *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Eriophorum, nat. order Cyperaceae. Several species are found in Britain, and their white cottony spikes are well known in our moors and bogs. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, &c.

Cottonian (kot'tn-i-an), *a.* The name given to a famous library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton early in the seventeenth century, and added to by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the British nation. It is now in the British Museum.

Cotton-lord (kot'tn-lord), *n.* A rich cotton manufacturer, rivalling a real lord in wealth, equipage, and style of living; as, cotton-lords and railway-kings.

Cotton-machine (kot'tn-ma-shén), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

Cotton-manufacture, **Cotton-mill** (kot'tn-ma-nú-fak'tor-i, kot'tn-mil), *n.* A mill, or building, with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

Cottonocracy (kot'tn-ok-ra-si), *n.* Persons interested in the cotton trade; the cotton-lords collectively; the cotton-planting or cotton-manufacturing interest. [Cant.]

Cottonous (kot'tn-us), *a.* Same as Cottony. **Cotton-plant**, **Cotton-shrub** (kot'tn-plant, kot'tn-shrub), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, nat. order Malvaceae, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both the Old and the New World;

three or five celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cell, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The North American cotton is produced by *Gossypium barbadense*, and two well-marked varieties are cultivated, the long-staple cotton, grown chiefly in the coast districts, which has a fine soft silky staple nearly 3 inches long, and the short-staple cotton, grown in the upland and inland districts, which has a staple little over 1 inch long adhering closely to the seed. This species of cotton plant is cultivated widely over the world. The cotton grown in South America is obtained from *G. peruvianum*, called also kidney-cotton. The indigenous Indian species is *G. herbaceum*, which yields a short-stapled cotton. It is grown throughout the Mediterranean region as well as in Asia.

Cotton-press (kot'tn-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales. Bramah's press is generally used for this purpose.

Cotton-rose (kot'tn-rú), *n.* A name for the plants of the genus *Fligao*, from their being covered with fine threads.

Cotton-shrub (kot'tn-shrub), *n.* See COTTON-PLANT.

Cotton-thistle (kot'tn-this-l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordum Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England. It is so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

Cotton-weed (kot'tn-wéd), *n.* The common name of the British plants of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Fligao*, from the soft white pubescence that covers them.

Cotton-wood (kot'tn-wú), *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, the *Populus monilifera*, a native of North America. The 'cotton' from the seeds has been used in France and Germany for making cloth hats and paper, but the experiment was found unprofitable.

Cotton-wool (kot'tn-wú), *n.* A name sometimes given to raw cotton.

Cottony (kot'tn-i), *a.* 1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.—2. Soft like cotton.

Cottown, **Cotter-town** (kot'toun, kot'tar-toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters, dependent on a considerable farm.

Cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* A trammel to support a pot over a fire.

Cottus (kot'tus), *n.* [L.] A genus of teleostean fishes, including the bull-head or miller's-thumb, the sea-scorpion, and father-lasher.

Coturnix (kò-tér'nika), *n.* [L., a quail.] In Cuvier's arrangement the generic name of the quails, separated from the partridges on account of their smaller size and the males wanting spurs. [See QUAIL.]

Cotutor (kò-tú'tor), *n.* A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the guardianship or education of a child.

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or cotutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children. Sir W. Hamilton.

Cotyle, **Cotyla** (kot'l-è, kot'l-la), *n.* [Gr. *kotylè*, a hollow, cavity.] 1. In *anat.* the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.—2. In *zool.* one of the suckorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish, by means of which it attaches itself to any object, on the principle of a boy's sucker.

Cotyledon (kot'il-è'don), *n.* [Gr. *kotylédôn*, from *kotylè*, a hollow or cavity.] 1. In bot. the seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the

embryo plant of the Coniferae has many (three to twelve) cotyledons, and is called *polycotyledonous*. The cotyledons contain a supply of food for the use of the germinating plant. In some plants the store is very large, and in germination the seed-leaves remain under the ground, as in the pea and oak; in others the store is not so large, and the seed-leaves appear above ground and perform the functions of true leaves; while there is a large class of seeds where the embryo is very small, and the food is stored up around it, as in wheat and the butter-cup.—2. A genus of plants, navelwort or penny-wort, of several species, nat. order Crassulaceae. There are about sixty species, of which one (*C. umbilicus*) is a native of Britain.—3. In *anat.* a tuft of vessels adhering to the chorion of some animals. See PLACENTA.

Cotyledonal (kot'il-è'don-al), *a.* In bot. of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

Cotyledonary (kot'il-è'don-a-ri), *a.* In *anat.* having the tuft called cotyledon; as, the cotyledonary placenta of the cow.

Cotyledonous (kot'il-è'don-us), *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe; as, cotyledonous plants.

Cotyliform (kò-til'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *kotylè*, a cavity or cup, and *formè*, form.] In *physiol.* having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

Cotylold (kò'til-òld), *a.* [Gr. *kotylè*, a cavity, and *eidòs*, resemblance.] In *anat.* a term applied to the acetabulum, or the cavity of the hip, which receives the head of the thigh-bone.

Cotylaphora (kot'il-òf-ò-ra), *n.* [Gr. *kotylè*, a cup, and *phorè*, bear.] A name applied to all bovine and cervine animals (except *Tragulus* and the camels), the placenta in them being cotyledonary.

Couch (kouch), *v.t.* [Fr. *coucher*, O. Fr. *colcher*, Fr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*, to lie down, from L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—col for com, and *locare*, to place.] 1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

When Love's fair goddess Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. Shak.

The doubtful dusk reveal'd The knolls once more, where couch'd at ease The white knee glimmer'd. Tennyson.

2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

Fierce tigers couch'd around. Dryden.

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush; to lie close and concealed.

The Earl of Angus couch'd in a furrow. Hayward.

I saw a bright green snake Green as the herbs in which it couch'd. Coleridge.

4. To lie, as in a bed or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour, pain, or a burden.

Isaacar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

An aged squire That seem'd to couch under his shield three-square. Spenser.

Couch (kouch), *v.t.* 1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain, Doth couch his limbs. Shak.

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to couch malt.—3. To lay close, or in a stratum; to make to stoop and lie close.

The waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of the globe. Burnet.

A falcon towering in the skies coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade. Shak.

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. It is in use at this day, to couch vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. Bacon.

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood: with *under*.

All this, and more, lies couch'd under this allegory. L'Estrange.

Hence—6. To involve; to comprise; to express. 'Ignominious words though clerkly couch'd.' Shak.

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couch'd in the words read. *Rp. Atterbury.*

7. To fix, as a spear, in the rest in the posture of attack. 'Couch'd his spears and prick'd their steeds.' Tennyson.

Stout Deloraine nor sigh'd, nor pray'd, Nor saint, nor lady, call'd to aid;

But he stoop'd his heart, and couch'd his spear, And spur'd his steed to full career. Sir W. Scott.



Herbaceous Cotton Plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).

but the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 30° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial shrubs, though in cultivation they are sometimes treated as if they were annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and a



Cotyledons.

1, Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2, Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhoeas*). 3, Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

embryo plant, forming, together with the radicle and plumule, the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination. Some plants have only one cotyledon, and are accordingly termed *monocotyledonous*; others have two, and are *dicotyledonous*. These differences are accompanied by remarkable differences in the structure of the stems, leaves, and blossoms, which form the basis for the division of flowering plants into two great classes. The

8. To remove cataract by entering a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens, which the cataract has rendered opaque, downwards to the bottom of the vitreous humour, so as to be out of the axis of vision. The true phrase is, to couch a cataract; but we say, to couch the eye or the patient.

Couch (kouch), *n.* 1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep.

Approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Bryant.

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. 'Rolling on their purple couches' *Tennyson*. 3. Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.

The heastes that ronne astraye, seeketh their accustomed couches. *Bale.*

4. A layer, coating, or stratum; specifically, (a) in *malt*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (b) In *painting*, a ground or coat of colour, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, or other surface. (c) A coat of gold or silver leaf laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

Couch (kouch), *v.t.* (See **COUCH-GRASS**.) In *agry*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

Couchancy (kouch'an-si), *n.* Act of repose by lying down. [Rare.]

Couchant (kouch'ant), *a.* (Fr. See **COUCH**.)

1. Lying down; squatting.

His nephew ever like a subtle beast
Lay couchant with his eyes upon the throne,
Ready to spring.

Tennyson.

2. In *her.* lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of couchant from that of dormant or sleeping, applied to a lion or other beast—*Levant and couchant*, in *low*, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

Couché (kô-shâ), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to anything lying along; thus, a shield couché is a shield lying on its right side. *Chevron couché*, a chevron where the top is turned to the right or left side of the shield, the chevron lying sideways with the two ends on one side of the shield.



Couchant.



Chevrons couché.

Couchée (kôsh-â), *n.* [Fr.] Bed-time; hence, a visit received about bed-time, opposed to *leves*.
The duke's levées and couchées were so crowded that the antechamber were full. *Bernard.*

Coucher (kouch'ér), *n.* One who couches cataracts.

Couchert (kouch'ér), *n.* [From *collectarius*. See following entry.] In old *English* statutes, a factor, a resident in a country for traffic.

Couchert (kouch'ér), *n.* [L. *collectarium*, from *colligo*, *collectum*, to collect—*con*, together, and *lego*, to gather. *Collectarium* seems to have passed through the following stages of contraction and decay.—*Collector*, *coletier*, *coulétier*, *couchetier*, *couchier*, *coucher*.] *Exeutes* (a) a book of collects or short prayers. (b) A book in which a religious house registers their acts.

Couch-fellow (kouch'fel-lô), *n.* A bed-fellow, a companion in lodging.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your couch fellow, Nim. *Shak.*

Couch-grass (kouch'gras), *n.* [A corruption of *gutish* or *quick grass*. See **QUITCH**.] The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity.

Couching (kouch'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

These couchings and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

2. In *surry* one of the operations to restore vision in cases of cataract.—3. In *malt*, the spreading of malt to dry. See **COUCH**, *v.t.*

Couching (kouch'ing), *n.* In *agry*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

Couchless (kouch'les), *a.* Having no couch or bed.

Cougar (kô'gâr), *n.* [An abbreviation of the native name *cugnacuarana* or *cugnacouara*.] A voracious quadruped of the cat kind, inhabiting most parts of America. It is by some called the puma or red tiger, and is one of the most destruc-

Couliasse (kô-lîs), *n.* [Fr., from *coulir*, to flow, to glide.] 1. Cullia, a piece of timber with a channel or groove in it, as the slides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, the upright posts of a floodgate or sluice, &c. 2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.

Cause of nothing higher than *couliasses* and *coulars*, to theatricals and white kid gloves.

C. Kingsley

cul (kô-lîar), *n.* [Fr., a filter, a strainer, *coulir*, to flow, to strain, from *L. colere*, ter or strain.] A dredge for excavating la. The following extract describes the of couloir employed in the excavation of the Suez Canal.

The couloirs consist of a long, broad, flat bottomed, on which there stands a framework of wood, rising an endless chain of heavy iron buckets, chain is turned by steam, and the height of the buckets from time to time, so that the empty as they revolve, always strike the bottom canal at a fixed angle, scooping up mud, sand, &c. As each bucket reaches its highest point, it discharges its contents into a long, open, iron pipe, runs out at right angles to the barge. The extremity of this pipe reaches beyond the of the canal, and therefore, when the dredge goes on, there is a constant stream of liquid pouring from the pipe's mouth upon the shore, thus raising the height of the embankment. In other variety the mud raised by their agency is cured on shore by pipes, but is emptied in the distance into large barges. *Croftland.*

culpe (kô-lîar), *n.* [Fr. *coulpe*, from *L. culpa*, a fault.] A fault, a sin. *Chaucer*

culter (kôl'tér), *n.* (A Sax. *cultir*, borrowed from *L. cultus*, a knife, a coultir.) An blade or knife inserted into the beam plough for the purpose of cutting the sod and facilitating the separation of the sods by the ploughshare.

culter-neb (kôl'tér-neb), *n.* A popular name for the sea-bird otherwise known as puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), the name is given from the shape of its beak.

cultrina (kô'ma-rîn), *n.* [Fr. from *culm*, a tree of Guiana.] (*C₂H₂O₂*.) A table proximate principle, obtained the *Dipteris odorata* or Tonka bean, used in medicine, and it gives flavour to Swiss cheese called *schabziger*.

cultron (kô'ma-rôn'), *n.* The native name of the tree (*Dipteris odorata*) which is the sweet-scented Tonga or Tonka of the portulaca. It is a native of Guiana, where it forms a large forest. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminal.

See **COUNCIL**.

cunil (koun'il), *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; L. *com-mun*, together, and root *ca*, to call, word is often improperly confounded with *counsel*.] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice, specifically, (a) a body especially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain, the body of twelve councillors, as the president of the council. (b) In some of the American states, such of the legislature, corresponding the senate in other states, and called *latine council*. (c) An assembly of prelates and theologians, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the Church.

The chief priests and all the council sought false witness. *Mat. xxvi. 59.*
An unlearned council. *Shak.*
Never more heads nor less wit. *Shakland.*

Without the knowledge
Either of king or council, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shak.*

2. Act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council.

In council 'tis good to see dangers; in execution not to see them unless they are very near. *Bacon.*

—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.—*Ecumenical or oecumenical council*, in church hist. a general council or assembly of prelates and divines, representing the whole Church; as, the Council of Nice.—*Privy council*, a select council for advising the sovereign in the administration of the government. See **PRIVY-COUNCIL**.—*Lords of Council and Session*, the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—*Books of Council and Session*, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—*General council of a university*, in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university

boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, is decked or not according to fancy, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

Cougar (kô'gâr), *n.* Same as **Cougar**.

Couhage (kou'â), *n.* See **COWHAGE**.

Coul (koul), *n.* A vessel or tub. See **COWL**.

Could (kyd), *v.* [Sax. *cutha*, past tense of *cunnan*, to know, to be able. *L.* has been improperly introduced into this word on the type of *would* from *will* and *should* from *shall*. The true orthography is *coud*.] Was able, capable, or susceptible. See **CAN**.

Coulée (kô-lâ), *n.* [Fr. *coulir*, to flow, from *L. colare*. See **COULOIR**.] In geol. a stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.

Couleur-de-rose (kô-lér-de-rôz), *n.* [Fr.] Lit. a rose-colour; hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness, as, to see everything *couleur-de-rose*.

Fâte, fâr, fât, fâil; mâ, met, hâr; pino, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tub, byll,

oil, pouz; ô, Sc abuse; ý, Sc. fry.

court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, &c. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—*Aula Council*. See *AULIC*.—*Council of war*, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander-in-chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance. SYN. Assembly, meeting, congress, diet, convention, convocation.

Council-board (koun'sil-bôrd), *n.* 1. Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning at the council-board
He be convened. *Shak.*

2. The council itself in deliberation or session.

Council-book (koun'sil-buk), *n.* The book in which the names of privy-councillors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. *Macaulay.*

Council-chamber (koun'sil-châm-bér), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to deliberations on government.

Councillist† (koun'sil-ist), *n.* A member of a council; hence, one who gives an opinion. I will be in three months an expert councillor. *Milton.*

Councillor (koun'sil-ér), *n.* The member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the privy-council.—*Councillor of a burgh*, in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *TOWN-COUNCIL*.—*Privy-councillor*, a member of the privy-council.

Council-man (koun'sil-man), *n.* A member of a city common council.

Council-table (koun'sil-tâ-bl), *n.* Council-board.

Co-unet† (kô-ûn'), *v. t.* [*L. eo for con, and unus, one.*] To combine or join into one. (They) are in man one and co-unet together. *Feltham.*

Co-unite† (kô-ûn-ît'), *v. t.* To unite. *Dr. H. More.*

Counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [*Fr. conseil; L. consilium*, an advice, from *consulo*, from the same root as *consul*, and literally meaning, to sit together, and hence to deliberate. See *COUNCIL*.] 1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation. 'Ill counsel had misled the girl.' *Tennyson.*

There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend gives, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet counsel together. *Ps. lv. 14.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honour. *Eccles. xxv. 5.*

The law shall perish from the priest, and counsel from the ancients. *Ezek. vii. 26.*

5. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

The counsel of the froward is carried headlong. *Job v. 13.*

To show the immutability of his counsel. *Heb. vi. 17.*

6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes; as, let a man keep his own counsel.—7. In *Scripture*, directions of God's word; the revealed will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel. *Ps. lxxiii. 24.* I have not shunned to declare to you all the counsel of God. *Acts xx. 27.*

8. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; any counsellor or advocate engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court, or any number of counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case; as, the plaintiff's counsel, or the defendant's counsel. [In this sense the word has no plural; but in the singular number is applicable to one or more persons.]—*Queen's counsel* (or *king's coun-*

sel), barristers appointed counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers. They have the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff.

Counsel (koun'sel), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counselled*; ppr. *counselling*. [*L. consilio*.] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct.

I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. *Rev. iii. 18.*

They that will not be counselled cannot be helped. *Franklin.*

2. To advise or recommend.

Say they who counsel war, We are decreed,
Reserved and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*

Counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kép-ér), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

Counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kép-ing), *a.* Keeping secrets; preserving secrecy. 'Curtain d with a counsel-keeping cave.' *Shak.*

Counsellaible (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* 1. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more counsellable than he. *Lord Clarendon.*

2. Suitable to be counselled or advised; wise; expedient.

He did not believe it counsellable. *Clarendon.*

Counsellor (koun'sel-ér), *n.* 1. Any person who gives counsel or advice; as, in Great Britain, the peers of the realm are hereditary counsellors of the crown.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly. *2 Chr. xiii. 3.*

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the counsellor most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay.*

2. A member of a council; a councillor.

The distinction between councillor, a member of a council, and counsellor, one who gives counsel, was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed. *Goodrich.*

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; a barrister.

Counsellorship (koun'sel-ér-ship), *n.* The office of a counsellor.

Count (kount), *v. t.* [*Fr. compter, compteur; It. and L. computare*, to sum up, reckon, compute. See *COMPUTE*.] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to compute; as, to count the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to count the stars.

Who can count the dust of Jacob. *Num. xxiii. 10.* We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; We should count time by heart-throbs.

P. J. Bailey.

Some tribes of rude nations count their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

2. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he counted it to him for righteousness. *Gen. xv. 6.*

3. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I count them my enemies. *Ps. cxxxix. 20.*

Neither count I my life dear to myself. *Acts. xv. 24.* I count the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child. *Tennyson.*

—To count his, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good

But William may count with him *kin* and blood. *Sir W. Scott.*

—To count out, in the British House of Commons, for the speaker to count the number of members in the house, and, there being found to be fewer than forty, to intimate that there is not a quorum, when the sitting stands adjourned; as, the house was counted out last night at nine o'clock.—SYN. To number, reckon, calculate, compute, enumerate.

Count (kount), *v. i.* 1. To be counted; to swell the number; to add to the strength or influence, as of a party or interest; as, each additional one counts.—2. To found an account or scheme; to reckon; to rely: with *on* or *upon*.

One name excited considerable alarm—that of Michael Arnold. He was brewer to the palace; and it was apprehended that the government counted on his voice. *Macaulay.*

3. In law, to plead orally; to argue a matter in court; to recite a count.—To count of, to

to take note or heed of; to pay attention to. 'No man counts of her beauty.' *Shak.*

Count (kount), *n.* [*Fr. conte, compte*.]

1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my count. 2. Number. 'Of blessed saints for to increase the count.' *Shak.*—3. Account; estimation; value.

Some others that in hard assails

Were cowards known, and little count did hold. *Spenser.*

4. In law, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different counts in the same declaration.—*Count and reckoning*, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—*Count-out*, in the British House of Commons, the act of the speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum, when the sitting stands adjourned.

Count (kount), *n.* [*Fr. comte, from L. comes, comitis*, a companion, specifically, in later times, of the emperor or king—*com* for *con*, with, and *it*, root of *eo, itum*, to go. See *CONSTABLE*.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a county.

Comes, the Count of the Franks, is the earl of the shire. *Blackstone.*

—*Count palatine*, (a) formerly the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the Counts Palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. As count palatine, the bishop enjoyed the secular title of Earl of Sadberge. (b) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterwards of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. See *County Palatine* under *COUNTY*.

Countable (kount'a-bl), *a.* That may be numbered.

They are countable by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle.*

Countenance (koun'ten-ans), *n.* [*Fr. contenance, from contenant, containing, from contenir, to contain; L. continere—con, and teneo, to hold.*] 1. The face; the whole form of the face, the features considered as a whole; visage. 'In countenance somewhat doth resemble you.' *Shak.* 'Her countenance all over pale again.' *Tennyson.*—2. Air; look; aspect; appearance or expression of the face.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. *Mat. vi. 16.*

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

And down the river's dim expanse—

With a glassy countenance

Did she look to Camelot. *Tennyson.*

3. Favour; good-will; encouragement; support; patronage; kindness.

Thou hast made him glad with thy countenance. *Ps. xli. 6.*

That which would appear offence to us, his countenance would change to virtue. *Shak.*

It is the province of the magistrate, to give countenance to piety and virtue. *Bp. Atterbury.*

4. Show; pretence; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made countenance of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

5. In law, credit or estimation.—To keep the countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unmoved by passion; to refrain from expressing sorrow, joy, anger, or other passion, by an unchanged countenance.

Ev'n kept her countenance, when the lid removed,
Disclosed the heart ungratefully loved. *Dryden.*

—In countenance, in an assured condition or aspect; in favour; in estimation; free from shame or dismay.

If the profession of religion were in *counterance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster.*

It puts the learned in *counterance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison.*

—Out of *counterance*, confounded, abashed; with the countenance cast down, not bold or assured.

Counterance (koun'ten-ans), *n.* *pret. & pp. counteranced; ppr. counterancing.* 1. To favour, to encourage; to aid, to support; to abet.

Neither shall thou *counterance* a poor man in his cause. *Ex. xiii. 2.*

Never supports custom, custom *counterances* error. *Alford.*

He did *counterance* the landing in his long boat. *Watts.*

2. To make a show of; to pretend.

Each to these ladies love did *counterance*. *Spenser.*

3. To keep an appearance of; to act suitably to be in keeping with.

Alas! in your grave rise up, and walk like living. To *counterance* this honour. *Shak.*

Counterbalance (koun'ten-bal-ans), *n.* One who counterbalances, favours, or supports.

Counter- (koun'ter), *a.* A frequent prefix in compound words, from *L. contra*, through *Norm. contre*, and signifying counteraction or opposition. (See below, **COUNTER**, *adv.*) It may be prefixed to any noun, adjective, or verb implying action, power, or influence; hence its use is practically unlimited.

Counter (koun'ter), *adv.* (*Fr. contre*; *L. contra* — a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *infra*, *extra*, *contra*, *ultra*. See **CONTRA**.) 1. Contrary, in opposition; in an opposite direction. used chiefly with *run* or *go*, as, to run *counter* to the rules of virtue; he went *counter* to his own interest.

The House of Commons had come to a vote which ran *counter* to the contemplated exercise of the prerogative. *Dormer.*

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course, contrariwise.

Humans are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chess game. *Hallam.*

3. In the face or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, which they ever threw *counter*, but at the back of the eye. *G. Sandys.*

Counter (koun'ter), *a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle. *J. Taylor.*

Counter (koun'ter), *n.* (*Fr. contre*, *L. contra*, against.) 1. A term in music, formerly given to an under part, but now used as equivalent to *counter-tenor*. — 2. That part of a horse's forehead which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. — 3. In a ship, an arched space in the stern between the bottom of the stern and the wing-transoms and buttock. — The *counter-sinners* are short



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1. Pulverizer. 2. Quarter-transom. 3. Counter-transom. 4. Counter-stem beam. 5. Main transom.

timbers in the stern, put in for the purpose of strengthening the counter. — 4. The back leather or heel part of a boot.

Counter (koun'ter), *n.* 1. One who counts or reckons; an auditor. — 2. That which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games, specifically, a plate of metal, ivory, wood, or the like, used for this purpose.

What comes the word to? I can do it without *counter*. *Shak.*

3. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lack such special counters from his friends, Be ready gulls with all your thunderbolts, Dash him to pieces. *Shak.*

4. A table or board on which money is counted, a table on which goods in a shop

are laid for examination by purchasers. — 5. The name of two former prisons in the city of London and of one which formerly existed in Southwark.

[appears from *Marriage* or any of the two wonderful *Counters* Play of *Sir Thomas More*.]

Five *counters* or prisons are in Southwark placed, The *Counter* (once *St. Margaret's church*) dedicated. *Taylor.*

6. A tall-tale; a contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions.

Counter (koun'ter), *n.* (*Abbrev. of encounter*.) 1. Kindly *counter* under mimic shades! *Spenser.*

Counter (koun'ter), *s.t.* In boxing, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist. 'His left hand *countered* provokingly.' *C. Kingsley.*

Counteract (koun'ter-akt), *s.t.* To act in opposition to, to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example, but more generally good precepts are counteracted by bad example. *N. Webster.*

SYN To hinder, oppose, contravene, resist, withstand, impede, defeat, frustrate.

Counteraction (koun'ter-ak-shun), *n.* Action in opposition, hindrance, resistance.

A power capable of resisting and counteracting the counteraction of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counteractive (koun'ter-akt-iv), *a.* Tending to counteract.

Counteractive (koun'ter-akt-iv), *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

Counteractively (koun'ter-akt-iv-ly), *adv.* By counteraction.

Counter-agent (koun'ter-akt-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

Counter-approach (koun'ter-ap-próch), *n.* In fort a work consisting of lines and trenches thrown up by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches. — *Line of counter-approach*, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to cover the enemy's works.

Counter-attired (koun'ter-at-tírd), *pp.* In *Avr* a term applied to the double horns of animals when borne two one way and the other two in a contrary direction.

Counter-attraction (koun'ter-at-trak-shun), *n.* Opposite attraction.

Counter-attractive (koun'ter-at-trakt-iv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

Counterbalance (koun'ter-bal-ans), *s.t.* *pret. & pp. counterbalanced; ppr. counterbalancing.* To weigh against, to weigh against with an equal weight, to act against with equal power or effect, to countervail.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercantile cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counterbalance (koun'ter-bal-ans), *n.* 1. Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. A weight applied to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to put them in motion, also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam engine.

Counter-battery (koun'ter-bat-er-í), *n.* *Milit.* a battery raised to play on another.

Counterbond (koun'ter-bond), *n.* A bond to secure from loss one who has given bond for another, a bond of indemnification.

Counterbrace (koun'ter-brás), *n.* *Naut.* the lee brace of the foretop-sail yard.

Counterbrace (koun'ter-brás), *s.t.* *Naut.* to brace in opposite directions, as, to *counterbrace* the yards, that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another.

Counterbuff (koun'ter-buf), *s.t.* To strike back or in an opposite direction, to drive back to stop by a blow or impulse in front.

Counterbuff (koun'ter-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction, a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

Counterbust (koun'ter-bust), *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary end.

He can devise this *counterbust* of slight, To give fair colour to the Indian come to fight. *Spenser.*

Counterchange (koun'ter-cháng), *n.* A change of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper used in contempt. *Shak.*

Counterchange (koun'ter-cháng), *n.* Exchange, reciprocation. 'The *counterchange* is severely in all.' *Shak.*

Counterchange (koun'ter-cháng), *s.t.* *pret. & pp. counterchanged; ppr. counterchanging.* To give and receive, to cause to change places, to cause to change from one state to its opposite, to cause to make alternate change; to alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind flushed all the leaves with rich gold-green, And, flowing rapidly between them, Their interlances, *counterchanged*. The level lake with diamond-plein Of dark and bright. *Tennyson.*

Counterchanged (koun'ter-cháng), *pp.* 1. Exchanged. — 2. In *Avr.* a term implying that the field is of two tinctures, metal and colour, and that the charge upon it partakes of both, the charge, or part of the charge, which lies in the metal, being of colour, and vice versa.

Countercharge (koun'ter-chárg), *n.* An opposite charge.

Countercharm (koun'ter-chárm), *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

Countercharm (koun'ter-chárm), *s.t.* To destroy the effect of a charm.

Countercheck (koun'ter-ček), *s.t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

Countercheck (koun'ter-ček), *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a measure to check a prover.

Many things perplex With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*. *Tennyson.*

Counter-chevron (koun'ter-cher-von), *n.* In *Avr* a division of the field chevronwise.

Counter-company (koun'ter-kom-pá-ní), *n.* In *Avr* an epithet for a border, bend, or other ordinary, which is compounded of two ranks of paces, or rows of chevrons, of alternate metal and colour.

Counter-couchant (koun'ter-kouch-ánt), *n.* In *Avr* applied to animals borne couchant, and having their heads in contrary directions.

Counter-courant (koun'ter-kó-ránt), *n.* In *Avr* applied to animals borne running in contrary directions.

Counter-current (koun'ter-kó-rént), *n.* Running in an opposite direction.

Counter-current (koun'ter-kó-rént), *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

Counterdeed (koun'ter-déd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

Counterdistinction (koun'ter-dis-tíngk-shun), *n.* A contradiction.

Counterdrain (koun'ter-dráin), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

Counterdraw (koun'ter-drá), *s.t.* *pret. counter-drew; pp. counter-drawn; ppr. counter-drawing.* In painting, to copy, as a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent substance, through which the strokes appear and are traced with a pencil.

Counter-embattled (koun'ter-em-bat-íld), *n.* In *Avr* an epithet for an ordinary embattled on both sides.

Counter-evidence (koun'ter-ev-í-dens), *n.* Opposite evidence, evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counter-extension (koun'ter-ek-sen-shun), *n.* In *Avr* a means of reducing a

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Counter-evidence (koun'ter-ev-í-dens), *n.* Opposite evidence, evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counter-extension (koun'ter-ek-sen-shun), *n.* In *Avr* a means of reducing a

fracture by making extension in the opposite direction. See *EXTENSION*.

Counterfalsance, *n.* See *COUNTERFESSANCE*.
Counterfeit (koun'tér-fít), *v. t.* [*Fr. contre-faire, contre-fait—contre, and faire, to make; L. contra, and facio.*] 1. To copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine; to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud; as, to counterfeit coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, &c.; to forge. 2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a semblance of; as, to counterfeit the voice of another person; to counterfeit piety.

Full well they laughed with counterfeit'd glee
 At all his jokes, for many a joke had he. *Goldsmith.*

Counterfeit (koun'tér-fít), *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
 To counterfeit thus grossly with your slave. *Shak.*

Counterfeit (koun'tér-fít), *a.* 1. Made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill of exchange. 2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; hypocritical; as, a counterfeit friend. 3. Having resemblance to; representing by imitation or likeness.

Look here upon this picture, and on this—
 The counterfeit presentment of two brothers. *Shak.*

SVN. Forged, fictitious, false, spurious, supposititious, hypocritical.

Counterfeit (koun'tér-fít), *n.* 1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit;
 for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not
 the life of a man. *Shak.*

2. In law, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. 3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true.

There would be no counterfeit but for the sake of
 something real. *Tillotson.*

4. † Likeness or counterpart; portrait.

What find I here?
 Fair Portia's counterfeit. *Shak.*

Counterfeiter (koun'tér-fít-ér), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who copies or forges bank-notes or coin; a forger. 2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences. 'Counterfeiters of devotion.' *Sherwood.*

Counterfeitly (koun'tér-fít-lí), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

Counterferment (koun'tér-fér-ment), *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

Counterfessance, † **Counterfalsance** † (koun'tér-fé-zans, koun'tér-fá-zans), *n.* [*Fr. contra-falsance.*] 1. The act of forging; forgery. 2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation.

The outward expression and
 counterfalsance of all these is
 the form of godliness.

Bp. Hall.

Counter-flory, Counter-fléur (koun'tér-fló-rí, koun'tér-flú-ré), *a.* In *her.* an epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other alternately.

Counterfoil (koun'tér-fóil), *n.* 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Called also *Counterstock*.

2. A kind of complementary and easily detached portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document.

Counterforce (koun'tér-fórs), *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.

Agricultural improvement may thus be considered to be, not so much a *counterforce* conflicting with increase of population, as a partial relaxation of the bonds which confine that increase. *J. S. Mill.*

Counterfort (koun'tér-fórt), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a

buttress, spur, or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. Hence—
 2. A spur or projecting portion of a mountain.

Countergrange (koun'tér-gráj), *n.* In *carp.* a method used to measure joints, by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

Counterguard (koun'tér-gárd), *n.* In *fort.* a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion making a salient angle to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.

Counter-influence (koun'tér-in-flú-ens), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterinfluenced*; ppr. *counterinfluencing*. To hinder by opposing influence.

Their wickedness . . . will certainly do it if it be
 not strongly counter-influenced by the vigour of their
 bodily temper. *Scott (Sermon, 1686).*

Counter-irritant (koun'tér-í-rit-ant), *n.* In *med.* a substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, red-den or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, &c. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, pea-issues, and the actual cautery.

Counter-irritate (koun'tér-í-rit-át), *v. t.* In *med.* to produce an artificial or secondary disease in order to relieve another or primary one.

Counter-irritation (koun'tér-í-rit-á-shon), *n.* In *med.* the production of an artificial or secondary disease in order to relieve another or primary one. The practice is also called *Derivation* and *Revulsion*.

Counter-jumper (koun'tér-jump-ér), *n.* A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's shop: used in contempt.

Counterlath (koun'tér-lath), *n.* In *carp.* a lath in tiling placed between every two gauged ones, so as to make equal intervals.

Counterlight (koun'tér-lít), *n.* A light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

Counterman (koun'tér-man), *n.* A man who attends at a counter to sell goods: used for instance in opposition to *cellarman*.

Countermand (koun'tér-mand'), *v. t.* [*Fr. contre-mander—contre, and mander, L. mando, to command.*] 1. To revoke, as a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given, thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution; as, to countermand orders. 2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of.

My heart shall never countermand my eyes. *Shak.*

3. † To prohibit; to forbid.

A vicen countermand's letting blood in choleric cases. *Hic vix.*

Countermand (koun'tér-mand), *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet,
 But he must die to-morrow? *Shak.*

Countermandable (koun'tér-mand-a-bl), *a.* That may be countermanded.

Counter-march (koun'tér-márch'), *v. i.* To march back.

Counter-march (koun'tér-márch), *n.* 1. A marching back; a returning. 'Marches and counter-marches.' *Collier.* 2. *Milit.* a change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear. 3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

Countermark (koun'tér-márk), *n.* [*Counter and mark.*] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of all the owners; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer. 2. A figure or inscription stamped on ancient coins after they have been struck, either pointing to a change of value or showing that the money had been taken from an enemy. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

Countermark (koun'tér-márk'), *v. t.* To add a countermark to, as to the teeth of horses.

Countermine (koun'tér-mín), *n.* 1. *Milit.* a gallery sunk in the earth and running underground in search of the enemy's mine or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction; a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

He knowing no countermine against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The countermine was only an act of self-preservation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Countermine (koun'tér-mín'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *countermined*; ppr. *countermining*. 1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Deacy of Pity.*

Countermine (koun'tér-mín'), *v. i.* To make a countermine; to counterplot; to work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to countermine with God. *Chapman.*

Counter-motion (koun'tér-mó-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

Counter-motive (koun'tér-mót-iv), *n.* An opposite motive.

Counter-move (koun'tér-móv), *n.* A counter-movement.

Counter-move (koun'tér-móv'), *v. t.* or *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.

Counter-movement (koun'tér-móv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

Counter-mure (koun'tér-múr), *n.* [*Fr. contre-mur—contre, and mur, L. murus, a wall.*] A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.]

Counter-mure (koun'tér-múr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *countermured*; ppr. *countermuring*. To fortify with a wall behind another. [Rare.]

Counter-natural (koun'tér-na-túr-ál), *a.* Contrary to nature.

Counter-negotiation (koun'tér-né-gó-shí-á-shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

Counter-noise (koun'tér-noíz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

Counter-opening (koun'tér-ó-pn-ing), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surv.* an opening made in a second part of an abacus opposite to a first.

Counterpace (koun'tér-pás), *n.* A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Counterpaled (koun'tér-páld), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to an escutcheon which is divided into an equal number of pieces palewise by a line fesswise, the two tinctures above and below the fess line being counterchanged.

Counterpane (koun'tér-pán), *n.* A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt. See *COUNTERPOINT*.

Counterpane (koun'tér-pán), *n.* [*Counter, and pane, a compartment, a square.*] One part of an indenture; a counterpart.

Read, scribe; give me the counterpane. *B. Jonson.*

Counterparole (koun'tér-pá-ról), *n.* *Milit.* a word in addition to the pass-word, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

Counterpart (koun'tér-párt), *n.* 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate. 2. A person exactly resembling or corresponding to another in character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

In the vigour of his physique and an almost boisterous capacity for enjoyment, he (Peacock) was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edin.*

3. The part which fits another, as the key of a cipher, or a seal to its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement; hence, a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as make him or her complete.

Oh counterpart
 Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
 So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
 How can you love so silly things as women? *Drayton.*

4. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another; as, the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

Counterpassant (koun'tér-pas-sant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to two animals in a



A double treasure
 flory and counter-flory.

coat of arms represented as going contrary ways.

Counterpoise, † *n.* [Fr.] Counterpoise. *Chaucer.*

Counterplea (koun'tér-plé), *n.* In law, a replication to a plea or request.

Counterplead (koun'tér-pléd'), *v. t.* To plead the contrary of; to contradict; to deny.

Counterplete, † *v. t.* [Fr.] To plead against.

Let be thine arguing.

For love we wol not counterpleied be. Chaucer.

Counterplot (koun'tér-plot), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterplotted*; ppr. *counterplotting*. To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

Counterplot (koun'tér-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

Counterpoint (koun'tér-point), *n.* [O. Fr. *contrepoint*, *contrepointe*, for *contrepointe*, from L. *culcita puncta*, stitched quilt or mattress. See QUILT and POINT. The form *counterpane* has arisen from coverlets often showing *panes* or squares.] A coverlet; a counterpane. 'Embrodered coverlets or *counterpoints*.' *North.*

In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns:

In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,

Costly apparel, tents, and canopies. *Shak.*

Counterpoint (koun'tér-point), *n.* [Fr. *contrepoint*, *contra-punto*, from L. *contra*, against, and *punctum*, a point.] 1. † An opposite point. —2. † Opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys.*

3. In music, a term used in two different significations by musical authorities: (1) as an equivalent of harmony; (2) as meaning the art of musical composition generally. It is preferable, however, to apply this term to that branch of the art which, a musical thought being given, teaches the development of it, according to the laws of the art, by extension or embellishment, by transposition, repetition, or imitation throughout the different parts. [In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] **Counterpoint** is divided into *simple*, *florid* or *agurate*, and *double*. *Simple counterpoint* is a composition in two or more parts, the notes of each part being equal in value to those of the corresponding part or parts and concordia. In *florid counterpoint*, two or more notes are written against each note of the subject, or *canto-fermo*, and discords are admissible. *Double counterpoint* is an inversion of the parts, so that the base may become the subject, and the subject the base, &c., thus producing new melodies and new harmonies.

Counter-pointé, *a.* In her, a term used when two chevrons meet with their points in the centre of the escutcheon.



Two chevrons counter-pointé.

Counterpoise (koun'tér-póiz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterpoised*; ppr. *counterpoising*. [Counter and poise. See POISE.]

1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equivoquant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other ought to be reciprocal. *Sir K. Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

Counterpoise (koun'tér-póiz), *n.* 1. A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fitting that to our exact balance, we put a metal-line *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle.*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the highest nobility. *Bacon.*

3. State of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air *Counterpoise*. *Milton.*

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.

Counterpoison (koun'tér-poi-zn), *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote to a poison.

Counterponderate (koun'tér-pon'dér-át), *v. t.* To counterbalance; to weigh against.

Counterpractice (koun'tér-prák-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

Counterpressure (koun'tér-pro-shúr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

Counterproject (koun'tér-pro-jekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Widdman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay.*

Counterproof (koun'tér-prúf), *n.* In engr. an impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off. Such proofs were formerly used as a means of comparing the plate with the impression without the aid of a reversing mirror.

Counterprove (koun'tér-prúv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterproved*; ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See COUNTER-PROOF.

Counter-quartered (koun'tér-kwar-térd'), *pp.* In her, a term applied to denote that the escutcheon, after being quartered, has each quarter again divided into two.

Counter-revolution (koun'tér-rev-ó-lú-shon), *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Counter-revolutionary (koun'tér-rev-ó-lú-shon-á-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

Counter-revolutionist (koun'tér-rev-ó-lú-shon-íst), *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

Counterroll (koun'tér-ról), *n.* In old English law, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

Counterrollment (koun'tér-ról-ment), *n.* A counter account.

Counterround (koun'tér-round), *n.* *Milit.* a body of officers going to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels.

Countersailent (koun'tér-sá-il-ent), *a.* In her, a term applied to two beasts borne in a coat leaping from each other.

Counterscarf (koun'tér-skárf), *n.* Same as *Counterscarp*.

Counterscarp (koun'tér-skárp), *n.* In fort. the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Counterscuffle (koun'tér-skuf-ú), *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest. 'A terrible *counterscuffle* between them and their lusts.' *Heuyt.*

Counterssea (koun'tér-sé), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

Counterséal (koun'tér-sél'), *v. t.* To seal with another or others.

You shall bear

A better witness back than words, which we,

On like conditions, will have *counterséald*. *Shak.*

Counter-secure (koun'tér-sé-kúr'), *v. t.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *counter-secure* it? *Burke.*

Counter-security (koun'tér-sé-kúr'-i-tí), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

Countersense (koun'tér-sens), *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.* (Rare.)

Countersign (koun'tér-sín'), *v. t.* *Lit.* to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior to attest the authenticity of the writing; as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.

Countersign (koun'tér-sín'), *n.* 1. A private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign; a military watchword.

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

Countersignal (koun'tér-sig-nal), *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

Countersignature (koun'tér-sig-na-túr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *countersignature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Trench.*

Countersink (koun'tér-síngk'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *countersunk*; ppr. *countersinking*. 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, &c., below the surface, either wholly or in part; as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.

2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be even with or below its surface; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.

Countersink (koun'tér-síngk'), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, &c. —2. The cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt, so that it may not be above the general level of the surface.

Counterslope (koun'tér-slóp), *n.* An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a *counterslope*. *Maban.*

Counterstatement (koun'tér-stát-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

Counterstatute (koun'tér-sta-tút), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance.

Counterstep (koun'tér-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

Counterstroke (koun'tér-strók), *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

Countersunk (koun'tér-súngk'), *n.* Same as *Countersink*.

Countersurety (koun'tér-shúr-tí), *n.* A counterbond or a surety to secure one that has given security.

Counter-swallotail (koun'tér-swól-í-tál), *n.* In fort. an outwork in form of a single tennaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

Counterway (koun'tér-swá), *n.* Contrary way; opposite influence.

Counterally (koun'tér-tal-í), *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

Counteraste (koun'tér-tást), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counteraste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true. *Shenstone.*

Countertenor (koun'tér-ten-ér), *n.* In music, one of the middle parts between the tenor and the treble; high tenor. It is the highest male adult voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called countertenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto*.

Countertide (koun'tér-tíd), *n.* Contrary tide.

Countertime (koun'tér-tím), *n.* 1. In the *manège*, the defence or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. —2. Resistance; opposition. 'Give not thus the *countertime* to fate.' *Dryden.*

Countertrench (koun'tér-trensh), *n.* In fort. a trench made against that of the besieger.

Counter-trippant, **Counter-tripping** (koun'tér-tríp-ant, koun'tér-tríp-ing), *p.* and *a.* In her, an epithet applied to two animals in an escutcheon, tripping in opposite directions.

Counterturn (koun'tér-térn), *n.* The height of a play which puts an end to expectation.

The catástasis called by the Roman states, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden.*

Countertype (koun'tér-tip), *n.* Corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *countertype*. *Milman.*

Countervail (koun'tér-vál'), *v. t.* [Counter and avail. See AVAIL.] To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; as, the profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. *Est. vi. 4.*

Countervall (koun'tér-vál'), *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to

Couped (kupt), pp. In *her.* a term used to express that the head or any limb of an animal is cut off from the trunk: in contradistinction to *erased*, which indicates that the head or limb is torn off.



Coupet.

Coupee (kô-pâ), n. [Fr. *couper*; *couper*, to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

Coupe-gorge (kôp-gorzh), n. [Fr., cut-throat. *Milit.* a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.]

Couplable (ku'pl-a-bl), a. Fit to be coupled.

Couple (ku'pl), n. [Fr. *couple*; *L. copula*, a band, bond, connection. See COPULA.]

1. Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together; as, a *couple* of oranges. 'A *couple* of shepherds.' Sir P. Sidney. 'A *couple* of Ford's knaves.' Shak. 'A *couple* of dogs were already in the leash.' Hook. 'A garden he had a *couple* of miles or so out of town.' Dickens. (We cannot call a horse and an ox a *couple*, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture we should say, a *couple* of animals. In regard to some things, *brace* is used for *couple*; as, a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair*, which implies strictly not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality, or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple*, but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair*.)—2. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; as, a married *couple*; a young *couple*. 'A *couple* fair as ever painters paired.' Tennyson.—3. That which links or connects two things together. 'I'll go in *couples* with her.' Shak.

It is of some sort with friends, as with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humor. L'Ettranger.

4. In *mech.* two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions. The theoretical investigation of the nature and effects of such pairs of forces or couples is termed the *theory of couples*.—5. In *gals.* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaic couple*.—6. One of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, nailed at the top where they meet, and connected by a tie at or near their lower ends.

Couple (ku'pl), v.t. pret. & pp. *coupled*; ppr. *coupling*. [Fr. *coupler*; *L. copulo*. See the noun.] 1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or otherwise fasten together.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xvi. 3.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds; And *couple* Chowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. Shak.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife. 'A parson who *couple*s all our beggars.' Swift.

Couple (ku'pl), v.i. To embrace, as the sexes; to copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew

Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men, And *coupled* with them. Milton.

Couple-beggar (ku'pl-beg-gér), n. One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land, E'er join'd such members hand in hand. Swift.

Couple-closes (ku'pl-kloz), n.

1. In *arch.* a pair of spars for a roof; *couple*s. See COUPLE, 6.—2. In *her.* the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs except there is a chevron between them. Written also *Couple-clos*.

Coupled (ku'pld), pp. United, as two things; linked; married.—*Coupled columns*, in *arch.* columns disposed in pairs half a diameter apart.

Couplement (ku'pl-ment), n. 1. The act of coupling; union. 'Allide with bands of mutual *couplement*.' Spenser.—2. A pair. [In both uses rare.]

Anon two female forms before our view Came side by side, a beautiful *couplement*. Southey.

Coupler (ku'pl-ér), n. One who, or that which,



A chevron between two couple-closes.

couples; specifically, in an *organ*, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, are connected together, so as to act together when the instrument is played upon.

Couplet (kup'let), n. [Fr., dim. of *couple*.] 1. Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind, A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind, Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes. Crabbe.

2.† One of a pair.

Anon, as patient as the female dove, When that her golden *couplets* are disclosed, His silence will sit drooping. Shak.

Coupling (ku'pl-ing), n. 1. The act of uniting, embracing, or copulating.—2. That which couples or connects: generally used in the plural.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it to buy hewn stone and timber for *couplings*. Chr. xxiv. 11.

3. An organ register by which two or more rows of keys can be connected by a mechanism, so that they can be played together.—4. In *mech.* a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another, and of which there are three kinds:—(a) *Permanent coupling*, employed for connecting two or more lengths of shafting longitudinally into one continuous line, usually by means of a bush or box of metal called a *coupling-box*, which is made to hold together the two contiguous ends of the lengths of shaft to be connected. There are several varieties, of which the most common are the *thimble*, *square*, *half-top*, and *disc couplings*. See COUPLING-BOX.

(b) *Shifting coupling*, a contrivance adopted when the object to be attained is the engagement and disengagement at pleasure of certain parts of the gearing without interruption to the other parts. (c) *Skip-couplings*, which are interposed for the purpose of modifying the injurious effects consequent on sudden variations of the working resistance. The chief varieties of the last two kinds are the *disengaging* or *clutch coupling*, the *friction-cone coupling*, the *differential or train coupling*, the *bayonet-clutch*, the *friction-coupling*, *lock-pulley*, and *friction-wheel* (see these terms).—*Railway-couplings*, the chains or rods which connect the different parts of a train.

Coupling-box (ku'pl-ing-bok), n. In *mech.* the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled. See COUPLING.

Coupling-pin (ku'pl-ing-pin), n. A pin used for coupling or joining railway carriages and other machinery.

Coupon (kô'poh), [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] 1. An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state bonds, railway bonds, &c.) given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off, and presented for payment; hence its name, *coupon*, or *cut-off*. In Britain coupons require to be stamped.—2. In a wider sense one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is given up.

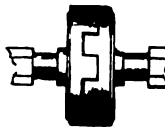
Coupure (kô'pür), n. [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] *Milit.* an entrenchment or fosse, made behind a breach by the besieged, with a view to defence.

Courage (kô'rîj), n. [Fr. *courage*; Fr. *coratge*; It. *coraggio*, from a provincial *L. form coraticum*, formed from *cor*, the heart.] 1. Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits: valour; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner. Addison.

Man is by nature a cowardly animal, and moral *courage* shines out as the most rare and the most noble of virtues. Prof. Blackie.

The plural is used by Shakspeare, Bacon, Dryden, &c., thus:—



Disc Coupling-box.

Their discipline. Now mingled with their *courage*, all make known To their approvers they are people such That stand upon the world. Shak.

If number English *courage*s could quell, We should at first have shunned not met our foes. Dryden.

2.† Frame of mind; disposition; tendency. I'd such a *courage* to do him good.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh, And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint. Shak.

STR. Bravery, intrepidity, valour, boldness, resolution, fortitude, firmness, fearlessness, daring, enterprise, hardihood.

Courageous (ku-râ'jus), a. Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria. Chr. xxxii. 7

—Gallant, *Courageous*, *Brave*. See under BRAVE.

Courageously (ku-râ'jus-ly), adv. With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, *Courageously* and with a free desire Attending but the signal to begin. Shak.

Courageousness (ku-râ'jus-ness), n. Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valour.

Courant (kô-rant'), ppr. [Fr., running, *courir*, to run.] A term in *her.* for a horse, hound, or other beast represented running.

Courant (kô-rant'), n. [Fr. *courante*. See above.]

1. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a couple. Written also *Corranne*, *Coranto*, *Couranto*.—2. A circulating gazette; a newsletter or newspaper; the title of a newspaper. 'The weekly *courants*.' B. Jonson.

Courap (kô-rap'), n. A distemper in the East Indies, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and arm-pits.

Courbaril (kôr'ba-ri), n. [From South American name.] Anime, a resinous substance which flows from a tree of South America, used for varnishing. See ANIME.

Cours, † v.t. To cover; to protect; to cherish.

He *cours'd* it tenderly As chicken newly hatched. Spenser.

Courier (kô'rê-ér), n. [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, *L. curro*, to run.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend To hear the tidings of my friend Which every hour his *couriers* bring. Tennyson.

2. A travelling servant, attached to a family or individual of rank or consideration, while abroad making a tour, whose special duty is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.—3. A frequent title of a newspaper, in allusion to the rapidity with which it circulates; as, the London *Courier*.

Couronne-des-tasses (kô-rôn-dâ-tâs), n.

[Fr., a crown or circle of cups.] A simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, and each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented.

Course (kôrs), n. [Fr. *cours*, also *coursus*, a course, a race, a direction, way, &c.; from *L. cursum*, *L. L. also cursum*, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run (whence *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.)] 1. In a general sense, a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance. 'When his fair *course* is not hindered.' Shak. 'Thither his *course* he bends.' Milton.

Then let me go and hinder not my *course*; I'll be as patient as a gentle stream, And make a pasture of each weary step. Shak.

2. The direction of motion; the line in which a body moves; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? the *course* of a projectile through the air.—3. In *pedestrianism* and *horse-racing*, the ground or distance walked or run over; as, there being no opponents, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse (Childers) has also run the round *course* of Newmarket (which is but 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. Fremant.

4. The charge of one mounted knight or champion against another in the lists.—
5. The period occupied by a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun, thus marking a month or a year.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden.

6. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; a *course* of thought or reflection.

The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*
Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. Order; sequence; turn; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, &c.

He (Solomon) appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests.
1 Chr. viii. 14.

8. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Seed time and harvest. Day and night,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton.*

The guilt thereof (sin) and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law doth pass. *Davies.*

9. Series of successive and methodical proceedings; a succession of acts intended to bring about a certain result; as, a *course* of medicine administered. A *course* of the waters. *Thackeray.*—10. A systematised order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction; as, a *course* of lectures; a *course* of studies in law or physics. A *course* of learning and ingenious studies. *Shak.*

11. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; personal behaviour; career; procedure in a certain line of thought or action. 'You held your *course* without remorse.' *Tennyson.*

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *Matt. Arnold.*

12. The part of a meal served at one time; as, the dinner consisted of four *courses*.—
13. In arch, a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or face of a building.—14. *Naut.* one of the sails that hang from a ship's lower yards; as, the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen. Sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts, also to the main-stay sails of all brigs and schooners.—
15. *pl.* The menstrual flow; catamenia.—
16. *Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision; as, this effect will follow *of course*.—
17. *Course of crops*, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed course of cropping. *Course of exchange*, in com. the price or rate at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another, supposing the currency of both to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints.—
18. *Course of the faces of an arch*, in arch the face of the arch stones which have their joints radiating to the centre.—
19. *Course of a plinth*, its continuity in the face of the wall. *Syn.* Way, road, route, passage, race, series, succession, rotation, procedure, manner, method, mode.

Course (kôrs), v. t. pret. & pp. *coursed*; ppr. *coursing*. 1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase. 'We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed.

Course them off, and tire them in the heat. *May.*

3. To run through or over; as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Course (kôrs), v. i. To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.*

Coursed (kôrst), pp. or a. 1. Hunted; chased.—2. Arranged in courses.—*Coursed masonry*, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *COURSE*, n. 13.

Courser (kôrs'ér), n. [L. *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry. The impatient *courser* pants in every vein. *Pope.*

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a *courser* leads his greyhound.

3. † A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the public schools. *A. Wood.*

4. (a) One of a genus of gallatorial birds (*Cursorius*), the sub-family *Cursoriinae* of some naturalists, belonging to the plover tribe, Charadriadae, one species of which, the cream-coloured courser (*Cursorius isabellinus*), has been met with in Britain. See *CURSURIUS*. (b) One of the order of birds called *Cursores* or runners. See *CURSORES*. *Coursay* (kôrs'é), n. *Naut.* a part of the hatches in a galley.

Coursing-joint (kôrs'ing-joint), n. A joint between two courses of masonry.

Court (kôrt), n. [Norm. Fr. *court*, Fr. *cour*, Pr. *cort*, Sp. *Pg.* and It. *corte*, from L. *cors*, *cortis* or *chora*, *cortice*, a contracted form of *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard, a place walled round, a *court*—so for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden. Akin *garden*, *garth*, *yard*.] 1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; an uncovered area whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard. And round the cool green *courts* there ran a row
Of cloisters branch'd like mighty woods. *Tennyson.*

2. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince.

But sure he is the prince of the world, let his nobility remain in's *court*. *Shak.*

This our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*

3. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove. *Sir W. Scott.*

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

4. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—5. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; as, a *court* of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court*; *court* baron, &c. In England courts are divided into *courts of record*, and *not of record*; the first being those the judicial proceedings of which are enrolled for a perpetual memorial and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison; the second do not fine or imprison, and their proceedings are not recorded. The several species of courts of justice in England may be classed thus:—First, General jurisdiction, comprehending the court-baron, the hundred-court, the county-courts; the courts of exchequer, of common pleas, of Queen's Bench, of Chancery, of probate, of divorce, and of assize and nisi prius, all of which, since the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, now form parts of the high court of justice; the court of exchequer chamber, of appeal in chancery, both now merged in the court of appeal; the court of bankruptcy, &c.—Second, Ecclesiastical, military, and maritime courts, including the archdeacons' court, the court of arches, the consistory court, and the court of admiralty, which is now part of the high court of justice.—Third, Courts of special jurisdiction, as the forest courts, the court of sewers, the stannary courts, &c.—6. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shak.*

7. The sitting of a judicial assembly.—8. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation; as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen.—9. Attention directed to a person in power; the art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favour; as, to *make court*, that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

Him the prince with gentle court did board. *Spenser.*

Flatter me, *make thy court*. *Dryden.*

—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—*Court of Enquiry*, (a) *milit.* a court, distinct from a court-martial, held under the crown's prerogative, to inquire into the conduct of military or naval officers in special cases. The

most celebrated have been those on the convention of Cintra and the Bristol riots of 1831. (b) Among *volunteers*, a court, consisting of the captains and higher officers belonging to the battalions of a county, summoned by the lord-lieutenant, to inquire into the conduct of an officer, or as to any matter of discipline. They report their decision to the lord-lieutenant, who, in turn, communicates it for approval or otherwise to the secretary of war.—*The courts of the Lord*, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.—*General Court*, in America, the legislature of a state; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts, so called from having had in the old colonial days judicial power.—*Court of guard*, (a) the guard-room of a fort where soldiers lie.

Through narrow loop and casement barr'd,
The sunbeams sought the *court of guard*. *Sir W. Scott.*

(b) The soldiers composing the guard. 'A *court of guard* about her.' *Parthenieia Sacra*, 1688.

Court (kôrt), v. t. 1. To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address; to ingratiate one's self with; to flatter: a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.

When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay.*

2. To seek the affections or love of; to woo; to solicit for marriage.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Prescot.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause; said of things as the object.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescot.*

4. To hold out inducements to; to invite.

We reach'd a meadow slanting to the North;
Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us.
To one green wicket in a private hedge. *Tennyson.*

Court (kôrt), v. i. 1. To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.—2. To pay one's addresses; to woo; as, he is *courting* at present.

Court-amour (kôrt'a-môr), n. An amour between courtiers; a fashionable intrigue. *Milton.*

Court-baron (kôrt'ba-run), n. A baron's court; a court incident to a manor. It was composed of the freeholders of the manor, presided over by the lord of the manor or his steward. These courts, from the inferiority of their judges and from the defects of their jurisdiction, which a party might defeat by removal to a higher court, have long fallen into disuse except in manors of ancient demesne, and manors containing land of copyhold or customary tenure.

Court-bred (kôrt'bred), a. [See *BREED*.] Bred at court.

Court-breeding (kôrt'bréd-ing), n. Education at a court.

Court-card (kôrt'kârd), n. A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

Court-chaplain (kôrt'chap-lân), n. A chaplain to a king or prince.

Court-craft (kôrt'krâft), n. Political artifice.

Court-cupboard (kôrt'kup-bôrd), n. The sideboard of former times.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboards*; look to the plate. *Shak.*

Court-day (kôrt'dâ), n. A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Court-dress (kôrt'dres), n. A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

Court-dresser (kôrt'dres-ér), n. A flatterer. *Locke.* [Rare.]

Court-element (kôrt'e-lé-ment), n. The court party, the body of courtiers favourable to the court. *Milton.*

Courteous (kôrt's-us), a. [From *court*; Fr. *cortois*.] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well bred; polite: applied to persons or things; as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

Sure I was *courteous*, every phrase was civil. *Tennyson.*

—*Civil*, *Polite*, *Courteous*. See *POLITE*.—*Syn.* Civil, obliging, condescending, urbane, affable, conciliating, attentive, respectful.

Courteously (kôrt's-us-lî), adv. In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

Courteousness (kôrt's-us-ness), n. Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Courtepy, i. n. [D. *kort*, short, *pyje*, jacket.] A short cloak or gown. *Chaucer.*

the right of and behind point, and whose duty is to stop any balls that may pass him.

Co-versed sine (kô-verst sin), *n.* [*Complement and versed.*]

The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Thus, let DCB or the arc DB be the complement of ACB or AB; then DK, which is the versed sine of DCB or DB, is the co-versed sine of ACB or AB; also FA, the versed sine of ACB or AB, is the co-versed sine of DCB or DB.

Cover-shama† (kuv'ér-shâm), *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden.*

Cover-slut (kuv'ér-slut), *n.* Something to hide sluttishness. 'Rags and cover-sluts of infamy.' *Burke.*

Couvert (kuv'ért), *a.* [*Fr. couvrir, part. of couvrir, to cover.*] 1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

Whether of open war or covert guile. *Milton.*
2. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as, a covert alley or place.—3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection; or, as a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

Couvert (kuv'ért), *n.* 1. A covering or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence.

A tabernacle . . . for a covert from storm and rain. *Is. li. 6.*

I will trust in the covert of thy wings. *Ps. lxi. 4.*
2. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place. 1 Sam. xxv. 20; Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforc't to seek some covert nigh at hand.
A shady grove not farre away they spide,
That promist away the tempest to withstand. *Spenser.*

3. *pl.* Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

Couvert-baron (kuv'ért-ba-ron), *n.* [That is under the protection of the baron or husband.] Same as *feme-covert*. See **COVERT**, *a.*
Covertilly (kuv'ért-ly), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

Covertness (kuv'ért-ness), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

Couverture (kuv'ért-ür), *n.* 1. Covering; shelter; defence.

He saw their shame, that sought vain covertures. *Milton.*

Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest coverture upspring.
The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung. *Tennyson.*

2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert* or *femme-covert*. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband without his allowance or confirmation.

Covert-way. See **COVERED-WAY**.

Covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* [*From O.Fr. covitoier (Mod. Fr. convoiter, with intercalation of n), Fr. covéitar, It. cubitare, from L. cupidus, desirous, cupio, to desire; allied to Skr. kúp, to be angry.*] 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess: in a bad sense.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house . . . wife . . . servant. Ex. x. 17.

SYN. To long for, desire, wish, lust after, hanker after.

Covet (kuv'et), *v.i.* To have or indulge in inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

Covetable (kuv'et-a-bl), *a.* That may be coveted.

Coveter (kuv'et-ér), *n.* One who covets.

Covetingly (kuv'et-ing-ly), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Covetise,† *n.* Avarice. *Spenser.*

Covetiveness (kuv'et-iv-ness), *n.* In *phren.* a name sometimes applied to the organ generally known as *Aquisitiveness*.

Covetous (kuv'et-us), *a.* [*Fr. convoiteux, O.Fr. coviteus.* See **COVET**, *v.t.*] 1. Very

desirous; eager to obtain: in a good sense; as, covetous of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

Saba was never
More covetous of virtue and fair wisdom
Than this pure soul shall be. *Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler,
not covetous. 1 Tim. iii. 2, 3.

Covetously (kuv'et-us-ly), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Covetousness (kuv'et-us-ness), *n.* 1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good: usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts . . . covetousness. Mark vii. 21, 22.

Covetousness, by a greed of getting more, deprives itself of the true end of getting—the enjoyment of what it has got. *Spreat.*

2.† Strong desire; eagerness.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shak.*

SYN. Avarice, cupidity, greediness, craving, eagerness.

Covey (kuv'è), *n.* [*Fr. couvée, a brood; couver, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; L. cubare, to lie down, incubare, to brood.*] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of fowls together; as, a covey of partridge.—2. A company; a set.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a covey of toasts. *Addison.*

Covin, **Covine** (kuv'in), *n.* [*Fr. couvine, O.Fr. covine, from L. consensire, to come together.* In Norm. Fr. *covine* is a secret place or meeting.] In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance. 'The lawes overlashed by covine and craft.' *Mir. for Magis.*

Coving (køv'ing), *n.* [*See COVE.*] In building, an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed and plastered.—*Covings of a fire-place*, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

Covinous (kuv'in-us), *a.* [*See COVIN.*] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

Cow (kou), *n.* *pl.* **COWS** (kouz), old *pl.* **KINE** (kin). [*A. Sax. eð, pl. eýe (comp. the Sc. kye). Kine is a double plural, the en form as in oxen being added to the older form. The same word is found in the other Teutonic languages, as G. kuh, D. and Dan. koe, Icel. kú; the same root appears in Skr. go, nom. gaus, a cow, an ox. Onomatopoeic from the low of the animal.] The general term applied to the females of the genus *Bos* or *ox*, the most valuable to man of all the ruminating animals. Among the best breeds of dairy cows in this country are the Devonshire, the Ayrshire, the short-horn, the polled Angus or Aberdeenshire, and the Alderney breeds.—*Sea-cow*, the Manatee, a genus of herbivorous cetaceans. See **SEA-COW**.*

Cow (kou), *n.* The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; properly a *cowl*.

Cow (kou), *v.t.* [Possibly from Dan. *kue*, Sw. *kufna*, to depress, subdue, keep under. See **COWARD**.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage of; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;
For it hath cowed my better part of man. *Shak.*

SYN. To discourage, dishearten, abash, intimidate, overawe.

Cow (kou), *n.* In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.

Cowage (kou'áj), *n.* Same as *Cowhage*.

Coward (kou'erd), *n.* [It is almost impossible not to believe that *cow*, to depress with fear, and *coward*, have the same origin, either *cow* being a contraction from *coward*, or *coward* formed from *cow*, on type of *braggart, dotard, wizard*. *Coward*, however, appears to come to us immediately from Fr. *coward*; It. *codardo*, which is referred to L. *cauda*, a tail, from the attitude assumed by cowed dogs, or from the fact that timid animals turn tail and flee. Wedgwood says that it is a metaphor from the timidity of the hare, which was called *coward* from its short tail.] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

The faith, the vigour, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back. *Tennyson.*

Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land. *Sir W. Scott.*

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on. *Dr. G. Smell.*

2. In *her.* a term given to an animal borne in the escutcheon with his tail between his legs.—*Coward, Poltroon, Craven, Dastard.*

A coward is, in a general sense, one who is afraid to meet danger real or imaginary; a poltroon is a mean-spirited and contemptible coward; a craven is one who shrinks back at the approach of danger; a dastard is a vile and despicable coward.

Coward (kou'erd), *a.* 1. Destitute of courage; timid; base; as, a coward wretch.

O, coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity; as, coward cry; coward joy.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness.
With coward fears. *Wordsworth.*

Cowardly (kou'erd-ly), *v.t.* To make timorous.

'Which cowardeth a man's heart.' *Fos.*

Cowardice (kou'erd-is), *n.* [*Fr. cowardise, from coward.* See **COWARD**.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger. 'Fall of cowardice and guilty shame.' *Tennyson.*

Cowardice alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*

Cowardise,† *n.* Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

Cowardlike (kou'erd-lik), *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

Cowardliness (kou'erd-li-ness), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

Cowardly (kou'erd-ly), *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Man is by nature a cowardly animal. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger; mean; base; befitting a coward; as, a cowardly action. 'Cowardly silence.' *South*.—*SYN* Timid, fearful, timorous, dastardly, pusillanimous, recreant, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, mean, base.

Cowardly (kou'erd-ly), *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage,
who had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knox.*

Cowardous (kou'erd-us), *a.* Cowardly.

Cowardship (kou'erd-ship), *n.* Cowardice.

Cowardlike,† *n.* Cowardice. *Spenser.*

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare;
his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in
necessity and denying him; and for his cowardship,
ask Fabian. *Shak.*

Cow-bane (kou'bân), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See **CICUTA**.

Cow-berry (kou'be-ri), *n.* Red whortleberry, a plant, *Vaccinium Vitis idæa*. See **VACCINIUM**.

Cow-blakes (kou'blaks), *n. pl.* Dried cowdung used as fuel.

Cow-boy (kou'boi), *n.* 1. A boy who takes charge of cows.—2. *pl.* The name given to a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines, and plundered the revolutionists.

Cow-bunting (kou'bunt-ing), *n.* The *M.*



Young Cow-bunting fed by female Yellow-throat.

lothus peccoris of Swainson, an American bird, about the size of the European sky-

lark, and belonging to the family Sturnidae or starling tribe, forming one of the many connecting links between that family and the Fringillidae or Robins, but it is so very peculiar and remarkable in its habits and history that it cannot exactly be classed in the same division with any other known species. The most remarkable trait in its character is the practice it has of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds to be hatched by them, and abandoning its progeny to the care of strangers. It has never been known to drop more than one egg into the same nest. It is migratory, spending its winters regularly in the lower parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and appearing in Pennsylvania about the 5th of March. These birds often frequent corn and rice fields in company with the red-winged tropicbirds, but are more commonly found accompanying the cattle, feeding on the seeds, worms, &c., which they pick up amongst the fodder, and from the excrement of the cattle, which they scratch up for this purpose.

Cow-calf (kou'kaf), n. A female calf.
Cow-catcher (kou'kach-er), n. In rail, a strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle and the like, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped

series *Vaccaria*, nat. order Caryophyllaceae, a good fodder for cows.
Cow-hard (kou'hård), n. [See **HEARD**.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.
Cow-hide (kou'hid), n. 1. The skin of a cow made or to be made into leather.—2. In the United States, a particular kind of whip made of cow's hide.
Cow-hide (kou'hid), v. t. pret. & pp. *cow-hided*, *pp. cow-hiding*. To beat or whip with a lash of cow hide.
Cow-house (kou'houz), n. A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.
Cowish (kou'ish), a. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Shak*. [Rare.]
Cowish (kou'ish), n. A plant found in the valley of the Oregon. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet potato.
Cow-itch, n. See **COCKROACH**.
Cow-keeper (kou'kep-er), n. One whose business is to keep cows, a dairymaid.
Cowl (kou), n. [A Sax. *cwyl*, *fool*, *bag*, *bag*, a hood, a cow; this word would blend into O Fr. *coule*, from L. *caput*, a cow.] 1. A hood, especially a monk's hood.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl?
Page
Hence—2. A monk. *Tranquill*. See quotation under **BLUFF**, a.—3. A cowl-shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind.—4. A wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel.
Cowl (kou), n. [O Fr. *cowl*, dim. of *cure*, a tub, from L. *cupa*. See **CUP**.] A vessel to be carried on a pole between two persons, for the conveyance of water.
Cowled (kou'led), n. 1. Wearing a cowl, hooded. *Cowled bigots*. *Shakespeare*.—2. In shape of a cowl, as a cowled leaf.
Cowled-leaved (kou'led'ed), a. In bot. having leaves like a cowl, cucullate.
Cow-leech (kou'lech), n. [See **LEECH**.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.
Cow-leeching (kou'lech-ing), n. The act or art of healing the diseases of cows.
Cow-lick (kou'lik), n. A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow out of its natural position.
Cow-like (kou'lik), a. Resembling a cow. *With cow like udders, and with ox-like eyes*. *Page*.
Cow-staff (kou'staf), n. A staff or pole on which a vessel or other weight is supported between two persons. *Shak*.
Co-work (kó-wérk'), v. i. To work jointly; to co-operate.
Co-worker (kó-wérk'er), n. One that works with another, a co-operator. *Co-workers with God*. *South*.
Cowp (kou'p), v. t. r. i. and n. See **COUP**.
Cow-parley (kou'par-ly), n. See **COW-CHEVIL**.
Cow-parley (kou'par-ly), n. A wild umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum sphondylium*, found in moist woods and meadows. It is used in some parts of England for fattening hogs. A Siberian species has been recommended for the great quantity of herbage it yields early in the season. Called also *Hay-ward*.
Cow-pox, **Cow-grass** (kou'pé, kou'gras), n. A kind of clover (*Trifolium medium*) cultivated instead of the common red clover (*T. pratense*). Its flowers, of a bright red, are larger than in *T. pratense*, and form a less compact head placed on a stalk at some little distance from the basal leaves. It is but little cultivated out of England, for, although of longer duration and better suited to some soils than the common red clover, its produce is universally reckoned as much less in quantity, as well as harsher, and not so sweet or nutritive. See also **TRIFOLIUM**.
Cow-pers-glands (kou'pérz-glands), n. pl. In anat. the two small mucous glands, each about the size of a pea, placed parallel to each other in the urethra before the prostate gland.
Cow-pock (kou'pok), n. One of the pustules of cow pox.
Cow-pox (kou'pok), n. The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue colour, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the centre; they are surrounded with inflammation and contain a limpid fluid. This fluid or virus is capable of communicating genuine cow-pox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against small-pox. The discovery of this great boon

to humanity, by which one of its greatest scourges may yet be extinguished, was due to Dr Jenner's recognition of the fact that milkmaids, whose coarse hands had been inoculated by the vaccine virus, were exempt from small-pox. This immunity seems to have been long known to the class of persons whose occupation was to work among cows. The disease called *grease*, in the horse's heel, is said to possess the same virtue. See **VACCINATION**.

Cow-quakes (kou'kwaks), n. Quaking grass, a name sometimes given to *Bromus medus*, from the lively motion of its large ovate spikelets, supported on slender capillary pedicels.

Cowrie-pine, **Kauri-pine** (kou'ri-pin), n. The *Damarra australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar-resin, or kauri-gum. The timber is light and of inferior quality, but the tall straight clean stem, rising to the height of 160 to 200 feet, is often used for masts and spars.

Cowry (kou'ri), n. [Hind *karai*.] A small gastropodous shell, the *Cyprina moneta*, used for coin on the coast of Guinea in Africa, and in many parts of Southern Asia. The beauty of the cowry-shells has procured them a place among the ornaments of our chimney pieces, and they have been in demand among civilized and uncivilized nations time out of memory. The shells used as currency occur principally in the Philippine Islands. They vary in value in different localities. In India 5000 to 7000 are equal to a rupee or 2s., while in the interior of Africa 200 are worth 8d. The name is also given to other shells of the genus *Cyprina*.

Cowslip, **Cow's-lip** (kou'slip, kou'lip), n. The popular name of several varieties of *Primula* series, a favourite wild-flower found in our pastures and hedge banks. It has umbels of small, buff yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.—*Cowslip wine* is made by fermenting cowslips with sugar, and is used as a domestic soporific. The American cowslip belongs to the genus *Dodecatheon*, the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip to the genus *Pulsatilla*.

Cowslipped (kou'slipped), a. Adorned with cowslips.
From rushes green, and broken, and cowslipped leaves. *Aunt*.

Cow's-lungwort (kou'slung-wér), n. A common name for *Veratrum Thapson*, the densely woolly leaves of which were thought to be a cure for pneumonia in cows.

Cow-stone (kou'ston), n. A local term for boulders of the green-sand.

Cow, **Cowrie** (kou), n. A coin. [Scotch.]
Cow-kree (kou'kree), n. A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of *Bromelia Galatensis*, a South American tree, nat. order Araceae, whose juice, when wounded, yields a rich milky nutritious juice in such abundance as to render it an important article of food. This fluid resembles in appearance and



Twig and Fruit of Cow-tree (*Bromelia Galatensis*—*drawn*).

quality the milk of the cow. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 5 or 6 inches broad.

Cow-tropicall (kou'tróp-ial), n. Same as **Cow-binding**.

Cow-weed (kou'wéd), n. Cow-chevill.
Cow-wheat (kou'whét), n. The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*, nat. order Scrophulariaceae, with a two-celled capsule containing seeds resembling

Locomotive with Cow-catcher.

bottom bar placed a few inches above the rails, and extending across and a little beyond the rails. It is very generally used where the lines are unenclosed, and can safely remove cattle with the train going at 20 miles an hour.

Cow-chevill, **Cow-parley** (kou'ché-vil, kou'par-ly), n. The popular names of *Anthriscus sylvestris*, an umbelliferous plant found in hedge banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. See **CHEVIL**.

Cowdie-pine. Same as **Cowrie-pine**.
Cow-docker (kou'dók-ér), n. See **COW-LEECH**.

Cower (kou'ér), v. i. [Same word as *Se. curre*, to squat. *Local* *Sc. Dan*, *Sw*, *Sw*, *Sw*, to cower, to lie quiet, to rest, comp. also *O. cower*, to cower.] To sink by bending the knees, to crouch, to squat, to stoop or sink downward.

Our dame sits cowering o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden*.

Cowering (kou'ér-ing), pp. or n. Bending down, crouching; timorous.

We cower, cowering, thence, thence, thence. *Shakspeare*.

Cow-leech (kou'lech-er), n. One who feeds cows, a dairymaid, a cow-herd.

Cow-lab (kou'lah), n. 1. The sea-cow (which see). 2. South African name for a dolphin.

Cow-grass (kou'gras), n. A cultivated clover, the *Trifolium medium*. See **COW-PARLEY**.

Cow-hage, **Cow-itch** (kou'it, kou'ich), n. [Hind *Kusman*, *cow-hage*.] The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle, brown hairs, the points of which are finely serrated. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge.

Cowheard (kou'hérd), n. Coward. *Spenser*.

Cow-heel (kou'hél), n. The foot of a cow or calf bolted into gelatin.

Cow-herb (kou'érb), n. A plant, the *Sep-*

wheat. It is said to be fattening to cattle, and to give a rich yellow tinge and fine flavour to butter.

Cox (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb*.] A coxcomb.

Co: you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. & F.*

Coxa (kok'sa), *n.* [L.] 1. In anat. the hip, haunch, or hip-joint, also the os coxycygis. — 2. In entom. the joint of an insect's limb which is next the body.

Coxalgia (kok-sal'i-a), *n.* [L. *coxa*, the hip, and Gr. *algos*, pain.] Pain of the hip or haunch.

Coxcomb (koks'kôm), *n.* [Cock's *comb*.] 1. The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps: hence used often for the cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*

2. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better, And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs*. *Beau. & F.*

3. A fop; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly. Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

4. The name given to a fasciated variety of *Colonia cristata* extensively in cultivation.

Coxcombical, **Coxcombical** (koks-kom'ik-al), *a.* Like or indicating a coxcomb; con-celled; foppish. 'A *coxcombical* senseless cabal.' *Denniss.*

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *W. Irving.*

Coxcombically, **Coxcombically** (koks-kom'ik-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly. *Byron.*

Coxcombly (koks'kôm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

Coxcombrly (koks'kôm-ri), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

Coxcombicality (koks-kom'ik-al'i-ti), *n.* The characteristic quality of a coxcomb; coxcombrly. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.* [L.] The hip; the haunch.

Coxswain (kok'swân, colloquially kok'an), *n.* [See COCKSWAIN.] The person who steers a boat; the captain of a boat.

Coy (koi), *a.* [O.Fr. *coi*, *coy*, *coit*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIET.] 1. Shrinking from familiarity; shy; modest; reserved. 'Coy looks.' *Shak.*

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed, Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest. *Goldsmith.*

2. Disdainful. *Shak.*—SYN. Shrinking, shy, distant, reserved, modest, bashful, backward.

Coy (koi), *v. t.* 1. To behave with coyness or bashfulness; to shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite it.

One kiss—nay, damsel *coy* it not. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To make difficulty; not freely to condescend. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Coy, *v. t.* 1. To quiet; to soothe. *Chaucer.*

2. To caress with the hand; to stroke.

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*. *Shak.*

Coy (koi), *v. t.* [Abbrev. of *decoy*.] To decoy.

There sprung up a wiser generation, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, and who have reduced gaming to a science. *Bp. Rainbow.*

Coyish (koi'ish), *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coyly (koi'li), *adv.* In a coy manner; with disinclination to familiarity.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck, And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

Coyne, **Coynie**, *n.* See COIGNE.

Coyness (koi'ness), *n.* The quality of being coy; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign, And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

SYN. Reserve, shrinking, shyness, backwardness, modesty, bashfulness.

Coyote (koi-ô't, koi-ô'tâ), *n.* [Sp. *coyote*, from Mexican *coyotl*.] The American prairie wolf (*Canis ochropus* or *Lyciscus latrans*).

Coyppu, **Coypu** (koi'pô), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypu is about 2 feet 6 inches.

Coystril, **Coystril** (koi'stril, koi'str'il), *n.*

[See COISTREL.] A mean, cowardly, paltry fellow.

It's a coward and a *coystril* that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*

Cos (kuz), *n.* A familiar or fond contraction of *Cousin*. 'Fair *cos*.' *Shak.* 'My dearest *cos*.' *Shak.*

Cosen (kuz'n), *v. t.* [Probably merely another form of *cousin*, the original meaning being to deceive through pretext of relationship; comp. Fr. *cousiner*, to sponge upon people, from *cousin*, a cousin.] 1. To cheat; to defraud.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to *cosen* it. *L'Estrange.*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

Children may be *cosened* into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

Cosen (kuz'n), *v. i.* To cheat; to act deceitfully. 'Some coggling *cosening* slave.' *Shak.*

Cosenage (kuz'n-âj), *n.* Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

This town is full of *cosenage*. *Shak.*

Cosener (kuz'n-er), *n.* One who *cosenes*; one who cheats or defrauds.

There are *coseners* abroad. *Shak.*

Cosier (kô'zhi-er), *n.* A butcher. *Shak.* See COSIER.

Cosily (kô'zi-li), *adv.* Snugly; warmly; comfortably.

Cosy, *a.* Snug; warm; comfortable. See COSY.

Crab (krab), *n.* [A. Sax. *crabbe*. The same word occurs also in the other Teutonic languages, as G. *krabbe* (also *krebe*), D. *krab*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, a crab; all borrowed perhaps from L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a kind of sea-crab. Comp. W. *crâf*, claws or talons, *crâfu*, to scratch, *crâfanc*, a crab. The Fr. *crabe* seems borrowed from the German.]

1. A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans constituting the sub-order Brachyura, order Decapoda, comprising many genera, distinguished from the lobster and other macrurus or long-tailed decapods by the shortness of their tail, which is folded under the body. The two fore-feet are not used for locomotion, but are furnished with strong claws or pincers; and their eyes are compound, with hexagonal facets, and are pedunculated, elongated, and movable. Like most individuals of the class, they easily lose their claws, which are as readily renewed. Of the short-tailed crustacea several species are highly esteemed as an article of food, and the fishery constitutes an important trade on many of our coasts. The common large edible crab belongs to the genus *Cancer*; the small edible crab to the genus *Carcinus*; the long-armed crab to the genus *Corystes*; the hermit-crab to the genus *Pagurus*, and the land-crab to the genus *Gecarcinus*.—2. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac. See CANCER.—3. A name given to various machines; as, (a) an engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (b) A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which long levers are thrust. (c) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (d) A machine used in rope-works for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands.—*Crab's claws*, in the *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab; formerly used as absorbents.—*Crab's eyes*, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crayfish, formerly when powdered in much repute as antacids.—*To catch a crab, in rowing*, to miss a stroke and fall backwards.

Crab (krab), *n.* [Sw. *krabapple*, a crab-apple; origin doubtful; perhaps from *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] 1. A small, wild, very sour apple. 'Harsh as *crabs*.' *Tennyson*.—2. The tree producing the fruit, *Pyrus Malus*.—3. A sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson*.

Crab (krab), *a.* [See above.] Sour; rough; austere. 'Crab wine.' *Bp. Hall*.

Crab (krab), *v. t.* To render harsh, sour, or peevish; to make crabbed. 'Sickness sours or *crabs* our nature.' *Glanville*.

Crab-apple (krab-ap'l), *n.* A wild apple. See CRAB, the apple.

Crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [From *crab*, the apple.]

1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; applied to persons, their temper, disposition, &c.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; rough; harsh; applied to things; as, a *crabbed* taste.—3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting; as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed* author hath, He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

How charming is divine philosophy! Not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose. But musical as is Apollo's lute. *Milton.*

4. Very intricate or irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

Crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.

Crabbedness (krab'ed-ness), *n.* 1. Roughness; harshness, as of taste.—2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity; moroseness. 'Crabbedness of visage.' *Holland*.—3. Difficulty; perplexity.

'The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.' *Howell*.

Crabbit (krab'bit), *a.* The Scotch form of the English adjective *crabbed* (which see).

Crabby (krab'i), *a.* Difficult; perplexing; crabbed.

Persius is *crabby* because ancient. *Morison*.

Crab-catcher (krab'kach-er), *n.* A richly-coloured species of bittner, the *Herodias virescens*, indigenous to Jamaica, so called from the crustacea on which it feeds.

Crab-eater (krab'et-er), *n.* A name given to two small species of herons (*Ardea minuta* and *Ardea danubialis*) found in the mountainous districts of France.

Craber (krab'ber), *n.* The water-rat. *Isaak Walton*.

Crab-faced (krab'fâst), *a.* Having a sour, peevish face. 'A *crab-faced* mistress.' *Beau. & F.*

Crab-grass (krab'gras), *n.* A genus of plants, Digitalis, called also *King's-grass*.

Crabite (krab'it), *n.* A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crayfish.

Crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A species of body louse, the *Phthirus inguinialis* of modern authors.

Crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [For *Carap-oil*.] Oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*.

Crabro (krab'rô), *n.* [L., a hornet.] A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the sub-section *Fosores*; also sometimes employed as the specific name of an allied hymenopterous insect belonging to the wasp family, the hornet, or *Vespa crabro*, otherwise called *Crabro vulgaris*.

Crabronides (krab-brô'nî-dê), *a. pl.* [L. *crabro*, *crabronis*, a hornet, and Gr. *eidôs*, resemblance.] A family of hymenopterous insects of the section *Aculeata*, and sub-section *Fosores* or false wasps, having a large head, and appearing almost square when viewed from above. They burrow in sand or decayed wood, and the sting of some of them is very painful. It includes several genera, the type genus being *Crabro* (which see).

Crabs (krabs), *a. pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair belowed out 'Crabs', and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *Thackeray's Hook*

Crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* A walking-stick made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, a stick of any kind.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Felding*

Crab-tree (krab'tré), *n.* The tree that bears crabs; the wild apple-tree (*Pyrus Malus*).

Crab-wood (krab'wud), *n.* [For *Carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa guianensis*.

Crab-yaws (krab'yaz), *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.

Crachyng, *n.* Scratching. *Chaucer*.

Craddæ (kras'l-dê), *a. pl.* [Gr. *kras*, to croak or crow, and *eidôs*, resemblance.] The curassows, a family of gallinaceous birds, which connect the *Insector* with the *Rasores*. They have three toes before and one behind, the head feathered and generally crested. There are several genera, natives of the warm parts of South America. Their flesh is said to excel that of the guinea-fowl or pheasant in delicacy of flavour; and it has been proposed that they should be added to our farm-yards as a new breed of poultry. The typical genus is *Crax* (which see).

Crack (krak), *v. t.* [An imitative word. A Sax. *ceacran*, to crack; comp. G. *krachen*, to crack; D. *krak*, a crack; Gael. *krac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] 1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to break without an entire severance of the parts;

as, to crack glass or ice. 'Cracked the helmet through.' *Tennyson*.

Honour is like that glassy bubble.
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part cracked, the whole does fly.

2. To break in pieces. 'Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts.' *Shak.*
3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is cracked. *Shak.*

4. To open and drink; as, to crack a bottle of wine.

By the main we'll crack a quart together. *Shak.*

5. To throw out or utter with smartness; as, to crack a joke. 'Or crack out bawdy speeches or unclean.' *B. Jonson.*—6. To snap; to cause to make a sharp sudden noise; as, to crack a whip.—7. To break or destroy.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father.

8. To impair the intellectual faculties of; to disorder; to make crazy.

He thought some poets till their brains were cracked. *Roscommon.*

—To crack a crib, to break into a house; to commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—To crack up, to cry up; to extol; to puff. [Low.]

Crack (krak), *v. t.* 1. To break into pieces with a sharp sound; to be shattered or shivered. 'Splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.' *Tennyson.*—2. To burst, to open in chinks, to be fractured without quite separating into different parts.—3. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired. [Colloq.]

The credit of the exchequer cracks when little comes in and much goes out.

4. To utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; as, the clouds crack; the whip cracks.—5. To boast; to brag—that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words: with *of*.
The Euthyphro of their sweet complexion crack. *Shak.*
6. To chat, to talk freely and familiarly. [Scottish.]

Geo warm ye and crack with our dame. *Ramsay.*

Crack (krak), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach, a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as, a crack in timber, in a wall, or in glass. 2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence, the sound of anything suddenly rent; a violent report, as, a loud crack of thunder; the crack of a whip.—3. The tone of voice when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the manish crack. *Shak.*

4. Crackdown of intellect; lunacy; insanity; as, he has a crack.—5. A crazy person. [Rare or obsolete.]

I cannot get the puritane to listen to me who look upon me as a crack. *Addison.*

6. A boast. 'Cracks and brags.' *Burton.* [Rare or obsolete.]—7. A boaster. 'Vain-glorious cracks.' *Spenser* [Rare or obsolete.] 8. A breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this crack in my dear mistress. *Shak.*
9. A prostitute. *Johnson.*—10. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a crack not this high. *Shak.*
11. An instant; as, I'll be with you in a crack. [Old English and Scotch.]—12. Free familiar conversation, a comfortable chat. [Scottish.]

What is crack in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison with a crack, is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A crack is... a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it.

Crack (krak), *a.* Excellent, first rate, having qualities to be proud of. [Colloq.]

Like that of the soldiers in a crack regiment. *Rushin.*

Crack-brained (krak'bränd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect, crazy.

Cracked (krak't), *p. a.* 1. Burst or split; rent, broken; partially severed, hence, blemished in reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a cracked pitcher does me no honour at all.

2. Impaired; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the reverendous of cracked brains.

Cracker (krak'er), *n.* 1. A noisier, boasting fellow. [Rare or obsolete.]

What cracker is this came that daunts our ears. *Shak.*

2. A small kind of firework filled with

powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises at short intervals.—3. That which cracks anything, hence, a tooth.—4. A small hard biscuit.—5. A bird, the pin-tail duck (*Anas acuta*).

Crack-hemp, **Crack-rope** (krak'hemp, krak'rop), *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged. *Shak.*

Crackle (krak'l), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *crackled*; ppr. *crackling*. [Dim. of *crack*] To make slight cracks, to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated, to decrepitate; as, burning thorns crackle.

The tempest crackles on the leads. *Tennyson.*
Crackling (krak'l-ing), *n.* 1. The making of small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated. 'The crackling of thorns under a pot.' *Ecc. vii. 2.* The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted crackling. *Lamb.*

2. A kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

Cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit. 1 Kl. xiv. 8.

more properly *Cat's* or *Crata's Cradle*.—12. A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be conveyed by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks.—13. A machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c., containing it: so named from its being rocked in the process of washing as a child's cradle.—14. In mining, a suspended scaffold used in shafts.—15. In carp., the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.—16. The vessel or basket in which, when a line has been attached to a wrecked ship from the shore, the people are got off the ship.—*Cradle printing-machine*, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion.

Cradle (krä'dl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cradled*; ppr. *cradling*. 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet by rocking. 'The babe, their Margaret cradled near them.' *Tennyson.*—2. To nurse in infancy; used figuratively in the following extract:—

Most wretched men
Are cradled into poetry by wrong. *Shelley.*

3. To out and lay with a cradle, as grain. **Cradle** (krä'dl), *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Withered roots and branks,
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shak.*

Cradle-scythe (krä'dl-säw), *n.* A scythe made broader than an ordinary one, to be used with a cradle for cutting grain.

Cradle-vault (krä'dl-völt), *n.* An improper term for a cylindrical vault.

Cradling (krä'dl-ing), *n.* 1. The bringing up in a cradle; hence, the time of being so brought up, infancy.

From his cradling
Begin his service's first reckoning. *Oris. Savoy.*

2. In carp. (a) timber framing for sustaining the lath and plaster of vaulted ceilings. (b) The frame-work to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached. 3. In coopering, the cutting a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterwards united.

Crawne, **Krame** (kräm), *n.* [D. *kramen*, Dan. *krammed*, a booth, a stall; G. *krammer*, a retail shop-keeper; *krammen*, to put here and there, rummage, to carry on a retail trade.] A warehouse where goods are crammed or packed, range of booths for the sale of goods; as, the *krammen* of Edinburgh. [Scottish.]

Craft (kraft), *n.* [A Sax. *craft*, art, cunning, power, force, also a trading vessel, a bark, a craft; cog. G. *Sw* and Dan. *kraft*, lool, *kraft*, derived from D. *kraucht*, might, power, faculty, derived from a Tentic root *krap*, of which *cramp* is a nasalized form, and which is akin to Skr. *grakhi*, to grasp, to seize.] 1. Art; ability, dexterity; skill.

Poetry is the poet's skill or craft of making.

Trained for either camp or court,
Skillful in each manly sport.

Art of warfare, craft of chases,
Swimming, skating, snow shoe races. *Longfellow.*

2. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death.

3. Art; skill, dexterity in a particular manual occupation, hence, the occupation or employment itself, manual art; trade, specifically (with the definite article), free masonry; as, brothers of the craft.

Ye know that by this craft we have our wealth.

4. The members of a trade collectively.—5. A cut a vessel; as, she is a tidy craft generally used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small craft.

—Small craft, a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

Craft (kraft), *v. i.* To play tricks. 'You have crafted fair.' *Shak.*

Craft (kraft), *n.* A craft. [Scottish.]

I fear that with the guess

I shortly boast to pasture

I the craft some day. *Burns.*

Craftily (kraft'il-i), *adv.* With craft, cunning, or guile, artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

ch, chalo; ch, Sc. loak; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; wh, then, th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See KEY.

Craftiness (krăft'nes), *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness.

Not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

Craftless (krăft'les), *a.* Free from craft or cunning.

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection, helpless. *Jer. Taylor.*

Craftsman (krăfts'man), *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

Craftsmanship (krăfts'man-ship), *n.* The skilled work of a craftsman.

Effective religious art, therefore, has always lain, and I believe must always lie, between the two extremes—of barbarous idol-fashioning on one side, and magnificent craftsmanship on the other. *Ruskin.*

Craftsmaster (krăfts'mas-tēr), *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

Crafty (krăft'i), *a.* 1. Cunning; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty.

2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense or in a laudable pursuit; dexterous; skilful. —3. Applied to things, indicating skill. 'Crafty work.' *Piers Plowman.* —4. Characterized by deceit; as, crafty wiles. —5. Cunning, artful, wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle.

Crafty-man, *n.* A craftsman. *Chaucer.*

Crag (krăg), *n.* [Gael. *creag*, Ir. *craig*, W. *crag*, a rock, stone.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock. 'Splintered crags that wall the dell.' *Tennyson.* —2. In *geol.* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period, subdivided into three members—viz. the upper or mammaliferous *crag*, the red *crag*, and the lower or coralline *crag*. —*Crag and tail*, *Craig and tail*, in *geol.* a name applied to a form of secondary hills, common in Britain, in which a bold and precipitous front is presented to the west or north-west, while the opposite side is formed of a sloping declivity. The rock on which Edinburgh Castle stands, with its 'tail' gradually sloping down to Holyrood, presents a fine example. This phenomenon is due probably to the currents of the 'drift' or glacial epoch.

Crag (krăg), *n.* [D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat or neck; A. Sax. *hracca*, Sc. *craig*, the neck, the throat. Akin *craw*.] The neck; the throat.

They looken big, as bulls that have been bate, And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state, As cocke on his dunghill crowing crack. *Spenser.*

Cragged (krăg'ed), *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend

The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

Craggedness (krăg'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags or broken pointed rocks.

Cragginess (krăg'i-nes), *n.* The state of being craggy.

Craggy (krăg'i), *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

Mountaineers that from Severus came, And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Craigman, *n.* See CRAIGSMAN.

Craig (krăg), *n.* A crag; a rock. [Scotch.]

Craig (krăg), *n.* [See CRAIG.] The neck; the throat. [Scotch.]

The knife that nicked Abel's *craig*

He'll prove you fully, *Burns.*

It was a faulting jockey. *Burns.*

Craiget (krăg'et), *a.* Necked; as, a lang-craige heron. [Scotch.]

Craigie (krăg'i), *n.* A diminutive of *craig*, the throat.

If e'er you want, or meet w' scant,

May I ne'er weat my *craigie*. *Burns.*

Craigman, **Craigman** (krăg'man, krăg'man), *n.* One who is dexterous in climbing rocks; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. [Scotch.]

Craill (krăi), *n.* Same as *Cree*.

Crake (krăk), *n.* A boast. [See CRACK.]

Spenser.

Crake (krăk), *n.* [Evidently onomatopoeic. like *croak*, *crack*; comp. L. *crex*, Gr. *krex*, a landrail; Ital. *kraka*, to croak, &c.] *Crex*, a genus of migratory gallinaceous birds of the

family Rallidae. The best known species is the corncrake or landrail (*Crex pratensis*), whose singular note, 'crek', 'crek', is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer, although it is so sly, swift, and nimble in threading its way among the grass-stems that multitudes have heard it who have never seen it. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means it may be decoyed within sight. It is a pretty bird, the upper part of the body being elegantly mottled with darkish brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 oz., and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure to warmer climates before the approach of winter.

Crake (krăk), *v. i.* [From the noun.] To cry like a crake; to utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

Crake, *v. i.* pret. & pp. *craked*; ppr. *craking*.

To crack; to boast.

Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*. *Spenser.*

Crake, *v. t.* To utter loudly or boastingly; to boast.

To whom the boaster . . .

. . . did unseemly speeches *crake*. *Spenser.*

Crake-berry (krăk'be-ri), *n.* A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry (*E. nigrum*).

Crakel, *v. i.* To crackle; to quaver hoarsely in singing. *Chaucer.*

Craker, *v. i.* [That is, *cracker*.] A boaster; a braggart. 'Great *crakers* were never yet great fighters.' *Old play.*

Crakys, *n. pl.* [= *cracks*.] An old term for great guns. —*Crakys of war*, the name given to cannons in the time of Edward III.

Cramp (krămp), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cramped*;

ppr. *cramping*. [A. Sax. *cræmpanian*, to cram; oeg. Dan. *kramme*, to crush; Sw. *krama*, to press or crush.] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cramp* anything into a basket or bag; to *cramp* a room with people.

'Cramp our ears with wool.' *Tennyson.*

'Storehouses *cramped* with grain.' *Shak.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *cramped* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.

Being thus *cramped* into the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shak.*

Fate has *cramped* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*

4. *Fig.* to endeavour to qualify a pupil for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with the view of his gaining real acquaintance with the subjects as to his passing the ordeal; to grind; to coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *cramped* the children, to put us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; to fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

Cramp (krămp), *v. i.* 1. To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

Swinish gluttony . . .

Cramps, and blasphemous his leader. *Milton.*

2. To endeavour to prepare for an examination by forced study, especially by storing the memory with facts to the neglect of principles; to grind; as, he is *cramping* for the competition.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed. —2. Matters of fact, as distinguished from principles, committed to memory with a view to immediate use; information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose. —3. A lie. [Slang.]

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [L. and Gr. *crampē*, a kind of cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of Europe and Asia. They are perennial herbs, with stout branched stems and broad leaves. One species, *C. maritima* (sea-kale), is a native of the sandy and shingly coasts of Britain. The wild plant was formerly eaten, but for two hundred years it has been cultivated in this country, and has been introduced into the Continent.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [L. *crampē*, a cabbage. 'Crampē repetita,' cabbage re-boiled and presented for a second time; hence, tedious repetition.] 1. A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

I saw in one corner . . . a cluster of men and women, diverting themselves with a game at *crampo*. I heard several double rhymes . . . which raised a great deal of mirth. *Addison.*

2. A word rhyming with another. 'Every *crampo* he could find.' *Swift.*

Crampo-clink (krămp'ô-klîngk), *n.* Rhyme.

[Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,

A' ye wha live by *crampo-clink*.

Come mourn wi' me. *Burns.*

Crampus (krămp's), *n.* [Gr. *krampos*, dry, parched, shrivelled.] A genus of moths of the family Tineidae. In crossing dry meadows in the summer-time we observe numerous little moths fly from the grass at every step we take; such are the insects which constitute the genus *Crampus*, and of which there are about forty species in this country. They are called in England the vaneers, and sometimes grass-moths.

Crameria, **Krameria** (kră-mēr'i-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Polygalaceae. *C. triandria* is a Peruvian tree, the root of which is called *rhazany*, a substance that has been long known to the producers of port wine. It is a powerful astringent.

Grammar (krămp'ēr), *n.* 1. A teacher who crams or prepares students for special examinations.

Old Daddie Long-legs couldn't say his grammar;

Put him to the treadmill, and then to the *crammer*. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

2. A lie. [Slang.]

Cramoisie, **Cramoisie** (kră-moi'zi), *a.* [See CRIMSON.] Crimson.

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisie* velvet.

Cramoisie, **Cramoisie**, *n.* Crimson cloth.

Spelled also *Crammesy*. 'In *crammesy* cleder.' *Gawain Douglas.*

Cramp (krămp), *n.* [This word appears in D. *krampe*, *cramp*, spasms, also *krama*, a cramp-iron; Dan. *krampe*, *cramp*, a cramp-iron; Sw. *krampe*, *cramp*, *krampe*, a cramp-iron; G. *krampe*, *cramp*, *krampe*, a cramp-iron; according to Skeat from Teutonic root *krampe*, seen also in *crum*, *clump*, *crump*, *crumple*.] 1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions or numbness. —2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.

L'Estrange.

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. —4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework. —5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upperleather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.

Cramp (krămp), *v. t.* 1. To pain or affect with spasms or cramps.

I can laugh, heartily laugh,

When the gout *cramps* my joints. *Ford.*

2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Layard.*

3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron. —4. To fashion or shape on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot legs.

Cramp (krămp), *a.* Difficult; knotty. [Rare.]

'Care being taken not to add any *cramp* reasons for this opinion.' *Coleridge.*

Cramp-bark (krămp'bărk), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Viburnum Oxyococcus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodical properties.

Cramp-bone (krămp'bôn), *n.* The patella of a sheep, so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chess-men. *Dickens.*

Cramp-fish (krămp'fish), *n.* The torpedo or electric ray, which in common with other fishes (the electric eel for instance) is capable of giving severe electric shocks. See TORPEDO.

Cramp-iron (krămp'î-ern), *n.* [See CRAMP.] A piece of metal, usually iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, for the purpose of fastening the stones securely together. In common works they are applied chiefly to the stones of copings and cornices, and generally in

any external work upon the upper surface, or between the beds of the stones. Called also *Cramp*.

Crampish (kramp'ish), *v. t.* To contract; to cramp. *Chaucer*.

Crampit (kramp'it), *n.* 1. A piece of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword.—2. [Scotch.] (a) A cramp-iron. (b) A piece of iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

Cramponee (kramp-o-né), *n.* [Fr. *cramponne*, pp. of *cramponner*, to affix with a cramp.] In *her.* applied to a cross, having a cramp or square piece at each end.

Crampoon (kramp'oon), *n.* In bot. an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

Crampoon (kramp'oon), *n.* 1. An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. 2. In *arch.* an apparatus used in the raising of timber or stones, consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double callipers.

Cramp-ring (kramp'ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the English sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary.

Crampy (kramp'y), *a.* 1. Afflicted with cramp.—2. Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp. 'This *crampy* country.' *Hovitt*.

Cran, Crane (kran, krán), *n.* [Gael. *crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] In Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net. A cran contains 37 imperial gallons, and a barrel 26½ gallons; but, after they have been properly cured, it is reckoned that nearly as many fish can be packed into a barrel as are contained in a cran. The average number of herrings to the cran may be roughly set down at 750.

Cranage (krán'á), *n.* [From *crans*.] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

Cranberry (kran'be-ri), *n.* [*Crane* and *berry*, from a fancied resemblance of its long slender stalks to the legs of a crane; or because the berries are eaten by cranes.] The fruit of *Oxycoccus palustris*, nat. order Vaccinaceae. It is also called *Moss-berry* or *Moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark red, and a little more than ¼ inch in diameter. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavour, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is the *O. macrocarpus*. *Vaccinium Vitis idæa* is often called the cranberry in Scotland.

Cranes (krans), *n.* *Naut.* any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

Cranck (kranch), *See* CRAUNCH.

Crank, **Crank** (krank), *a.* [Perhaps allied to *runk*, *luxuriant*; *a. Sax. ranc*, proud.] Lusty; stout; sprightly; lively; courageous.

For I was a brisk wit, a *crank* young boy.

Dr. H. More.

Used adverbially by Spenser. *See* extract under *CRAIG*, the throat.

Crane (krán), *n.* [*a. Sax. cran*; cog. *D. kraan*, *G. krahn*, *kränich*, *Icel. krani*, *Dan. krane* (both with *tr* for *kr*). *Armor. karan*, *W. ga-*

L. garrio, *Gr. gerys*, to call.] 1. A migratory gallinaceous or wading bird of the genus *Grus*, family Gruidæ. The bill is straight, sharp, and long, with a furrow from the nostrils toward the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These fowls have long legs and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about 4 feet in length, of a slender body. It is the *G. cinerea*; the Siberian crane is the *G. gigantea*, and the brown crane the *G. canadensis*. The crowned crane, by some classed in a separate genus (*Balearica*), is about the size of the common crane. It receives its common name from having the occiput crowned with a tuft of slender yellow feathers.—2. A machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place; for example, raising bales from the hold of a ship, and depositing them on the quay. Cranes are generally constructed on the principle of the wheel and axle, cog-wheel, or wheel and pinion. The most common of the many varied forms consists of a vertical revolving shaft, with an arm or jib, projecting upwards at an angle of from 40° to 60° from the shaft. At the upper extremity of the jib is a fixed pulley, over which is passed one end of the rope or chain to receive the weight, the other end being made fast to a cylinder fitted with a wheel and pinion, by means of which the weight can be raised to the required height. By the revolving motion of the vertical shaft the weight can be placed in any spot within the sweep of the jib. Where the objects to be raised are of considerable weight, cranes are generally turned by a steam-engine; in other cases by human force. A *double crane* is a crane with two jibs, one of which is employed in raising a load while the other deposits its load in position. A *travelling crane* is a crane mounted on a carriage or frame travelling on a wide-gauge railroad. It is in extensive use where heavy loads, as timber, stone, or iron, have to be moved to some distance.—3. A machine for weighing goods on the principle of the crane for lifting weights. Such machines are common in market towns in Ireland. *See* *CRANKER*.—4. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place and movable horizontally, used for supporting a pot or kettle over a fire.—5. *pl. Naut.* pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.—6. A siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

Crane (krán), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *craned*; ppr. *craning*. To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, in *hunting*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? Craning? Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli*.

Crane (krán), *v. t.* To cause to rise as by a crane; followed by *up*. [Rare.]

An upstart *craned up* to the height he has.

Massinger.

Crane-fly (krán'flí), *n.* A genus of insects (Tipula), belonging to the family Tipulidæ. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved, and longer than the head; the proboscis short; the wings lanceolate and spreading, and the legs very long. *T. oleracea* is the well-known daddy-long-legs.

Craner (krán'ér), *n.* 1. One who cranes at a fence; one who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.—2. An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, &c. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note, and when any one makes an assertion of the 'long-bow' nature, a sceptic auditor will say, 'Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that.' *Notes and Queries*.

Crane's-bill (kránz'bíl), *n.* 1. The popular name given to the species of *Geranium*, from the long slender beak of their fruit. They are herbs or sometimes shrubs found in temperate regions. Eleven species are found in Britain. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant odour, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. *See* *GERANIUM*.—2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.

Crang (krang), *n.* [*D. krang*, a carcass.] The carcass of a whale.

Crangon (krang'gon), *n.* The shrimp, a genus of macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans.

The common shrimp is the *Crangon vulgaris*; the shrimp common in the arctic regions is the *Crangon boreas*.

Crangonidae (krang-gon'i-dé), *n. pl.* A family of macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, of which the genus *Crangon* is the type. *See* *CRANGON*.

Cranial (krá'ni-al), *a.* Relating to or like the cranium.

Cranidae (kra-ní-i-dé), *n. pl.* A family of brachiopod fossil and recent shells, characterized by the absence of a hinge and peduncle, the shells being attached by the lower valve.

Craniofacial (krá'ni-ó-fá'shal), *a.* [*L. L. cranium*, the skull, and *L. facies*, the face.] Pertaining to the cranium and face.—*Craniofacial angle*. Same as *Facial Angle* (which see under *FACIAL*).

Cranionomy (krá-ní-og'nó-mí), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, and *Gr. gnómé*, judgment.] The doctrine or science which treats of the form and other characteristics of the skull.

Craniological (krá'ni-ó-loj'ík-al), *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

Cranologist (krá-ní-ó-loj'ist), *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

Cranology (krá-ní-ó-loj'í), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls. *See* *PHRENOLOGY*.

Cranometer (krá-ní-om'et-ér), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

Cranimetric (krá'ni-ó-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to cranimetry.

Cranimetry (krá-ní-om'et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring the cranium or skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

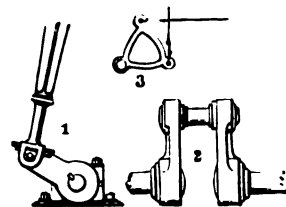
Cranioscopist (krá-ní-ó-skop'ist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist.

It was found of equal dimensions in a literary man, whose skull puzzled the *cranioscopists*. *Coleridge*.

Cranioscopy (krá-ní-ó-skó-plí), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, and *skopéō*, to view.] An examination of the skull with the view of discovering the relative prominence and size of the different organs of the brain, supposed to indicate the strength of particular passions and faculties; phrenology.

Cranium (krá'ni-um), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

Crank (krangk), *n.* [Allied to *cringle*, *crinkle*, *crankle*; *D. krinkel*, something bending, a curve, *krinkelen*, to twist, bend; also to the adjective *crank*, *a. Sax. cranc*, *Icel. krangk*, *G. krangk*, sick.] 1. An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion; as, the *crank* of a grindstone; or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The single crank (1) can only be used on the end of an axis. The double crank (2) is employed when it is necessary



1, Single Crank. 2, Double Crank. 3, Bell Crank.

that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-boats. The bell-crank (3), so called from its being much used in bell-hanging, is for a totally different purpose to the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.—2. Any bend, turn, winding, or involution.

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.—*See* *KET*.



Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*).

ran. Gr. geranos, *L. grus*, according to Max Müller, Pott, &c., from a root *gar*, seen in

ch, cha'n; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; TH, then; th, thin;

Through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shak.*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

4. An iron brace for various purposes; such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—5. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam vessel, which on the prisoner turning a handle outside revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labour in turning it is more or less severe according to the quantity of gravel.

Crank (krangk), *a.* [A. Sax. *cranc*, weak, sick; D. and G. *krank*, Icel. *krankr*, sick, ill. See the noun.] 1. Sick; ill. *Howell.*—2. *Naut.* liable to be overtaken, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.—3. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle.*

4. Over-confident; giddy; sprightly. See **CRANCK.**

Crank† (krangk), *n.* A sick person.

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Burton.*

Crank (krangk), *v.t.* [See **CRANK**, *n.* and **CRINKLE**.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn. ('The hare) *cranks* and *crosses* with a thousand doubles. *Shak.*

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. *Shak.*

Crank-bird (krangk'bêrd), *n.* The name of the lesser spotted wood-pecker (*Picus minor*).

Cranked (krangkkt), *a.* Having a bend or crank; as, a *cranked* axle.

Crank-hatches (krangk'hach-êz), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel, raised to a proper elevation, for covering the cranks of the engines.

Crank-hook (krangk'huk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and fly.

Crankle (krangk'l), *v.t. pret. & pp. cranked;* *ppr. cranking.* [Dim. of **CRANK**, *v.t.* See **CRANK**.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream . . . her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aloope,
Cranking her banks. *J. Phillips.*

Crankle (krangk'l), *v.t.* To bend, wind, or turn. 'Along the *crankling* path.' *Drayton.*

Crankle (krangk'l), *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

Crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The condition or property of being crank.

Crankous (krangk'us), *a.* Irritated; irritable. [Scotch.]

Crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* In a steam engine, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod.

Cranky (krangk'l), *a.* 1. *Naut.* same as *Crank*.—2. Full of crotchets or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy. [Colloq.]

Crannied (kran'ni'd), *a.* [See **CRANNY**.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall.

Crannog, Crannoge (kran'og, kran'of), *n.* [Ir., from *cran*, Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast, a pile.] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwelling-places and places of refuge among the old Celts. See *Lacustrine* or *Lake Duellings*, under **LACUSTRINE**.

Cranny (kran'ni), *n.* [Apparently of the same origin as *Fr. cran*, a notch, a nick; G. *krinne*, a rent, from *L. crena*, a notch.] 1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

2. A hole; a secret retired place.

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbutnot.*

3. In glass-making, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

Cranny (kran'ni), *a.* Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

Cranny (kran'ni), *v.t.* 1. To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; to haunt crannies.

All tenantless save by the *cranny* wind. *Shak.*

Cranch (kran-ruch), *n.* [Gael. *crann-tach*.] Hoar-frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary *cranch* drest. *Burns.*

Crantara (kran-tâ-ra), *n.* [Gael. *crean-tarigh*, cross of shame.] The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency, so called because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy.

Crants† (krants), *n.* A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. 'Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*.' *Shak.* [The use of the word here is unique. It is evidently the same word as the G. *kranz*, D. Icel. and Sw. *krans*, garland.]

Crap (krap), *n.* [See **CROP**.] The top of anything; the craw of a fowl; used *ludicrously* for a man's stomach. [Scotch.] 'He has a *crap* for a corn.' *Proverb.*

Crap (krap), *n.* Buckwheat (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*). [Local.]

Crapaudine (krap'ad-in), *a.* In arch. turning on pivots at top and bottom: said of doors.

Crapaudine (krap'ad-in), *n.* In farriery, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

Crape (kráp), *n.* [*Fr. crêpe*; O. Fr. *crêpe*, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, from *crêper*, to curl, to frizzle; L. *crispare*, from *crispus*, curled. See **CRISP**.] A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns, and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

Crape (kráp), *v.t. pret. & pp. craped;* *ppr. craping.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crape* the hair.

Crape-fish (kráp'fish), *n.* Cod-fish salted and pressed to hardness.

Craple (krap'l), *n.* [See **GRAPPLE**.] A claw.

Crapnel (krap'nel), *n.* [See **GRAPNEL**.] A hook or drag.

Crapplit-head (krap'pit-hed), *n.* A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, &c. [Scotch.]

I expected him see faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken myself, and the *crapplit-heads* too. *Sir W. Scott.*

Crapula†, **Crapulet** (krap'û-la, krap'ûl), *n.* [L.] The same as *Crapulencus*. *Cotton.*

Crapulencus† (krap'û-lens), *n.* [L. *crapula*, intoxication, from Gr. *krapalê*.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

Crapulent, Crapulous (krap'û-lent, krap'û-lus), *a.* 1. Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance.—2. Connected or associated with drunkenness. 'The *crapulous* residence of his father.' *Brougham.* [In both uses rare.]

Crapy (kráp'l), *a.* Like crape.

Crare,† **Crayer**† (krâr, krâr'), *n.* [O. Fr. *craier*; L. L. *craiera*, a kind of ship employed by the Scandinavians.] A slow unwieldy trading vessel of old times. 'Every vessel, ship, or *crare*.' Stat. 2 Jac. I. xxii. 'What coast thy sluggish *crare* might easiliest harbour in.' *Shak.*

Crase, *v.t.* and *n.* Same as *Craze*.

Crased,† *a.* [*Fr. cerasé*, broken.] Broken; bruised; crushed. *Chaucer.*

Crash (krash), *v.t.* [Imitative. Comp. *crack*, *clash*, *crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence.

He shak't his head and *crash'd* his teeth. *Fairfax.*
All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* o' the glass and beat the floor. *Tennyson.*

Crash (krash), *v.t.* To make the loud tumultuous sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; or to make any similar noise. 'Such a heavy blow that all the bones *crash'd* under it.' *Chapman.*

Crash (krash), *n.* 1. The loud sound of a thing or things falling and breaking at once; a sound made by dashing; as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house or any similar sound. 'The *crash* of the near cataract.' *Tennyson.*

Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *crash* of worlds. *Addison.*

2. The collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy; failure; as, At last the *crash* came, and B and his family were ruined.

Crash (krash), *n.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crashing (krash'ing), *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Isaiah.*

Crasis (krâ'sis), *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.] 1. In med. the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.—2. In gram. a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong; as, *alitha* into *alithê*, *teichos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *Synaresis*.

Craspedota (kras-pê-dô'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kraspedos*, to surround with a membrane.] The naked-eyed medusæ.

Craze (kraz), *a.* [L. *crassus*, the same as *gross* (which see).] 1. Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids. 'Craze and fumed exhalations.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Gross; stupid; obtuse; as, *craze* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *craze* and material. *Jer. Taylor.*

Crasement (kraz-i-ment), *n.* [L. *crasementum*, from *crassus*, thick.] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.

Crasment† (kraz-i-ment), *n.* Thickness. 'The other solid parts of the body of the same *crasment*.' *Smith.*

Crasitude (kraz-i-tûd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness: applied to liquids or solids. 'The greater *crasitude* and gravity of sea-water.' *Woodward*. [Rare.]

Crasness (kraz-nes), *n.* Grossness.

The ethereal body contracts *crasness*, as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise. *Glanville.*

Crasula (kraz'û-la), *n.* [A dim. of L. *crassus*, thick, and hence succulent, in reference to their leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Crasulaceæ*. It consists of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Crasulaceæ (kraz'û-lâ'sê-tê), *n. pl.* [See **CRASSULA**.] The house-leek family, a nat. order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants, with herbaceous or shrubby stems, and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly South Africa. Many species of *Crasula*, *Roechia*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, &c., are cultivated in our green-houses for the beauty of their flowers. The flora of Britain contains about a dozen species belonging to four genera.

Crastration† (kraz-i-tâ'shon), *n.* [L. *crastinus*, from *cras*, to-morrow.] Procrastination; delay.

Crataegus (kra-tê'gus), *n.* [Gr. *krataigos*, a kind of flowering thorn.] An extensive genus of hardy trees and bushes, nat. order *Rosaceæ*. The species are natives of the northern hemisphere, and are all able to ripen their fruit in England. They have cut or entire leaves, white fragrant flowers, and small red or black drupeaceous fruits. It comprehends the hawthorns, oriental thorns, evergreen thorns, small-leaved thorns, &c. **Crataeva** (kra-tê'va), *n.* [After *Krateria*, a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, nat. order *Capparidaceæ*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odour, whence it has received the name of the garlic-pear.

Cratch† (krach), *n.* [*Fr. crèche*, *Fr. crepis*, *crepcha*, O. Sax. *crêbbis*; the word is therefore of Germanic origin, and allied to *E. crêb*.] A rack; a grated crib or manger.

I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in cradling cloaths. *Hawswold.*

Cratch† (krach), *v.t.* To scratch.

Cratch-gradle (krach'krâ-dl), *n.* See **CAT'S-GRADLE**.

Cratches (krach'ez), *n. pl.* [Comp. G. *krätze*, the itch, scratches; *krätzen*, to scratch.] In the *mange*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

Cratching† *n.* A scratching. *Chaucer.*

Crate (krâ), *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

Crater (krâ'tér), *n.* [L. *crater*, from Gr. *krater*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *krannymi*, to mix.] 1. The orifice or mouth of a volcano. Craters may be central or lateral, and there may be several subsidiary ones, which may shift their places, or become merged by subsidence into other. Craters are generally lower on one side.

owing to the influence of the prevailing winds.—2 A constellation of the southern



Crater of Antuco, South America.

hemisphere, containing thirty-one stars, called also the Cup.

Cratera (kra-té'ra), *n.* [L., a cup.] In bot. the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

Crateriform (kra-tér'i-form), *a.* In bot. having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.

Craterous (krá-tér-us), *a.* Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning.* [Rare.]

Crunch (kránsh), *v. t.* [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *scrunch* (which see).] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

She would *crunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth. *Swift.*

Cravat (kra-vat'), *n.* [Fr. *Cravate*, a Croat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neck-cloth; an article of muslin, silk, or other material worn by men about the neck.

Cravatted (kra-vat'ed), *a.* Wearing a cravat.

The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely cravatted. *Thackeray.*

Crave (kráv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *craved*; ppr. *craving*. [A. Sax. *cráfan*, to ask; cog. Icel. *krafa*, Sw. *krafva*, Dan. *kræve*, to crave, to ask, to demand.] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submissiveness or humility, as a dependant; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*

Joseph . . . went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. *Mark xv. 43.*

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.—3. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought; as, I *crave* for mercy. 'Once one may *crave* for love.' *Sir J. Shickling.*—*SYN.* To ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit.

Craven (krá'vn), *n.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from O. Fr. *cravanter*, to overthrow; some say from *cravante*, and connect it therefore with *recrivate*, both being from L. *credo*; others say that *craven* is one who has *craved* or *craven* his life at the enemy's hands, but the old form *cravante* is against this.] 1. A word of obloquy used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath? He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.

No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shak.*

Craven (krá'vn), *a.* Cowardly; base.

The poor craven bridegroom said never a word. *Sir W. Scott.*

In his mind all other feelings had given place to a craven fear for his life. *Mansuety.*

Craven (krá'vn), *v. t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly. 'Dejected souls *cravened* with their own distrusts.' *Quarles.*

Craver (krá'v'er), *n.* One who craves or begs.

Craving (krá'v'ing), *p. and a.* 1. Asking with importunity; begging; beseeching.—2. Desiring earnestly or inordinately; demanding gratification. 'A *craving* appetite.' *Arbutnot.*

Craving (krá'v'ing), *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for. 'A regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.' *L'Esperance.*

Cravingly (krá'v'ing-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

Cravingness (krá'v'ing-ness), *n.* The state of craving.

Craw (kra), *n.* [Of same origin as Dan. *kro*, D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat, *craw*, Akin *crag*.] 1. The crop or first stomach of fowls. Hence—2. Stomach, in a general sense. 'As tigers combat with an empty *craw*.' *Byron*.—3. Comb or wattles of poultry: a use of doubtful propriety.

She fluttered up to Clive with such an agitation of plumage, redness of *craw*, and anger of manner, as a maternal hen shows if she has reason to think you menace her chickens. *Thackeray.*

Craw (kra), *v. i.* To crawl like a cock; to boast. 'The cock may *crawl*.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Crawfish, *n.* See **CRAYFISH**.

Crawl (kral), *v. i.* [Of same origin as Sw. *krala*, Dan. *kraale*, G. *kraabeln*, to crawl. Comp. *scrawl* and *scrabble*.] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being.

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbutnot.*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and sily; to insinuate one's self; to gain favour by obsequious conduct.

One

Hath *crawled* into the favour of the king. *Shak.*

4. To move about; to move in any direction: used in contempt.

Aburd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls*.

Crawl (kral), *n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion; as, his walk is little better than a *crawl*.

Crawl (kral), *n.* [D. *kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish.

Crawler (kral'é'r), *n.* He who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Crawlingly (kral'ing-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [Gr. *krazó*, *krazó*, to croak as a raven.] Curassow, a genus of gallinaceous birds, family Cracidae, distinguished by having the base of the bill of each mandible covered with a case, and the head adorned with a kind of feathery crown inclining backwards. They inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Crayer, *n.* See **CRARE**.

Crayfish, **Crawfish** (krá'fish, kra'fish), *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin. O. E. *creveys*, from O. Fr. *orevice*, O. H. G. *krebie*, G. *krebs* = crab. See **CRAB**.] *Astacus fluviatilis*, the river lobster, a macrurous, ten-footed crustacean, found



Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller. It is esteemed as food.

Crayon (krá'on), *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, from *crase*, L. *creta*, chalk, whence E. *cretaceous*. Said to be from *Crete*, Crete, as signifying Cretan earth.] 1. A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper. Crayons may be obtained from certain mineral substances in their natural state (such as red or black chalk), but are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay coloured with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, &c.—2. A composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.

Crayon (krá'on), *v. t.* 1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He afterwards composed that discourse conformable to the plan he had *crayoned* out. *Malone.*

Crayon-painting (krá'on-pánt-ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

Craze (kráz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *crazed*; ppr. *crazing*. [Cog. Fr. *écraser*, to crush, shatter;

Sw. *kraas*, to crush, break; Dan. *kræse*, to crackle. From sound of crushing. Akin *crush*, *crash*, &c.] 1. To break in pieces; to grind to powder; to crush; as, to *craze* tin.

God looking forth will trouble all his host, And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To put out of order; to confuse; to weaken; to impair the natural force or energy of. 'Grief hath *crazed* my wits.' *Shak.*

Till length of years, And sedentary numbness, *crases* my limbs. *Milton.*

3. To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crased* and out of his wits. *Tillotson.*

Craze (kráz), *v. i.* To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*, Be thou my nurse. *Kent.*

Craze (kráz), *n.* 1. Insanity; craziness.—2. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *crase* with him (Burns) to have his Jean dressed genteelly. *Prof. Wilson.*

Crased (kráz or krá'ed), *a.* Broken down; impaired; decrepited; crazy.

Oh they had all been saved but *crased* old Annul'd of my vigorous cravings. *Kent.*

Crazedness (kráz'ed-ness), *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

Craze-mill, **Crazing-mill** (kráz'mil, kráz'-ing-mil), *n.* A mill resembling a grist-mill, used for grinding tin.

Crazily (kráz'i-li), *adv.* [See **CRAZE**.] In a broken or crazy manner.

Craziness (kráz'i-ness), *n.* [See **CRAZE**.] 1. The state of being broken or weakened; as, the *craziness* of a ship or of the limbs.—2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Crazy (kráz'i), *a.* [See **CRAZE**.] 1. Broken; decrepited; weak; feeble; applied to the body or constitution, or any structure; as, a *crazy* body. 'One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution.' *Addison.*

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. 'Over moist and *crazy* brains.' *Hudibras.*

Creable (kré'a-bl), *a.* That may be created.

Creach, **Creaghy** (krách), *n.* [Gael.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion.

Creaght, *n.* [Ir.] A herd of cattle.

Creaght, *v. t.* To graze on lands.

Creak (krék), *v. t.* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*. Cog. Fr. *criquer*, to creak; W. *crecian*, to scream; A. Sax. *cearcian*, to creak.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances; as, the shoe *creaks*. 'Doors upon their hinges *creak*.' *Tennyson.*

Creak (krék), *v. t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . . *Creaking* my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

Creak (krék), *n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

Creacking (krék'ing), *p. and a.* Making a harsh grating sound; as, *creacking* hinges or shoes.

The *creacking* locusts with my voice conspire. *Crayden.*

Crealking (krék'ing), *n.* A harsh grating sound.

Their black and neat slipper, or stertup, with *threalking*, allured young men. *A. Wille.*

Cream (krém), *n.* [This word seems to be partly of Teutonic origin (comp. A. Sax. *cream*, Sc. *cream*, D. *room*, G. *rahm*—cream) and partly of Romance origin, the *c* being prefixed through the influence of Fr. *crème*, from L. *cremum* (or *crema*), cream—a word suggested probably by L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth; It. *sp.* and *Fig. crema*, cream.] 1. In a general sense, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. More particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This by agitation forms butter. It contains about 4 parts in 100 of butter, 4 of casein, a little inorganic matter, and 92 of serum.—2. The best part

of a thing; the choice part; as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.

Shelton.

3. A sweetmeat or kind of viand prepared from cream; as, an iced *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished.

Hook.

4. A name common to the finest liquors, as rosoglio, maraschino, &c.—*Cream* of the cream [Fr. *crème de la crème*], the highest or most select portion of society.—*Cream* of lime, the scum of lime water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—*Cream* of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar. The purified and crystallized superhydrate of potash. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and also in the drops of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or borate of soda, it is rendered much more soluble, and is then called *soluble cream of tartar*. It is frequently employed in medicine.—*Cream* of-tartar tree, a North Australian tree, *Adansonia Gregoria*, so named from the pulp of the fruit having an agreeable cream-of-tartar taste. The largest tree seen in Gregory's expedition was 85 feet in girth 2 feet from the ground. The cream-of-tartar tree is known also as *Sour-gourd*.—*Cream* of the valley, a fine kind of English gin.

Cream (krēm), *v. t.* 1. To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; as, to *cream* milk. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.

Swift.

Cream (krēm), *v. i.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to flower or mantle.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.

Shak.

Cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.

Cream-cheese (krēm'chēz), *n.* A kind of cheese prepared from curd made with new milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the assistance of pressure; also cheese in general made from unskimmed milk to which cream has been added.

Cream-coloured (krēm'kul'ērd), *a.* Having or resembling the colour of cream. '*Cream-coloured horses*.' *Hazlitt.*

Creamery (krēm'er-ē), *n.* An establishment for buying the cream of the cows of a district, and manufacturing it into butter and cheese. Such establishments are common in the United States.

Cream-faced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. '*Cream-faced loon*.' *Shak.*

Cream-fruit (krēm'frōt), *n.* A kind of edible cream-like juicy fruit found at Sierra Leone, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant. It is incorrectly supposed to be the fruit of *Roupeilia grata*.

Creaminess (krēm'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

Creaming-pan, **cream-pan** (krēm'ing-pan, krēm'pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

Cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour. See *Laid*.

Cream-nut (krēm'nūt), *n.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa* of South America, commonly called *Brazil-nut*.

Cream-pot (krēm'pōt), *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

Cream-knife (krēm'ālīs), *n.* A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.

Cream-white (krēm'whīt), *a.* Cream-coloured.

Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.

Tennyson.

Cream-wave (krēm'wōv), *a.* A term applied to wove paper of a cream colour. See *Wove*.

Creamy (krēm'i), *a.* 1. Full of cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allot.

Collins.

2. Like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious; unctuous. '*Creamy spray*.' *Tennyson.* '*Your creamy words but cozen*.' *Beau. & Ft.*

Creance (krē'ans), *n.* [Fr., from *L.L. credentia*, belief. See *CREDENCE*.] 1. Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*—2. In *falconry*, a fine

small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

Creance, *v. t.* [Fr.] To borrow money. *Chaucer.*

Creant (krē'ant), *a.* [L. *creans*, *creantis*, ppr. of *creo*, to create.] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beautiful from the *creant* word
Which thrilled around us.

E. B. Browning.

Crease (krēs), *n.* [Wedgwood gives it a Celt. origin, the same as *Armor. krez*, a wrinkle, a plait. It seems allied to *Sc. creis*, *G. krausen*, to crisp, curl; *L. crispus*, curled.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a similar mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines necessary in the game of cricket; as, *bowling-crease*, a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the centre; *return-crease*, two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; *popping-crease*, a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. The space between the popping and the bowling creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball by one of the opposite side.—2. A creasing-tool (which see).

Crease (krēs), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *creased*; ppr. *creasing*. To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

Crease (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris*, *krea*.] A Malay dagger. '*The cursed Malayan crease*.' *Tennyson.*

Creasing (krēs'ing), *n.* In *arch.* same as *the-creasing* (which see).

Creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool used by workers in sheet-metals in producing tubes and cylindrical mouldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

Creasote, **Creosote** (krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sōter*, preserver.] A substance discovered by Reichenbach about 1831 in wood-tar, from which it is separated by a tedious process, consisting in repeated solution in potash, treatment with acid, and distillation. It is generally obtained, however, from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. Creasote, in a pure state, is oily, heavy, colourless, refracting light powerfully, having a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that if meat be plunged into a solution of 1 per cent. of creasote, it does not putrefy. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry rot or other disease. It has been used in surgery and medicine with great success, and it is often an effectual cure for toothache arising from caries. It is often fraudulently added to whisky, to give it the *peat-reek* flavour. Written also *Kreasote*.

Creasted (krest'ed), *a.* Crested; tufted; plumed. *Spenser.*

Creasy (krēs'i), *a.* Full of creases; characterized by creases. '*To tempt the babe who read'd his *creasy* arms*.' *Tennyson.*

Great (krē'at), *n.* [Fr.] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding master.

Creatable (krē'at'a-bl), *a.* That may be created.

Create (krē'āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *created*; ppr. *creating*. [L. *creo*, *creatum*, to create; from same root as *skr. kṛt*, to make.] 1. To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth.

Gen. i. 1.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; to constitute; to appoint; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.

Shak.

3. To be the occasion of; to bring about; to cause; to produce.

Long abstinence is troublesome by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach.

Arbutnot.

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come; and the people which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord.

Ps. cii. 18.

Create† (krē'āt'), *a.* Begotten; composed; created.

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.

Shak.

Creatic (krē'at'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kreas*, *kreaton*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food.—*Creatic nausea*, or abhorrence of flesh food, is a symptom of some diseases. Spelled also *Kreatic*.

Creatine (krē'a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.] ($C_4H_7N_3O_2$) A crystallizable organic substance obtained from muscular fibre.

Creatinine (krē-at'in-in), *n.* ($C_4H_7N_3O$) An alkaline, crystallizable substance obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in the juice of muscular flesh. See *extract*.

This substance (*creatinine*), which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. The relation of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh, almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.

Carpesier.

Creation (krē'ā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of creating; the act of producing or causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; as, the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

Chaos heard his voice; him all his train
Followed in bright succession to behold

Creation, and the wonders of his might.

Milton.

2. The act of investing with a new character; appointment; formation; as, the *creation* of peers in England.

They (the Puritans) esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, nobly by the right of an earlier *creation*, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand.

Macaulay.

3. The things created; that which is produced or caused to exist; creatures; the world; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.

Denham.

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.

Shak.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art.

Darrell.

Creational (krē'ā-shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to creation.

Creationism (krē'ā-shon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human fetus as soon as it is formed in the womb; opposed to *Traducianism* and *Infusionism*.

Creative (krē'āt'iv), *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, *creative* fancy. '*The divine creative power*.' *Dr. Caird.*

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.

Wordsworth.

Creativeness (krē'āt'iv-nes), *n.* State of being creative.

Creator (krē'āt'er), *n.* [L.] 1. One who creates, produces, or constitutes; distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things; the Being that bestows existence or forms without any preceding matter.

Remember thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.

Ecd. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinity, and the revealers of its theological beliefs.

Dr. Caird.

2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

Creatorship (krē'āt'er-ship), *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

Creates (krē'āt'res), *n.* She who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Creatural (krē'tūr-al), *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

Creature (krē'tūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *creature*, *L.L. creatura*. See *CREATE*.] 1. That which is created; a thing. '*Water, a creature so common and needful*.' *Fuller.*

God's first *creature* was light.

Bacon.

2. A created being; any living being.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find.

Spenser.

For so work the honey-bees,
Creates, that by a rule in nature teach

The act of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shak.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth

Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.

Milton.

3. A human being, in contempt or codeword; as, an idle *creature*; what a *creature*! a pretty *creature*; a sweet *creature*! 'Poor *creature*.' *Johnson.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*.

Shak.

4. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another, an instrument, a tool.

*Great princes thus, when overthrow they ruin,
To justify their grace, their creatures praise.*
Dryden.

Both Charles himself and his creature
Lamb.

Creature (kré'tür), *n.* Of or belonging to the body, as, *creature comforts*.
Creaturism (kré'tür-izm), *n.* Alone; solitary, without the companionship of creatures.

*God was alone
And creatureless at first.*
Dante.

Creaturally (kré'tür-ly), *adv.* Of or pertaining to the creature, having the qualities of or resembling a creature. [Rare.]

Christiansity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin—the perversion of the creaturely will.
Prof. Frost.

Creatureship (kré'tür-ship), *n.* The state of a creature. [Rare.]

Creaturism (kré'tür-izm), *s.t.* To render of the nature of a creature, to animalize.

*The history relation and companionship would
degrade and creatureize that reasonable mind.*
Cuthbert.

Crease (kriz), *n.* In *mining*, the tin in the middle part of the washing pit.

Crebricostate (kré-brí-kost-át), *a.* [L. *crebris*, *crebris*, close, and *costa*, a rib.] In snail, marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

Crebriculate (kré-brí-sul-át), *a.* [L. *crebris*, *crebris*, close, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] In snail, marked with closely-set transverse furrows.

Crebritude (kré-brí-tüd), *n.* [L. *crebritus*, from *crebris*, close.] Frequentness.

Crebruous (kré-brus), *a.* [L. *crebris*, close, frequent.] Frequent.

Creche (krách), *n.* [Fr. See *CRATCH*.] A public nursery for the children of poor women who have to work out during the day, where, for a small payment, they are nursed, and, if the parents do not supply food, for a small extra payment fed during the day. The children remain with their parents at night.

Credencia (kré'dens), *n.* [L. *credentia*, belief, from L. *credens*, *credentis*, pp. of *credo*, to believe.] 1. Belief, credit, reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

The ground of credence was the same in both, namely, that the doctrines taught were worthy of God.
Meredith.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence, *credentia*, as, a letter of *credence*, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person.

He left his credence to make good the rest.
Tymond.

3. *Arche*, the small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the

Credant (kré'dent), *a.* 1. Believing, giving credit, easy of belief. 'If with too credent ear you list his song.' *Shak.*—2. Having credit, not to be questioned. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

*My authority bears a credent bill,
That no particular scandal can touch. Shak.*

Credentia (kré-den-shi-ál), *n.* Giving a title to credit. 'Credentia letters on both sides.' *Comden.*

Credential (kré-den-shi-ál), *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in singular.]

*For this great dominion here
Which ever other before we claim,
Removes our best credentialed death appear.*
Buckinghamshire.

2. *pl.* Testimonials or certificates given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers, as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. 'To produce his credentia that he is indeed God's ambassador.' *Tyneck.*

Credibility (kré-dí-bí-lí-tí), *n.* [Fr. *crédibilité*, from L. *credibilis*.] Credibleness; believableness, both of persons and things, the quality or state of a circumstance which renders it possible to be believed or which admits belief on rational principles, the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. 'The credibility of facts.' *Middleton.* 'The credibility of witnesses.' *Middleton.*

Credible (kré-dí-bí), *a.* [L. *credibilis*.] 1. That may be believed, worthy of credit applied to persons and things, as, a *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may fairly be deduced from circumstances; a thing is *credible* when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity, but it is more *credible* when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island of Jamaica, yet, upon the testimony of credible persons, I am led from doubt.
Atty. Tiddens.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hamlet.*

Credibleness (kré-dí-bí-ness), *n.* Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to credit. 'The credibleness of those narratives.' *Assens.*

[Rare.]
Credibly (kré-dí-bí), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief, with good authority to support belief.

Credit (kré'dít), *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, L. *crediditum*. See *CREDIT*.] 1. Belief, faith, a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done, used both subjectively and objectively, as in the following two extracts.

*What though an ev'ry doubting wit may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.*
Page.

*There is no competition in these news
That gives them credit.*
Shak.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others, esteem, estimation, honour, good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue, as, a physician in high *credit* with his brethren.

*Yes, while I live so rich or noble leave
Shall wait the world in credit to his grave.*
Page.

3. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation, as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your credit.
Hamlet.

4. Influence derived from the reputation for veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others, interest, power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause, as, the minister has *credit* with the prince, *on your credit* with your friend in my favour.

*Where credit with the judge
Could fetch your brother from the manacles of law.*
Shak.

5. In *com. trust*, transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a credit he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust, or he delivers them on the credit or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold on credit. In like manner, money is lent on the credit of the borrower.

*Manufacturers were made, credit almost unknown,
Security therefore recovered from the shock of war
shown as soon as the actual conflict was over.*
Macaulay.

6. The capacity of being trusted, or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted, as, this merchant has good *credit* with the manufacturers, but that one has none. 7. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered opposed to *debit*, as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to his *debit*. 8. The notes or bills which are issued by the government or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit*. 9. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit*, or a short *credit*. 10. A sum of money due to any person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account; as, A has a *credit* on the books of B, the *credits* are more than balanced by the *debits*. [In this sense the word has the plural number.]—*Letter of credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person to receive money from their agents at another place. A *letter of credit* is not transferable.—*Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors, or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation, when merchants and others are wealthy and punctual in fulfilling engagements, or when they transact business with honour and fidelity, or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the credit of a bank when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes, and the credit of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements. When the public credit is questionable it raises the premium on loans.—*BY BELIEF*, faith, trust, confidence, favour, influence, name, character, reputation, honour.

Credit (kré'dít), *s.t.* 1. To believe, to confide in the truth of, as, to *credit* a report or the man who tells it.

*Now I change my mind,
And partly credit things that do prove.*
Shak.

2. To trust, to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment, as, to *credit* goods or money.

3. To procure credit or honour to, to *credit*, to give reputation or honour to.

I call them forth to credit her.
Shak.

*May have her monument stand so,
To credit this rude age.*
Webster.

4. If an account,

5. 'the amount

6. 'is paid on

7. 's), a. The

8. 'worthy of

9. 'witnesses'

10. 'is enjoyed

11. 'esteem, re-

12. 'living, co-

13. 'bushnet.

Creditableness (kré-dí-tá-bí-ness), *n.* Reputation, estimation.

Creditably (kré-dí-tá-bí), *adv.* Reputably, with credit; without disgrace.

Credit Foncier (kré-dé-fon-si-ér), *n.* [Fr.] A peculiar mode of raising money on land in France, the peculiarity of which is that the repayment of the loan is by an annuity terminable at a certain date.

Credit Mobilier (kré-dé-mó-bí-l-ér), *n.* [Fr.] A scheme which originated in France in 1852, its objects being to undertake trading enterprises of all kinds on the principle of limited liability, to buy up existing trading companies, and to carry on the business of bankers and stock jobbers.

Creditor (kré-dí-tér), *n.* [L. See *CREDIT*.] 1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due by obligation, promise, or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce, but in a general sense, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor*.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin.

2. One who believes. 'The easy *creditor* of novelties.' *Daniel*—*Creditor's bill*, in law, a bill in equity, filed by one or more

Crescote (kres'ot), *v. t.* To crinkle. 'The house is *crescoted* to and fro.' *Chambers*.

Cresole (kres'ol), *n.* *Nout* a cringle (which see).

Cresol, *n.* [O Fr *cresol*, Fr *cresolu*, from L *cresca*, a notch.] The peak at the top of a helmet.

Cresolate (kres'ol-ist), *v. t.* To furnish, as a parapet or breastwork, with cresoles or indentations for the garrison to fire through, to indent, to notch.

Cresolated (kres'ol-ist-ed), *p. and a.* Furnished with cresoles, as a parapet or breastwork, embattled, indented, notched, especially, in arch applied to a kind of embattled or indented mouldings of frequent occurrence in buildings of the Norman style.



Cresolated or Embattled Moulding.

Cresellation (kres'ol-ist-ashon), *n.* 1. The act of forming cresoles.—2. The state or condition of being cresolated.—3. A notch or indentation.

Creselle (kres'el), *n.* [Fr. from L *cresca*, a notch.] One of a row of embrasures in an embattled parapet or breastwork, originally designed for archers to shoot through; an indentation, a notch.

Creselled (kres'el-ed), *a.* The same as *Cresolated*.

Crangle, **Crangle** (kres'gl, kres'gl), *n.* A cringle (which see).

Crane (kren'ik), *n.* [Or *krand*, a spring.] The term applied to an organic, pale-yellow, uncrystallizable acid discovered by Berzelius in vegetable mould and in the ochraceous deposits of ferruginous waters.

Craniabrus (kren'ia-brus), *n.* [L *cresca*, a slit, and *abrus*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Labridae, to which the gilt-head or golden moid, and the goldfinny or goldfinny, belong.

Crenulate, **Crenulated** (kren'ut-lit, kren'ut-lit-ed), *a.* 1 In bot having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf.—2 In zool a term applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle which fits so nicely into the opposite shell is a familiar example.

Cresole (kres'ol), *n.* [Fr *orole*, Sp *orole*, said to be of Negro origin.] 1 In the West Indies and Spanish America, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.—2 A native of the West Indies and Spanish America of any colour, but not of indigenous blood. (This is now the general meaning.)

The word *cresole* means a native of a West Indian colony, whether he be black, white, or of the coloured population.

Cresolean (kres'ol-ian), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling *Cresole*.

Cresote (kres'ot), *n.* See **CALABASH**.

Crespane, **Crespane** (kres'pan, kres'pan), *n.* [L *crespa*, to burst.] A wound in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind-foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer.

Crespl, *n.* [Sax.] A cripple. *Chambers*.

Crespa (kres'pa), *n.* [L. Or *krépis*] Hawk's-beard, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositae, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, and rising to the height of 1 or 1½ foot. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow, or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate.

Crespitant (kres'it-ant), *a.* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia, crackling.

Cresplate (kres'it-ét), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cresplated*, *ppr* *cresplating*. [L *crespa*, *cresplatus*, freq from *crespo*, to crackle (whence *cresce*), probably from same root as A. Sax. *krépsan*, Icel. *krépsa*, O H G *krépsan*, to call, E *crisp*.] To crackle, to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during calcination. It differs from *deteinate*, which signifies to burst with a single loud report.

Crespiration (kres'it-ashon), *n.* 1 The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds, the noise of some salts in calcination, crackling.—2 The noise of fractured bones when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.—3 The crackling noise produced by pressure upon a cellular membrane when it contains air.—4 A term for one of the sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar rattle of pneumonia.

The dry sounds then proceeding from the air-passages I will call *crescations*, and the moist sounds *crespitations*. Dr P. M. Latham.

Crespitus (kres'pit-us), *n.* The Latin equivalent of *Crespitation* (which see).

Crespon (kres'pon), *n.* [Fr.] A fine stuff, made either of fine wool or of wool and silk, of which the warp is twisted much harder than the weft. The *crespon* of Naples consist altogether of silk.

Crespi (kres'pi), pret. & pp. of *crespo*.

Crespuscule, **Crespuscule** (kres'pus-kul, kres'pus-kul), *n.* [L *crespusculum*, a dim. from *crespo*, dusky, obscure, which is said to be a Sabine word.] Twilight, the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.

Crespuscular (kres'pus-kul-er), *a.* 1 Pertaining to twilight, glimmering.—2 In real flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: thus certain insects are called *crespuscular* *Lepidoptera*.

Crespuscularia (kres'pus-kul-er-ia), *n.* A section of lepidopterous insects which fly in the evening, occupying an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths.

Crespusculine (kres'pus-kul-in), *a.* *Crespuscular*.

Crespuscious (kres'pus-kul-us), *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crespuscious* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glaucoides*.

Crescendo (kres-shen'do), [It.] In music, a term signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is placed are to be gradually swelled. It is usually written *Cres.*, and marked thus <.

Crescent (kres-ent), *a.* [L *crescens*, *crescentus*, from *cresco*, to increase.] Increasing; growing. 'Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.' *Milton*.

There is many a youth
New crescent, who will come to all | am
And overcome it. *Pennycuik*.

Crescent (kres-ent), *n.* 1 The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly.—2 The figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard, the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power. 'The *crescent* is tossed in the wind.' *B. W. Procter*.

The crescent of our faith is replanted,
The pale, dying crescent is dimmed. *Camphell*.

3 In her a bearing in the form of a young or new moon.—4 The name of three orders of knighthood, from the symbol or badge being a crescent—the first instituted by Charles I of Naples and Sicily in 1282, the second instituted at Angiers in 1494 by René of Anjou, being a revival of the former, and the third instituted by Selim, sultan of Turkey, in 1801, in honour of Lord Nelson.—5 A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—6 In arch. a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon.

Crescent (kres-ent), *v. t.* To form into a crescent, to border with crescentia. [Rare.]

A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn. *Seward*.

Crescented (kres-ent-ed), *a.* 1 Adorned with a crescent.—2 Shaped like a crescent.

Phaëta bent towards him *crescented*. *Kat*.

Crescentia (kres-ent-ia), *n.* (After *Crescent*, an old writer on botany.) A genus of plants, family *Crescentiaceae*, including the calabash-tree of tropical America. They are all trees. The flowers are produced on the stems. The large round fruits have numerous seeds in a pulp, and surrounded by a hard woody shell or rind, which is made into drinking cups and other utensils. **Crescentiaceae** (kres-ent-ia-ah-ah-ah), *n. pl.* A small family of corolliflorous dicotyledons, closely allied to the *Bignoniaceae*, and often associated with them as a tribe or sub-order, of which the genus *Crescentia*, the calabash-tree, is the type. See **CALABASH-TREE**.

Crescentic (kres-ent-ik), *a.* Crescent-shaped. *Prof Owen*.

Crescent-shaped (kres-ent-shipt), *a.* In

bet. lunate; lunated, shaped like a crescent, as a leaf.

Crescent-wise (kres-ent-wis), *adv.* In a crescent form.

Crescive (kres'iv), *a.* [L *cresco*, to grow.] Increasing; growing.

The prince
Crew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive*. *Shaks*.

Cresol, **Cresyl-alcohol** (kres'ol, kres'ol-ah-kol), *n.* (C₇H₇O) A liquid, which boils at 208° C., prepared from coal-tar, cresotes, and from various other sources. There are three modifications of this body, called respectively *ortho-cresol*, *meta-cresol*, and *para-cresol*.

Cress (kres), *n.* [A. Sax. *crere*, *crere*, *crere*; D. *ker*, *ker*; G. *krere*, Sw. *krere* Akin *grass*, Sc. *grine*, *grass*. The Fr *cresson*, It. *cressone*, are probably from the Teutonic.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the nat. order Cruciferae. Water-cress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the banks of rivulets and in moist grounds. Common garden cress is the *Lepidium sativum*, Normandy cress, *Barbarea prunifolia*; Indian cress, *Tropaeolum majus*.

Cresselle (kres-el'), *n.* A wooden rattle used in the Romish Church during Passion Week instead of bells, to give notice of divine worship.

Cresset (kres-et), *n.* [A word of uncertain etymol. It is no doubt of the same origin as Fr *cresset*, O Fr *cresset*, *cresset*; but whether the root is L *cresca*, a cress, or a Teutonic root akin to E *cress*, G *krere*,



Various forms of Cressets.

a jar or pitcher, is doubtful.] 1 A name which appears to have been given in the middle ages and later indifferently to the fixed candlesticks in great halls and churches, to the great lights used as beacons and otherwise, and to lamps or fire-pans suspended on pivots and carried on poles in processions, municipal and military watches, &c. The portable cresset was usually a hollow vessel, which held a coil of rope steeped in tar or resin, or other flaming combustibles.

From the arched roof,
Pendulous by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
With asphodel and asphodel, yielded light. *Milton*.

As a *cresset* tree that darts its length
Of beamy boughs from a tower of strength. *Wardsworth*.

2 An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels.—3 A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]

Cresset-light (kres-et-lit), *n.* A light or lantern fixed on a pole.

Cress-rock (kres-rok-et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudo-cytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, found in our gardens.

Cressey (kres'el), *a.* Abounding in cress. 'The *cressey* islets white in flower.' *Pennycuik*.

Crest (krest), *n.* [Sax. *cræsta*, from L *crista*, a tuft on the head of an animal.] 1 A tuft, or other excrescence, growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, the swelling on the head of a serpent, &c.

With *cræsta*, and brands,
And fire
Attach his rising *crest* and
drive the serpent back. *Spenser*.

Crest on a helmet. 2 Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as, (a) in one *crest*, the plume or tuft

of feathers, bunch of horse-hair, or the like, affixed to the top of the helmet; hence, the helmet itself. See the larger figure, which represents the helmet and crest of Sir Edward de Thorpe.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror plumed.

She stood upon the castle wall,
She watched my crest among them all.
She saw me fight, she heard me call.

(b) In her, a figure originally intended to represent the ornament of the helmet, but now generally denoting a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance (as in the smaller figure), above both helmet and shield. The crest is considered a greater criterion of nobility than the armour itself, and it is now commonly a piece of the arms. From the circumstance that the crest occupied the highest place on the helmet, and by it the wearer was most easily distinguished in battle, it is to the crest properly that in heraldry the name cognizance is given.



Crest on a wreath.

(c) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave. 'A wild wave in the wide North Sea with all its giant crests.' Tennyson. (d) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (e) In fort, the top line of a slope. (f) In arch, the ornamental finishing which surmounts a wall, screen, canopy, or other similar subordinate portion of a building, whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment, the coping on the parapet and other similar parts of a Gothic building. The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles.—3 The rising part of a horse's neck. 'Throwing the base thong from his bending crest.' Shak.—4 Fig. typifying pride, high spirit, courage, daring.

This is his uncle's teaching
Which makes him plume himself and bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity.

Crest (krest), *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a crest, to serve as a crest for. 'His reard arm crested the world.' Shak. 'Mid groves of clouds that crest the mountain's brow.' Wordsworth.—2. To mark with long streaks like the plumes of a helmet, to adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like us the shining sky, in summer's night
Is crested all with lines of fiery light.

Crested (krest'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; as, a crested helmet. 'The crested cock.' Milton. 2. In bot. having a tuft or elevated appendage like a crest.

A stamen is crested when the filament projects beyond the anther.

Crest-fallen (krest'fain), *a.* 1. Dejected; sunk, bowed; dispirited; spiritless. 'As crest-fallen as a dried pear.' Shak.—2. In the mane, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side; said of a horse.

Crestless (krest'les), *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; not of an eminent family; of low birth. 'Crestless yeomen.' Shak.

Crest-tile (krest'til), *n.* 1. A tile on the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a row of ornaments rising above; called also *Ridge-tile*. 2. In Goth. arch. crest-tiles are those decorated with leaves, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

Creteaceous (kre-té-ashus), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk. See **CRATON**] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk, like chalk; abounding with chalk.—*Creteaceous group*, in geol. the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the oolite system. This group is common to Europe, and also to a part of Asia. It consists of chalk resting upon arenaceous and argillaceous deposits which are also regarded as part of the system. It has been divided into two parts—the *Upper*, consisting entirely of chalk or marl, and subdivided into the *upper or soft chalk*, containing many flint and chert nodules; the *lower or harder chalk*, with fewer flints; and the *chalk marl* and the *Lower*, consisting of sands and clay, and subdivided into the *upper greensand*; *pauit*, a bluish teneous clay, and the *lower greensand*. Palaeontologists have suggested another division founded on the fossil remains found in the system, in accordance with which the upper greensand and gault are transferred to the upper series, and the lower greensand and Wealden beds and Hastings sands constitute the lower

Creteaceous (kré-té-ashus), *adv.* in manner like chalk; as chalk.

Cretean (kré-t'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Creteans* occurs. Tit. i. 12.

Cretean (kré-t'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

Creteated (kré-té-éd), *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

Creteic (kré'tik), *n.* [L. *creticus* (pes), Gr. *krétiokos* (pous), a Cretean foot.] In Greek and Latin pros. a poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

Creteic (kré'tik), *a.* A term applied to a variety of foot in Greek and Latin poetry known as *Creteic*. See the noun.

Creteism (kré'té-izm), *n.* A falsehood; a cretism (which see).

Cretein (kré'tin), *n.* [Fr. *cretin*.] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps. See **CRETINISM**.

Creteism (kré'té-izm), *n.* The state of a cretin, a peculiar endemic disease common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries. It resembles rickets in its general symptoms, but it is accompanied by mental imbecility from the first.

Creteism (kré'té-izm), *n.* A falsehood, a Cretean practice. The word is derived from the name of the island Crete, the inhabitants of which in ancient times were so much given to mendacity, that a Cretean and a liar were considered synonymous.

Creteonne (kre-ton'), *n.* [Fr. originally the name of a strong white fabric, from the name of the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed on one side with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c.

Creteose (kré'té-é), *a.* Chalky.

Creutzger (kreut'sér), *n.* A German coin. See **KREUTZER**.

Creux (kré), *n.* [Fr. hollow.] In sculp. the reverse of relief. To engrave on creux is to cut below the surface.

Crevasse (kré-var'), *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*. See **CREVICE**.] 1. A crevice; a chink. 'Gan out crepe at some crevasse.' Chaucer.—2. A rent across a glacier, frequently very

broad, and always as deep as the glacier is thick.—3. In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by a pressure of the water, as in the Lower Mississippi.

Crevice (kré'vet), *n.* [See **CREVET**.] A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevice (kré'vis), *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*, I. *crepo*, to burst, to crack.] A crack; a cleft, a fissure, a rent, an opening, as a crevice in a wall, rock, &c. 'Fretful as the wind pent in a crevice.' Tennyson.

I pried me through the crevice of a wall. Shak.

Crevice (kré'vet), *v. t.* To crack, to flaw.

Crevice (kré'vet), *v. t.* To crack, to flaw.

Crew (kré), *n.* [Old spelling *crue*. Probably of Scandinavian origin, from O. Icel. *krú*, a multitude, perhaps from same root as *crow*.] 1. A company of people associated together, an assemblage, a crowd.

There a noble crew
Of lords and ladies stood on every side. Shak.

Faithful to whom? to thy rebellious crew?
Army of Sonds, fit body to its head. Milton.

Crew (kré), *v. t.* To crack, to flaw.

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Crew (kré), *v. t.* To crack, to flaw.

Crew (kré), *v. t.* To crack, to flaw.

2. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat, the company belonging to a vessel, also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is generally appropriated to the common sailors; but strictly it comprises all the officers and men on board ship, borne on the books, whether in the royal navy or in the merchant service.—**SVN** Band, gang, herd, mob, company, horde, party, throng.

Crewel (kré-wel), *n.* [Probably a diminutive of *clew*, a ball of thread. Comp. G. *Knäuel*; D. *kleel*, a clew.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Crewels (kré-wel), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from the Fr. *écrouelles*.] Scrofula. [Scotch.]

Crewet (kré-wet), *n.* Same as **CREWEL**.

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Crib (krib), *n.* [A Sax. *crib*, *cribb*, D. *krībbe*, Dan. *krybbe*, Icel. and Sw. *krubba*, G. *krippen*, a crib.] 1. A small habitation or cottage, a hovel.

Why rather, Sleep, best thou in smoky cribs,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? Shak.

2. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle, a feeding-place for cattle.

The steer and lion at one crib shall meet. Pope.

3. A stall for oxen or other cattle.

Where no ones are, the crib is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

4. A small frame or bed for a child to sleep in.—5. A box or bin for storing salt, grain, &c.—6. A lock-up house. *Hall'sell*.—7. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author and not acknowledged; also, a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students.

[Colloq.]—8. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player.

Crib (krib), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cribb'd*; ppr. *cribbing*. 1. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. 'Cribbed, cribbed, confined.' Shak.—2. To pilfer; to purloin. [Colloq.]

Child being fond of toys cribbed the necklace. Dickens.

Crib (krib), *v. t.* To be confined in or to a crib. 'To make . . . bishops to crib to a Presbyterian trundle-bed.' Ep. Gauden.

Crib (krib), *n.* A cribble (which see).

Cribbage (krib'ij), *n.* A game at cards played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons, each player receiving five, or in an inferior variety of the game, six cards. In five-hand cribbage for two each player throws out two cards face downwards to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer, the non-dealer throwing first. In reckoning for the game the dealer counts not only the points in his own hand and those made in the course of play, but also those in the crib.—**Cribbage-board**, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

Crib-biter (krib'bit-ér), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting. See **CRIB-BITING**.

Crib-biting (krib'bit-ing), *n.* A bad habit frequently met with in horses which are much in the stable, consisting in the animal seizing with its teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise, known as wind-sucking.

Cribble (krib'bl), *n.* [L. *cribellum*, a dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve. Root in Skr. *krī*, to separate, to know.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse flour or meal.

Cribble (krib'bl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cribbled*; ppr. *cribbling*. To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

Cribble (krib'bl), *a.* Coarse; as, *cribble bread*.

Cribbrate (krib'brat), *a.* Cribbosed (which see).

Cribbration (krib'bré-shon), *n.* [See **CRIBBLE**.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.

Cribbratores (krib-brá-tó-rés), *n. pl.* Sifters; Dr. Macgillivray's name for the order of swimming birds, which contains the gulls and ducks, from their mode of taking their food.

Cribbriform (krib'brí-form), *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve or riddle, pierced with holes, as the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.

Cribrose (krib'brós), *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve.

Cricetus (kri-sé-tus), *n.* The hamster, a genus of rodent animals, with teeth like those of the rat. The tail is short and hairy, and the two sides of the mouth are hollowed into sacks or cheek-pouches, in which these au-

male transport the grain they collect to their subterranean abodes. The common hamster, *C. vulgaris* (*Mus cricetus*, Linn.), is common in all the sandy regions that extend from the north of Germany to Siberia, and is very destructive to grain. See HAMSTER.

Crichtonite (krik'ton-ite), *n.* A variety of titaniferous iron found in Dauphiné, so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black colour, and crystallizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite.

Crick (krik), *n.* [See CREAK.] 1. † The creaking of a door.—2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; making motion of the part difficult.

They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

Cricket (krik'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *cricquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; D. *crick*, a cricket, *krieken*, to chirp; W. *cricell*, a cricket, *cricellu*, to chirp.] An insect of the genus *Gryllus*, or *Acheta* of some naturalists, belonging to the order Orthoptera. There are several species. The house-cricket is the *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *domestica*; the field-cricket is the *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *campestris*; the mole-cricket is the *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the New Zealand grand cricket is the *Deinacrida heterocephala*.

Cricket (krik'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *eric*, a staff, crutch.] A favourite open-air game played with bats, balls, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British Empire and in the United States. It is played generally by two opposite sets or sides of players, generally numbering eleven players each. Two wickets of three stumps each are pitched facing each other at a distance of about 22 yards apart. On the top of each set of stumps are placed two small pieces of wood called balls. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of either taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged; one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket, where his coadjutor (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it pass near him; the other fielders are placed in such parts of the field as is judged most favourable for stopping the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler reaching his wicket either by merely stopping it with his bat or by driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven any distance the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets, and continue to do so as long as there is no risk in being 'run out,' that is, of having the stumps struck by the ball while they are out of their position near the wickets. Each time the batsmen run between the wickets is counted as a 'run,' and is marked to the credit of the striker of the ball. If the batsman allows the ball to carry away a ball or a stump, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would have otherwise reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is 'out,' that is, he gives up his bat to one of his own side, and so the game goes on until all the men have played and been put out. This constitutes what is called an 'innings.' The off-side now become the on-side and try to defend their wickets and make runs as their rivals did. Generally after two innings each have been played by the contestants the game comes to an end, that side being the victors who can score the greatest number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the fourteenth century; in 1817 it had so developed that very little alteration has been since introduced.

Cricket-ball (krik'et-bal), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

Cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

Cricket-bird (krik'et-bérd), *n.* The grasshopper warbler (*Sylvia locustella*), so called from its note resembling that of a cricket.

Cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

Cricketer (krik'et-ér), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Cricoid (krik'oid), *a.* (Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, appearance.) Ring-like: applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

Cried (krid), pret. and part. of *cry*.
Crier, **Cryer** (kri'ér), *n.* [See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes a public proclamation; especially, an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c.

Crim. Con. (krim kon). An abbreviation for *criminal conversation* (which see under CRIMINAL, *a.*).

Crime (krim), *n.* [L. *crimen*, a judicial decision, an accusation, a crime; allied to L. *crerno*, to sift or separate, *cribrum*, a sieve; Gr. *kriuo*, to separate, judge, condemn; Skr. *kri*, to separate, to know.] 1. A violation of a law whether human or divine; the omission to perform an act enjoined by law, or the performance of an act forbidden by law; specifically, a gross violation of law, as distinguished from a misdemeanour, trespass, or other slight offence.—2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love. *Pope.*

3. † Reproach.

I rue

That error now which is become my *crime*. *Milton.*

—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.—*SYN.* Iniquity, sin, offence, wrong, vice.

Criminal (krim'pul), *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty.

Tell me

Why you proceeded not against these feats
So *criminal*. *Shak.*

Crimeless (krim'les), *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

Criminal (krim'in-al), *a.* 1. Guilty of a crime: applied to persons.—2. Partaking of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a *criminal* act.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison.*

3. Relating to crime: opposed to *civil*; as, a *criminal* code; *criminal* law.

The privileges of that order were forfeited either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham.*

—*Criminal conversation*, in law, adultery; illicit intercourse with a married woman; usually abbreviated into *crim. con.* An action for damages for *crim. con.* was formerly competent to the injured husband, but this was abolished by 20 and 21 Vict. lxxxv. 50. The husband may, however, in suing for a divorce, claim damages from the adulterer.

—*Criminal prosecution*, a term in the law of Scotland, which includes the whole form of process by which a person accused of a crime is brought to trial.—*Criminal letters*, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—*Criminal information*, in law, a proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench either at the instance of the attorney-general *ex officio*, or of a private prosecutor in the name of the crown. A criminal information lies for misdemeanours, riots, battery, libel, and the like.—*Criminal law*, the law which relates to crimes. This division of English jurisprudence comprehends not only the general criminal law administered throughout the kingdom, but also the crown law as administered by the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, consisting principally of a sort of quasi criminal law, as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, &c., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, &c.—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved*. *Criminal* notes such transgressions of the laws of one's country as involve penal consequences; *sinful*, noting transgressions of divine laws, is far more extended in its meaning, having reference to thoughts, emotions, &c., as well as acts. All men are *sinful*, but all men are not *criminal*. *Wicked* is far stronger than *sinful*, and designates one who sins wilfully and designedly. It refers both to persons and acts, as well as to thoughts tending to result in acts. A *wicked* man commits mischief, because he takes pleasure in doing ill, as in injuring his neighbour. An *immoral* man, on the contrary, may be the slave of his passions or depraved cravings, and yet have

generous sentiments and aspirations after reformation. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better state, and involves not only actual wickedness, but complete moral corruption. *SYN.* Guilty, culpable, wicked, iniquitous, abandoned, villainous, infamous, felonious, nefarious.

Criminal (krim'in-al), *n.* A person who has committed an offence against public law; a violator of law, divine or human; more particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offence, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession, or proof.—*SYN.* Culpit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

Criminalist (krim'in-al-ist), *n.* An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Criminality (krim'in-al-i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*. *Blackstone.*

Criminally (krim'in-al-li), *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

Criminalness (krim'in-al-nes), *n.* Criminality.

Criminate (krim'in-át), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *criminated*; ppr. *criminating*. [L. *crimino*, *criminator*.] 1. To accuse or charge with a crime.

To *criminate* with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament. *Burb.*

2. To involve in a crime or the consequences of a crime.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate* himself. *Sir W. Scott.*

Crimination (krim'in-á-shon), *n.* [L. *crimino*, *criminator*.] The act of criminating; accusation; charge.

Criminative, **Criminatory** (krim'in-át-iv, krim'in-á-t-iv), *a.* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

Criminous (krim'in-us), *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. '*Criminous* imputations.' *Holland.*

Criminously (krim'in-us-li), *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

Criminousness (krim'in-us-nes), *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality.

Crimson, *n.* or *a.* *Crimson*. 'Upon her head a *crimson* coronet.' *Spenser.*

Crimp (krimp), *a.* [Probably allied to *crumb* and to the following verb.] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [Rare.]

The Fowler . . . treads the *crimp* earth. *J. Phillips.*

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves. *Arbutnot.*

Crimp (krimp), *v. t.* [From same root as *cramp*, of which it may be regarded as a lighter form. The root sense seems to be that of contracting or drawing together; comp. *crimp*, *crimple*, *crumple*; D. *krimpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; Dan. *krympe*, G. *krimpen*, to shrink; W. *crimpuu*, to pinch, *crimp*, from *crimp*, a sharp edge.] 1. To curl or crisp, as the hair; to flute; to crimp. 'The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap.' *W. Irving.* 'To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.' *Dickens.*—2. To pinch and hold; to seize. Hence.—3. To decoy, as for the army or navy. See the noun.—4. In *cookery*, to crimp or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gaasing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness and make it more crisp.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive. *Dr. J. Moore.*

Crimp (krimp), *n.* [See above verb.] 1. One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who, for a commission, supplies ships with seamen just before sailing; one who decoys sailors by treating, advancing money, giving goods on credit, &c., by which the dupes get deep into debt, and when well plied with liquor are induced to sign articles, and are shipped off, discovering when too late that they have been robbed of all they possessed. *Crimps* frequently induce sailors to desert their ships. By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, 237, this practice has been rendered highly penal. *Crimps* also entrap emigrants, taking them to low lodging-houses, where they are cheated by provision merchants and others, who pay the *crimps* a commission on their custom.—2. † A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

Crimpage (krimp'aj), *n.* The act of crimping. *Maunder.*

Crimping-house (krimp'ing-hous), *n.* A low house where persons are decoyed into the army, navy, or merchant service. See **CRIMP**, *n.* 2.

Crimping-iron (krimp'ing-ī-ern), *n.* An iron for curling the hair.

Crimping-machine (krimp'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles.

Crimple (krimp'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crimped*; *ppr.* *crimping*. [Dim. of *crimp* (which see).] To contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to curl.

He passed the cautery through them and accordingly *crimped* them up. *Wiserman.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *n.* [O.E. *cremosine*, *cremosyn*, Fr. *cramoisi*, It. *cremisi*, *cremosino*, Turk. *kirmizi*, from Ar. *kermez*, the insect (a species of cochineal insect) yielding the dye, and the dye itself; ultimately from Skr. *krimī*, a worm. Cog. L. *vermis*.] A deep red colour; a red slightly tinged with blue; also, a red colour in general. 'A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty.' *Shak.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *a.* Of a deep red colour.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks. *Shak.*
The crimson stream stain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *v.t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red colour; to make red.

I felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimsoned* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *v.t.* To become of a deep red colour; to be tinged with red; to blush; as, her cheeks *crimsoned* at the entrance of her lover.

Ancient turrets . . . beginning to *crimson* with
the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning.
De Quincey.

Crimson-warm (krim'zn-warm), *a.* Warm to redness.

Criminal (krin'al), *a.* [L. *crimis*, hair.] Belonging to hair.

Criminated (krin'at-ed), *a.* Having hair; hairy.

Crinatory (krin'a-tō-ri), *a.* Crinitory (which see).

Crinorum (krink'um), *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [Vulgar.]

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clasp and *crinorum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

Crimed (krind), *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair.] In her, an epithet for the hair of the head of man or woman, the mane of a horse, unicorn, &c., when it is borne of a different tincture. It is then said to be *crined* of such a metal or colour.

Criminal, **Crinet** (krin'el, krin'et), *n.* A very fine hair-like feather. *Booth.*

Cringle (krinj), *v.t.* [A Sax. *cringian*, *crinoan*, to cringe, to succumb, from root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] To bend or crouch with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Cringle (krinj), *n.* A mean or fawning obsequiousness. 'With *cringle* and shrug, and bow obsequious.' *Cotter.*

Cringle (krinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cringed*; *ppr.* *cringing*. To contract; to draw together; to distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face.
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak.*

Cringleling (krinj'ling), *n.* One who cringes meanly. [Rare.]

Cringer (krinj'ēr), *n.* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility.

Cringleing (krinj'ing-ll), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

Cringle (krinj'g), *n.* [D. *kring*, *krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring; Icel. *kringla*, an orb, from *kringja*, a circle; A Sax. *hring*, a ring. Akin *ring*, *cringe*.] 1. A withe for fastening a gate. [Local.]—2. A knot, an iron ring, or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, for the purpose of receiving the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or in order to extend the leech by the bow-line bridle. Cringles are named after the ropes to which they are attached; as, *bowline*, *bumline*, *earing*, *reef-pendant*, and *reef-tackle* *pendant*.

Crinicultural (krin-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

Crinigerous (krin-ij'ēr-us), *a.* [L. *criniger*—*crinis*, hair, and *gero*, to wear.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. [Rare.]

Crinite (krin'it), *a.* [L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair. 'Cumate, *crinite*, caudate stars.' *Fairfax*.—2. In bot. bearded with long hairs, or having tufts of long weak hairs on the surface.

Crinitory (krin'it-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering. *Thackeray.*

Crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crinkled*; *ppr.* *crinkling*. [The same in form and meaning with *D. krinkelen*, to turn or wind. See **CRINGLE**.] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to curl; as, the lightning *crinkles*.

And all the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks. *E. B. Browning.*

Crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to make with many flexures; to mould into inequalities.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes. *E. B. Browning.*

Crinkle (kring'kl), *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity. 'The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.' *Search.*

Crinkum-crankum (krink'um-krangk'um), *n.* A sinuous or winding line or course; a zigzag. *Colman and Garrick.*

Crino (krin'ō), *n.* pl. **Crinones** (krin'ō-nēs). [L. *crinis*, the hair.] 1. A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. A genus of entozoa, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

Crinoid (krin'oid), *n.* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, likeness.] A fossil lily-shaped animal; an encrinite.

Crinoid, **Crinoidal** (krin'oid, krin'oid-al), *a.* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of Crinoidea.

Crinoidea (krin'oid-ē-a), *n.* pl. [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, appearance.] The encrinites, lily-stars, or sea-lilies, an order of the Echinodermata, chiefly fossil, allied to the comatulæ or feather-stars; so named from the resemblance their rayed bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous, jointed stem, have, when closed, to a tulip or lily. They are attached, during the whole or a portion of their lives, by this stem or peduncle to some solid body. Their skeletons are found in abundance in the limestones of the Carboniferous series and subsequent formations. See **ENCRINITE**.

Crinoidean (krin'oid-ē-an), *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Crinoline (krin'ō-lin or krin'ō-lēn), *n.* An article of female attire, consisting of an expansive skirt, stiffened in any way, as by horse-hair, starch, hoops, &c.

Crinose (krin'ōs), *a.* Hairy. [Rare.]

Crinosity (krin'ōs-ī-tē), *n.* Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krin'um), *n.* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily.] A genus of bulbous-stemmed plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, of which there are many species. They are very beautiful greenhouse plants, with strap-shaped leaves, and a solid scape bearing an umbel of many scented flowers. The poison-bulb (*C. asiaticum*), a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

Cricoceridae (kri-ō-sē-ri-dē), *n.* pl. [Gr. *krios*, a ram, *keras*, a horn, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of coleopterous insects of the section Tetramera. The type of this family is the Cricoceria, about eight species of which have been found in England, but the most common species is the asparagus-beetle found on asparagus plants.

Crio-sphinx (kri-ō-sfinks), *n.* [Gr. *krios*, a ram, and *sphinx*.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by



Crio-sphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *andro-sphinx*, with the head of a

human being, and *hieraco-sphinx* or hawk-headed sphinx. See **SPHINX**.

Cripple (krip'pl), *n.* [The root—meaning seems to be 'one who has to creep,' the root being seen in A. Sax. *creopan*, to creep (whence *crepel*, a little creeper, a cray-fish; G. *krüppel*, L.G. *krüpel*, D. *krüppel*.] Wedgewood thinks the original meaning is crook-back or humpback, as in Icel. *krýppur*, a hump, whence *krýppill*, a humpbacked or lame man.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; a lame person. Acts xiv. 8.

Among all honest Christian people,
Who'er breaks limbs maintains the *cripple*. *Farmer.*

Cripple (krip'pl), *a.* Lame. 'Childs the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.' *Shak.*

Cripple (krip'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crippled*; *ppr.* *crippling*. 1. To lame; to disable by injuring the limbs; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet. 'Chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found.' *Dryden*.—2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion; as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *cripping* the energy of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfray.*

Crippleness (krip'pl-nes), *n.* Lameness.

Cripppling (krip'pling), *n.* One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building.

Crips, *a.* Crisp. *Chaucer.*

Cris (kris), *n.* See **CREASE**, a Malay weapon.

Crisis (kris'is), *n.* pl. **Crises** (kris'ēz). [Gr. *krisis*, L. *crisis*, from the root of *krinō*, to separate, to determine, to decide. See **CRIME**.] 1. In med. the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes also used to designate the symptoms accompanying the crisis.—2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change; turning-point.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*
Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown, may be the most important of all—the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country. *Brougham.*

Crisp (krisp), *a.* [A. Sax. *crisp*, *crispe*, *crispe*, borrowed directly from L. *crispus*, curled, crisp; root meaning doubtful.] 1. Curling in small stiff or firm curls.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long.
His face is like the tan. *Longfellow.*

2. Indented; winding.

Ye Nymphs, called Naiads, of the wandering
brooks, . . . *Shak.*

Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*

3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*. *Goldsmith.*

4. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It (laurel) has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt.*

5. Cheerful; brisk; lively. 'The snug small home and the *crisp* fire.' *Dickens*.—6. Effervescing or foaming, as liquors; sparkling; brisk. 'Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau & Fl.*

7. In bot. applied to a leaf when the border is so much more dilated than the disk, that it necessarily becomes curled and twisted.

Crisp (krisp), *v.t.* 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees. 'His *crisped* tresses.' *Dryden*. 'The *crisped* shades and bowers.' *Milton*.—2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; to ripple.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

Crisp (krisp), *v.t.* To form little curls or undulations; to curl.

The bubbling rumel *crisped*. *Tennyson.*

Crispate, **Crispated** (krisp'at, krisp'at-ed), *a.* Having a crisped appearance.

Crispation (krisp'at-shon), *n.* 1. The act of curling, or state of being curled.

Heat causeth plosity and *crispation*. *Bacon.*

2. In surg. a term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cat wound when they retract. *Magné.*

Crispature (krisp'at-ūr), *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

Crisper (krisp'ēr), *n.* He who or that which crimps or curls; an instrument for frizzling or crisping cloth.

Crook (krok), *n.* Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and tins or in a chimney. [Colloq.]

Crook (krok), *v. t.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion, or to black with the colouring matter of cloth. [Colloq.]

Do you think, an'um—that I was very fond of such dirt beneath my feet, as I couldn't consent to touch with kitchen-tongs, without blacking and croaking myself by the contact. *Diogenes.*

Crook (krok), *v. i.* To give off crook or smut.

Crook (krok), *n.* An old sheep. [Scotch.]

Crookery (krok'-e-ri), *n.* [See **CROCK**, an earthen vessel.] Earthenware, vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

Crooket (krok'-et), *n.* [*Fr. croquet*, *croquet*. See **CROCHET**.] 1. In *Gothic* arch an ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members. Sometimes crockets assume the forms of animals. 2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. — *S. t.* A large roll of hair formerly worn.

Crooketted (krok'-et-ed), *a.* In arch furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

Crookly (krok'-li), *a.* Smutty, sooty.

Crocodile (kro'-k-dil), *n.* [*L. crocodilus*, *Or crocodilus*, a kind of lizard, a crocodile.] 1. A genus of saurians, the type of the family Crocodylidae, comprising the largest living forms of reptiles, some species attaining a length of 30 feet. They have a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, which serves as an oar or rudder, five anterior and four posterior toes, the latter more or less webbed. Their bodies are covered with square bony plates instead of the scales of other saurians. Their jaws are long and their gape of enormous width. The nostrils are at the extremity of the snout, and capable of being closed to prevent ingress of water. They are very ferocious, seizing their prey and drowning it in water, but retiring to land to devour it. In internal structure they bear a strong resemblance to mammiferous quadrupeds, the heart having two ventricles and two auricles. Their eggs, which are not larger than those of a goose, are deposited in the sand and hatched by the heat of the sun. The best known species

Pinnately decorated with Crockets.

teeth in distinct sockets; heart bilateral; nasal orifices single; tympanum covered with a fold of skin; penis single and lodged in the cloaca. The order ranges from the coldest strata to the present time, and comprises the three families Crocodylidae, Alligatoridae, and Gavialidae, of which the crocodile of the Nile, the American alligator, and the Indian gavial are respectively the best known members.

Crocodylian (kro'-k-dil'-an), *n.* A member of the order Crocodylia.

Crocodylidae (kro'-k-dil'-id-ee), *n. pl.* One of the families into which the order Crocodylia is divided, comprising the crocodile of the Nile. See **CROCODYLIA**, **CROCODYLLA**.

Crocodylity (kro'-k-dil'-i-ti), *n.* In logic, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. [*Rare.*]

Crocodylites (kro'-k-dil'-it-ee), *n.* [*Or krobates*, of a saffron colour.] A mineral, native chromate of lead or red-lead ore. It is used as a pigment.

Croconate (kro'-kon-d-ee), *n.* A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

Croconic (kro'-kon-ik), *n.* [*Or krobates*, saffron.] Of or pertaining to saffron; yellow. — *Croconic acid*, an acid (C₁₂H₂O₁₂) prepared by adding hydrofluosilicic acid to a solution of croconate of potassium, and evaporating to dryness. It is yellow, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

Crocons (kro'-kon), *n.* [*L. crocus*, *Or krobates*, saffron, also the crocus, from its colour. *Croc. Gael. crock*, red.] 1. A beautiful genus of liliaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are amongst the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs with fibrous-rooted corms, and grass-like leaves appearing *filix* the flowers. Crocuses are chiefly found in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant. Some of the species are vernal, others autumnal. One species is a native of Britain, *C. nudiflorus* (the autumn crocus of the meadows in the centre and south of England); *C. sativus* (saffron) is cultivated at Saffron Walden for the saffron of the shops, which consists of the deep orange stigmas of the flowers. *C. biformis* is the Scotch crocus. — 2. In *chem.* a yellow powder, any metal obtained to a red or deep yellow colour.

Croft (kroft), *n.* [*A Sax. croft*, a field; *D. krot*, a hillock, *O. D. krot*, a field, *croc. Gael. croc*, a croft.] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes, any small tract of land, a very small farm.

Tending my backs head by in the lilly crofts That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Croftier (kroft'-er), *n.* One who *filliculatus* a croft.

Croft, *n.* A cross. *Chaucer.* **Croftade**, *n.* [*Fr. crociata*, a crusade, *O. Fr. crois*, *Med. Fr. crois*, a cross.] A crusade.

A pope of that name (Urban) did first institute the crociata. *Spenser.*

Crociata (kro'-i-at), *n.* [*Fr. crociata*, a crusade, from *O. Fr. crois*, a cross.] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing the badge of it, a crusader. 'The necessity and weakness of the crociata.' *Burke.* An old plural was *crociata*. 'To instruct the crociata, to comfort them, to administer the sacraments to them.' *Jortin.*

Croikard, *n.* A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and introduced surreptitiously into England.

Croaker (kro'-ker), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Galland.*

Croma, *Crome* (kro'-ma, krom), *n.* [*It. Fr.*] In *meas.* a quaver.

Crombie (krom'-bi), *n.* Same as *Crommel*.

Crome, *n.* A crumb. *Chaucer.*

Cromer, *n.* The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick. It was a gold or silver image, surrounded by twelve little brass ones.

Cromlech (krom'-lek), *n.* [*W. cromlech*, cross, bent, concave and *llech*, a flat stone.] In *archaeol.* large flat stones laid across others in an upright position, very commonly found in parts of Wales, in Devonshire and Cornwall, and other districts of England, as well as in Scotland, Ireland, Brittany, Germany, Spain, and Denmark, and in Asia and America. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial mounds or

barrows, with their rude chambers filled with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or



Cromlech at Laneyon, Cornwall.

urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. In France they are called *dolmens*.

Cromorne (kro'-mor-ne), *n.* [*Fr. cromorne*, *G. kromorne*, crooked horn.] A reed-stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, but of a different quality, bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Corruptly written *Cromorn*. See **KRAMHORN**.

Cromwellian (krom-wel'-sh-an), *n.* Pertaining to Cromwell.

Cromwellian (krom-wel'-sh-an), *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell, a soldier who fought in the service of Cromwell.

Cromwell (kro'-wel), *n.* Same as *Cromwellian*. **Cromwell** (kro'-wel), *n.* [In the name of an old woman may be derived from or connected with *Ir. Gael. crom*, old, *crom*, dry, withered, *W. crom*, to wither. *Cog. Ir. crom*, to wither, shrink. *Or. Gael. crom*, a low dull sound, *Sc. crom*, from the dull continuous sound of a gurgling old woman's tongue. In the sense of a ewe, *Waggon* derives it from *D. crom*, *Fr. crom*, it, *crom*, a carcass or carcase. See **CARION**.] 1. An old woman. 'The crooked ewe.' *Chaucer*. — 2. An old ewe.

Fresh harrings plenty Michael brings, With butter, cream, and such old things. *Tasso.*

Crom (kro'-m), *n.* An old man who twaddles and conducts himself as an old woman. 'A few old battered croms of office.' *Dickens.*

Cromel, *Cromet* (kro'-mel, kro'-met), *n.* Contractions for *cromel*, *cromet*, in the name of the postman's head of a tilting-post. See **CROMEL**.

Cromet (kro'-met), *n.* [*Contr. from cromet*.] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's head.

Cromian (kro'-mi-an), *n.* [*An epithet mentioned by Pliny*.] A term applied to the north polar sea. [*Rare.*]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse, Upon the *Cromian* sea. *Milton.*

Cromy (kro'-mi), *n.* [See **CROM**, with which this word was originally identical.] 1. A croc.

Marry not an old cromy or a fool for money. *Shakspeare.*

2. An intimate companion; an associate, a familiar friend.

To oblige your worthy Croc, Bring over these a New-year's gift. *Shakspeare.*

Cromyol (kro'-mi-ol), *n.* Same as *Acromyol*.

Crook (krod), *v. t.* [*An imitative word; comp. croc, croak, &c.*] To croc, to croak. [*Scotch.*]

There's the hrook the croak the croak. *Shakspeare.*

Crook (krod), *v. t.* [*In first sense perhaps a form of croak. In second, a dim. of croak*.] 1. To cover; to croak; to hrook; to hrook close and snug. 'As a dove to fly home to her nest and croak there.' *C. Kingsley* [*Local*]. — 2. To croc like a dove; and hence, to hrook or croak. [*Scotch*.]

Crook (krok), *n.* [*Local* *Irish*, *Sw. krod*, a hook, a bend, *Den. krog*, a hook, a crook; *D. kruk*, a crutch; the word is also Celtic: *W. krog*, *Gael. crom*, a crook, a crook. *O. Fr. crom*, *Akin cromel*, *cromak*.] 1. Any bent, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure; as, a crook in a river, &c.

These cypresses - coloured branches, Which, crook'd like, with curious round, Sweet winds make. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any bent or curved instrument; especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end, a pastoral staff.

He left his crook, he left his flock. *Shakspeare.*

Specifically — 3. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, &c. — 4. The iron chain, with its appropriate hooks, by which poets, &c., are hung over the fire, a poet-hook. [*Scotch*.] — 5. A gibbet.

Forthwith led into the *crook*.
Where he full shamefully was hang'd by the head.
Spenser
6 In music, a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key.—
7 An artifice; a trick.

For all your bragging, hooked, and crooked, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again.
Adp. Crooked.
—By hook or crook, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

They will have it by hook or by crook. *Made.*

Crook (krók), v. t. 1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook. — 2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert.

Whosoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends. *Bacon.*

3 To thwart. — To crook the nose, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scottish.]

Crook (krók), v. i. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.

The eagle's upper beak crooketh in time with the lower, and so she falleth not with age but hunger. *Gregory.*

Crook-back (krók'bak), n. A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.

Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee. *Shak.*

Crooked (krók'ed), pp. or a. 1. Bent; curved; curving; winding. — From the crook'd worm to man's imperial form. — 2. Oblique in moral conduct, devious, froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude.

They are a perverse and crooked generation. *Deut. xxi. 5.*

STV Curved, incurved, curving, winding, bowed, awry, oblique, wry, deformed, perverse, deceitful, devious, froward.

Crookedly (krók'ed-ly), adv. In a crooked, curved, or perverse manner.

Crookedness (krók'ed-ness), n. 1. A winding, bending, or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. — 2. Perverseness, untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.

My will hath been used to crookedness and periviousness in all virtuous employments. *Jer Taylor*

3. Physical deformity. 'A severe search to see if there were any crookedness or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifices.' *Jer Taylor*

Crookan (krók'an), v. i. To make crooked; to pervert.

Images be of more force to crookan an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it. *Hamelin against Idolatry.*

Crook-rafter (krók'raft-er), n. See **KNEE-LAPTER**.

Croon (krón), n. A low, hollow, continued moan. [Scottish.]

The dell, or else an outlier quay,
Gave up as gae a croon. *Burns.*

Croon (krón), v. t. [Onomatopoeic; allied to D. *brönnen*, to groan, to lament; *Isol. bráwna*, to croak.] 1. To sing in a low humming tone; to hum. 'Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet.' *Burns.* — 2. To bring into a particular state by crooning (the state being indicated by an adjective following, as *asleep*, *awake*, &c., without which the meaning is incomplete).

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sang and crooned himself asleep. *Dichens.*

Croon (krón), v. i. To utter a low continued sound approaching a moan, as cattle when in pain; to sing softly to one's self; to hum.

Here an old grandmother was crooning over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dichens.*

Crooner (krón'er), n. The gray gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*), so called in Scotland from the noise it makes when taken out of the water.

Crooning (krón'ing), n. The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
A bawp's her delight,
But for the croonings o' her wheel
She dices care a mile. *J. Barrie.*

Croop, n. See **CROUP**.

Croop (króp), n. 1. A Sax. *crop*, top, bunch, crew of a bird; *aug. D. crop*, G. *kröpf*, a bird's crop, *Isol. kröpper*, a hump, bunch. The original meaning is probably that of a rounded projecting or prominent mass. *Croop* is really the same word. 1. The first stomach of a fowl; the crop.

In birds there is no mastication of the meat; but it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw.

2 The top or highest part of a thing; the end. 'Crop and root.' *Chaucer.* — 3. That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a

single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season; the corn, or fruits of the earth collected, harvest. — 4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing; a popular use of the word. — 5. Anything cut off or gathered.

Cuttings of steel and from the razor free,
It falls a pious crop reserved for thee. *Dryden.*

6 The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair; as, he has given you a pretty close crop. — Neck and crop, altogether; at once; bag and baggage.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacco-shop's token. *Sale.*

Crop (króp), v. t. pret. & pp. *cropped*, sometimes *crop*; pp. *cropping*. 1. To cut off the ends of anything; to set off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to crop flowers, trees, or grass. 'A closely cropped head of hair.' *Thackeray.*

Pleased to the last, he *cropt* the flowery food,
And kicks the hand just raised to shed his blood. *Page.*

2 To pluck, as fruit; to gather before it falls.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *cropt*. *Dickens.*

3 To cause to bear a crop; to fill with crops; to raise crops on; as, to crop a field.

Crop (króp), v. i. To yield harvest. *Shak.* [Obsolete.] — To crop out, (a) in geol. to appear on the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum underlying another, but projecting its edge from beneath. (b) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light; as, his peculiarities *crop* out in his work, the truth *cropped* out in spite of him. The expression *crop* up is also used in this sense.

Crope (króp), n. The top of anything; a finial.

Crope (króp), pp. of *crope*, to crop. *Chaucer.*

Crop-ear (króp'ér), n. 1. A horse whose ears are cropped.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*. *Bacon. G. Fl.*

2. A person whose ears have been cropped; a cropper.

Crop-eared (króp'ér), a. Having the ears cropped. 'A *crop-eared* scrivener this.' *Shak.*

Crop-full (króp'fúl), a. Having a full crop or belly, satiated. *Milton.*

Crop-ore (króp'ór), n. In mining, the best ore of a parcel.

Crop-out (króp-out'), n. A term used by miners to express the rising up at the surface of one or more strata. Written more commonly *Out-crop*.

Cropper (króp'ér), n. 1. A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See **FOOTER**. — 2. A fall, as from horseback; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

Cropping (króp'ing), n. 1. The act of cutting off. 2 The raising of crops.

Croppy (króp'i), n. 1. A person whose ears had been cut off, especially for treason, an Irish rebel.

They sent up the hillside three shoots over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling. *Bunton.*

2. A roundhead. — 3. One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [Slang.]

Crop-sick (króp'sik), a. Sick or indisposed from a sturched stomach, sick with excess in eating or drinking. [Rare.]

Crop-sickness (króp'sik-ness), n. Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [Rare.]

Croquet (krók'et), n. [Fr. *croquer*, to crack.]

1. An open-air game played with a mallet, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties, or play each for their own hand. The object of the players is to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops and against the pegs in a certain order, and to prevent their opponents' balls from completing the journey before their own, by playing them against those of the enemy, and driving them as far as possible from the hoop or post they have to be played for.

2. When one ball has requested or been made to strike another, the act of the player driving to a distance the ball that has been requested by a blow of the mallet upon his own ball.

Croquet (krók'et), v. t. In the game of croquet, to drive a ball which is in contact with one's own to a distance with a blow of the mallet upon one's own ball.

Croquette (krók'et), n. [Fr. *croquer*, to crunch.] A fried, force-meat ball, made of

pounded chicken, meat, and butter, much eaten in India.

Croze (krór), n. In the East Indies, ten millions; as, a *croze* of rupees.

Crozier (kró'zi-er), n. 1. An archbishop's staff bearing a cross at the top. See **CROKIER**.

Crozier (kró'zi-er), n. [Dim. from *cross*.] A small cross. — *Crozier*, in her a cross having the three upper points ending in little crosses.

Cross (kros), n. [O.E. *crois*, Fr. *croix*, *croix*; O.Fr. *crois*, Fr. *crois*, from L. *crux*, a cross]

used as a gibbet, from a root seen in E. *crook*, W. *crog*, a cross, *croig*, a hook; Ir. *crook*, a hook; Gael. *crocan*, a hook.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of T, X, or a cross, variously modified as exhibited in the annexed cut. That on which

was used as a gibbet, from a root seen in E. *crook*, W. *crog*, a cross, *croig*, a hook; Ir. *crook*, a hook; Gael. *crocan*, a hook.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of T, X, or a cross, variously modified as exhibited in the annexed cut. That on which



Forms of Crosses.

our Saviour suffered is represented on coins and other monuments to have been of the form in figs. 1 and 2. — 2. The ensign of the Christian religion, and hence, *fig.* the religion itself.

She (the Church of England) yet shocked many right Protestants by marking the infant just sprinkled from the font with the sign of the cross. *Macaulay.*

3. An ornament in the form of a cross, used chiefly in buildings devoted to religious purposes; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

Dunsin's cross, a pillared stone, Rose on a turret o'cragon. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Anything in the form of a cross or gibbet.

5. A line drawn through another. — 6. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross.

The devil sleeps in my pocket, I have no cross to drive him from it. *Massinger.*

8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. 9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed or other document, impressed by those who cannot write. — 10. Church lands in Ireland. — 11. In *theol.* the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the cross. *Eph. ii. 16.*

12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 18.*

ch. chain; ch. Sa. loah; g. go; j. job;

3. Fr. ton; ng. sing; yn. then; th. thin;

w. wig; wh. whig; sh. assure. — See KEY.

12. In sporting, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery; as, the battle was a cross.—13. In *her* an ordinary, composed of four lines, two parallel lines perpendicular, and two transverse. The contents of the cross, when not charged with any other bearing, should be one-fifth part of the field, but when charged, one-third of its surface. Crosses are very common bearings in heraldry, and are variously formed, with different appellations. The crosses most commonly worn in bearings are those figured 5, 7, 10, 12, 14 in the cut entitled *Forms of Crosses*. The cross is held by several anchors to be the most honourable charge in all heraldry.—15. A mixing of breeds in producing animals; an animal of a cross-breed.—*Crosses*, in architectural *antiqu* are of various descriptions, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air (See *PREACHING CROSS*). *Market crosses* are well known. The original form was a long shaft surmounted with a cross, and raised on a series of steps. Subsequently an arch or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. (See *MARKET CROSS*.) *Weeping crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial* were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental or sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down in the way to burial,



Cross.

like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Harby in Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm cross*, too, was a monumental cross, decorated with palm branches on Palm Sunday. *Bowdery crosses* were erected as landmarks, but were in few instances entitled to be called architectural. *Cross and pile*, a play with money, at which it was put to chance whether a coin should fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of our times.—*To lie on the cross*, to live by stealing, as opposed to living on the square. [Thieves' slang.]—*To take up the cross*, to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

Cross (kros), *a*. 1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling askew; as, a cross beam. 'The cross refraction of a second prism.' *Newton*.—2. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward; sometimes with *to*; as, an event *cross* to our inclinations. 'Fate so cross.' *Dryden*.

Behold the cross and unhappy issue of my design.

3. Perverse; intractable. 'The cross circumstances of a man's temper.' *South*.—4. Peevish; trifling; ill-humoured; applied to persons or things; as, a cross woman or husband. 'A cross answer.' *Jar. Taylor*.—5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing. 'Contradictions that seem to lie cross and uncouth.' *South*.—6. Interchanged; as, a cross marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other.

Cross marriages between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Secun*.

7. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a cross interrogatory.—8. Cross-bred; as, a cross ox.—*Fretful*, *Peevish*, *Cross*. See under *FRETFUL*.

Cross (kros), *v*. t. 1. To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; as, to cross the letter *t*; to cross the arms, to cross swords. 2. To erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel, as, to cross an account.

It was their (the Crusaders') very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate; and by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fletcher*

8. To make the sign of the cross upon, as *limb* *hills* in devotion.

They *crossed* themselves for fear. *Tenison*.

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to cross a road; to cross a river or the ocean. 'No narrow frith he had to cross.' *Milton*.—5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; to contradict; to counteract; to clash with; to be inconsistent with; to stop.

An oyster may be *crossed* in love. *Sheridan*.

6. To debar or preclude. 'To cross me from the golden time I look for.' *Shak*. (Rare or obsolete.)—7. To cause to interbreed, to mix the breed of.—*To cross one's path*, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, designs, and the like; to stand in one's way.

Yet such was his (Cromwell's) genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed* his path. *Mansley*

—*To cross cudgels*, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of giving up the combat, to give in to; to submit; to yield.

He forced the stubborn *st* for the cause.

To cross the cudgels to the law. *Hudibras*.

Cross (kros), *v*. i. 1. To lie or be athwart.—2. To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely.—3. *To be inconsistent*.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.

Sir R. Sydney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; to mix breeds. If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Calverley*.

Cross (kros), *prep*. [An abbrev. of *across*.] Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect. [Poetical]

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way. *Dryden*.

Cross-action (kros'ak-shon), *n*. In law, a case in which A., having brought an action against B., B. also brings another action against A., arising out of the same transaction.

Cross-aisle (kros'ail), *n*. The lateral divisions of a church in the form of a cross.

Cross-armed (kros'armd), *a*. 1. With arms across.—2. In bot. having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

Cross-arrow (kros'arô), *n*. The arrow of a cross-bow.

Cross-banded (kros'band-ed), *a*. In arch. a term applied to hand railing, when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail.

Cross-bar (kros'bâr), *n*. A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; a round bar of iron bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shanks of an anchor.

Cross-barred (kros'bârd), *a*. Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors, *Cross-barred* and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton*.

Crossbar-shot (kros'bâr-shot), *n*. A shot so constructed that when it left the gun it expanded into the form of a cross with four quarters of the ball at its radial points. It was formerly used in naval actions for cut-

ting the enemy's rigging or destroying his men.

Cross-beak (kros'bâk), *n*. A genus of birds. Same as *Cross-bill* (which see).

Cross-beam (kros'bêm), *n*. In arch. a large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of the house together; any beam that crosses another.

Cross-bearer (kros'bâr-âr), *n*. In the *Romanist Church*, (a) the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. (b) A certain officer in the Inquisition, who made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

Cross-bill (kros'bîl), *n*. A bill, not original, filed in chancery by a defendant in a suit against the plaintiff in the same suit, or against other defendants in the same suit, or against both, touching the matters in question in the original bill.

Cross-bill (kros'bîl), *n*. The name of the birds belonging to the genus *Loxia*, family *Fringillidæ* and order *Passeres*, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. The common cross-bill is *Loxia curvirostris*. See *LOXIA*.

Cross-birth (kros'bêrth), *n*. A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

Cross-bite (kros'bît), *n*. A deception; a cheat, a trick, a hoax.

The fox, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another.

Sir R. L. Estlin. **Cross-bite** (kros'bît), *v*. t. *pret*. *cross-bite*, *pp*. *cross-bits* and *cross-bitten*; *ppr*. *cross-biting*. To cheat; to swindle; to deceive; to guile; to trick; to trip up; to annoy.

The next day his comrades told him all the plot, and how they *cross-bited* him. *Andrew*.

Cross-bitt, *n*. See *CROSS-PIECE*.

Cross-bow (kros'bô), *n*. In archery, a missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. There were several kinds of cross-bows, some of the larger being furnished with implements for bending the bow. Thus there were the *cross-bow* with *wooden* (see *cat*); the *German cross-bow*, with a wheel attached; the *barrelled cross-bow*, in which the groove through which the quarrell slips is covered by a half tube; the *Chinese cross-bow*, some of which are furnished with a slide enabling them to discharge twenty arrows in succession. Generally cross-bows threw square-headed bolts or quarrells, but some shot leaden balls or stones. The cross-bow was much used by the Italians, especially by the Genoese, as well as by the Germans, the Swiss, and French; but in England it was at an early period almost superseded by the far more deadly long-bow, which discharged twelve arrows a minute, while the cross-bow could launch three bolts only. The loss of the battle of Crecy was attributed, in part at least, to the inferiority of the latter weapon.

Cross-bow with Windlass.

Cross-bow, *Crossbow-man* (kros'bô-er, kros'bô-man), *n*. One who uses a cross-bow.

Cross-bred (kros'bred), *n*. A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds; of a cross breed, mongrel.

Cross-breed (kros'bred), *n*. A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Cross-breeding (kros'bred-ing), *n*. The system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different strains or varieties.

Cross-bran (kros'brân), *n*. A cake indented with a cross.

Cross-check (kros'chek), *n*. A piece of timber laid across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

Cross-course (kros'kôrs), *n*. In mining, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the

regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of regular course.

Cross-course spar (kros'kours'pär), *n.* In mining, radiated quartz.

Cross-cut (kros'kut), *v. t. pres. & pp. cross-cut, ppr. cross-cutting.* To cut across.

Cross-cut (kros'kut), *n.* 1. A short cut across. 2. (a) mining, a level driven out from a regular level in search of other lodes. (b) a road.

Cross-cut-saw (kros'kut-sä), *n.* A saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. The ordinary cross-cut-saw has a handle at each end and cuts each way. Circular saws driven by machinery are now extensively used for this purpose.

Cross-days (kros'dä), *n. pl.* See *the* three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

Crosse (kros), *n.* The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a hickory shaft about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of cat-gut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or towards the goal. See *Lacrosse*.

Crossed (kros't), *p. and a.* 1. Having a line drawn over, cancelled, erased. Specifically—2. In *law* a term applied to charges, etc., borne crosswise or in cross, forming a cross. 3. Thwarted, opposed, obstructed, counteracted. — **Crossed cheque**, an order for payment of money on demand having the name of a banker or banking company written between two thin drawn across its back. It is the rule that the amount for which crossed cheques are drawn out should be lodged to the account of the payee at his banker's on presentation by him, but it is the practice to cash them if desired, should the payee be well known and trustworthy.

Cross-shoulder (kros'shoulder), *n.* A word which apparently means with the arms crossed on the table before one.

And oft, cross-shoulder'd, o'er his nightly bowl,
The jolly rhymer to his cotterade told. *J. Halliwell.*

Cross-staff, *n.* A cruciform. *Chaucer. See Cross-staff.*

Cross-staff (kros'stäf), *n.* (Fr., dim. of *cross*, a crosser, the butt-end of a mallet.) In arch.

(a) the return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames. Called also an *Arch. Stone*, *Arch. Stone*, *Trans.*, or *Cross-stone*. (b) The small projecting piece in arch stones which hangs upon the adjacent stones.



Cross-examination (kros'egz-ä-m-in-ä-shen), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-examine (kros'egz-ä-m-in), *v. t. pres. & pp. cross-examines, ppr. cross-examining.* To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and *vice versa*.

The opportunity to cross-examine the witness has been expressly waived. *West.*

Cross-examiner (kros'egz-ä-m-in-är), *n.* One who cross-examines.

Cross-eyes (kros'ä), *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other, strabismus.

Cross-eyed (kros'ä), *a.* Squinting.

Cross-fertilization (kros'fä-ti-liz-ä-shen), *n.* In bot. the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another, the fertilization of a pistilliferous plant by a stamiferous one. Cross fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, etc.

Cross-fire (kros'fir), *n.* *Milit.* A term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another.

Cross-floek (kros'flok), *n.* A Cornish miner's term for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

Cross-flow (kros'flö), *v. t.* To flow across. 'The flood with his cross-flowing course.' *Milton.*

Cross-furrow (kros'furo), *n.* A furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field.

Cross-garter (kros'gärt), *n.* A kind of hinge having a long strap fixed close to the aperture, and also a cross part on the other side of the knuckle, which is fastened to

the joint. Called in Scotland *Cross-tail'd Hinge*.

Cross-garter (kros'gärt), *v. t.* To cross the garters on the leg.

He will come cross-gartered, a fashion she detests. *Shakspeare.*

Cross-grained (kros'gräind), *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular, as timber—2. Perverse, untractable; not unobscuring.

The spirit of contradiction, is a cross-grained woman, is incorable. *Sir A. L. Eschwege.*

Cross-head (kros'hed), *n.* A beam or rod stretching across the top of anything, as the cross-head of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Crossing (kros'ing), *n.* 1. Act of crossing or passing across, as the crossing of the Atlantic—2. Intersection, as the crossing of bars in lattice-work—3. The place of crossing, as the crossings of streets—4. The act of making the sign of the cross, as, with many prostrations and coverings—5. In midways, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one trackway to the other—6. Level crossing, the place at which a road crosses a railway on the level, which, by statute, is required to be protected by gates in charge of a keeper. These gates generally open towards the railway, extending across it, and must be closed a specified time before the approach of a train.

Cross-jack (kros'jak), by sailors kros'jäh), *n.* A large square sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen-mast or cross-jack yard.

Cross-jack yard, *n.* A yard heaved on a sloop's mast, or on the foremast of a fore-and-aft rigged schooner, upon which the square sail called the cross-jack is set when the vessel is going before the wind.

Cross-legged (kros'legd), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

Crosslet (kros'let), *n.* A little cross. See *Crosslet*.

Crosslet (kros'let), *n.* A crosslet.

The cross right about wasn't yet,
And this cross right about was a crosslet. *Chaucer.*

Cross-lode (kros'löd), *n.* In mining, a vein intersecting the true lode.

Crossly (kros'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else—2. Adversely, in opposition; unfortunately—3. Fecklessly, frantically.

Cross-multiplication (kros'mul-ti-pli-kä-shen), *n.* See *DUODECIMALS*.

Crossness (kros'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection—2. Perverseness; fructiveness; ill humor; perverseness.

Crossophrygidæ (kros'ofri-jid-ä), *n. pl.* (Or *travert*, a fringe, *pteryg*, pteryg, a fin, and *oides*, resemblance.) A sub-order of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. By far the greater number of the old red sandstone fishes belong to this sub-order, while the living genus *Polyporus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. The tail of the recent fishes is more symmetrical than that of the fossil fishes most nearly allied to them.

Cross-patch (kros'pach), *n.* An ill-matured person. (*Vulgar*.)

Cross-pawl (kros'pawl), *n.* In ship-carp. one of the pieces of timber which keep the ship together whilst in her frame.

Cross-plate, **Cross-plate** (kros'plät, kros'plät), *n.* *Naut.* (a) a rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (b) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes.

Cross-pollination (kros'pöl-li-nä-shen), *n.* Same as *Cross-fertilization*.

Cross-purpose (kros'pär-pus), *n.* 1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; an inconsistency.

To show bonds of cherry, and to restrain the press, means to have something of cross-purpose in it. *Shakspeare.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conventional game, an engine, a riddle.

The preceding sport was probably of the same stamp with our modern cross-purpose. *W. Halliwell.*

—To be at cross-purposes, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it. said of two persons.

Cross-quarters (kros'kwär-tärs), *n.* In arch.

an ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a crossform flower.

Cross-question (kros'kwes-tyon), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Cross-reading (kros'red-ing), *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the senses, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

Cross-road (kros'rod), *n.* 1. A way or road that crosses another, especially a principal or main road, or the place where one road intersects another (in this sense often used in the plural)—2. A bye-road traversing the country.

Cross-row (kros'ró), *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly printed at the beginning. Called also *Christover-row* or *Christover-run*.

He heartens after prophetic and dream,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter C. *Shakspeare.*

Cross-run (kros'rün), *n.* Waves running across others, a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents.

Cross-set (kros'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course, running across.

A cross-set current bore them from the track. *J. Halliwell.*

Cross-sill (kros'sil), *n.* A block of stone or wood, laid in broken stone-filling, which supports a sleeper.

Cross-spale (kros'späl), *n.* See *Cross-pawl*.

Cross-springer (kros'spring-är), *n.* In grained vaulting, the rib which extends diagonally from the one pier to the other.

Cross-staff (kros'stäf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. 2. In *survey* an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants, by two lines intersecting each other at the centre. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

Cross-stone (kros'stön), *n.* A mineral called also *Hermiteite* and *Silicite*. It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular, four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other that the two broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other throughout their whole length. Its colour is a grayish-white or milk-white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red.

Cross-tail (kros'täl), *n.* In a marine steam engine, a strong iron bar connecting the side lever with the piston-rod.

Cross-tie (kros'ti), *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails on a railway.

Cross-tining (kros'tin-ing), *n.* In *agri.* a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

Cross-tree (kros'trē), *n.* *Naut.* One of certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trussle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, athwart which they are laid, to sustain the frame of the tops in the one, and extend the topgallant shrouds on the other. They are let in and bolted to the trussle-trees.

A. A. Cross-tree. **Cross-vaulting** (kros'völt-ing), *n.* Vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross vault is termed a *groin*.

Cross-way (kros'wä), *n.* Same as *Cross-road*.

Cross-wind (kros'wind), *n.* A side wind; an unfavourable wind.

Crosswise (kros'wiz), *adv.* 1. Across—2. In the form of a cross.

The church is built crosswise, with a fine spire. *Johnson.*

Cross-word (kros'wörd), *n.* A name given to plants of various genera, particularly to

Gallium cruciatum (see GALLIUM), to *Superiorum perfoliatum*, and to plants of the genus *Cruciatella*, many species of which were introduced from France, Egypt, Spain, Persia, etc.

Crotalaria (krō-tā-lā-ri-ā), n. [Or *brethia*, a rattle, because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken.] Bitterwort, a very extensive genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosae, containing several hundred known species. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in our hot houses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sun-hemp, etc., other species yield useful fibres.

Crotalidae (krō-tāl-ī-dē), n. pl. A family of venomous serpents, order Ophidia, differing chiefly from the Viperidae by having a large pit on each side of the face, between the eye and nostril, comprehending most of the dangerous snakes of tropical Asia and America. The family is divided into seven genera (sometimes into more), of which *Crotalus* and *Triglocephalus* are the two principal ones.

Crotaline (krō-tā-lī-nē), n. pl. The rattlesnakes, a sub-family of the Crotalidae, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle. See CROTALIDAE, RATTLEHEAD.

Crotale (krō-tā-lē), n. [Or *brethia*, a rattle.] A Turkish medical instrument, corresponding with the ancient sibilatrix.

Crotaline (krō-tā-lī-nē), n. The rattlesnake, a genus of poisonous serpents. See RATTLEHEAD.

Crotch (krōsh), n. [See CROUCH, CROUCH.] 1. A fork or forking, the parting of two legs or branches, as the crotch of a tree. — 2. *Naught* came as Crotch (which see).

Crotched (krōsh-t), s. 1. Having a crotch, forked. — 2. Forkish, croun, crotchety [Local].

Crotch (krōsh-t), n. [Fr *crochet*, dim. from *croc*, a hook, a large hook, a grapple. See CROCHET, CROCH.] 1. In printing, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest, used in pairs thus () — 2. In music, a note or character, thus ♯, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, marked with a hook, the stem of which may be turned up or down according to its position on the staff. — 3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The crotchets of their cot in columns rise.

4. *Milit*, a peculiar arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle. 5. In fort an incision in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed. 6. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the foetus, in the operation of embryotomy. 7. A peculiar turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a perverse conceit.

All the devices and crotchets of new inventions.

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are mainly aromatic, as *C. balsamifera*, *C. cretensis*, and *C. auriferum*. C.

Croton Tylum

partis-ches in the copalche plant, and yields copalche bark.

Crotonale (krō-tō-nāl), n. In chem. a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

Crotonic (krō-tō-nīk), s. Of or pertaining to the croton plant. — Crotonic acid, an acid (C₈H₇O₃) discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tylum*, and which may be obtained from croton-oil. It has a pungent and acrid smell, a burning taste and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed crotonates.

Crotonin (krō-tō-nīn), n. A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tylum*.

Croton-oil (krō-tō-n-ōil), n. A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tylum*. (See CROTON.) It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a full dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is found to be of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

Crotophaga (krō-tō-fā-gā), n. [Or *brutus*, a tick, and *phago* to eat.] The horn-bill cuckoo, a genus of birds of the order Cuculiformes and family Cuculidae, having a short bill, very much compressed, arched, elevated, and surmounted by a vertical and treacherous crest. They are found chiefly in South America, and live in flocks. C. *ant*, or the bayana blackbird, often perches on the backs of horses and cattle, or clings to the cows' tails to feed on ticks.

Croton (krō-tōn), n. pl. A name given, in Scotland, and in some parts of England, to various species of lichens, collected for dyeing purposes, which are distinguished under the names of black, brown, white &c. crotons. Under this name are included *Parasola phlegma*, *P. caperea*, *P. caudata*, *Stictis palmarum*, *Lecanora pallidiorum*.

Crouch (krōsh), s. [O E *crouch*, a southern English form of *crouch*, with modification of meaning. O E *krōsh*, bowed down; W. *crōsh*, to bend.] 1. To bend down; to stoop low, to lie close to the ground, as an animal, as a dog crouches to his master; a lion crouches in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now crouch like a cat, To an wary sheep.

2. To bend servility, to stoop meekly, to fawn, to cringe.

Every one that is left in thy house shall come and crouch to him for a piece of bread.

3. Everywhere it was remembered how when he (Cromwell) ruled, all foreign powers had crouched at the mercy of England, how the Queen of France, now so haughty, had crouched at his feet.

Crouch (krōsh), s. To bend or come to bend lowly as if with the object of concealing, or to fear or humility.

She folded her arms across her chest, And crouched her head upon her breast.

And washed substance at Christ's feet.

Croucht (krōsh-t), s. [See CROUCH.] To sign with the cross, to bless.

I crouched thee from close and from sight.

Crouch-bark (krōsh-bārk), n. Same as CROUCH-BARK.

Crouched (krōsh-t), s. (From O E *crouch*, a crouch.) Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross. Crouched friars. See CROUCHED FRIARS.

Crouche (krōsh-t), n. Having a hump-back. Crouche Morven Humphreys.

Crouch (krōsh), n. See CROUCH, SPANISH.

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Crouds (krōud), n. The cry of a church.

Crouds (krōud), n. [See CROUCH.] A church vessel, a crouch. Chaucer.

Croup (krōp), n. [Fr *croupe*, the rump, croup.] The fundamental meaning of the root, common to *Cro* and *Cult*, is a protuberance. See CROUPE. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse, hence, the place behind the saddle.

To light to the croup the hind body he crouns.

To light to the saddle behind him he crouns.

Croup (krōp), n. [See CROUCH, rump, humpness, allied to *Cro* and *Cult*, to crouch, to call. A. Sax. *Aruppen*, to call.] The disease called technically *spasmodic tracheitis*, an inflammatory affection of the trachea, or larynx and trachea, accompanied with a hoarse voice and a short constant hacking cough and difficult respiration, and towards the close of the disease frequently expectoration of membranous, gelatinous, or viscous substance. It mostly attacks infants, and sometimes prevails epidemically. It is generally brought on by exposure to cold, and hence it occurs more frequently in the winter and spring than in the other seasons. It frequently proves fatal by suffocation.

Croupade (krō-pād), n. [Fr *croupe*, the hump.] In the manege, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if drawing them up to his belly.

Crouper (krō-pēr), n. Same as CROPPER.

Croupier (krō-pēr), n. [Fr *croupier*, a partner as assistant at gaming tables, from *Fr* *croupe*, the rump or hinder part, the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him.] 1. One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table. — 2. One who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant-chamberlain.

Mr James Mackintosh presided; Croupier was

Lord Castlereagh.

Croupiers, n. Armour for the croup or buttocks of a horse. See BARRER.

Crouse (krōsh), s. Irish, full of heart, courageous-like, self-antified, self-complacent [Scottish].

Now, they're crouse and crouse both!

Ha, ha, the crouse o'!

In crouse, the sub-justification is of a certain grand

hammered self-conceit and complacency.

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to have some fault to find with one, to have a disagreeable matter to settle.

Crow (krō), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *crowed*; formerly *prat*, *crow*, ppr. *crowing*. [*A. Sax. crouan. See the noun.*] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, glee, or defiance.

But even thus the morning cock crow loud. *Shak.*
2. To boast in triumph, to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger.

Sally is crowing, and, though always defeated by his wife, still crowing on. *Richardson.*

3. To utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever crowned for bloom. *Tennyson.*

Crowbar (krō'ber), *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.

Crowberry (krō'ber-ri), *n.* The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black colour. The name is also applied to the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.

Crowd (kroud), *n.* [*A. Sax. croude, croued, a crowd, crouden, to press, allied to W. croud, a round lump. Possibly connected with croud, Sc. croude.*] 1. A collection, a multitude, a number of things collected or closely pressed together, a number of things lying next each other. 'Crowd of islands?' *Keats*. 'A crowd of hopes.' *Tennyson*. — 2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. 'Crowds that stream from yawning doors.' *Tennyson*. — 3. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar. 'To fool the crowd with glorious lies.' *Tennyson*.

The crowd turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

Crow (kroud), *v. t.* 1. To press close; to drive together.

The time miser's d, deth in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form. *Shak.*

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; as, the room was crowded with guests.

The balconies and verandas were crowded with spectators. *Prescott.*

This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it. *Addison.*

3. To throng about, to press upon; as, we were most uncomfortably crowded. — 4. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will you courtiers tell
And crowd a valiant monarch for a mile? *Greenside.*

5. To urge, to press by solicitation, to dun. [*American and colloq.*] To crowd out, to press out, specifically, not to insert in a newspaper owing to a pressure of more important matter, as, your letter was this morning crowded out of our columns. 'According as the sea can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and crowd the air out of them.' *T. Burnet*. To crowd sail, to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy, to carry a press of sail.

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* 1. To press in numbers, to swarm, as, the multitude crowded through the gate or into the room.

The whole company crowded about the fire. *Addison.*

Images came crowding on his mind faster than he could put them into words. *Macaulay.*

2. To press or urge forward; as, the man crowded into the room.

Crowd, Growth (kroud, krowth), *n.* The growth (which see).

Let them freely sing and dance, have their gambols,
Play, hobble-dance, tobacco, crowd, bag-pipe, &c. *Burns.*

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* To play on a crwth or fidle.

Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Macaulay.*

Crowder (kroud'er), *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crwth. (*See Crwth*). 'Cherry Chase sung by a blind crowder.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Crowdie, Crowdy (kroud'i), *n.* Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, sometimes mixed with milk. It is frequently used in Scot-

land as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

My sister Kate came up the gate,
My crowdie was she, then. *Burns.*

Crowdie-tine (kroud'i-tine), *n.* Breakfast-time. *Burns*. [*Scottish.*]

Crow-flower (krō'floo-er), *n.* A common name for the buttercup. (*See CROWFOOT*). The older authors applied it to ragged robin.

Crowfoot (krō'fut), *n.* 1. *Neut.* (a) a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block, used to suspend the awnings or to keep the top-sails from striking and fretting against the tops. (b) In a ship of war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table, and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the masts, &c., are hung. — 2. In bot. the name of the species of Ranunculus or buttercup, from the leaf being supposed to be in shape like the foot of a crow. *See RANUNCULUS*.

Crow-hopper (krō'kōp-er), *n.* 1. A person employed to keep crows from a field.

Practice thy quiver, and turn crow-hopper. *Drayton.*

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow. Scaring the ladies like a crow-hopper. *Shak.*

Crown (kroun), *n.* [*O. R. crouns, Fr. couronne, L. corona—crown, Gr. korōnē, anything curved, a crown. Cog. Gael. crum, the boss of a shield. Primary meaning seen in W. crown, Ir. crown, round.*] 1. An ornament for the head, originally in the form of a wreath or garland, and worn by the Greeks and Romans on special occasions. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, &c., but latterly of gold, were awarded to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some marked service. (*See CORONA*). As a badge of sovereignty in modern states the crown seems to have originated rather from the diadem (which see) than the classic corona. They were of very varied forms, till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (*See CORONET*). The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, having alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the top of the crosses rise imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. The whole covers a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented

with enamel representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ, seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross. The tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a mitra. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly

called the tiara (which see). — 2. A wreath or garland.

Let May we make a crown of flowers. *Tennyson.*

3. *Fig.* regal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority.

There is a power behind the crown greater than the crown itself. *Junius.*

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state. 'From all neighbouring crowns alliance.' *Tennyson*. — 5. Honorary distinction, reward. *Dryden*. — 6. Honour; splendour; dignity.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. *Prov. xii. 4.*

7. The top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object, the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed, the part where the arms are joined to the shank. 'The steep crown of the bare mountains.' *Dryden*. — 8. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown; as, the English crown, which is worth 5s. sterling. — 9. Completion, accomplishment, highest or most perfect state; some.

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson.*

10. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaven on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction. 11. Among jewellers, the upper work of a rose diamond which centres in a point at the top. — 12. That portion of a tooth which appears above the gum.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved. *Owen.*

13. In geom. the area inclosed between two concentric circles. — 14. In bot. the long downy appendage at the top of the claw of some petals, a corona. — 15. In her. the representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to express the dignity of the person who bears it. 16. In arch. the uppermost member of the cornice, the cornice or frieze. — 17. Paper of a particular size (16 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the water-mark of a crown. — *Crown of an arch*, in arch. the vertex or highest point. — *Places of the crown*. *See CAPITAL* *fontaine* under *CAPITAL*. — *Crown of the essay*, the middle of the street. [*Scottish.*]

Crown (kroun), *v. t.* 1. To cover, decorate, or invest with, or as if with, a crown, hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, 'Long live our Emperor.' *Shak.*

I left thee supping with Peleus,
With thy hand full of wine, and thy hair crown'd. *Metast.*

2. To confer upon, as a mark of honour, reward, or dignity; to honour, to reward, to recompense; to dignify, to adorn.

Thus hast crowned him with glory and honour. *Ps. viii. 5.*

She'll crown a grateful and a constant slave. *Tennyson.*

3. To form the topmost or finishing part of; to terminate or finish, to complete; to consummate; to perfect. 'Crown's a happy life with a fair death.' *Tennyson*.

To crown the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Melby.*

4. *Milit.* to effect a lodgment upon, as upon the covered way, in a step, by tapping upon a glacis near the crest. *Goodrich*. — To crown a knot (*neut.*), to finish a knot by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

Crown (kroun), *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with, the crown, as, the crown jewels. — *Crown or domains lands*. The lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by parliament. They are placed under commission, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund. — *Crown-debt*, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an extent.

Crown-agent (kroun'ā-jent), *n.* In Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord-advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.

Crown-artiller (kroun'art-ler), *n.* The top-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

a, Fr. ten; ag, sing; rz, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, zero. — *See KEY*.

most branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See **ARTLER**.

Crown-court (kroun'kôrt), *n.* In law, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.

Crowned (kroun'd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Invested with a crown or with regal power and dignity; honoured, dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed, perfected. 2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign, sovereign; consummate.

Min herie, to pitous and to nice,
As innocent of his crowned malice.
Granted him love. *Chaucer.*

—**Crowned cup**, (a) a cup surmounted by a garland. (b) A bumper, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown.

He shall, unpledged, carouse one crowned cup
To all these ladies' health. *Old play.*

Crowner (kroun'ér), *n.* He who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights—
Crowner of all happy nights. *Bacon, & F.*

Crowner† (kroun'ér), *n.* Corruption of **coroner**.

The crowner hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*

Crown-net (krô'net), *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls.

Crownnet† (kroun'et), *n.* 1. A coronet.

Through crownets, Puttery, blazon on thy plate,
Adds the base mark one scruple to their weight. *Whitland.*

2. The chief end, result; ultimate reward.
Whose bosom was my crownnet, my chief end. *Shak.*

Crown-glass (kroun'glas), *n.* The finest sort of common window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments in order to destroy the disagreeable effect of the aberration of colours.

Crown-imperial (kroun-im-pér'i-al), *n.* A British liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Called also **Crown-thistle**.

Crowning (kroun'ing), *p.* and *a.* Investing with a crown, adorning, rewarding, completing; perfecting. 'A crowning mercy' *Cromwell*. 'The crowning act of a long career' *Buckle*.

Crowning (kroun'ing), *n.* 1. The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity; the state of being so invested; coronation.

I mean your voice for crowning of the king. *Shak.*

The first of all his knights
Knighted by Arthur at his crowning. *Tennyson.*

2. In arch. the finishing of a member or any ornamental work. — 3. *Now*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands.

Crown-law (kroun'la), *n.* That part of the common-law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

Crown-lawyer (kroun'la-yér), *n.* A lawyer in the service of the crown, a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.

Crownless (kroun'les), *a.* Destitute of a crown.

Crownlet (kroun'lot), *n.* A small crown.

Str W Scott.

Crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing net.

Crown-office (kroun'of-ís), *n.* In England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanours and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown-side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Crown-paper (kroun'pá-pér), *n.* See **CROWN**, *n.* 17.

Crown-piece (kroun'pés), *n.* A British coin worth 6s.; a crown.

Crown-post (kroun'pôst), *n.* In building, a post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. It is otherwise called a *King-post*, or *King's-piece*, or *Joggle-piece*.

Crown-prince (kroun'prín), *n.* The prince-royal who is apparently successor to the crown.

Crown-property (kroun'prô-pér-ti), *n.* Property belonging to the sovereign in virtue of his or her office. See **CROWN**, *a.*

Crown-saw (kroun'sá), *n.* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeon's trepan.

Crown-scap (kroun'skab), *n.* A cancerous and painful sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof.

Crown-side (kroun'síd), *n.* See **CROWN-OFFICE**.

Crown-solicitor (kroun'so-lít-ér), *n.* In state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland, a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

Crown-thistle (kroun'-thís-l), *n.* See **CROWN-IMPERIAL**.

Crown-wheel (kroun'-whél), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *Contrate-wheel* or *Face-wheel*.

Crown-work (kroun'wérk), *n.* In fort an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (s a) at the extremes,



Crown-wheel of watch.



Crown-work.

and an entire bastion (b) in the middle, with curtains (c c). It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post and cover the other works.

Crow-quill (krô'kwíl), *n.* A crow's feather made into a pen, and used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, &c.

Crow's-bill (krô's'bíl), *n.* In surgery a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

Crow's-feet (krô's'fét), *n. pl.* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.

Crow's-foot (krô's'fút), *n.* *Milit.* a caltrop (which see).

Crow-silk (krô's'ílk), *n.* The common name of several aquatic plants of the genus *Conferva*, as the *C. frausta*, *C. crispata*, and *C. rivularis*. They are so named from their fine thread-like filaments.

Crow's-nest (krô's'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the main-topmast cross-trees or

Crow's-nest, H. M. ship Alert, 1873.

main-topgallant cross-trees of an arctic vessel for the shelter of the look-out man.

Crowstone (krô's'tón), *n.* 1. The topstone of the gable end of a house. — 2. A local term for a sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-fields. — 3. The fossil shell gryphite.

Crowth (krouth), *n.* See **CROWN**.

Crow-tee (krô'té), *n.* A British plant, of the genus *Banunculus*, called also *Crow-foot* (which see).

Being the rather primrose that formen dies:
The tufted crow-tee, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

Crozier, **Crosier** (krô'shi-ér), *n.* [*O. E. crosier, crosier, from crosa, Fr. crosa, croix, a cross.* See **CROSS**.] 1. A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by a floriated cross or

crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented.



Crosiers. — 1. From tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury. — 2. From drawing in British Mus.

Crosiered, **Crosiered**, **Crosiered** (krô'shi-ér-d), *a.* Bearing a crozier, as, *crosiered prelate*.

Crotophora (krô-zôf'o-ra), *n.* A genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceae. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems, and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places over the south of Europe, and produces a deep purple dye called turnsole. Its properties are acrid, emetic, corrosive, and drastic.

Cruched-friar (kruch't'fí-ér), *n.* See **CRUTCHED-FRIAR**.

Crucial (krô'shi-al), *a.* [*Fr. crucial, from L. crux, a cross*.] 1. Relating to or like a cross; transverse; intersecting, as, a *crucial* incision. — 2. Severe, trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive; as, a *crucial* experiment.

And from the imagination's crucifix hunt
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action. *B. B. Swann.*

3. In anat. applied to some parts disposed in the manner of a cross; as, the *crucial* ligaments of the knee-joint.

Crucian (krô'shi-an), *n.* [*G. barbus, Sw. barbus*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow colour, the *Cyprinus crucianus*, or German carp, family Cyprinidae, differing from the common carp in having no barbules at its mouth, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia. It has been found in the Thames between Hammermith and Windsor. It forms an excellent article of food. It has been confounded with *C. gibelio*, or Prussian carp.

Cruciate (krô'shi-át), *v. t.* [*L. crucio, to torture, from crux, a cross*.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress. [*Rare or obsolete*.]

They wept, tormented, and cruciated the weak consciences of men. *Bale.*

Cruciate (krô'shi-át), *a.* 1. Tormented. [*Rare*.] — 2. In bot. an epithet applied to leaves, flowers, &c., when four parts are so arranged as to resemble the arms of a cross; cruciform.

Cruciation† (krô'shi-át-shon), *n.* The act of torturing; torment. *Sp. Hall.*

Crucible (krô'shi-bl), *n.* [*L. L. crucibulum, a lamp, a pot for melting metals, from the Teut. root seen in G. Aruse, E. cruse, D. Aruse, pitcher, cup, crucible, though the L. L. word is formed as if from crux, a cross.* See **CROSS**.] 1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and



Various forms of Crucibles.

baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c. Crucibles are sometimes made of other materials, as black-lead, platina, &c. Glass-

maker's crucibles are usually made of Stourbridge clay. Platina crucibles are principally employed for chemical use. — 2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace. — 3. In a moral sense, sometimes used with the meaning of a severe or searching test; as, his probity was tried in the crucible of temptation, poverty, suffering, &c.

With all thy being re-arranged
Passed through the crucible of time.

Matt. Arnold.

Crucifer (krŭ'si-fēr), *n.* In bot. a plant of the order Crucifera.

Crucifera (krŭ-si-fēr-ŭ), *n. pl.* [*L. crux, crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear, from the cross-like arrangement of the petals.] A very extensive nat. order of dicotyledonous plants. It consists of herbs with a pungent or acrid watery juice. They have all flowers with six stamens, two of which are short, and four sepals and petals, the spreading limbs of which form a Maltese cross, whence their name. The fruit is a pod with a membranous placenta dividing it into two cells. It is called a silique when much longer than it is broad, and a silicle when short. The mustard, water-cress, turnip, cabbage, scurvy-grass, radish, horse-radish, &c., belong to this family. They have nearly all a volatile acidity dispersed through every part, from which they have their peculiar odour and sharp taste, and their stimulant and antiscorbutic qualities. None are really poisonous. Some are found in our gardens because of their beauty or fragrance, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

Cruciferous (krŭ-si-fēr-us), *a.* [*L. crucifer* — *crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross. — 2. In bot. noting plants whose four petals are so arranged as to resemble a cross. See **CRUCIFERA**.

Crucifier (krŭ'si-fi-ēr), *n.* A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's crucifiers. Hammond.

Crucifix (krŭ'si-fiks), *n.* [*L. crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross — *crux*, a cross, and *figo*, to fix.] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. Addison.

2. The cross of Christ; *fig.* the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

Crucifix† (krŭ'si-fiks), *v. t.* To crucify. 'Mock'd, beat, banish'd, crucifix†, for our foule sins.' *Sylvestre, Du Bartas*.

Crucifixion (krŭ-si-fik'shon), *n.* [*See CRUCIFIX*.] 1. The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death. — 2. The state of being nailed or fastened to a cross; death upon a cross. — 3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Cruciform (krŭ'si-form), *a.* [*L. crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] 1. Cross-shaped. — 2. In bot. disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucify (krŭ'si-fi), *v. t. pret. & pp. crucified; ppr. crucifying.* [*L. crucifigo* — *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; *Fr. crucifier*.] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a tree with cords.

But they cried, *Crucify him, crucify him.* Luke xiii. 9.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. Heb. vi. 6.

2. In *Scip.* to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3.† To vex or torment.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him. And *crucify* his crabbedness. *Ben. & Fl.*

Crucigerous (krŭ-si-fēr-us), *a.* [*L. crux, crucis*, a cross, and *gero*, to carry.] Bearing the cross.

Crucially, **Crucially** (krŭ'si-li), *a.* [*L. crux, crucis*, a cross.] In *her.* a term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses. Written also *Cruculy*.

Crud (krud), *n.* *Curd.* See **CURD**.

Cruddle (krud'dl), *v. t.* 1.† To curdle.

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this. *Ben. & Fl.*

2. To crowd; to huddle. [*Prov.*]

Crude (krud), *a.* [*L. crudus*, bloody, raw, unripe, unfeeling, rough, from root *cru*, as in *crur*, blood; *cog. W. cruu*, Ir. *eru*, blood; Lith. *kruwjas*, blood. See also under

RAW.] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as, *crude* flesh; *crude* meat. — 2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* salt; *crude* alum. — 3. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature; as, *crude* juice.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*. Milton.

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and unconcoct. Bacon.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as, the *crude* materials of the earth. — 6. Wanting experience or wisdom gathered from it; having undigested notions.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself; *Crude*, or intoxicated, collecting toys. Milton.

7. Undigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory. 'Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.' *Roscommon*. — 8. In painting, applied to a picture when the colours are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize.

Crudely (krud'li), *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

Crudeness (krud'nes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state. — 2. A state of being unformed or undigested; immaturity; as, the *crudeness* of a theory. **Crudity** (krud'i-ti), *n.* [*L. cruditas*.] 1. Rawness; crudeness. — 2. That which is crude, or in an undigested state.

They are oppressed with learning as a stomach with *crudities*. Hammond.

Crudle† (krud'l), *v. t.* To curdle.

Crudy† (krud'i), *a.* Concreted; coagulated.

See **CURD**. 'His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congealed.' *Spenser*.

Crudy† (krud'i), *a.* [*See CRUDE*.] Crude; raw; chill.

Sherris sack . . . ascends me into the brain and dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours that environ it. Shak.

Crue-harring (krŭ'he-ring), *n.* The pilchard. [*Scotch*.]

Cruel (krŭ'el), *a.* [*Fr. cruel*; *L. crudelis*. See **CRUDE**.] 1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; applied to persons. 'Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave.' *Thomson*.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

2. Exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty; inhuman; causing pain, grief, or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting; said of disposition, mood, manner, act, words, and the like. 'This most *cruel* usage of our queen.' *Shak*. 'Cruel seem'd the captain's mood.' *Tennyson*.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. Prov. xii. 10.

SYN. Inhuman, barbarous, merciless, pitiless, savage, ferocious, brutal, brutish, unmerciful, inexorable, unrelenting, fell, severe, unfeeling, hard-hearted, flinty.

Cruelly (krŭ'el-li), *adv.* 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*. *Spenser*.

3. Extremely. [*Colloq.*] 'Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town.' *Spectator*.

Cruelness (krŭ'el-nes), *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.

She shames not to be with guiltless blood defiled, But taketh glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser*.

Cruels (krŭ'els), *n.* See **CRUELS**.

Cruelty (krŭ'el-ti), *n.* [*O. Fr. cruelté* (*Fr. cruauté*), *L. crudelitas*.] 1. A savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; applied to persons; as, the *cruelty* of savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people. — 2. Barbarous deed; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; a wrong; an act of injustice or oppression.

'*Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the

Inquisition.' *Macaulay*. — **SYN.** Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

Cruentate† (krŭ'ent-ăt), *a.* [*L. cruentatus*, from *cruentus*, bloody.] Smeared with blood. 'The *cruentate* cloth.' *Glansville*.

Cruentous† (krŭ'ent-us), *a.* [*L. cruentus*, from *crur*, blood.] Bloody; cruentate. 'A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.' *A Venice Looking-glass*.

Cruet (krŭ'et), *n.* [*Contr.* from *Fr. cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a pitcher. *Akin* *cruch*, *cruse*.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

Cruet-stand (krŭ'et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets.

Cruise (krŭ'is), *v. t. pret. & pp. cruised; ppr. cruising.* [*D. kruisen*, to roam, to cruise, from *kruis*, a cross. See **CROSS**.]

To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose; as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama Islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the Gulf of Mexico.

Cruise (krŭ'is), *n.* A voyage made in various courses; a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.

Cruiser (krŭ'is-ēr), *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

Cruithne, n. [*Gael.*] A Pict.

The word '*cruithneach*' in Gaelic means *wheat*, and it has been argued that the *Cruithne* were agriculturists, as distinguished from the Scots who were hunters and shepherds. *Rev. Dr. McLauchlan*.

Cruise (krŭ'is), *n.* [*Gael. cru*, a hovel, a walled fold.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel. — 2. A sort of hedge formed by stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach for catching fish. When the tide flows the fishes swim over the wattles, but are left by the ebbing of the tide. [*Scotch* in both senses.]

Crull†, a. Curled. *Chaucer*.

Cruller (krul'ēr), *n.* See **KRULLER**.

Crumb, **Crumb** (krum), *n.* [*A. Sax. crume, cruma*, a crumb; *cog. D. krumm*, *L. G. krumme, kroma*, Dan. *krumme*, *G. krumme*, a crumb; from root of *crimp*. See **CRIMP**.] 1. A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

Lazarus . . . desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 12.

2. The soft part of bread.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must; If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust. *Old song*.

Crumb (krum), *v. t.* 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers; as, to *crumb* bread into milk. — 2. In *cooking*, to cover meat, &c., with bread-crumbs.

Crumb-brush (krum'brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

Crumb-cloth (krum'kloth), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor, for the better protection of the carpet.

Crumble (krum'bl), *v. t. pret. & pp. crumbled; ppr. crumbling.* [*A dim. form from crumb; like D. krummelen*, *G. krumeln*, to crumble. See **CRUMB**, **CRIMP**.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints. And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton*.

Crumble (krum'bl), *v. i.* 1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

If a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arushnot*.

2. To fall to decay; to become frittered away; to perish.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner. *Disraeli*.

Crumbly (krum'bl), *a.* A small crumb; a fragment. [*Local*.]

Crumblily (krum'bl-i), *a.* Apt to crumble; brittle; friable; as, a *crumblily* stone; *crumblily* bread. *Trollope*. 'The *crumblily* soil.' *Hawthorne*.

Crumby, *a.* See **CRUMMY**.

Crum-cloth, *n.* Same as **Crumb-cloth**.

Crumenal (krŭ'mē-nal), *n.* [*L. crumena*, a small money-purse.] A purse. 'Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.' *Dr. H. More*.

Crummable (krum'a-bl), *a.* That may be broken into small pieces or crumbs.

Crummie (krum'ī), *n.* [From a Teutonic and Celtic root *krum*, *krom*, crooked. See CRUMP.] A name for a cow that has crooked horns. [Scotch.]

Crummock (krum'ok), *n.* [See above.] A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Called also a *Crummie Stick*. [Scotch.]

Crummy, **Crumby** (krum'ī), *a.* 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty; as, a *crummy loaf*.

Crump (krump), *a.* [A Sax. *crump*, crooked, from root seen in Dan. *krum*, G. *krumm*, D. *krom*, crooked; also in W. *crom*, *crum*, bending, concave; Ir. and Gael. *crack*, crooked.] Crooked; bent. 'Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Crump (krump), *a.* [Perhaps imitative of sound made in eating; comp. *crunch*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Crumpet (krump'et), *n.* A sort of muffin or tea-cake, very light and spongy.

Crumple (krump'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *crumpled*; ppr. *crumpling*. (A dim. form closely allied to *crimp* and *cramp*; comp. also *rump*.) To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!

Masinger.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.

Addison.

Crumple (krump'l), *v. i.* To contract; to shrink; to shrivel.

Crumpling (krump'ling), *n.* A small degenerate apple. *Johnson*.

Crumpy (krump'y), *a.* Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump.

Crunch (krunch), *v. t.* [See CKAUNCH.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise; as, to *crunch* a biscuit.

Crunch (krunch), *v. i.* 1. To crunch.—2. To press with force and noise through a brittle obstacle by crushing it to small pieces. 'The ship *crunched* through the ice.' *Kane*.

Crune (krön), *v. i.* To bellow; to roar. [North of England.] See CROON.

'Thou hearst that lordly Bull of mine,

Neighbour, quoth Brunskill then;

'How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,

That *crune* to him again.' *Southey.*

Crunk, **Crunkle** (krunk, krunk'l), *v. i.* [Imitative; comp. Icel. *krunk*, a raven's croak, *krúnka*, to croak.] To cry like a crane.

Crur (kr'or), *n.* [L. See CRUDE.] Gore. **Crurion** (kr'or-in), *n.* [See above.] The red colouring matter of blood corpuscles. It exists in distinct particles or globules, and may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. It is an organic substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, iron, and oxygen. Called also *Hæmogloblin*.

Crup (krup), *n.* The croup; the buttocks.

Crup (krup), *a.* [For *crump*, brittle, with the common loss of the nasal letter.] 1. Short; brittle. 'Crup cake.' *Todd*.—2. Snappish; testy. 'A *crup* answer.' *Todd*. [In both uses provincial.]

Crupper (krup'pér), *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse. See CROUP.] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.—2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

Crupper (krup'pér), *v. t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

Cruppin (krup'pn), *pp.* Crept. [Scotch.]

Crural (krór'al), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.] 1. Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural* vein, which returns it.—2. Shaped like a leg or root.—*Crural arch*, the ligament of the thigh: also called *Inguinal Arch*, *Ligament of Poupard*, &c.

Crusade (krú-sád'), *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, from L. *crux*, a cross.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans.—2. Any enterprise undertaken through enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against intemperance.—3. A Portuguese coin; a *crusado* (which see).

Crusade (krú-sád'), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *crusaded*; ppr. *crusading*. To engage in a crusade; to support or oppose any cause with zeal; as, 'Cease *crusading* against common sense.' *Green*.

Crusader (krú-sád'ér), *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Crusading (krú-sád'ing), *a.* Engaged in or relating to the Crusades. 'Some grey *crusading* knight.' *Matt. Arnold*.

Crusado (krú-sád'ó), *n.* 1. A military crusade. *Swinburne*.—2. A Portuguese coin of the value of 2s. 9d., so called from having the cross stamped on it. 'I had rather lost my purse full of *crusados*.' *Shak*.

Cruse (kröse), *n.* [D. *kroes*. See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet.

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

Cruset (krö'set), *n.* [Fr. *cruset*. See CRIBSET, CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

Crush (krush), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *cruisir*, *croisir*, to crack or crush, which itself is from the Teutonic; comp. Dan. *kryste*, Sw. *krysta*, Icel. *kroista*, *kreysta*, to squeeze, to press; Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze so as to force out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. Num. xxii. 25.

2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.

When loud winds from different quarters rush,

Vast clouds encountering, one another *crush*.

Waller.

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden*.

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies. 'Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels.' *Sir W. Scott*.—5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always.

Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute; as, to *crush* quartz.—To *crush* grapes or apples, to squeeze them till bruised and broken, so that the juice escapes.—To *crush* out, to force out by pressure.

Bacchus that first from out the purple grape

Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton*.

—To *crush* a cup, to drink together; to crack a bottle.

If you be not of the house of Montagues,

I pray, come and *crush* a cup of wine. *Shak*.

SYN. To break, bruise, pound, subdue, overpower, prostrate, conquer, oppress.

Crush (krush), *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

Crush (krush), *n.* 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as, the *crush* of a large tree or of a building.—2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; mass of separate objects crowded together.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in

Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*.

Crushed (krush't), *p* and *a.* Pressed or squeezed so as to be broken or bruised; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

Crusher (krush'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which crushes.—2. (Slang.) A policeman.

Crush-hat (krush'hat), *n.* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm without having its shape destroyed.

Crushing (krush'ing), *a.* Having the power to crush; overwhelming.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. *Macaulay*.

Crush-room (krush'röm), *n.* A large saloon in a theatre, opera-house, &c., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment.

Crusian (krú'zhi-an), *n.* Crucian (which see).

Crusily, **Crusally**, *a.* In *her*. same as *Crucially*.

Crust (krust), *n.* [L. *crusta*, through O. Fr. *croûte*.] 1. A hard or comparatively hard external coat or covering; as, the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of a pie.

I have seen the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison*.

2. A collection of matter into a hard body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c., and consisting of tartar and colouring matter.—3. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread.

Give me again a hollow tree,

A *crust* of bread and liberty. *Pope*.

4. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals.—5. The solid portion of our globe which is accessible to our inspection and observation.

Crust (krust), *v. t.* 1. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; to envelop; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark. *Addison*.

With blackest moss the flower-pots

Were thickly *crusted*, one and all. *Tennyson*.

2. To line with concretions. 'Foul and *crusted* bottles.' *Swift*.

Crust (krust), *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.

Sir W. Temple.

Crusta (krus'ta), *n.* [L.] In *gem sculp*, a gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.—2. In *bot*, a term applied to the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens.—3. In *zool*, the bony covering of the crab, lobster, &c.—4. In *anat*, the layer of true bone (*crusta petrosa*=stony crust) which covers the fang of a tooth, as enamel covers the exposed crown. In the teeth of elephants and rodents this substance, under the name of cement, appears in the crown, forming the softer grooves between the hard enamel ridges of the grinding surface.

Crustacea (krus'tá'sh-á), *n. pl.* One of the three primary divisions or classes into which annulose animals provided with articulated limbs are divided. The body is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen, of which the two former are united into a single mass, cephalothorax, covered with a shield or carapace, and the abdomen usually presents the appearance of a tail. In some—the sandhopper, woodlouse, &c.—the head is partially distinct from the thorax. The Crustacea breathe by branchiæ or gills, or by membranous vesicles, or by the general surface; and the body is composed of a series of rings more or less distinct. They possess the faculty of reproducing lost parts in an eminent degree. They have a tegumentary or outward, calcareous skeleton, in nature obviously different from the internal one of the vertebrata; it consists of a great number of distinct pieces connected together by portions of the epidermic envelope, just as among the higher animals certain bones are connected together by cartilages. Several species, if not all, moult or cast these outer skeletons or shells in the progress of growth; this is the case with crabs, crayfish, &c. They are divided into sections, the Podophthalmata or stalked-eyed, the Edephthal-mata or sessile-eyed, the Cirripedia, Cope-poda, Ostracoda, Xiphopoda, Xiphosura.

Crustacean (krus-tá'sh-án), *n.* An animal belonging to the Crustacea.

Crustacean (krus-tá'sh-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crustacea.

Crustaceological (krus-tá'sh-é-ó-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

Crustaceologist (krus-tá'sh-é-ó-loj'is-t), *n.* One versed in crustaceology.

Crustaceology, **Crustalogy** (krus-tá'sh-é-ó-loj'ik-al, krus-tal'ó-j'i), *n.* [L. *crusta*, a shell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

Crustaceous (krus-tá'sh-us), *a.* [L. *crusta*, a shell.] 1. Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell.—2. Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean.

Crustaceousness (krus-tá'sh-us-ness), *n.* The quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

Crustal (krus'tal), *a.* Crusty. [Rare.]

Crustalogical (krus-tal'ó-j'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Crustaceological* (which see).

Crustalogist (krus-tal'ó-j'is-t), *n.* Same as *Crustaceologist* (which see).

Crustalogy (krus-tal'ó-j'i), *n.* Same as *Crustaceology* (which see).

Crusted (krus'téd), *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crusted* basalt.

Crustation (krus-tá'shon), *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

Crustific (krus'tif'ik), *a.* Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

Crustily (krus'tif'ik), *adv.* Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

Crustiness (krus'tif'ik-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of crust; hardness.—2. Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

Crusty (krus'tī), *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.—2. Peevish; snappish; surly.

How now, thou core of envy!

Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news? *Shak*

Crut (krut), *n.* [Perhaps Fr. *croûte*, crust.] The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

Crutch (kruch), *n.* [O.E. *crucche*; there is also a form *croctch*, almost identical in meaning; both closely connected with A. Sax. *crocc*, *cricc*, a staff, a crutch; D. *kruk*, O. *krycke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, all signifying a crutch. The root is the same as that of *crook*, whence also L.L. *croco*, a crook, *crocio*, a crutch.] 1. A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,

Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won. *Goldsmith.*

He (Euripides) substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for good odes. *Macaulay.*

2. *Pfig.* old age. (Rare and poetical.)

Beauty doth vanish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

3. Any fixture or adjustment with a head or top like that of a crutch; as, (a) a forked rest for the leg on a lady's saddle. (b) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, &c., and for the driver boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (c) A piece of knee-timber placed within a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (d) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, &c., when not in use. **Crutch** (kruch), *v.t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain with miserable helps.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

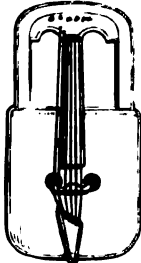
Crutched (krucht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Supported with crutches.—2. Crossed; badged with a cross.—*Crutched Friars*, an order of friars founded at Bologna in 1169, so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol. It originally formed the head of their distinctive staff; afterwards they wore it in red cloth on their back and breast. Their habit was blue. A well-known district in London has its name from its being the locality of their monastery. Called also *Crouched Friars*, *Crossed Friars*, and in Latin *Cruciati*.

Crux (kruks), *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.] 1. The Cross, a southern constellation, consisting of four bright stars, situated close to the hinder-legs and under the body of Centaurus. 2. [From *crux*, a means of torture.] Anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? *Dr. Sheridan.*

—*Crux criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics; an extremely hard nut for the critics to crack, as a passage in a Greek author.

Crwth (krwth), *n.* [W. *Ir. crwth*, a crwth.] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales. Four of the strings were played on by a bow, and two were struck or twirled by the thumb. Its general length was 22 inches, and its thickness 1½ inch.



Crwth.—Carl Engel's Fr. *crier*, referred by Musical Instruments.

Cry (kri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cried*; ppr. *crying*. [From Fr. *crier*, referred by Musical Instruments. Dies and others to L.

quiritare, to cry, whence It. *gridare*, O.Sp. *gritar*, Sp. *gritar*. Wedgwood and others believe it is onomatopoeic in origin, and compare it with G. *schreien*; D. *schrey*, a cry, weeping; W. *criaw*, to cry, to weep; A.Sax. *gratan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] 1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; in a very general sense. 'Call to each other, and whoop, and cry.' *Tennyson*.—2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xii. 55. The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed. Num. xi. 2.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. Is. lxv. 14.

Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

4. To weep or shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spongy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

5. To utter a loud voice in giving public notice.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.

The voice of him that *cruth* in the wilderness. Is. xl. 3.

6. To utter a loud inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie;

There I crouch when owls do *cry*. *Shak.*

7. To call for vengeance or punishment.

The hire of the labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, *crieth*. Jam. v. 4.

—To *cry against*, to exclaim or utter a loud voice by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry against* it. Jon. i. 2.

—To *cry out*, (a) to exclaim; to vociferate; to clamour; to utter a loud voice.

And to a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. Luke ix. 39.

(b) To complain loudly; to utter lamentations.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

—To *cry out against*, to complain loudly against, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*I cry you mercy*, I beg pardon.

Cry (kri), *v.t.* To utter loudly; to sound abroad; to proclaim; to name loudly and publicly, so as to give notice regarding; to advertise by crying; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.

All, all *cry* shame against ye. *Shak.*

Then, of their session ended, they bid *cry*.

With trumpet's regal sound, the great result. *Milton.*

—To *cry down*, (a) to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

(b) To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

—To *cry up*, (a) to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration. (b) To raise the price of by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins.—To *cry aim*, to encourage. See AIM.

Cry (kri), *n.* 1. In a general sense, a loud sound articulate or inarticulate uttered by the mouth of an animal: applicable to the voice of man or beast. 'One deep *cry* of great wild beasts.' *Tennyson*.—2. A loud or vehement sound uttered in weeping or lamentation.

And there shall be a great *cry* in all the land of Egypt. Ex. xl. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

3. Clamour; outcry.

The *cry* is still, 'They come.' *Shak.*

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or the like.—5. Proclamation, as by hawkers, of their wares; public notice or advertisement by outcry.

At midnight there was a *cry* made. Mat. xxv. 6.

6. Acclamation; expression of popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee. *Shak.*

7. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it. Gen. xviii. 21.

8. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.

He looked for righteousness, and beheld a *cry*. Is. v. 7.

9. The sound or voice of irrational animals, as of fowls, dogs, &c.; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want.—10. A pack of dogs. A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing barked. *Milton.*

Hence.—11. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players. *Shak.*

12. An object for which a political party professes great earnestness for electioneering purposes; a political catchword.

'And to manage them (a constituency) you must have a good *cry*,' said Taper. 'All depends upon a good *cry*.' *Disraeli.*

Cryal (kri'al), *n.* [W. *cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron.

Cryer (kri'er), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation; a crier (which see).

Cryer (kri'er), *n.* The female or young of the gooselark (*Astur palumbarius*), called falcon-gentle.

Crying (kri'ing), *a.* Calling for vengeance and punishment; notorious; common; great.

Heinous offences are called *crying* sins. *Lowth.*

Crying (kri'ing), *n.* 1. Importunate call; clamour; outcry.

There is a *crying* for wine in the streets. Is. xlv. 11.

2. The act of weeping; lamentation.

And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor *crying*. Rev. xxi. 4.

Cryolite (kri'o-lit), *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone—ice-stone.] (3 NaF. AlF₂) A fluoride of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms a bed 80 feet thick and 300 feet long, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening vitreous lustre. It has become important as the source of the metal aluminium. Cryolite has also been discovered at Mts. in the Ural.

Cryophorus (kri-o'f-o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *phoros*, to bear.] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists



Cryophorus.

of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool the pressure of the included steam is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing mixture, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the rapid lowering of its temperature.

Crypt (kript), *n.* [Gr. *kryptō*, to hide.] 1. A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies.—2. That part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, &c., below the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel.—3. In bot. a round receptacle for secretion present in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle.—4. In anat. a little rounded excrescence, in which the minute ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys. In the two last sentences written also *Crypta*.

Cryptal (kript'al), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunston.*

Cryptic, **Cryptical** (kript'ik, kript'ik-al), *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. 'Cryptic ways of working.' *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Cryptically (kript'ik-al-ly) *adv.* Secretly.

Cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'k-i-āt), *n.*

[Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] A term applied to animals which have no conspicuous gills.

Cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'k-i-āt), *a.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] In zool. having concealed gills; destitute of distinct gills.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Chrysomelidae, having the head deeply inserted in the thorax, whence the name. There are upwards of twenty species in this country, but the most abundant species is the *C. sericeus*, a little beetle of a brilliant golden green colour, and about ½ inch in length.

Cryptogam (krip-tō-gam), *n.* [See CRYPTO-GAMY.] A plant of the class Cryptogamia (which see).

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā-mi-a), *n.* pl. [See CRYPTO-GAMY.] The name given by Linnaeus to the large division of the vegetable kingdom containing plants which do not bear true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils. They do not produce true seeds containing an embryo, but grow from spores, which are cells with one or two membranes including a uniform granular substance. It was thought that the spores were asexual, but Linnaeus appears to have anticipated, when he gave the name, the recent discoveries of two sets of organs corresponding in their functions to the stamens and pistils in flower-

ing plants. The Cryptogamia are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams. The first group includes the algae, fungi, lichens, charas, liverworts, and mosses; and the second group the ferns, horse-tails, moonworts, rhizocarps, and lycopoda.

Cryptogamian, Cryptogamic, Cryptogamous (krip-tō-gā-mi-an, krip-tō-gā-m'ik, krip-tō-gā-mus), *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.

Cryptogamist (krip-tō-gā-mist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

Cryptogamy (krip-tō-gā-mi), *n.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, a term applied to plants of the class Cryptogamia. See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Cryptograph (krip-tō-graf), *n.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, to write.] Something written in secret characters or cipher, as a message; a system of secret writing.

Cryptographer (krip-tō-gra-fēr), *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

Cryptographic, Cryptographical (krip-tō-graf'ik, krip-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

Cryptography (krip-tō-gra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. kryptos*, hidden, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

Cryptology (krip-tō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. kryptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryptoneuraceae (krip-tō-nē'mi-ā'nē-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *nēma*, a spider's thread.] One of the largest natural orders of rose-spored sea-weeds. They are of a purplish or rose-red colour, with generally a filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. The capsules are immersed, and are sometimes compound, and the spores congregated without order. The genera and species are numerous, and occur in all climates. Some of those abounding most in gelatine are used for domestic purposes.

Cryptopentamera (krip-tō-pen-ta'me-ra), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, hidden, *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part.] A section of coleopterous insects, having five tarsi to all the legs, the fifth tarsus being, however, concealed.

Cryptophagus (krip-tō-fa-gus), *n.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *phagō*, to eat; so named from feeding on cryptogams.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Engidae. They are minute beetles, which are found in fungi and in flowers.

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-rīng'hī-dēs), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, *rhynchos*, a snout, muzzle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A sub-family of the Curculionidae, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by their possessing a groove in the chest, into which the rostrum is received when at rest.

Cryptostomata (krip-tō-stō-ma-ta), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *stoma*, *stomatos*, a mouth.] Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some algae.

Cryptotetramera (krip-tō-tē-tra'me-ra), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, hidden, *tetra*, a prefix signifying four, and *meros*, a part.] A section of coleopterous insects having five tarsi to all the legs, the fourth and fifth being, however, concealed.

Crypturinae (krip-tū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *oura*, a tail; the tail in all the species is short, and in some rudimentary.] A small sub-family of South American gallinaceous birds, the tinamous. Most of them are about the size of a partridge or wood-cock, and usually of a red bronze or gray brown colour.

Crystal (kris'tal), *n.* [*L. crystallus*, *Gr. krystallos*, from *kryos*, frost.] 1. In *chem.* and *mineral.* an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. The chemist procures crystals either by fusing the bodies by heat, and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid, and then abstracting the fluid by slow evaporation. — 2. A species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. Hence, in a collective sense, all articles, as decanters, cruets, &c., made of this material. — 3. The glass of a watch-case. 4. A body resembling crystal in its qualities, as of clearness, transparency, or purity, as water or other liquid. 'Down the liquid

crystal dropt.' *Tennyson*. — *Rock crystal*, or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz. — *Iceland crystal*, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction.

Crystal (kris'tal), *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid. By crystal streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden*.

— *Crystal Palace*, a name used for the first time to designate the gigantic structure in Hyde Park, reared in 1851, for the exhibition of the best specimens of the arts, manufactures, &c., of the British and other nations, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham. The name has since been applied to other similar structures.

Crystallin (kris'tal-in), *n.* An albuminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye, and supposed by Berzelius to be identical with globulin.

Crystalline (kris'tal-in), *a.* [*L. crystallinus*; *Gr. krystalinos*.] 1. Consisting of crystal. 'Mount, eagle, to my palace crystalline.' *Shak*. — 2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallography.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. *Whewell*.

3. Formed by crystallization.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their crystalline structure. *Whewell*.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid. 'The crystalline sky.' *Milton*. — *Crystalline heavens*, in *anc. astron.* two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all within it, and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion. — *Crystalline humour*, or *crystalline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior segment which is received into the vitreous humour, is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellae. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image there.

Crystalline (kris'tal-in), *n.* 1. A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite. — 2. In *chem.* an old name for aniline.

Crystallite (kris'tal-it), *n.* [*Crystal*, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

Crystallizable (kris'tal-iz-a-bl), *a.* That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

Crystallization (kris'tal-iz-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. — 2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing. — *Alternate crystallization*, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances, which have little affinity for each other, are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity, and least soluble, crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution. — *Water of crystallization*. See under WATER.

Crystallize (kris'tal-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *crystallized*; ppr. *crystallizing*. To cause to form crystals; as, common salt is *crystallized* by the evaporation of sea-water.

Crystallize (kris'tal-iz), *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt crystallizes in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier*.

Crystallogenic, Crystallogenical (kris'tal-ō-jen'ik, kris'tal-ō-jen'ik-al), *a.* Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic attraction*.

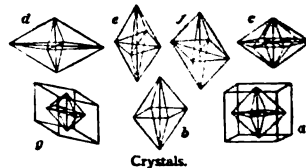
Crystallogeny (kris-tal-ōj'e-nī), *n.* [*Gr. krystallos*, crystal, and *gennao*, to produce.] In *crystal*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

Crystallographer (kris-tal-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

Crystallographic, Crystallographical (kris'tal-ō-graf'ik, kris'tal-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

Crystallographically (kris'tal-ō-graf'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In the manner of crystallography; by crystallization.

Crystallography (kris-tal-og'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. krystallos*, crystal, and *graphē*, description.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals. The form of any solid may be determined by referring it to three rectilinear axes, intersecting one another in a single point. In some systems of crystallography, however, it is found more convenient to refer the forms of the crystals to four axes. The following are the generally adopted systems:—



(a) *Monometric*, three rectangular axes all of equal length. (b) *Dimetric*, three rectangular axes, two of equal, the third of different length. (c) *Hexagonal*, four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to each other at an angle of 60°; the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three. (d) *Trimetric* or *rhombic*, three rectangular axes of unequal lengths. (e) *Monoclinic*, three axes, two at right angles to each other, the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other. (f) *Diclinal*, three axes, two at right angles, the third oblique to both. (g) *Triclinic*, three axes, all oblique to each other. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals. — 2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

Crystalloid (kris'tal-oid), *a.* [*Gr. krystallos*, crystal, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a crystal. 'The grouping . . . of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules.' *Herbert Spencer*.

Crystalloid (kris'tal-oid), *n.* The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment-paper, easily. These he found to be of a crystalline character, and for that reason assigned them this name. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are opposed to *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See COLLOID.

Crystallomancy (kris'tal-ō-man'si), *n.* [*Gr. krystallos*, crystal, and *mantia*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, &c., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over it certain formulas of prayer, and then gave the crystal (a beryl was preferred) into the hands of a young man or virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, received the information required.

Crystallogrometry (kris-tal-ōm-et-ri), *n.* [*Gr. krystallos*, crystal, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallogrometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell*.

Crystallotype (kris'tal-ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. krystallos*, and *typos*, an impression.] In *photog.* a name given by some to a photographic picture on glass.

Crystallurgy (kris'tal-ér-jī), *n.* [Gr. *krysallos*, and *ergon*, work.] Crystallization.

Crystallology (kris-tal-ol-ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *krysallos*, and *logos*, discourse.] Crystallography (which see).

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang-kī-'tā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *branchia*, gills.] Van der Hoeven's tenth family of mollusca, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchia, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The whelk is the best known member of this family. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. Some species are fresh-water and some salt.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak-'tīl-us), *n.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *dactylus*, a finger or toe.] A genus of rodent animals, of the family Octodontina, or those possessing four molars in each jaw. Each foot has four toes only, and an obsolete clawless wart in place of a thumb. The tail is very short and hairy. One species, termed the comb-rat, is a native of the north of Africa.

Ctenoid (ten-oid'), *a.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.] 1. Comb-shaped.—2. Belonging to the order Ctenoidel.—*Ctenoid scale*. See SCALE.

Ctenoidel (ten-oid-'ē-l), *n. pl.* The third order of fossil fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb. The perch, flounder, and turbot have scales of this kind. The mode of classifying fishes into four orders—Ganoidel, Placoidel, Ctenoidel, and Cycloidel—from regard to their scales, though convenient and very simple, is now partly abandoned, as fishes are found to combine the characteristics of different orders.

Ctenoidian (ten-oid-'ē-an), *a.* Belonging to the order Ctenoidel.

Ctenomys (ten-ō-mīs), *n.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rat-like, rodent animals in South America, with the habits of the mole. The Chilian tucutu is the best known species. See TUCUTU.

Ctenophora (ten-ō-'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *phoros*, to bear.] An order of scaphopoda, of which the genus *Beroe* may be taken as the type. The Ctenophora are free-swimming ocean forms which never develop a corall. They are gelatinous-like bodies, spherical in form, very delicate, and transparent. Eight bands covered with cilia run from pole to pole, by the motion of which cilia the animal moves along. The trace of a nervous system has been discovered in some forms. See BEROE.

Cub (kub), *n.* [Etymology unknown.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the dog, lion, bear, or fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller applies it to the young of the whale.—2. A young boy or girl; in contempt.

O thou dissembling cub! What wilt thou be, When time hath sown a grizzle on thy cheek. *Shak.*

Cub (kub), *v.t. pret. & pp. cubbed*; *ppr. cubbing*. 1. To bring forth; as, a cub or cuba. 2. In contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman. 'Cubbed in a cabin, on a mattress laid.' *Dryden*.

Cub (kub), *n.* [A form of *coop*.] 1. A stall for cattle.

I would rather have such in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Lander*.

2. A cupboard. *Abp. Laud*.

Cub (kub), *v.t.* [See COOP.] To shut up or confine.

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton*.

Cubation (kū-'bā-shon), *n.* [L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining.

Cubatory (kū-'bā-to-ri), *a.* Lying down; reclining; incubent.

Cubature (kū-'bā-tūr), *n.* [From *cubo*.] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

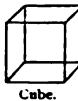
Cubbridge-head (kub-'brīj-hed), *n.* *Naut.* a partition made of boards, &c., across the fore-castle and half-deck of a ship.

Cubby, **Cubby-hole** (kub-'tī, kub-'bōl), *n.* A snug, confined place.

Cub-drawn (kub-'drān), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cuba. 'The cub-drawn bear.' *Shak.*

Cube (kūb), *n.* [Fr. *cube*; L. *cubus*; Gr. *kybos*, a cube, a cubical die.] 1. In *geom.* a regular solid body with six equal sides, all

squares, and containing equal angles; a rectangular parallelepiped, which has all its six sides squares. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is that of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third powers of the number of units in their sides.—2. In *arith.* the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; the multiplication of any number twice by itself; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.



Cube.

The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances. *Grrw.*

3. In *alg.* the third power in a series of geometrical proportions continued; as *a* is the root, *a a* or *a²* the square, and *a a a* or *a³* the cube.—*Cube root* is the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $3 \times 9 = 27$.—*Duplication of the cube*. See DUPLICATION.

Cube (kūb), *v.t. pret. & pp. cubed*; *ppr. cubing*. To raise to the cube or third power, by multiplying a number or quantity into itself twice.

Cubeb (kū-'beb), *n.* [Ar. *kubaban*; Indian *kubaba*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, from Java and the other East India Isles. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency cubeba are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system. Sometimes called *Cubeb-pepper*.

Cubeba (kū-'be-ba), *n.* The name of a genus of piperaceous shrubs, the distinguishing features of which are the dioecious flowers, partially covered by sessile bracts, and the fruit which is placed on what appears to be a stalk, but which is only a contraction of the base of the fruit itself. They are natives of Asia and Africa, and many of them are climbing plants. *Cubeba officinalis* yields the cubes of commerce. See CUBE.

Cube-ore (kū-'bōr), *n.* Hexahedral olivenite or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour.

Cube-spar (kū-'spār), *n.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime.

Cubic, **Cubical** (kūb-'ik, kūb-'ik-al), *a.* [L. *cubicus*, from *cubus*.] See CUBE. Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A cubic foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.—*Cubic number*, same as *Cube 2*.—*Cubic quantity*, same as *Cube 3*.—*Cubic equation*, in *alg.* is an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

Cubica (kū-'bi-ka), *n.* A very fine kind of shalloon.

Cubically (kūb-'ik-al-lī), *adv.* In a cubical method.

Cubicalness (kūb-'ik-al-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

Cubicular (kūb-'ik-'ū-lēr), *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a sleeping-room.] Belonging to a chamber. 'The inseparable cubicular companion.' *Howell*.

Cubicular (kūb-'ik-'ū-lēr), *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-room.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

Cubicle (kū-'bi-kūl), *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber.] A bed-chamber; a chamber.

Cubiculo (kū-'bik-'ū-lō), *n.* A bed-chamber; a chamber.

Where shall I find you? We'll call at the cubiculo. *Shak.*

Cubiform (kūb-'ī-form), *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cubile (kū-'bīl), *n.* [L. a couch, a bed, the bed of a stone.] In *arol.* the ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building.

Cubit (kū-'bit), *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow, an ell. From a root *cub*, signifying to bend, seen in Gael. *cubaich*, bent, and L. *cubere*, to lie down.] 1. In *anat.* the fore-arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. A lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit among the ancients was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at 17½ inches, the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches, and the English cubit at 18 inches.

Cubital (kū-'bit-al), *a.* 1. Of the length or measure of a cubit. 'Cubital stature.' *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the cubital nerve; cubital artery; cubital muscle.—*Cubital vein*, in *entom.* the inner or posterior vein or nervure of the wings of certain insects.

Cubital (kū-'bit-al), *n.* A sleeve for the arm from the elbow to the hand.

Cubited (kū-'bit-ed), *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

Cubitus (kū-'bit-us), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubo-cube (kūb-'ō-kūb), *n.* In *math.* the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube; thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

Cubo-cubo-cube (kūb-'ō-kūb-'ō-kūb), *n.* In *math.* the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube; thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

Cubo-dodecahedral (kūb-'ō-dō-de-ka-hē-'drāl), *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

Cuboid, **Cuboidal** (kūb-'oid, kūb-'oid-al), *a.* [Gr. *kybos*, a cube, and *eidos*, likeness.]

1. Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it; as the cuboid bone of the tarsus or ankle of man and other vertebrata. 2. In *paleont.* an epithet applied to the middle bone of the first tarsal row, in the hind paddle of an ichthyosaurus or plesiosaurus.

Cubo-octahedral (kūb-'ō-ōk-'tā-hē-'drāl), *a.* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

Cucking-stool (kuk-'īng-sdōl), *n.* [O. E. *cukke*, *cokke*, Icel. *kúks*, to ease one's self; Icel. *kúkr*, dung, ordure; from the construction of the chair.] A chair in which an offender, as a refractory woman or defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The cucking-stool has been frequently confounded with the ducking-stool; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

These, mounted in a chair-carule, Which moderns call a cucking-stool, March proudly to the river side. *Hudibras*.

Cuckold (kuk-'old), *n.* [Lit. one who is cuckooed, from O. Fr. (hypothetical) *coucou* = Fr. *coucou*; L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; the opprobrium in the term is derived from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress. **Cuckold** (kuk-'old), *v.t.* 1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife.

If thou can't cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shak.*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam, Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace; For that's to cuckold thee before thy face. *Dryden*.

Cuckoldries (kuk-'old-ī-z), *v.t.* To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

Cuckoldly (kuk-'old-lī), *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. 'Poor cuckoldly knave.' *Shak.*

Cuckold-maker (kuk-'old-māk-ēr), *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold.

Cuckoldom (kuk-'old-um), *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

She is conspiring *cuckoldoms* against me. *Dryden*.

Cuckoldry (kuk-'old-rī), *n.* The system of debauching other men's wives; the state of being made a cuckold.

How would certain topics, as aldermanity, *cuckoldry*, have sounded to a Terentian auditor, though Terence himself had been alive to translate them? *Lamb*.

Cuckold's-knot, **Cuckold's-neck** (kuk-'oldz-nōt, kuk-'oldz-nek), *n.* *Naut.* a knot securing a rope to a spar, the two parts being crossed and seized together.

Cuckoo, **Cuckow** (kū-'kō, kū-'kō), *n.* [Directly from Fr. *coucou*, L. *cuculus*; comp. G. *kukuk*, D. *kookook*, Gr. *kokkuz*, Skt. *kakida*.] 1. A scansional or climbing bird of the genus *Cuculus*, the type of the family Cuculidae. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It belongs to the zygodactylous or yoke-footed tribe of birds, or those which have the toes situated two before and two behind, so that the feet are adapted rather for grasping branches than for climbing. The true cuckoo, to which the typical appellation *Cuculus* is now restricted, are mostly confined to the warmer regions of the globe, chiefly India and Africa, though some are summer

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Were it my cue to fight. *Shak.*

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their cue, promptly answered in the negative. *Present.*

5. Humour; turn or temper of mind.

My uncle (was) in thoroughly good cue. *Dickens.*

When they work one to a proper cue, What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*

6. The straight, tapering rod used in playing billiards.—7. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

Cue (kū), v. t. To tie into a cue or tail.

Cue (kū), n. [From *q*, the initial letter of *L. quadrans*=farthing.] 1. A farthing. *Wither.* 2. A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer. Nares says that the term was formerly current in the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a portion.

You are fair

To see your belly out with shoulder fees, With rumps, and kidneys, and cues of single beer. *Beau. & F.*

Cuerpo (kwer'pō), n. [Sp. *cuerpo*, *L. corpus*, the body.] The body.—*In cuerpo*, a phrase borrowed from Spanish, for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, *cuero*, naked or unprotected. "Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage. *Hudibras.*

Cuff (kuf), n. [From a root that appears in Sw. *kuffa*, to thrust, to push, to cuff; Hamburg dialect, *kuffen*, to box the ears.] 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

The mad-brained bridegroom took him such a cuff That down fell priest and book. *Shak.*

2. A blow or stroke in general. "With wounding cuff of cannon's fiery ball." *Mir. for Mags.* **Cuff** (kuf), v. t. 1. To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.—"Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword." *Shak.*—2. To buffet in any way. "Cuffed by the gale." *Tennyson.*

Cuff (kuf), v. i. To fight; to scuffle.

The peers cuff to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

Cuff (kuf), n. [Perhaps from Fr. *coiffe*, *It. cuffia*, a covering for the head, a coil, hence a covering for the hand.] 1. The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. "Band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard." *Arbutnot*—2. Anything occupying the place of such a fold, as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt.

Cufic (kū'fik), a. Of or belonging to Cufa, in the province of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran; specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written; *Kufic*.

Cugar (kō'gar), n. Same as *Cougar*.

Cui bono (kū bō'nō), [L.] For whose benefit? Popularly, for what use or end? It is a contraction for *Cui est bono? ut* to whom is it for a benefit?

Cuif (kūf), n. Same as *Coof*.

Cuinaige (kwin'āi), n. [A corruption of *coynage*.] The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

Cuirass (kwi-ras'), n. [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cui*, leather, hide; *L. corium*, the skin. The cuirass was originally made of buff leather.] A breastplate; a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armour fell into disuse, and was only re-assumed after Waterloo. The 1st and 2d Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards Blue are now the only cuirassiers in the British army.

Cuirassier (kwi-ras-sēr'), n. A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate. "Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight." *Milton.*

Cuir-bouilli, **Cuir-bouilli** (kwer-bō-il-lī, kwēr-bō-ēl-lī), n. [Fr.] Leather softened by boiling, then impressed with ornaments, used for shields, girdles, sword-sheaths, small boxes or coffers, pen-cases, purses, shoes, and many other articles; also, in the sixteenth century, for hangings for rooms gilded and painted, and, when heightened by gold or silver, known as *cuir doré* or *cuir égaré*. Specimens in this latter use are still to be seen at Chatsworth.

Cuisha, **Cuissée** (kwis), n. [Fr. *cuisse*; Fr. *cuisse*; *It. coscia*, from *L. coxa*, the hip.] Defensive armour for the thighs, originally of buff leather, which was gradually superseded by plate iron or steel. Cuishes were introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century. See *cut* under **ARMOUR**.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on, His cuishes on his thigh, gallantly armed, Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury. *Shak.*

Cuisine (kwē-zān'), n. [Fr.; *It. cucina*, from *L. coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook. See **COOK**.] 1. A kitchen; the cooking department.—2. Manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Cuissée (kwis), n. [Fr.] See **CUISE**.

Cuissayn, **Cuissayn**, n. [O.Fr. *cuissein*.] A cushion. *Chaucer.*

Cuitkins (kū'ti-kins), n. [Dim. from *Sc. cuit*, the ankle.] Gaiters. [Scotch.]

Cuitie, **Cuittie** (kū'ti), v. t. [Probably another form of O.E. and *Sc. kittle*, to tickle; *G. kitzeln*.] [Scotch.] 1. To tickle.

And mow a weary cat I made,

To cuitie the moon-dew's tail. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To wheedle.

Sir William might still stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sume cuitie another out o' somebody else. *Sir W. Scott.*

Culdee (kul'dē), n. [Gael. *culle*, servant, and *De*, God, afterwards Latinized into *cultor Dei*, worshipper of God.] One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St. Columba, who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded the famed monastery in Iona.

Cul-de-sac (kul'dē-sak), n. [Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.] 1. A street which is not open at both ends; a place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley.—2. *Milit.* the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in behind and at the sides, and has no exit but by the front.—3. In *nat. hist.* any natural cavity or bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.—4. *Fig.* an inconclusive argument.

Culager (kul'ér-āj), n. [Fr. *cul*, *L. culus*, the posterior.] A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper*. Called also *Smart-weed* and *Arse-smart*. See **SMART-WEED**.

Culettes (kū-lē'ts), n. pl. [Dim. of Fr. *cul*, the posterior.] In *anc. armour*, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip which protected the back of the knight.

Culex (kū'leks), n. [L., a gnat.] A genus of insects, including the common gnat (*C. pipiens*), the type of the sub-family Culicidae.

Culicidae (kū-lī'ī-dē), n. pl. A sub-family of dipterous insects, family Tipulidae. The genus *Culex* comprehends the common gnat and the mosquito.

Culiciform (kū-lī'ī-form), n. [L. *culex*, *culicis*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.] Of the form or shape of a gnat or flea.

Cullawan Bark (kū-lī'ā-wan bark), n. A valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of *Cinnamomum Cullawan*, a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhoea, &c. It comes to market covered with a white epidermis, but is reddish yellow inside. Called also *Clove-bark*.

Culinarily (kū-lī'n-ā-rī-lī), adv. In the manner of a kitchen or cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery; as, I was engaged *culinarily* when you came.

Culinary (kū-lī'n-ā-rī), a. [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, O.L. *colina* (contr. for *coquilina*), a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

Cull (kul), v. t. [Fr. *cueillir*; Pr. *coillir*; *It. cogliere*, from *L. colligere*, to collect—*ool* for *oon*, together, and *legere*, to gather.] 1. To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers. "And *cull* their flower." *Shak.*

One rose, but one, by those fair fingers culled Were worth a hundred kisses. *Tennyson.*

2. To gather; to pick up; to collect.

And much of wild and wonderful In these rude isles might fancy *cull*. *Sir W. Scott.*

In mine own lady-palm I *cull'd* the spring That gather'd trickling drop-wise from the cleft, And made a pretty cup of both my hands. *Tennyson.*

Cull (kul), n. [Contr. of *cully* (which see).] A fool; a dupe.

Cullander (kul'en-dēr), n. A strainer. See **COLANDER**.

Culler (kul'ér), n. One who picks or chooses from many.

Cullet (kul'et), n. The name given to broken glass brought to the glass-house, for the purpose of being melted up with fresh materials.

Cullibility (kul-i-bil'i-ti), n. [From *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief.

Providence never designed Gay to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*. *Swift.*

Cullible (kul'i-bl), a. Cullible; easily cheated. [Rare.]

Culling (kul'ing), n. Anything selected or separated from a mass; refuse; specifically, a second-sized oyster.

Cullion (kul'yun), n. [O.Fr. *ouillon*, *It. coglione*, a testicle, from *L. colerus*, *culeus*, the scrotum.] 1. A testicle. *Colgrane*.—2. A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poltroon or dastard.

Away, base *cullions*. *Shak.*

3. A round or bulbous root; an orchis.

Cullionly (kul'yun-lī), a. Mean; base.

You whoreson, *cullionly* barber-monger, draw. *Shak.*

Cullist (kul'is), n. [Fr. *coulis*, from *coulir*, to strain.] Broth of boiled meat strained; a savoury kind of jelly.

He that melteth in a consumption is to be cured by *cullistes*, not concrets. *Livy.*

Cullis (kul'is), n. [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove, from *coulir*, to run.] In arch., a gutter in a roof.

Cullisen, **Cullisan** (kul'isen, kul'isan), n. An ancient corruption of *cognizance*, or badge of arms.

A blue coat without a *cullisen* will be like haberdine without mustard. *Culver Almonach*, *ms.*

Culls (kuls), n. pl. The name given in Canada to second-class timber, from which the best has been selected.

Cullumbine (kul'um-bin), n. Columbine. *Sponser.*

Cully (kul'li), n. [Sp. *Gypsy chulai*, a man; Turk. *Gypsy khulai*, a gentleman—a distinction (that of meaning gentleman) which the word *cully* often preserves in England, even when used in a derogatory sense, as of a dupe. *Leland*.] A man or boy; specifically, a person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a counter. *Addison.*

Cully (kul'li), v. t. pret. & pp. *cullied*; ppr. *culling*. [See the noun.] To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt. "Trick to *cully* fools." *Pomfret.*

Cullyism (kul'li-izm), n. The state of being a *cully*. *Spectator.*

Culm (kulm), n. [L. *culmus*, a stalk. The same root is seen in *L. calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed; E. *haulm*.] In bot. the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most grasses, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo.

Culm (kulm), n. [Perhaps another spelling of *coom*; or akin to *coal*.] Anthracite shale, an impure shale kind of coal. The anthracite shales of North Devon are sometimes treated of in geological works under the name of *culm measures* as a lower carboniferous group.

Culmen (kul'men), n. [L.] Top; summit. "At the *culmen* or top was a chapel." *Sir T. Herbert.*

Culmiferous (kulm-if'er-us), a. [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing culms. Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

Culmiferous (kulm-if'er-us), a. [Culm, anthracite, and *fero*, to bear.] Abounding in culm.

Culminant (kul'min-ant), a. Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominating.

Culminate (kul'min-āt), v. t. pret. & pp. *culminated*; ppr. *culminating*. [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.] 1. To be vertical; to come or to be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

As when his beams at noon

Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.

The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating*, and as rapidly curtailing the political privileges of the Netherlands. *Melby.*

Culminate (kū'l-min-āt), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: *a.* pilled to the growth of corals. *Dana.*
Culminating (kū'l-min-āt-ing), *p.* or *a.* 1. Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Rucklin.*

Culmination (kū'l-min-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.—2. Top; crown.—3. *Fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

Culpability (kūlp-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See CULPABLE.] Blamableness; culpableness.

Culpable (kūlp'a-bl), *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] 1. Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral; faulty: said of persons or their conduct.

If he (man) acts according to the best reason he has, he is not *culpable* though he be mistaken in his measures. *Sharp.*

All such ignorance is voluntary and therefore *culpable*. *South.*

2.† Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime. *Spenser.*

SYN. Blamable, blameworthy, censurable, faulty, wrong, criminal, immoral, sinful.

Culpableness (kūlp'a-bl-ness), *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

Culpably (kūlp'a-bl), *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

Culpatory (kūlp'a-tō-ri), *a.* Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense. *Walpole.*

Culpon, † *n.* [Fr. *coupon*, a part.] A shred; a log. 'Culpons wel arrailed for to brenne.' *Chaucer.*

Culprit (kūl'prīt), *n.* [Probably for *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpatus*, one accused, from *L. culpa*, to blame, accuse.] 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay.*

2. A criminal; a malefactor.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
 Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore.*

Cult (kūlt), *n.* [Fr. *culte*, from *L. cultus*, cultivation, worship, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till, tend, reverence, worship.] 1. Homage; worship.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. A system of religious belief and worship, especially the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ. *Coleridge.*

Cutch (kūch), *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cutlery (kū'tel), *n.* [L. *cutellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

Culter (kū'tēr), *n.* [L.] A coultel (which see).

Cultivable (kū'ti-va-bl), *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

Cultivable (kū'ti-vāt-a-bl), *a.* Cultivable.

Cultivate (kū'ti-vāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cultivated*; ppr. *cultivating*. [L. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to labour or manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.—2. To improve by labour or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults and enlargement of powers or good qualities; to labour to promote and increase; to cherish; to foster; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

The king was, moreover, always ready to reward them; he was a man of *cultivated* tastes, and he delighted to be thought the patron of literature. *Buckle.*

3. To direct special attention to; to devote study, labour, or care to; to study; to foster; to endeavour to propitiate; as, to *cultivate* acquaintance. 'Leisure to *cultivate* general literature.' *Wordsworth.*

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and *cultivated* him accordingly. *Burke.*

4. To improve; to melliorate or to labour to make better; to correct; to civilize. 'To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage.' *Addi-*

son.—5. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.

Cultivation (kūl-ti-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land; as, land is improved by judicious *cultivation*. 2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.—3. The act or process of producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement.

Italy . . . was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation*, before the irruption of the barbarians. *Usselman.*

SYN. Husbandry, culture, civilization, refinement, mellioration, advancement.

Cultivator (kūl-ti-vāt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who tills or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.—2. One who studies or labours to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science. *Buckle.*

3. An agricultural implement, sometimes in the form of a small harrow, used in the tillage of growing crops for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of the plants.

Cultrated, **Cultrate** (kūl'trāt-ed, kūl'trāt), *a.* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; coultel-shaped or shaped like a pruning knife, as when a body is straight on one side and curved on the other; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated*.

Cultriform (kūl'tri-form), *a.* Cultrated (which see).

Cultrirostral (kūl'tri-ros'tral), *a.* Having a bill shaped like the coultel of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron. See CULTRI-ROSTRES.

Cultrirostres (kūl'tri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *culter*, a ploughshare, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Gallatorial birds distinguished by a bill which is large, long, and strong, and most frequently pointed, such as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

Cultrivorous (kūl'tri-vō-rus), *a.* [L. *culter*, *cultri*, a knife, and *voro*, to swallow.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow, knives. *Dunglison.*

Cultural (kūl'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

Culture (kūl'tūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labour or other means of improvement.

We ought to blame the *culture*, and not the soil. *Pope.*

2. The application of labour or other means to improve good qualities or growth; specifically, any training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement; as, the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue; a man of *culture*.

The word *culture* has made its way among us from Germany mainly through the influence of that very Goethe who has just been referred to. . . . We speak now of the *culture*, whether of a nation or individual, as a kind of collective noun for all that refers to the higher life. *Macmillan's Mag.*

The power of the preacher was a main factor in the early stages of the *culture* of Christendom. *Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.*

Culture (kūl'tūr), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cultured*; ppr. *culturing*. To cultivate. 'Cultured *voles*.' *Shenstone.*

Cultured (kūl'tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments. *Is. Taylor.*

Cultureless (kūl'tūr-less), *a.* Having no culture.

Culturist (kūl'tūr-ist), *n.* A cultivator. [Rare.]

Culver (kūl'vēr), *n.* [A Sax. *culfer*, *culfra*; perhaps from *L. columba*, a dove.] A dove; a pigeon. (Now only local.)

Had he so done, he had him snatched away
 More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Spenser.*

Culver (kūl'vēr), *n.* A culverin (which see).

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
 Stood prompt their deadly ball to shower. *Sir W. Scott.*

Culver-house (kūl'vēr-hous), *n.* A dove-cote.

Culverin (kūl'vēr-in), *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from *L. colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance: so named, either because it was long and slender like a serpent, or because it was ornamented with sculptured serpents. It was generally an 18-pounder.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
 Of life, and steed, and trumpet, and drum, and roaring
culverin. *Macaulay.*

Culverkey (kūl'vēr-kē), *n.* 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree. *Goodrich.*—2. A flower, the columbine. 'A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips to make a garland.' *Walter.*

Culvert (kūl'vērt), *n.* [O. Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert*, a covert, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover. See COVER.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

Culvertail (kūl'vēr-tāl), *n.* [Culver, a dove, and *tail*.] In joinery and carp. a dove-tail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

Culvertailed (kūl'vēr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint: a term used by shipwrights.

Cumarin (kū'ma-rin), *n.* Same as Coumarine.

Cumas (kū'mas), *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cumbent (kūm'bent), *a.* [L. *cumbo*.] Lying down. 'Cumbent sheep.' *Dyer.*

Cumber (kūm'bēr), *v. t.* [Fr. *encumber*, to encumber; L. *L. incombrare*, to impede, from *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, as of cut wood, for *cumbius*, from *L. cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. number) and change of *i* to *r*.] 1. To overload; to overburden.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct. Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
 And would but *cumber* and retard his flight. *Dryden.*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

I pray you, O excellent wife, not to *cumber* yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or that woman who has alighted at our gate. *Emerson.*

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
 Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shak.*

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as anything useless; as, brambles *cumber* a garden or field.

Cumber (kūm'bēr), *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress. [Obsolescent.]

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber spring. *Spenser.*

Fleet foot on the corral
 Sage counsel in *cumber*,
 Red hand in the foray,
 How sound is thy slumber. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cumberless (kūm'bēr-less), *a.* Free from care, distress, or incumbrance.

Bird of the wilderness,
 Blithesome and *cumberless*. *Hogg.*

Cumbersome (kūm'bēr-sum), *a.* 1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. 'Cumbersome obedience.' *Sidney.*—2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

Cumbersomely (kūm'bēr-sum-lī), *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

Cumbersomeness (kūm'bēr-sum-ness), *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

Cumber-world (kūm'bēr-wērld), *n.* Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
 A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown. *Drayton.*

Cumbi, *n.* A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

Cumbrance (kūm'brans), *n.* That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; that which renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring every pace,
 'T' avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt. *Thompson.*

SYN. Burden, load, encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction, embarrassment.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tuh, hûll;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abune; y, Sc. fry

Cumbrian (kum'brī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumberland. — *Cumbrian system*, *Cumbrian group*, in *geol.* Sedgwick's name for the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as being older than the system designated by Murchison the Silurian. The base of the group was regarded by Sedgwick as of Cambrian age.

Cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or tollsome; oppressive. 'He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight.' *Swift*. — 2. Giving trouble; vexatious. 'A cloud of cumbrous gnats.' *Spenser*. — 3. Obstructing or clogging, as things confusedly mingled; confused; jumbled; unwieldy; ungainly.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The cumbrous elements, earth, food, air, fire. *Milton*.
The cumbrous and unweildy style which disfigures
English composition so extensively. *Dr Quincy*.

Cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cumbrousness (kum'brus-ness), *n.* State of being cumbrous.

Cumfrey (kum'fri), *n.* Comfrey (which see).
Cumin (kum'in), *n.* [*L. cuminum*, Gr. *kymnion*, Heb. *kamon*, cumin.] A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cuminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its agreeable aromatic fruit, which, like that of caraway, dill, anise, &c., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. — *Oil of cumin*, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin. See *CUMINOL*. — *Essence of cumin*, a substance obtained from cumin seeds. It contains two oils, viz. cuminol and cymene, a hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₄O).

Cuminol (kum'in-ol), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₄O.) A colourless oil, a hydrate of cumyl, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of about 430° F.

Cummer (kum'mér), *n.* [See *COMMERCE*.] A midwife; a gossip. [Scotch.] Written also *Kimmer* (which see).

Cummer-band, Kamar-band (kum'ér-band), *n.* [Hind. *kamar*, the loins, the waist, and *bandha*, to tie.] A girdle or waist-band worn in Hindustan, consisting of a long piece of cloth girt round the loins, sometimes embroidered and ornamented with lace and pearls.

Cumin (kum'in), *n.* Cumin (which see).
Cumshaw (kum'shā), *n.* [Chinese *kum-tsie*.] In the East, a present or bonus: originally applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton.

Cumshaw (kum'shā), *v.t.* In the East, to give a present to.

Cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cumulated*; ppr. *cumulating*. [*L. cumulo, cumulatus*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *E. cumber*), from an Indo-European root *ku*, to swell, to contain.] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Hutton*.

Cumulation (kū'mū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of heaping together; an accumulation; a heap.

Cumulatist (kū'mū-lāt-ist), *n.* One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

Cumulative (kū'mū-lāt-iv), *a.* 1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass; aggregated. 'Knowledge . . . cumulative, not original.' *Bacon*. — 2. Increasing by successive additions; as, a cumulative argument, that is, an argument that increases in force as the statement proceeds. — 3. In *law*, (a) that arguments or tends to establish the same point, as evidence. (b) Applied to a legacy when a legatee is more than once provided for in the same testament. — *Cumulative system*, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.

Cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū'mū-lō-sir'rō-strā-tus), *n.* A form of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cumulo-se (kū'mū-lō-se), *a.* Full of heaps.

Cumulo-stratus (kū'mū-lō-strā-tus), *n.* A species of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cumululus (kū'mū-lus), *n.* A species of cloud. See *CLOUD*.

Cumyl (kū'mil), *n.* The hypothetical radical (C₁₀H₁₄O) of a series of compounds procured from the seeds of the *Cuminum Cuminum*.

Cun (kun), *v.t.* 1. To know. See *CON*. — 2. To direct the course of a ship. See *CON*.

Cunctation (kung-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. cunctor*, to delay.] Delay.

Fertius knute—celerity should be tempered with cunctation. *Sir T. Browne*.

Cunctative (kung-kā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; dilatory.

Cunctator (kung-kā-tēr), *n.* One who delays or lingers. [Rare.]

Cund (kund), *v.t.* 1. To give notice; specifically, to give notice which way a shoal of fish has gone. — 2. To pilot, as a ship. See *COND*.

Cuneal (kū'nē-al), *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge. See *CON*.] Having the form of a wedge.

Cuneate, **Cuneated** (kū'nē-āt, kū'nē-āt-ed), *a.* Wedge-shaped; as, a cuneate leaf, that is, a leaf which terminates abruptly with a blunted point and tapers gradually downwards or towards the foot-stalk.

Cuneatic (kū'nē-āt-ik), *a.* Cuneate (which see).

Cuneiform, **Cunifform** (kū'nē-form, kū'niform), *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge; specifically, the epithet applied to the inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge. This style of writing was used for monumental records, and was either carved on rocks and sculptures or impressed on bricks. It appears to have been first used in Assyria and Media so far back as 2000 years before Christ, and to have thence spread over the whole portion of Asia which formed the vast Persian Empire. See *ARROW-HEADED*. — 2. Versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them. 'A cuneiform scholar.' *Sir H. Rawlinson*. — *Cuneiform bones*, in *anat.* the name given to three bones of the foot from their wedge-like shape, viz. the inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. They are situated at the fore-part of the tarsus and inner side of the cuboidal bone, and are fitted to each other like the stones of an arch.

Cunette (kū-net), *n.* [Fr.] In fort. a deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult.

Cuniculate (kū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity.] In bot. traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of Tropaeolum.

Cuniculous (kū-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a rabbit.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

Cunifform, *a.* See *CUNEIFORM*.

Cunner (kun'ner), *n.* See *CONNER*.
Cunning (kun'ing), *a.* [*O.E. cunnand*, from *A.Sax. cunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know, to be skilful, from a root common to the Teutonic tongues, seen also in *can, ken, know*.] 1. Having skill or dexterity; having knowledge acquired by experience; skilful; experienced; well instructed. 'A cunning workman.' *Ex. xviii. 23*. 'His statue graven by a cunning hand.' *Macgoulay*. [Now antiquated or poetical.]

Esau was a cunning hunter. *Gen. xiv. 27*.

I will take away the cunning artificer. *Is. lii. 3*.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

All the more do I admire joints of cunning workmanship. *Tennyson*.

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle; as, a cunning fellow.

Accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They are resolved to be cunning; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South*.

—*Cunning, Artful, Sly*. *Cunning*, lit. knowing, formerly used as descriptive of skill, generally manual skill, now for the most part implies a mean turn of mind with no great amount of ability; *artful* indicates greater ingenuity and more invention; *sly* has the idea of double-dealing and concealment.

She guides the cunning artist's hand. *Pope*.

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope*.

Envy works in a sly imperceptible manner. *Watts*.

Cunning (kun'ing), *n.* 1. Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity.

Let my right hand forget her cunning. *Ps. cxxxv. 5*.

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; hence, in a bad sense, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the ape of wisdom. *Locke*.

We take cunning for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon*.

SYN. Art, artifice, craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, wile, ruse, guile, stratagem, finesse, duplicity.

Cunningaire, Cuningar, *n.* [*Sw. kanning-aard*.] A warren for rabbits. [Scotch.]

The whole isle is but as one rich cunningar or coney-warren. *Brand*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-a), *n.* [In honour of two brothers, J. and A. Cunningham, Australian botanists.] A genus of coniferous plants having the appearance of an araucaria, but more closely related to the pine in the structure of its fruit. Only one species is known, *C. sinensis*, from Southern China. It has narrow, oval, lanceolate, stiff, pungent leaves.

Cunningly (kun-ing-li), *adv.* 1. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed cunningly devised fables. *2 Pet. i. 16*.

2. Skilfully; artistically.

A stately palace built of squared bricks which cunningly was without mortar laid. *Spenser*.

Cunning-man (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Cunningness (kun'ing-ness), *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

Cunning-woman (kun'ing-wym-an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *CUNNING-MAN*.

Cunonia (kū-nō-ni-a), *n.* [In honour of J. C. Cuno, of Amsterdam.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Saxifragaceae. One species is found in South Africa and five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs with compound leaves, and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning purposes.

Cup (kup), *n.* [*A.Sax. cuppe, cuppa*, a cup, from *L. cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a drinking vessel, a cup, whence also *Fr. coupe* (which would no doubt be introduced into England and combine with *O.E.* or *A.Sax. copp*, *It. coppa*, *Sp. coppa*, *D. and Dan. kopp*, *Sw. kopp*.] 1. A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. *Prov. xxiii. 31*.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as, a cup of beer.

'Tis a little thing to give a cup of water; yet its draught

May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when Nectarous juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. *Talfeurd*.

3. That which is to be received or endured; that which falls to one's lot, whether good or evil; portion.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. *Mat. xxvi. 39*.

4. Anything formed like a cup; as, the cup of an acorn, of a flower, and the like.

The cowslip's golden cup no more I see. *Shenstone*.

5. A cupping-glass (which see). — 6. *pl.* Social entertainment; a drinking-bout. 'Thence from cups to civil broils.' *Milton*. — *Cup and can*, familiar companions; the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated. — *In his cups*, intoxicated; tipsy. — *Many a slip between the cup and the tip*, a proverb suggesting that many accidents intervene to prevent the realization of hopes and intentions.

Cup (kup), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cupped*; ppr. *cupping*. In *surg.* to perform the operation of cupping.

Cup't (kup), *v.t.* 1. To supply with cups, as of liquor. 'Plumply Bacchus . . . cup us till the world go round.' *Shak*. — 2. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; to perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they cur'd. *Pope*.

Cup-and-saucer Limpet, *n.* The popular name of shells of the genus *Calyptrea*, so called from their limpet-like shell having a half-cup-like process in the interior.

Cup-bearer (kup-bär-er), *n.* 1. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests. — 2. In *antiq.* an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

Cupboard (kub'berd), *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on; now, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

Cupboard (kub'berd), *v. t.* To collect, as into a cupboard, to hoard.

Only like a gulf is (the body) did remain
I the midst of the body, idle and inactive,
Still cupboarding the wind. *Shak.*

Cupel (kū'pel), *n.* [*L. cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small shallow, porous, cup-like vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria it absorbs the coarser metals. Thus, when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire the lead is oxidized and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime or the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, which gives it its figure.

Cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

Cupellation (kū'pel-lā'shon), *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification.

Cupful (kū'ful), *n.* As much as a cup holds.

Cup-gall (kū'gal), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly.

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*, to desire.] The Roman name of the Grecian god of love, Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful child with wings, blind, and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, with which he transferred the hearts of lovers, inflaming them with desire.

Cupid, Towseley Marbles,
British Museum.

Cupidity (kū'pid-i-tē), *n.* [*L. cupiditas*, from *cupido*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing, inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidities of indigent power. *Burke.*

SYN. Hanker, avarice, covetousness, grasping.

Cup-moss (kū'p-mos), *n.* The common name of a lichen, *Scleropodium purpureum*, so called from the cup-like shape of its erect frond.

Cupola (kū'pō-lā), *n.* [*It. cupola*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a cup. See *Cup*.] 1. In arch. a

Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. The greater part of modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter, and constructed of timber, but the ancient cupolas were nearly hemispherical, and constructed of stone. 2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace, the furnace itself. 3. In eng. the dome-like extremity of the canal of the enchloa.

Cupola (kū'pō-lā), *n.* Having a cupola. **Cupola-furnace** (kū'pō-lā-fēr-nā), *n.* A furnace for melting iron, so called from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now, however, frequently omitted.

Cuppa (kū'pā), *n.* In her. one of the furs composed of any metal and colour. Called also *Potent Counter-potent*.

Cupper (kū'pēr), *n.* One who applies a cupping-glass, a scarifier.

Cupping (kū'ping), *n.* In surg. the application of the cupping-glass. There are two kinds of cupping, one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away, generally simply termed cupping; the other where there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted, which is accordingly termed *dry-cupping*, the object of the cupping being either to excite action in the part or to abstract pus.

Cupping-glass (kū'ping-glas), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The cupping-glass is first held over the flame of a spirit lamp, by which means the included air is rarefied. In this state it is applied to the skin, and as the heated air cools, it contracts and produces a partial vacuum, so that the skin and integuments are drawn up into the glass and become swollen. In some forms of cupping-glasses the air is exhausted by a syringe.

Cupreous (kū'prē-us), *n.* [*L. cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper or partaking of its qualities.

Cupressina (kū'prē-sī-nā), *n. pl.* The cypress tribe, a sub-order of dicotyledonous plants, nat. order Coniferae, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type. See *CUPRESSUS*.

Cupressite (kū'prē-sīt), *n.* A name given to coniferous fossil plants occurring in the trias, lias, oolite, and Wealden, which are supposed to be allied to the existing cypress.

Cupressus (kū'prē-us), *n.* The cypress, a genus of coniferous plants, having small, scale-like, adpressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with the seeds very small, angular, and several to each bract. The common cypress is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree, with erect adpressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, so frequently planted in Mohammedan burying grounds, is a variety of this species. Several species have been introduced from India, China, and California into our shrubberies. See *CYPRESS*.

Cupric, **Cuprous** (kū'prīk, kū'prūs), *n.* Of or belonging to copper; as, *cupric* or *cuprous* acid.

Cupriferos (kū'prī-fēr-us), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or affording copper; as, *cupriferos* silver.

Cuprite (kū'prīt), *n.* The red oxide of copper, red copper ore.

Cuproid (kū'prōid), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, and *Gr. είδος*, resemblance.] In crystal. a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles.

Cuproplumite (kū'prō-plūm'bit), *n.* A sulphide of copper and lead from Chili, occurring in forms of the regular system, with cubic cleavage. It contains a small percentage of silver.

Cup-rose (kū'p-rōs), *n.* The poppy.

Cupula, **Cupule** (kū'pō-lā, kū'pūl), *n.* [*See CUPOLA, CUP*.] In bot. a form of involucre, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts, not much developed, till after flowering, when they cohere by their bases, and form a kind of cup.

Cupuliferum (kū'pū-līfēr-ū), *n. pl.* [*L. cupula*, and *fero*, to bear.] The oak family, so named from the peculiar husk or cup (*cupula*) in which the fruit is inclosed, a nat. order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, with monocious flowers, the sterile flowers being in catkins, and the fertile solitary, two or three together or in clusters, furnished with an

involucre which incloses the fruit or forms the cupule at its base. They are trees or shrubs, inhabiting chiefly the temperate part of the northern hemisphere. They are common in Europe, Asia, and North America. This order furnishes many trees, which are highly valued on account of their timber. The chief genera are Quercus or oak, Castanea or chestnut, Fagus or beech, and Corylus or hazel. The astringent bark of the oak abounds in tannin, gallic acid, and quercetin, and is used in tanning and dyeing. Galls are swellings on the leaf-stalks, &c., of oaks when wounded by insects. Cork is the outer layer of the bark of the Spanish oak. See *OAK*.



Cup-valve.

Cupuliferous (kū'pū-līfēr-us), *n.* In bot. bearing cupules.

Cup-valve (kū'p-valv), *n.* A valve, the seal of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.

Cur (kēr), *v.* [*From root of Icel. kurrja*, to grumble or mutter. Cog. D. *kurve*, a small dog. Others regard the word as an abbreviation of *curial*, a dog whose tail was cut off to disqualify it for the chase.] 1. A degenerate dog.

They . . . like to village rove,
Back when their fellows do. *Shak.*

2. A worthless man, in contempt.

Your judgments, my grave lords,
Must give this cur the lie. *Shak.*

Curability (kūr-ā-bil-i-tē), *n.* Quality of being curable.

Curable (kūr-ā-bil), *a.* [*See CUR*.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil.

Curableness (kūr-ā-bil-nēs), *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

Curacao (kūr-ā-sō), *n.* A liquor or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace so named from the island of Curacao, where it was first made.

Curacy, **Curateship** (kūr-ā-si, kūr-ā-tē-ship), *n.* [*See CUR* and *CURATE*.] The office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson, or vicar, and officiates in his stead.

Curari, **Curara** (kūr-ā-rē, kūr-ā-rā), *n.* A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxicaria*, used by the South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-pipe. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal, but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effects are instantly fatal. It acts chiefly on the motor nerves, and causes death by paralysis of the nerves of the respiratory organs. The great use of curari is for the chase, the animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is variously written *Curari*, *Urari*, *Woorari*, *Woorait*, *Woorari*.

Curarine (kūr-ā-rin), *n.* An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming a yellowish amorphous bitter mass, more poisonous than the curari which yields it, 0.05 grains introduced into the skin of a rabbit killing it in a short time.

Curassow (kūr-rā-sō), *n.* The name given



Cupola, Radcliffe Library, Oxford.

spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. The

Crested Curassow (*Cathartus*).

to birds of the genus *Cathartus*, natives of the warm parts of America. The crested curassow

Fals, fir, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, nōve; tābe, tab, tell;

oil, pound; ū, ūe, above; y, ūe, ūy.

sow is the *Craza alector*, a native of Guiana, Mexico, and Brazil; the red curasow is the *Craza rubra*, about the size of a turkey, an inhabitant of South America. The cawbird (*Uraea peninsularis*) is called the galeated curasow. See CRAGIDR, CRAZ.

Curat, *Curist*, *n.* A curate. *Spenser*.
Curate (kū'rāt), *n.* [L.L. *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, from L. *cura*, care.] *Lit.* one who has the cure of souls, in which sense it is used in the Church of England prayer-book, 'all bishops and curates'; specifically, a clergyman in Episcopal churches, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. He must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. In the Church of England there are two kinds of curates, *stipendiary* and *perpetual*. A *stipendiary curate* is one who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure; a *perpetual curate* is one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise.

Curate (kū'rāt), *n.* See CURACY.
Curative (kū'rā-tiv), *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.
Curator (kū-rā-tēr), *n.* [L. from *curo*, *curam*, to take care of, from *cura*, care.] 1. One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a university, public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments. *Berli.*

(By the Universities Act of 1858) the patronage of the chairs (of the University of Edinburgh) was transferred to seven *curators*, three of whom are nominated by the university court and four by the town council. *Chamber's Ency.*

2. In *Scots law*, a guardian; one appointed to administer the estate of any person who is not legally competent to manage his property, as a minor who has attained the age of fourteen, or a lunatic.

Curatorship (kū-rā-tēr-ship), *n.* The office of a curator.

Curatrix (kū-rā-trix), *n.* 1. She that cures or heals. — 2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

Curb (kərb), *v.t.* [From Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, from L. *curvare*, to bend or curve, from *curvus*, crooked, curved; same root as L. *curvus*, a circle, Gr. *kurtos*, crooked.] 1. To bend or curve. 'Crooked and curbed lines.' *Holland*. — 2. To bend to one's will; to check; to restrain; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to curb the passions. 'And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.' *Milton*.

So is the will of a living daughter curbed by the will of a dead father. *Shak.*
Curb them, O youth! these raptures as they rise. *Craik.*

3. To restrain with a curb; to guide and manage by the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton.*

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb; as, to curb a well or a bank of earth.

Curb (kərb), *v.t.* To bend; to truckle. [Rare.]

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.

Yes, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good. *Shak.*

Curb (kərb), *n.* 1. What checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; hindrance; as, public opinion is to many a curb upon licentiousness.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*. *Tennyson.*

2. A chain or strap attached to the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry wilds. *Dryden.*

3. The edge-stone of a side walk or pavement; a curb-stone. — 4. A breast-wall or retaining wall to support a bank of earth. The word is used also with various other technical meanings; as, a casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron inside a wall that is being sunk; a boarded structure to contain concrete; the wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

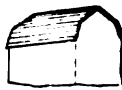
Curb (kərb), *n.* [Fr. *courbe*, It. *corba*, from L. *corvus*, a basket, from form of swelling.] The general term for a hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, &c.

Curb (kərb), *n.* An African measure of capacity, varying at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the

sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, &c. It may be either a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot. **Curtable** (kərb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

Curbless (kərb'les), *a.* Having no curb or restraint.
Curb-plate (kərb'plāt), *n.* A circular, continued plate, designed to support or restrain some part, as the wall-plate of a circularly or elliptically ribbed dome, the horizontal rib on the top of such a dome, in which the vertical ribs terminate; the plate of a skylight; the plate in a curb-roof which receives the feet of the upper rafters; the circular frame round a well.

Curb-roof (kərb'rōf), *n.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend.] In arch, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight down from the ridge to the walls, are at a given height received on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls, so that this kind of roof presents a bent appearance, whence its name. Called also a *Manard Roof*, from the name of its inventor.



Curb-roof.

Curb-sender (kərb'send-ēr), *n.* An automatic signalling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, and used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper-ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clock-work. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

Curb-stone (kərb'stōn), *n.* A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

Curmas (kərb'kas), *n.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing a single species, *Curmas purpurea* (the physic-nut), the seeds and oil of which are used in medicine. It is indigenous to tropical America, but is cultivated in all tropical countries.

Curch (kurch), *n.* [Abbrev. of *kerchief*, O. Fr. *couver-chef*, a covering for the head—*couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] A kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap. 'Her house so bien, her *curch* so clean.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Curchie (kur'chi), *n.* A curtsy. 'Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop.' *Burns*. [Scotch.]

Curculio (kərb-kū'l-i-ō), *n.* [L. a corn-worm, weevil.] A Linnaean genus of coleopterous insects, now raised into the family Curculionidae, in which no genus of this name is retained.

Curculionidae (kərb-kū'l-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* The weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive families of coleopterous insects. About 8000 species are described, all of which are distinguished by their head being prolonged into a beak or snout, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, which appendage is used by the animal in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. They form numerous genera, all found on plants.

Curcuma (kərb-kū-ma), *n.* [L.L. a halter, muzzle.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zingiberaceae. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems; the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-coloured reddish or yellow flowers are found in our hothouses. *C. Zerumbet* and *C. Zedoaria* furnish the saffron of the shops. *C. rubescens* is a native of Bengal; it is an aromatic plant, and its pendulous tubers, as well as those of several other species, yield starch, and are employed by the natives for preparing arrow-root. *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used for the same purposes as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mild aromatic substance, employed medicinally, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder. See TURMERIC.

Curcuma-paper (kərb-kū-ma-pā-pēr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid, and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

Curcimine (kərb-kū-mīn), *n.* The colouring matter of turmeric.

Curd (kērd), *n.* [See O.E. *crud*. Pro-

bably connected with W. *cried*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crowd*.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. 'Curds and cream the flower of country fare.' *Dryden*. Generally used in the plural form. — 2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

Curd (kērd), *v.t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd; to curdle; to congeal.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood?

To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

Curd (kērd), *v.t.* To become curdled or coagulated; to become curd.

It doth *possess*

And *curd*, like eager droppings into milk. *Shak.*

Curdiness (kērd'i-ness), *n.* State of being curdy.

Curdle (kērd'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curdled*; ppr. *curdling*. [Dim. of *curd*, & v.] 1. To coagulate or congeal; to thicken or change into curd.

Powder of mint and powder of red roses keep the milk from *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon*.

2. To run slow with terror; to freeze; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

Curdle (kērd'l), *v.t.* 1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken; to coagulate or congeal; as, rennet *curdles* milk. — 2. To congeal; as, make run slow. 'My chilled blood is *curdled* in my veins.' *Dryden*.

Curdog (kērd'og), *n.* A cur.

Curdy (kērd'i), *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cure (kūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *cure*, L. *cura*, care.] 1. Cure; concern; attention; charge.

Of study took he most *cure* and heed. *Chaucer*.

Cramer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian priests the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls, as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*.

2. A spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people; the employment or office of a curate; curacy. 'A young clergyman, when he is confined to a country *cure*.' *R. Nelson*.

These did not always hold their *cures* as honours and appendages to their Italian dignities. *Milman*.

3. Remedial treatment of disease; method of medical treatment; as, to try the cold-water *cure*. — 4. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals; as, laudanum is used as a *cure* for toothache. — 5. A healing; restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound; as, the medicine will effect a *cure*.

Cure (kūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cured*; ppr. *curing*. 1. To restore to health or to a sound state; to heal.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Mat. xvii. 18.*

2. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; to heal, as a disease; to remedy.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. *Luke ix. 1.*

When the person and the cause of the illness are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the latter; as, the physician *cured* the man *of* his fever. — 3. To prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.; as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Cure (kūr), *v.t.* 1. To care. *Chaucer*. — 2. To effect a cure.

Like Achilles' spear,

So able with the charge to kill and *cure*. *Shak.*

3. To become well; to be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish. *Shak.*

Curé (kū-rā), *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson. **Curseless** (kū'rles), *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as, a *curseless* disorder. 'A *curseless* ill.' *Dryden*.

Curer (kūr-ēr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals. — 2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from speedy putrefaction by means of salt, or in any other manner.

Currette (kū-ret), *n.* [Fr.] In *surg.* a scoop-shaped instrument for removing the matter that may be left in the eye after operating for cataract.

Curfew (kərb'fū), *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from L. *coopere*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] 1. A bell rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice was introduced into England from the Continent by William the Conqueror, and is believed to have originated as a precaution against the outbreak of fires. — 2. A bell still rung in some parts in continuation of this old custom.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. Such covers were sometimes highly ornamented.

Curfew for fire.—*Dominic's Encyc. des Beaux Arts.*

and were no mean works of art. 'Pots, pans, curfews, and the like.' *Shaks.*

Curfuffle (kur-fuf'l), *v. t.* To disorder; to ruffle, to dishevel, as, her hair was a curfuffled. (*Scott.*)

Curfuffle (kur-fuf'l), *n.* The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; tremor.

My lord mass he turned that outright, an' he put himself into sic a curfuffle for anything you could bring him. *Edie. Sir W. Scott.*

Curia (kū'ri-a), *n. pl.* **Curiae** (kū'ri-ā). [*L.*]

1. In *Rom. antiq.* (a) one of the thirty divisions made by Romulus of the Roman people. (b) a building in which the curia met for the celebration of divine worship. (c) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. 2. In *law*, a court of justice. 3. The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

Curialistic (kū'ri-al-is'tik), *a.* [*L. curialis.*]

Curiality (kū'ri-al-ty), *n.* [*L. curialis.*]

from *curia*, a court.] The privileges, prerogatives.

us), *n.* A build-
ered; specifically,
as wherein sugar

l. a. [*Or hyacin-*
th.] Designating
hills, in which a
picture.

l. [*L. curiositas.*
] Inclined to see
over something
rich or inquiry, a

desire to gaze on scenes with a slight of
what is new or unusual, or to gratify the
mind with new discoveries, inquisitiveness.
'Curiously, inquisitive, importance of secrets.'

Milnes.

Desire to know why and how—curiosity man is
distinguished not only by his reason, but also by this
singular passion from all other animals. *Hobbes.*

2. Nicely; delicately, fastidiously.

When they was in thy gift and thy perfume, they
sought thee for too much curiously. *Shaks.*

3. Accuracy, exactness, nice performance;
curiousness. 'The curiety of the work-
manship of nature.' *Ray.*—4. A nice ac-
certainment.

There hath been practiced a curiety, to set a tree
on the north side of a wall, and at a little height to
draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites
a desire of seeing or desiring to be seen, as
novel and extraordinary.

We took a ramble together to see the curiities of
this great town. *Addison.*

[The first and the last senses are those in
which the word is now chiefly used.]

Curioso (kū'ri-ō'so), *n.* (It.) A curious per-
son, a virtuoso.

Curious (kū'ri-us), *a.* [*L. curiosus*, from
cura, care. See *CURE*.] 1. Strongly desirous
to discover what is novel or unknown, soli-
citous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters.
Eccles. ix. 39.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to re-
search or inquiry, as a man of a curious
turn of mind sometimes followed by after
and sometimes by of 'Curious after things
elegant and beautiful.' *Woodward.*—3. Accurate,
careful not to mistake; solicitous to be cor-
rect.

Men were not curious what opinions or parties
they were. *Hobbes.*

4. Careful, nice, solicitous in selection, diffi-
cult to please.

A temperate man is not curious of flattery and dis-
simulation, for he thinks not much, and speaks not
often of meat and drink. *For Taylor.*

5. Made with care; nice; exact; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects with a
more curious discrimination. *Hobbes.*

6. Artful, nicely diligent.

Each ornament about her comely face,
By curious chance, or careless art, composed. *Paraphr.*

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat;
finished, as, a curious work. 'The curious
girdle of the saphire.' *Ex. xlviii. 2.* 'Cur-
ious lace-work of a highly polished literary
style.' *Prof. Blair.*—8. Requiring care
and nicety, as, curious arts. *Acts xix. 19.*

9. Rigid, severe, particular [*Rare.*]

For curious I cannot be with you,
Sister Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shaks.*

10. Rare; singular; exhibiting curiosity or sur-
prise, awakening curiosity, as, a curious
fact.—11. Ridiculously odd or strange.—
Curious, in curious about, having a passion,
taste, or liking for, studious of, solicitous
about.

Those things if they are curious to, they can get
for a dollar in the next village. *Simmons.*

—Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious.
See under *WONDERFUL*.

Curiously (kū'ri-us-ly), *adv.* 1. With nice in-
spection, inquisitively; attentively.

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more curi-
ously, the spots appeared. *Newton.*

2. With nice care and art, exactly, neatly;
elegantly. *Pa. cxxxix. 16.*—3. In a singular
manner, unusually.

Curiousness (kū'ri-us-ness), *n.* 1. Careful-
ness, painstaking, nicety, exactness.

My father's care
With curiousness and care did train me up. *Macrigger.*

2. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of
workmanship. *Shaks.*—3. Singularity of
conscience.—4. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! curiousness, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still. *Sir W. Scott.*

Curly (kū'ri), *v. t.* [Formerly written *Curle*.
Cog. D. kurlen, Dan. krolle, to curl.] 1. To
turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp,
as the hair. 2. To writhe, to twist, to coil,
as a serpent.

I never will find out the beds of snakes,
Lest they should curl themselves about my heels. *Bacon. & Ft.*

3. To dress with, or as with, curls.

The unky locks
That curled Mayhem. *Milnes.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to
ripple.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing up
To curl the waves. *Dryden.*

Curly (kū'ri), *v. t.* 1. To bend or contract into
curls or ringlets, as hair.—2. To move in
curves or spirals, to rise in waves or un-
dulations, to ripple.

Curling smoke from village tops are seen. *Pope.*
Gaily curl the waves before each dashing prow. *Byron.*

3. To writhe, to twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he curled. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink, to shrink back; to bend and
stok, as, he curled down into a corner.—5. To
play at the game called curling. [*Scott.*]

Curly (kū'ri), *n.* 1. A ringlet of hair or any-
thing of a like form.

Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god. *Pope.*

2. Undulation, a waving; sinuosity; *Scure*.

'Waves or curls which usually arise from
sand-holes.' *Sir I. Newton.*—3. A winding
in the grain of wood.—4. A disorder which
affects potato crops, and by which their tops
become shrivelled.

Curly-cloud (kū'ri-kloud), *n.* A name given
by some meteorologists to the cloud known as
Curvus.

He (Mr. Howard) had proposed, as names for the
kinds of clouds, the following: Cirrus, Cirro-cumulus,
Cirro-stratus, Cumulo-stratus, Cumulus, Nimbus, Stratus.

In an abridgement of his views, given in the
supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, English
names were proposed as the equivalents of these.

Curly-cloud, Scud-cloud, Wave-cloud, Twin-cloud,
Stacks-cloud, Rain-cloud, Fall-cloud. *Whitwell.*

Curled (kū'ri), *p. and a.* Having the hair
curled, curly.

In opposite to marriage, that she shew'd
The wealthy curled darlings of our nation. *Shaks.*

Curledness (kū'ri-ness), *n.* State of being
curled. [*Rare.*]

Curled-pate (kū'ri-pāt), *n.* Having curled
hair. 'Curled pate rufians.' *Shaks.*

Curlier (kū'ri-er), *n.* 1. He who or that
which curls.—2. One who engages in the
amusement of curling. See *CURLING*.

Curlew (kū'ri-lū), *n.* [Imitative of the cry

of the bird. Fr. *curlew*.] 1. Numenius, a
genus of gallinular birds of the same family
(Scolopacidae) as the snipe and woodcock,
characterized by a long, slender, curved bill,
tall, and partly naked legs, and a short tail.
The wings of the larger species, when
spread, measure more than 3 feet from tip
to tip. The common curlew (the *shawm* of
Scotland) is the *Numenius arcticus*, which
is met with in most parts of Europe. In
Britain during the summer the curlews fre-
quent the large heathy and boggy moors,
and in autumn and winter they depart to
the sea-side in great numbers. This bird is

Common Curlew (*Numenius arcticus*).

of an ash-colour diversified by black. The
lower curlew, or whimbrel, is the *Numenius
phæopus*.

Curlew-wartle (kū'ri-lū-war'tl), *n.* A fantastic
circular ornament. [*Scott.*]

Ah! it's a brave bird—none o' yer whigmasters
an' curlew-wartles and open-mouth hums about it.
Sir W. Scott.

Curliness (kū'ri-ness), *n.* State of being
curly.

Curling (kū'ring), *n.* [See *CURL*. The
sense of curling, twisting, is intimately asso-
ciated with that of a rolling vibratory mo-
tion, such as the early ill-formed stones
doubtlessly had.] A winter amusement on
the ice, in which contending parties slide
large smooth stones of a circular form from
one mark, called the tee, to another. The
chief object of the player is to hurl his stone
along the ice towards the tee with proper
strength and precision; and on the skill
displayed by the players in placing their
own stones in favourable positions, or in
driving rival stones out of favourable po-
sitions, depends the chief interest of the game.

Curling-iron, Curling-tongs (kū'ring-
i-ron, kū'ring-tonz), *n.* An instrument for
curling the hair.

Curling-stone (kū'ring-stōn), *n.* The stone
used in the game of curling. In shape it
resembles a small cheese, with a handle in
the upper side.

Curling-staff (kū'ring-staf), *n.* Timber in
which the stone wind or curl at the place
where branches have shot out from the
trunk of the tree.

Curly (kū'ri), *a.* Having curls; tending to
curl, full of ripples.

Curly-headed, Curly-pated (kū'ri-head-ed,
kū'ri-pāt-ed), *a.* Having curling hair.

Curmudgeon (kū'mudj-on), *n.* (Said to be
from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—*corn-*
dealers being reckoned, in old times, the
most filthy hearted and avaricious of men.
'Being but a rich corn-mudgin, that with a
quart (or measure of corn of two pounds)
had bought the freedom of his fellow-
citizens.' *Holland.*) An avaricious churlish
fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. 'A
penurious curmudgeon.' *Leake.*

Curmudgeonly (kū'mudj-on-ly), *a.* Avari-
cious, covetous, niggardly, churlish.

Curmurring (kū'mur-ring), *n.* [Imitative.]
1. A low rumbling sound.—2. The motion in
the bowels produced by a slight attack of
the gripes. 'Some curmurrin in his guts.'
Burns. [*Scott.*]

Curra (kū'ra), *n.* A quantity; an indefinite
number. [*Scott.*]

Ane's cana, twa's some, three's a curra, and four's
a pun. *Scottish nursery rhyme.*

Curpin (kū'pin), *n.* The rump of a fowl
often applied in a ludicrous sense to the
posterior of men, a crupper. [*Scott.*]

Curple (kū'pl), *n.* The crupper, the bat-
locks. 'My hap, dooce kingly owre my
curple.' *Burns.* [*Scott.*]

Curraich, Curraich (kū'rah, kū'rah), *n.*
[*Scott.*] 1. A coracle, or small skiff,
a boat of wicker-work, covered with hides—
2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fowl was curried in creels, and the corn in
curraich. *Statistical Account of Scotland.*

Current (ku'r-ant), *n.* [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first introduced.] 1. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, used in cookery. — 2. The name given to the fruit as well as the shrubs of several species of *Ribes*, nat. order Grossulariaceae, from the berries resembling in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red current is *R. rubrum*, of which the white current is a variety; the black current is the *R. nigrum*; and the flowering current the *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous.

Current, **Current** (ku'r-ant, ku'r-ent), *a.* In *her.* same as *Current* (which see).

Current-jelly (ku'r-ant-jel-i), *n.* Jelly made of the juice of currants.

Currento (ku-ran'to), *n.* See **COURANT**.

Current-wine (ku'r-ant-wīn), *n.* Wine made from the juice of currants.

Currency (ku'ren-si), *n.* [See **CURRENT**.] 1. *Lit.* a flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course like that of a stream. 'The currency of time.' *Aylife*. — 2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general currency. It cannot be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb. — To innovate is not to reform. *Burke*.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as, the currency of pounds, shillings, and pence; the currency of bank-bills or of treasury notes. — 4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.] — 5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current or in circulation as a medium of trade; that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property; as, the currency of a country. — *Metallic currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country. — *Paper currency*, that which passes current as a substitute for money or a representative of it. Paper currency may be divided into *bank currency*, as the notes of the Bank of England, and the notes of other banks, whether private or joint-stock; and *private paper currency*, which consists of bills of exchange and cheques upon bankers.

Current (ku'r-ent), *a.* [*L. currentis, currentis*, ppr. of *currere*, to run.] 1. Running or moving rapidly. 'Still eyes the current stream.' *Milton*. — To chase a creature that was current then in those wild woods. *Tennyson*. Hence — 2. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular; as, the current notions of the day or age.

All the current political opinions have been discussed in the daily and weekly papers with great ability. *Sir G. C. Lewis*.

3. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the current value of coin. 4. That may be allowed or admitted; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine; passable.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the touch To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shak.*

Thou canst make

No excuse current, but to hang thyself. *Shak.*

5. Now passing; present in its course; as, the current month or year. — *Current coin*, coin in general circulation.

Current (ku'r-ent), *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; a stream: applied to fluids; as, a current of water or of air. — 2. A body of water or air moving in a certain direction; as, the Gulf-stream is a remarkable current in the Atlantic. The set of a current is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; and the drift of a current is the rate at which it runs. — *Electric current*, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other. See **ELECTRICITY**. — *Atmospheric currents*, disturbances of the atmospheric mass from regular or accidental causes, and which constitute winds. 2. Course; progressive motion or movement; continuation; as, the current of time. — 3. A connected series; successive course; as, the current of events. — 4. General or main course; as, the current of opinion. [In such expressions as *6th current* (or *curr.*), *current*

is really an adjective, the expression being short for *current month*.]

Corrente calamo (ku-rent-é ka'la-mô), [*L.* lit. with the pen running.] Offhand; rapidly, with no stop.

Currently (ku'rent-li), *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression; hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general acceptance; as, the story is currently reported.

Currentness (ku'rent-ness), *n.* 1. Currency; circulation; general reception. — 2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [Rare or obsolete.]

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness and currentness with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness. *Camden*.

Curriclo (ku'ri-kl), *n.* [*L. curriculum*, from *currere*, to run.] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest. The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd; Whiskers and gigs and curricles are there; And high-fed prancers many a raw-boned pair. *Crabbe*.

2 † A small or short course.

Upon a curricula in this world depends a long course of the next. *Sir T. Browne*.

Curriculum (ku-rik-'u-lum), *n.* [*L.*] 1. A race-course; a place for running, &c. — 2. A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like; as, the arts curriculum; the medical curriculum.

Currie (ku'ri), *n.* Same as *Curry*.

Currier (ku'ri-er), *n.* [*L. corarius*; Fr. *corroyeur*. See **CURRY**, v.t. 1.] A man who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Curriery (ku'ri-er-i), *n.* 1. The trade of a currier. — 2. The place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

Curriah (kér-ish), *a.* [See **CUR**.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome; brutal; malignant. 'The curriah Jew.' *Shak.* 'Thy curriah spirit governed a wolf.' *Shak.*

Curriahly (kér-ish-li), *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

Curriahness (kér-ish-ness), *n.* Snappishness; snarling disposition; churlishness.

Diogenes . . . by his curriahness got him the name of dog. *Fallham*.

Curry (ku'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curried*; ppr. *currying*. [Fr. *corroyer*, to curry; O. Fr. *corrier*, a skinner, currier, from *L. corium*, a hide.] 1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat, and colour tanned hides, and prepare them for use. — 2. To rub and clean with a comb.

Your short horse is soon curried. *Beau. & Fl.* 3. To beat; to drub; to thrash; as, to curry one's hide.

By setting brother against brother, To claw and curry one another. *Butler*.

— To curry favour, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to curry favour for himself. *L'Estrange*.

[The phrase to curry favour is said to be a corruption for 'curry favel,' Fr. 'étriller faveaux,' to curry the chestnut horse. *Shakspeare*, Hen. IV. part II. v. 1, uses *curry* in this sense without appending *favour*.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would curry with Master Shallow.

The form to *curry favel* was used by old authors.

Neither yet let any man *curry favel* with himself [*Id.*]

Curry (ku'ri), *n.* [Per. *khurdi*, juice, broth.] 1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices. It is poured on the food, which is hence spoken of as *curried rice*, fowl, &c. 2. A stew of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry-sauce.

Curry (ku'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curried*; ppr. *currying*. To flavour with curry.

Curry-comb (ku'ri-kôm), *n.* [See **COMB**.] An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses.

Curry-comb (ku'ri-kôm), *v.t.* To rub down or comb with a curry-comb.

Currying (ku'ri-ing), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing down a horse. — 2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, for the purposes of the shoemaker, saddler, coach and harness maker, &c., or of giving them the

necessary smoothness, lustre, colour, and suppleness.

Curry-powder (ku'ri-pou-dér), *n.* A condiment used for making curry, composed of turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, and scraped cocoa-nut may be added at pleasure.

Curse (kér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curst*; ppr. *cursting*. [A. Sax. *curtsian*, *curtsian*, to curse, perhaps lit. to excrete by the sign of the cross, by metathesis from *cross* (which see). But it is doubtful if A. Sax. *cors*, *curse*, a curse, has any connection with *cross*.] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to excrete.

Thou shalt not curse the ruler of thy people. *Ex. xxii. 28.* Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Num. xxii. 6.*

Hence — 2. To bring a curse on by wishing or imprecating evil to or upon; to blast; to blight.

Sure some fell fiend has curst our line. That coward should be son of mine. *Sir W. Scott*.

3. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those. *Pope*.

Curse (kér), *v.t.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; to use blasphemous or profane language; to swear.

Then began he to curse and to swear. *Mat. xxvi. 74.*

Curse (kér), *n.* 1. Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another; imprecation of evil.

Shimei . . . who cursed me with a grievous curse. *1 Ki. ii. 8.*

They entered into a curse, and into an oath. *Neh. x. 79.*

2. Evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one.

The priest shall write all these curses in a book. *Num. xx. 23.*

3. That which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; great vexation. 'The common curses of mankind, folly and ignorance.' *Shak.*

I will make this city a curse to all nations. *Jer. xxvi. 6.*

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law. *Gal. iii. 13.*

— *Curse of Scotland*, in card-playing, the nine of diamonds. Various hypotheses have been set up as to the origin of this phrase; as, that it was the card on which the 'Butcher Duke' wrote a cruel order after Culloden; but the phrase was in use before; that it is a corruption of *cross of Scotland*, the nine diamonds being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's cross; that, in the game of Pope Joan, the nine of diamonds is the *Pope*, of whom the Scotch have an especial horror; that a cross of lozenges, like the nine of diamonds, formed the arms of Colonel Parker, who commanded with great severity in Scotland, after the death of Charles I.; also (and this is most probably the true explanation), that it represented the heraldic bearings of the Earl of Stair, who was defeated for his share in the massacre of Glencoe. — *SYN.* Malediction, execration, ban, anathema, excommunication, affliction, torment.

Curse (kér), *n.* [A form of O. E. *kerse*, a cress, A. Sax. *kerse*. 'Wisdom and wit now is not worth a kerse.' *Piers Plowman*.] A word only used in the phrase, 'I don't care a curse.' It is unnecessary to say that the meaning now attached to the phrase is much coarser.

Curst (kér-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.

Let us fly this curst place. *Milton*. 2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked. 'Curst thoughts.' *Shak.* — 3. Vexatious; troublesome. 'This curst quarrel.' *Dryden*. 'Wounding thorns and curst thistles.' *Prior*.

Curstedly (kér-ed-li), *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested.

Curstedness (kér-ed-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil. — 2 † Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of curstedness, Of fraud, deceit, and guile. *Old metrical version of Psalms*.

went to be carried into council. It was also a mark of distinction for doctors, canons, prebends, canons, and others, who were from this circumstance called *curial magistrates*. Curial chairs were of various shapes, but the one generally used was a stool without a back, so made as to be folded up and opened again in the manner of a camp-stool.

Curvilinear (ku-rvī-līn), *a.* A sort of plover.

Curvilinear (ku-rvī-līn), *a.* In bot. having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down without any sensible bending inwards.

Curvilinear (ku-rvī-līn), *a.* In bot. having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down without any sensible bending inwards.

Curvature (kū-rvā-tū), *a.* The act of bending or curving.

Curvature (kū-rvā-tū), *a.* In bot. having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down without any sensible bending inwards.

Curvature (kū-rvā-tū), *a.* [L. *curvatura*. See CURVE.] A bending in a regular form, the continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction. The curvature of a line is the peculiar manner of its bending or flexure, by which it becomes a curve of such and such peculiar properties. Thus the curvature of a circle is such, that every point in the circumference is equally distant from a point within called the centre, and so the curvature of the same circle is everywhere the same, but the curvature in all other curves is continually varying. — *Circles of curvature*, or *circles of the same curvature*, a circle which touches a curve in a point, so that no other circle touching it in the same point can pass between it and the curve. — *Radius of curvature*, the radius of the circle of curvature. — *Double curvature*, a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhomb line or the loxodromic curve.

Curve (kūrv), *a.* [L. *curva*, to bend, from *curvus*, crooked. See CURV.] Bending, crooked. Inflected in a regular form and without angles, as, a curve line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

A curve line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines.

Curve (kūrv), *a.* 1. A bending in a regular form and without angles, that which is bent without angles, a flexure. — 2. In poem, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one; a line which changes its direction at every point, a line in which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction. The doctrine of curves and of the figures and solids generated from them constitutes what is called the higher geometry, and forms one of the most interesting and important branches of mathematical science. Curve lines are distinguished into algebraical or geometrical, and transcendental or mechanical. The varieties of curves are innumerable, that is, they have different degrees of bending or curvature. The curves most generally referred to, besides the circle, are the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, to which may be added the cycloid. — *Algebraic curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation, called the equation of the curve. — *Transcendental curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is not expressed by an algebraic, but by a differential equation. — *Algebraic curves of the first order*, those of which the equation consists of two dimensions, as the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. — *Algebraic curves of the second order*, those whose equation rises to the third degree, and so on. Curves are said to be of the same species, in which the motion of the describing point is regulated by the same mathematical law. — *Geometrical curves* are such as do not admit of being expressed analytically, and which have no known equation. — *Arithmetical and syncretical curves*, in poet. terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strains. See ARTIFICIAL and SYNCRETICAL.

Curve (kūrv), *v.* pret. & pp. *curved*, *pp.* *curving*. [See the adjective.] To bend, to crook, to inflect. The tongue is drawn back or curved. *Heider*

Curve (kūrv), *v.* To have a curved or bent form, as, to curve inwards.

On again I curve and bow. *Traveller.*

Curved (kūrvd), *pp.* or *a.* Bent; regularly inflected, formed into a curve. — *SVS* Crooked, incurved, awry.

Curved (kūrvd), *a.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

Curvilinear (kūrvī-līn), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *linear*, a line.] In bot. plants having a curved embryo.

Curvet (kūrvet), *v.* [It. *curvetti*; Fr. *curveter*. See CURVE.] 1. To leap, to bound, to make a curvet. 2. To leap and kick.

As he runs upright, curvets, and leaps. Shaks.

1. To leap and kick.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I go! then; it curvets merrily. Shaks.

Curvet (kūrvet), *v.* pret. & pp. *curvetted*, *pp.* *curvetting*. To cause to make a curvet, to cause to make an upward spring. 'The upright leaden spout curvetting its liquid filament into it.' *Lander*

Curvilinear (kūrvī-līn), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *linear*, a line.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

Curvilinear (kūrvī-līn), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *linear*, a line.] Marked with small bent ribs.

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For him thy dark green plashing's shade
The cuckoo crooneth an' ready. *Townsend.*

Cuckoo-bird (kū-kū-bērd), *a.* *Cuculus* genus, a bird resembling the curlew, but having a large, oval, bony knob of a fine blue colour on the upper mandible of its bill. It is sometimes called the galeated curlew.

Cushion (kūsh'ion), *a.* [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*, as if from a hypothetical *cuscitum*, dim. of L. *culex*, a cushion.] 1. A pillow for a seat, a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag stuffed with wool, cotton, hair, or other soft material. — 2. Anything resembling a cushion, as any stuffed or padded surface. Specifically — (a) A bag of leather filled with wool, used by engravers to support the plate. (b) A stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered with leather, on a board, used by glaziers for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures. (c) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *ECURUS*. (d) The padded side or edge of a billiard-table. — 3. A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings, in which a cushion played an important part. *Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of Saxifrage. — *See cushion*, see pink or shirt, a species of station.

Cushion (kūsh'ion), *v.* 1. To seat on or as on a cushion. 'Cushioned up in throned.' *Belshazzar*. — 2. To furnish with cushions; as, to cushion a seat, to cushion a chair.

1. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion.

Cushion-capital (kūsh'ion-kap-i-tal), *a.* In arch. a capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of its entablature, very common in Indian buildings; also applied to the Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities.

Cushion-dance (kūsh'ion-dans), *a.* Same as Cushion.

Cushionet (kūsh'ion-et), *a.* A little cushion.

Cushion-rafter (kūsh'ion-raft-er), *a.* In arch. a principal beam (which see, under RAFTER).

Cushiony (kūsh'ion-ē), *a.* Cushion-shaped and soft.

A bow-legged character with a fat and cushiony nose. *Dequiere*

Cusk (kusk), *a.* A northern British fish of the cod family, the tusk or torok. See *TORUS*.

Cuskin (kusk-in), *a.* A kind of drinking-cup.

Cusp (kusp), *a.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.] 1. In astron. the point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. — 2. In astron. the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativitiy. — 3. In math. a term used for the point or corner formed by two branches of the same or different curves meeting and terminating there. — 4. In arch. a term applied

to the points of the small arcs or foliations terminating the internal curve of the tro-



1. Monument of Edw. III., Westminster Abbey (Norm.). 2. Henry VII.'s Chapel. 3. Monument of Sir James Douglas, Douglas Church. 4. Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

to the points of the small arcs or foliations terminating the internal curve of the tro-

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream. *Shak.*
Far on a rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky. *Matt Arnold.*
3. To sever and cause to fall for the purpose
of removing; to hew, as wood; to mow or
reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the
nails or hair.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon
Chr. ii. 8.
4. To fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving;
to hew out; to carve. 'His grandaio
cut in alabaster.' *Shak.*

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson.
5. To wound the sensibilities of; to affect
deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations.
Addison.

6. To divide, as a pack of cards.—7. To intersect; to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.—8. To castrate; as, to *cut* a horse.—9. To give up; to have nothing to do with; to quit.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*
--To *cut asunder*, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut* asunder the cords of the wicked.
Ps. xxxvii. 4.
--To *cut down*, (a) to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves. *Ex. xxiv. 13.*
(b) To humble; to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator.
Addison.

(c) To retrench; to curtail; as, to *cut down* the expenses. (d) *Naut.* to take a deck off, as for the purpose of converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, &c.—To *cut off*, (a) to separate from the other parts; as, to *cut off* a finger or an arm; to *cut off* a letter or syllable. (b) To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord.
1 Ki. xviii. 4.
Evil doers shall be *cut off*.
Ps. xxxvii. 9.

(e) To separate; to remove to a distance or to prevent all intercourse with; as, a man in another country or in prison is *cut off* from his country or his friends.

I was *cut off* from hope in that place,
Which yet to name my spirit loathes and fears.
Tennyson.
(d) To interrupt; to stop; as, to *cut off* communication.

The judge *cut off* the council very short. *Bacon.*
(a) To intercept; to hinder from return or union; as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships. (f) To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.—To *cut out*, (a) to remove by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence, (b) To shape or form by, or as by, cutting; to fashion; to adapt; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; he is not *cut out* for an author. 'A large forest *cut out* into walks.' *Addison.* Hence, (c) To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. (d) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse.
Pope.

(a) To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor. (f) *Naut.* to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbour or from under the guns of the enemy.—To *cut short*, (a) to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him short. *Dryden.*
(b) To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut* the matter short. (c) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*
--To *cut up*, (a) to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef. (b) To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs. (c) To criticize severely; to censure; as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer. (d) To wound the feelings deeply; to affect greatly; as, his wife's death *cut* him up terribly.—To *cut a feather*, among seamen, a phrase applied to a well-bowed ship, to denote that she passes so swiftly through the water that it foams before her.—To *cut and run*, to cut the cable and set sail immediately; to be off; to be gone.—To *cut the sail*, to unfurl it, and to let it fall down.—To *cut one off with a shilling*, to bequeath one's natural heir a shilling; a practice adopted by a person dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritor was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion

that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—To *cut a person*, a familiar form of speech, meaning to avoid accosting or being accosted by one whom it is inconvenient or disagreeable to meet or recognize; often intensified with *dead*. 'She *cut* me as *dead* as a stone.' *Thackeray.*—To *cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to frisk about.—To *cut a dash* or *figure*, to make a display.—To *cut a joke*, to joke; to crack a jest.

And *jokes* shall be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry. *Præd.*
--To *cut a knot*, to take short measures with anything; to effect an object by powerful and speedy means.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.
Sir G. C. Lewis.

--To *cut one's stick*, to move off; to be off at once. [Slang.]—To *cut the teeth*, to have the teeth pierce the gums.—To *cut one's eye-teeth*, to become knowing, or 'wide-awake.' [Slang.]—*Cut and come again*, take as much as you please and come back for more; used generally as a noun, for abundance, profusion, no lack.

Cut (kut), v. i. 1. To do the work of an edge tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; as, the knife *cuts* well.—2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; to admit of incision or severance; as, this fruit *cuts* easy or smooth. 3. To divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut the upper part is rubbed with hard substances.
Arbuthnot.

4. To use a knife or edge-tool, as in surgical operations. 'His manner of *cutting* for the stone.' *Pope.*—5. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; said of a horse.—6. To divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose.—7. To move off; frequently followed by it; as, whenever we hailed them they *cut it*. [Slang.]—To *cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way; as, he *cut across* the common.—To *cut in*, (a) to divide or turn a card, for determining who are to play. (b) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

'You think, then,' said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, that the Reform Bill has done us no harm.'
Disraeli.

--To *cut on*, to make haste forward; to move on with speed.—To *cut up*, to be worth when cut up; to turn out; a butcher's phrase.

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*.
Burke.

--To *cut up rough*, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; to become dangerous. [Slang.]

Cut (kut), p. and a. 1. Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—2. Tipsey; drunk. [Slang.]

Rove not from pole to pole—the man lives here
Whose razor's only equal'd by his beer;
And where, in either sense, the cockney put
May, if he pleases, get confounded, cut.
Sir W. Scott.

--*Cut and dry*, or *cut and dried*, prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber.

Can ready compliments supply.
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

--*Cut and long tail*, people of all kinds or ranks; lit. dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentleman.
Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shak.*

--*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.—*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron by machinery, in distinction from a wrought nail, or one made by hand.

Cut (kut), n. 1. The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound.—2. A stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip.—3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all. *Shak.*

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

This great *cut* or ditch *Sesostris* . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.
Knales.

5. A part cut off from the rest; a division; as, a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber.

It should be understood, moreover, . . . that the groups are not arbitrary *cuts*, but natural groups or types.
Dana.

6. A lot made by cutting a stick, paper, straw, or the like; as, to draw *cuts*.—7. The surface left by a cut; as, a smooth or clean cut.—8. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as, a shorter cut.—9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; also, the impression from such a stamp; as, a book illustrated with wood-cuts.—10. The act or right of dividing a pack of cards; as, whose *cut* is it?—11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment.—12. In cricket, the technical name for a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and at right angles to his wicket.—13. A gelding.

The collier's *cut* the courtier's steed will tire.
Gascogne.

14. The act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.—To *draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths.—The *cut* of one's job, the form of one's profile, the cast of his countenance; as, I knew him by the *cut* of his job. [Originally a nautical phrase.]

Cutaneous (kû-tâ'né-us), a. [See CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin or cutis; existing on or affecting the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

Cutch (kuch), n. Catechu (which see).

Cutch (kuch), n. The spawn of the oyster.

Cutchery (kuch'ê-ri), n. In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office.

Constant dinners, &c., and the labours of *cutchery* had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley. *Thackeray.*

Cute (kû), a. [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Acute;

clever; sharp; as, you're a very *cute* fellow, no doubt. [Colloq.]

Cuteness (kû'tné-s), n. The quality or character of being *cute*. [Colloq.]

Cutgrass (kut'gras), n. A kind of grass having very rough leaves, which, when drawn sharply through the hand, inflict a cut; spear-grass.

Cuth (kuth), n. A Saxon word-element signifying *known* or *famous*; as, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror; *Cuthred*, a famous or knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, known bright or famous for skill.

Cuticle (kû'ti-k), n. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] 1. In *anat.* the outermost thin transparent skin which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails; the epidermis or scarf-skin.—2. In bot. the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

Cuticular (kû'tik'û-lér), a. Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

Cuticularise, **Cuticularize** (kû'tik'û-lér-iz), v. t. To render cuticular; to give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to.

The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always *cuticularised*, and usually to the extent that cellulose is not at all, or only with difficulty, to be detected in it.
Brinné.

Cutin (kû'tin), n. [L. *cutis*, the skin.] A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained, according to Fremy, in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, albumin, pectous substances, and fat. *Cutin* exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film. In its composition it approaches the *fats*.

Cutis (kû'tis), n. [L.] In *anat.* a dense resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body: it is next below the cuticle, and is often called the *true skin*.

Cutlass (kut'las), n. [Fr. *couteau*, a knife; from O. Fr. *couteil*; Fr. *couteau*, a knife; from L. *cutellus*, dim. of *cutler*, a knife.] A broad curving sword used by cavalry; a hanger, used by seamen when boarding an enemy's ship.

Cutler (kut'lér), n. [Fr. *couteil*, from L. *cutler*, a knife.] 1. One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments.—2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-le-ri-á'sé-è), n. pl. A family of fucooid algae, represented by the genus *Cutleria*. *C. multifida* is a British species, with a 'rooting' fan-shaped, irregularly lacinated frond from 2 to 8 inches long, the lacinia being ribbon-like, olive-coloured with scattered sori, bearing in some plants antheridia, and in others oosporanges.

Cutlery (kut'lē-rī), *n.* 1. The business of a cutler. 2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

Cutlet (kut'let), *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, a little side or rib; *côte*, side.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cutling (kut'ling), *n.* The art of cutlery.

Cut-lugged (kut'lugd), *a.* Crop-eared.

Out-off (kut'of), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road; specifically, in steam engines, a contrivance for cutting off the steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. 2. That which is cut off.

Outpurse (kut'purs), *n.* [Cut and purse.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them; or their contents: a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles; one who steals from the person; a thief, a robber.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
That from a shell the precious diadem stole
And put it in his pocket. *Shak.*

Outte, *t*, *n.* A lot; a straw cut into short and long lengths, to draw lots with. *Chaucer.*

Cutter (kut'er), *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews; specifically, in tailoring, one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measure.

boring-block, which is carried along the bar by a parallel screw.

Out-throat (kut'thrōt), *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

Out-throat (kut'thrōt), *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine. *Shak.*

Cutting (kut'ing), *n.* 1. Penetrating or dividing by the edge; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp; as, a cutting tool, the cutting teeth. 2. Piercing the heart, wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; severe; as, a cutting reflection; applied to persons or things.

But he always smiled, and audacious, cool, and cutting, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind. *Dumas.*

He (Sedley) was prosecuted for a misdemeanor, was sentenced to a heavy fine, and was reprimanded by the Court of King's Bench in the most cutting terms. *Macaulay.*

3. **Thieving.**

Wherefore have I such a company of cutting
knaves to wait upon me. *Farmer Bacon.*

—**Cutting-down line**, in shipbuilding, a curve in the sheer-draught corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

Cutting (kut'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of making an incision, of severing, felling, hewing, shaping, and the like.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh. *Lev. xix. 28.*

2. A piece cut off; a slip, a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth. 3. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c. 4. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with his hoof while travelling. 5. Division, as of a pack of cards. 6. Caper; curvet, as, 'changement, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body' *Florio.*

Cuttingly (kut'ing-lī), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

Cuttle, **Cuttle-fish** (kut'tl, kut'tl-fish), *n.* [A. Sax. *cuttle*, a cuttle-fish, *G. kuttel-fisch*.] A name for any of the Cephalopoda, more strictly applied to those of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidae*, dibranchiate cephalopods molluscs, with a depressed body, enclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised discs or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacula, also furnished with discs. These members the

fluid the sepia of artists (see *SEPIA*)—from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit. The species which frequents our coasts is *S. officinalis*, and is often found a foot long.

Cuttle (kut'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *couleil*; Fr. *couleau*, from *l. cullellus*, a knife; or possibly cut, on type of *cuttle*, a knife, from *white*, to pare.] The knife used by a thief in cutting purses.

Cuttle-bone (kut'tl-bōn), *n.* The dorsal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now used for polishing wood, painting, varnishing, &c., as also for pounce and tooth powder.

Cuttee (kut'tē), *n.* [Fr. *couleau*, a knife.]

A large knife. [United States.]

Cutty (kut'tī), *n.* [Scotch.] A slut, a worthless girl, a loose woman.

Cutty (kut'tī), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A short spoon.

It is better to nip with a cutty than want a spoon. *Scott's proverb.*

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes, as to blow w' a brunt cutty. *Scott's proverb.*

Cutty (kut'tī), *a.* [Scotch.] Short; as, a cutty spoon. *His cutty sack o' Paisley harn.* *Burns.*

Cutty-stool (kut'tī-stōl), *n.* [From *cutty*, a wanton.] A seat in old Scottish churches, where acknowledged female offenders against chastity were seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

Cutwal (kut'wal), *n.* In the East Indies,

the chief police-officer of a large city.

Out-water (kut'wā-tēr), *n.* 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water.

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, &c. 3. The razor-bill (*Rhynchops nigra*).

Out-work (kut'wērk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

Outworm (kut'wērm), *n.* Any worm or insect destructive to the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c.

Curette (kut-vet), *n.* [Fr. *dim.* of *cure*, from *l. cupo*, a tub.] 1. A surgical instrument shaped like a little scoop, used in taking away the opaque matter that may be left after extracting a cataract from the eye.

2. A large clay pot or crucible in which the materials of plate-glass are melted. 3. Is fort a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch, a cunette.

Cusco-china, **Cusco-bark** (kuz'kō-chī-na, kuz'kō-bark), *n.* See *CUSCO-CHINA*.

Cwmry, **Cwmrie** (kum'ri, kum'rik), *n.* and *a.* See *CYMRU*, *CYMRIO*.

Cwt, *n.* An abbreviation of *hundredweight*, c being the symbol for a hundred, and wt. the contraction for weight.

Cyamides (si-am'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyamos*, a bean, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The family of crustaceans of which *Cyamus* is the sole genus. See *CYAMUS*.

Cyamus (si'mus), *n.* A genus of lemodipodous Crustacea, the species of which are parasites on the whale. They are called *Whale-lice*.

Cyanamide (si-an'a-mīd), *n.* (CN₂H₂) A white crystalline body prepared by the action of ammonias on chloride of cyanogen.

Cyanate (si-an'it), *n.* A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyanine (si-an'ē-an), *a.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] Having an azure colour. *Pennant.*

Cyanhydric (si-an'hīd'rik), *a.* In chem. hydrocyanic; prussic.

Cyanic (si-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing cyanogen. — **Cyanic acid**, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO).

Cyanide (si-an'id), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In chem. a combination of cyanogen with a metallic base; as, the cyanide of silver, of copper, &c.

Cyanin, **Cyanine** (si-an'in), *n.* 1. The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as of the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris. 2. A fugitive blue dye prepared from chinoline and iodide of amyli, used in calico-printing.

Cyanite (si-an'it), *n.* Same as *Kyanite*.

Cyanogen (si-an'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *gennao*, to beget.] (CN₂) Sym. Cy. A compound radicle, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odour, resembling that of crushed peach leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. It is obtained by heating dry cyanide of mercury. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid, and is

Armed Cutter

ments. 2. An instrument that cuts; as, a straw-cutter; the cutters of a boring machine. 3. A fore-tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor. 4. *Naut.* (a) a small boat used by ships of war. (b) A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. — *Revenue cutter*, an armed vessel of this description employed for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the custom-house regulations. 5. An officer in the exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *TALLY*. 6. A soft, yellow malm-brick, used for face work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down. 7. In *mining*, a term applied to cracks or fissures cutting across the strata, hence the geological phrase, 'backs and cutters,' for jointed structure. 8. In *mineral*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, thus destroying or greatly lessening its value, if a lapidary stone. 9. A ruffian; a bravo; a desperado.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by cutter's law we are bound to relieve one another. *Old play.*

10. A small light sleigh. [United States.] — **Cutter-off**, a destroyer.

Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature,
When fortune makes nature's natural the
Cutter-off of nature's wit. *Shak.*

Cutter-bar (kut'er-bār), *n.* In mech. the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed, corresponding to the boring-bar of the boring-mill, for boring steam cylinders, &c. The cutters are fixed directly in recesses made in the cutter-bar, as represented by the figure, in which a is the cutter fixed in its place by the key b. In the case of the boring-bar the cutters are fixed round the circumference of a



1. Cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*): a, a. Arms with suckers; b, b. Tentacles with suckers on the ends. c, c. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 2. Cuttle-fish bone—the interior shell. 3. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (c), arms (a), tentacles (b). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

animal uses in walking, swimming, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through this funnel the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backwards with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates. The cuttle-fish has the power of ejecting a black ink-like

highly poisonous and unrespirable. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals forming cyanides.

Cyanometer (si-an-on-ét-ér), *n.* [Gr *kyanos*, blue, and *metron*, measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky. It consists of a band of paper-board divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, commencing at the one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

Cyanopathy (si-an-op-ath-i), *n.* [Gr *kyanos*, blue, and *pathos*, suffering.] Cyanosis (which see).

Cyanosis (si-an-ò-sis), *n.* [Gr *kyanos*, blue, and *nosos*, disease.] The blue disease; the blue jaundice of the ancients. It is usually due to malformation of the heart, whereby the venous and arterial currents mingle.

Cyanotype (si-an-ò-tip), *n.* [Cyanide, and *type*, type.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

Cyanurate (si-an-ò-rát), *n.* A salt of cyanuric acid.

Cyanuret (si-an-ò-ret), *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound, a cyanide.

Cyanuric (si-an-ò-rik), *a.* In chem. noting an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid chloride of cyanogen by water of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, or urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, &c. It is colourless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyar (si-ar), *n.* [Gr *kyar*, a hair.] The orifice of the internal ear.

Cyathaceous (si-ath-é-s'us), *a.* Of or belonging to the Cyatham.

Cyathum, **Cyathineae** (si-ath-é-s', si-ath-é-in-é-s'), *n.* *pl.* A subdivision or tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, distinguished by the insertion of the sporangia on a projecting axis, the annulus of the sporangia being obliquely lateral. See CYATHA.

Cyathus (si-á-th'us), *n.* [Gr *kyathos*, a little cup, from *kyathos*, a cup.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order Polypodiaceae. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, enclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnate or tripinnate species of New Zealand and the Pacific Isles, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, forms in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the centre of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sugar.

Cyathiform (si-ath-i-form), *a.* [L *cyathus*, a cup, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top: in bot. applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of Narcissus.

Cybele (si-be-lá), *n.* In class. myth. the name under which the goddess Rhea was worshipped in Phrygia.

Cybius (si-bi-us), *n.* [Gr *kybion*, the tunny-fish.] A genus of fishes, family Scomberidae. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. Commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

Cyad (si-kad), *n.* One of the Cycadaceae.

Cycadaceae (si-ka-dá-é-s'), *n.* A nat. order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, and, as a rule, increasing by a single terminal bud. The leaves are large and pinnate, and usually rolled up when in bud like a crozier. The microscopic structure of the wood as well as the general structure of their cones ally them with the conifers. The cones are of different sexes and on different plants. The

seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in Cycas, and on the inner surface of the petiole scales of a cone in the other genera. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America.

Cycadaceous (si-ka-dá-shas), *a.* In bot. belonging to the nat. order Cycadaceae.

Cycadiform (si-kad-i-form), *a.* Resembling in form the cycada.

Cycadite (si-ka-dit), *n.* A fossil from the coalse and chalk formations, supposed to be allied to the existing Cycas.

Cycas (si-kaas), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceae. The species are natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The starch in the large medulla is made into a coarse sugar.

Cyclamen (sik-la-men), *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, circular, referring to the corn or bulb-like

turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. — *Cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle (so called from its inventor Meton), a period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month. — *Cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar. — *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

Cycle (si-ki), *v.t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *cycled*; *ppr.* *cycling*. To recur in cycles.

It may be that no life is found.

Which only to one engine bound.

Falls off, but *cyclos* always round. *Temper.*

Cyclois (si-kiik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle. 'All the cyclois heavens around me spin.' *E. B. Browning*. — 2. Connected with a cycle, in the sense it has in literature: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. — *Cyclois choros*, in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens, so called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.

Cyclois (si-kiik-a), *n. pl.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle.] A family of tetramerous coleopterous insects, with bodies of a rounded or oval form. It contains the tortoise-beetles (*Cassida*) and *Chrysomelae*.

Cyclical (si-kiik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Delly. *Coleridge*.

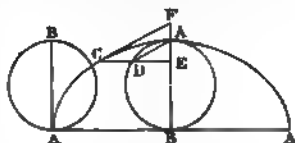
2. In bot. rolled up circularly, as many embryos.

Cyclobranchiata (si-kiik-brangki-s'us), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of gasteropods, in which the branchiae or organs of respiration form a fringe around the body of the animal, between the edge of the body and the foot. The order consists principally of the limpets.

Cyclogen (si-kiik-jen), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *gennao*, to produce.] A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

Cyclograph (si-kiik-graf), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *grapho*, to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

Cycloid (si-kioid), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *eidos*, form.] 1. A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, and kept always in the same plane. The genesis of the common cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel, the line which the nail describes in the air while the wheel revolves in a right line is the cycloid. The cycloid is the curve of swiftest descent, that is, a heavy body descending by the force of its own gravity will move from one point of this curve to any other point in less time than it will take to move in any other curve which can be drawn between these points. Also, a body falls through any arc of an inverted cycloid in the same time whether the arc be great or small. In the figure let the circle BDA, of which the diameter is A B, make one revolution upon the straight line A B A, equal in length to its circumference, then the curved line A C A, traced out by that point of



the circle which was in contact with the point A in the straight line when the circle began to revolve, is called a cycloid. The following are some of its properties. — If the generating circle be placed in the middle of the cycloid, its diameter coinciding with the cycloid's axis A B, and from any point C in the curve there be drawn the tangent C F, the ordinate O F perpendicular to the axis, and the chord A D be drawn from the upper extremity of the diameter to the point where the ordinate cuts the circle, then O D = the circular

Cyclamen (garden pansy).

root.] A genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Primulaceae. The species are low-growing herbaceous plants, with very handsome flowers. Several of them are favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants. An autumnal flowered species (*C. hederifolium*) has become naturalized in the hedgerbanks and coasts of Kent and Sussex. The fleshy root-stocks, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *Sowbread*.

Cyclamine (sik-la-min), *n.* A vegetable principle found in the root of *Cyclamen europaeum*. It is of a burning acrid taste, and has emetic and purgative properties.

Cyclanthes (sik-lan-thas), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Pandanaceae. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.

Cyclas (sik-las), *n.* In antic. an upper garment made of a rich stuff or silk manufactured in the Cyclades. It was worn by both sexes, was somewhat similar to the surcoat, and was embroidered or interwoven with gold.

Cycle (si-ki), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and concentrick, scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*.

2. A round of years, or period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and at the end of which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time marked by the recurrence of something peculiar, as, the cycle of the seasons or of the year. — 3. A long period of years, an age.

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. *Temnyson*.

4. In literature, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy or the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, and the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of mediæval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

There superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those of the Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*.

5. In bot. a term employed in the theory of spiral leaf arrangement to express a complete

are AD ; the cycloid are AC -double the chord AD ; the semi-cycloid ACA -double the diameter AD , and the tangent CF is parallel to the chord AD . *Curve cycloid*, the cycloid described when the generating point lies without the circumference of the circle *prolate* or *inflected cycloid*, the cycloid described when the generating point lies within the circumference.—2. A fish of the order Cycloidei.

Cycloid (s'kloid), *a.* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *eidos*, form.] 1. Resembling a circle, having a circular form. 2. In med. belonging to the order Cycloidei. — *Cycloid scale*. See **SCALE**.

Cycloidal (s'kloid-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid, as, the cycloidal space, that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base. — *Cycloidal pendulum*, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid, instead of a circular arc like the common pendulum. The vibrations of a cycloidal pendulum are perfectly isochronous.

Cycloidal (s'kloid-al), *a. pl.* The fourth order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz, having smooth round or oval scales, as the salmon and herring. The scales are formed of concentric layers, not covered with enamel and not spinous on the margins; they are generally imbricated, but are sometimes placed side by side without overlapping.

Cycloidian (s'kloid-i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes termed Cycloideans.

Cycloidian (s'kloid-i-an), *a.* A fish of the order Cycloidei.

Cycloidal (s'kloid-lid), *a.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone.] In geol. a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a *Druidical Circle*.

Cycloptopoda (s'kloid-top'od-a), *a. pl.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *topos*, the front.] A tribe of brachyuran crustaceans distinguished by a wide carapace, bowlike in front and narrower behind. It includes the genera *Cancer*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, and *Carcinus*. The common edible crab is a well-known member of the tribe.

Cyclometry (s'kloid-m'et-ri), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *metron*, to measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone (s'kloid), *a.* [Intens. from Gr *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, varying from 300 to 500 miles in diameter, revolving round a calm centre, which advances at a rate varying from 2 to 20 miles an hour. Cyclones occur most frequently in those parts of the world subject to monsoons, and at the seasons when the monsoons are changing, and seem to be eddies formed by the meeting of opposing currents of air which accounts for the fact that they revolve in opposite directions in the two hemispheres. In the southern with, and in the northern against, the hands of a watch in consequence of which, and the progression of the centre, the strength of the storm in the northern hemisphere is greater on the south of the line of progression and weaker on the north than it would be if the centre were stationary, the case being reversed in the southern hemisphere. Cyclones are preceded by a singular calm, and a great fall of the barometer.

Cyclonic (s'kloid-ik), *a.* Relating to a cyclone.

Cyclopædia, **Cyclopædia** (s'kloid-p'ed-i-a), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *pædia*, discipline, erudition.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning. See **ENCYCLOPEDIA**.

Cyclopædic, **Cyclopædic**, **Cyclopædical**, **Cyclopædial** (s'kloid-p'ed-ik s'kloid-p'ed-i-al), *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.

Cyclopædist, **Cyclopædist** (s'kloid-p'ed-ist), *a.* A writer in a cyclopædia, a compiler of a cyclopædia.

Cyclopaean (s'kloid-p'ean), *a.* [From *cyclops*] Pertaining to the Cyclops, vast, gigantic, in arch. a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building fabled to have been the work of the Cyclops. It is distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement. Its most frequent application was to walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tyne near Naples, mentioned by Homer, afford a good example of the more primitive style of Cyclopaean architecture. There are three stages in the first the stones, measuring from 6 to 7 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are more or less irregular masses piled on each other, in the second they are

polygonal, the sides of each block fitting close to those adjoining; and in the third

c.

1. Cyclopaean Walls at Palenestration, Greece.
2. Form of Architecture at Sigat, Italy.

they are squared and laid in courses. Examples occur in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor. Called also *Psephite*.

Cyclopæd (s'kloid-p'ed), *a.* Cyclopædian (which see).

Cycloptic (s'kloid-ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops, gigantic, savage.

Cycloptidæ (s'kloid'id-ee), *a. pl.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, *ops*, the eye, and *ptis*, resemblance.] A family of minute one-eyed, entomostracous, marine and fresh water crustacea, divided into many genera. They are exceedingly abundant, and are so prolific that, in one summer, a female may have become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. *Cyclope quadricornis*, the common water bee, is to be found in all our fresh water ponds and ditches.

Cyclops (s'kloid), *a. sing* and *pl.* [Gr *kyklos*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, an eye.] In myth a race of giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter.

Cyclost (s'kloid), *a.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle.] In bot. that motion of fluids of plants which was supposed to pass through vessels of a peculiar kind, diffused through the system of plants without interruption.

Cyclostoma (s'kloid-stom-a), *a.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of air breathing gasteropods or mollusks, so called on account of the circular form of the aperture of the shell.

Cyclostome (s'kloid-stom), *a.* Cyclostomous (which see).

Cyclostomæ (s'kloid-stom), *a.* A fish of the order Cyclostomi.

Cyclostomi, **Cyclostomata** (s'kloid-stom-i, s'kloid-stom-i-a), *a. pl.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A family of fishes (Cuvier's ninth order of cartilaginous fishes), which have circular mouths, as the lamprey synonymous with *Myxobranchia*.

Cyclostomian (s'kloid-stom-i-an), *a. pl.* A family of pulmoniferous land-shells, of which the genus *Cyclostoma* is the type. See **CYCLOSTOMA**.

Cyclostomous (s'kloid-stom-us), *a.* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Having a circular mouth or aperture as the shells of certain mollusks, and the order of fishes including the lamprey.

Cyclostylar (s'kloid-styl'er), *a.* Composed of a circular range of columns without a core or interior building.

Cydar (s'id'er), *a.* Same as *Cider*.

Cydonia (s'id-ni-a), *a.* [L. a quince from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, now Candia.] A genus of roseaceous plants nearly allied to the pear, but distinguished by its leafy calyx lobes, and the many seeded cells of its fruits. The best known species is *C. vulgaris* (the quince). The seeds are used in medicine on account of the mucilage which they yield, and by hairdressers for preparing hand-lotion. *C. japonica* is an ornament in our gardens.

Cydoglogy (s'id-j'ol-o-j'i), *n.* [Gr *kyklos*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] In pædiat. the science which concerns itself with gestation.

Cygnal (sig'nal), *n.* [Dim. of Fr *cygne*, from L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

In arch. the swan has downy cygnal wings. *Shed*—*Cygnal capital*, in arch. a swan gurgel with a dorsal coronet, having a chain attached thereto and reflected over the back.

Cygnine (sig'nin), *a. pl.* The swans, a sub-family of birds, of the order Natæonæ, family Anatidæ.

Cygnus (sig'nus), *a.* 1. The swan, a genus of web-footed birds belonging to the Anatidæ or duck family. See **SWAN**. — 2. A northern constellation containing eighty-one stars. The bright stars in Aquila, Lyra, and Cygnus form a remarkable triangle.

Cylinder (s'ilin-dér), *n.* [Fr. *cylindre*, Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindos*, *rolled*, to roll.] 1. An elongated, round, solid body of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel. In geom. the word has a wider signification, and may be defined as a figure of three dimensions inclosed by two flat and equal surfaces bounded by any curve and lying in parallel planes and in similar situations, and one curved surface connecting the two in such a manner that any section of the figure parallel to either of the flat surfaces is equal and similarly situated to both. When the axis of the cylinder, that is, the line joining the centres of the two terminal surfaces, is at right angles to those the cylinder is termed *right*, otherwise it is an *oblique cylinder*. — 2. In mech. (a) that chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See **STEAM ENGINE**. (b) The barrel of an air pump. (c) In certain printing machines a roller by which the impression is made, and on which, in some forms of the machine, the types or stereotype plates are secured, while in other forms they are not. (d) The bore of a gun. (e) The body of a pump. — 3. In ornamental art, a cylindrical stone covered with inscriptions, worn by the Babylonians, &c. as an amulet or seal.

Cylinder (s'ilin-dér), *n.* An ornament for watches invented by Graham. It corresponds to the dead beat escapement in clocks.

Cylinder-press (s'ilin-dér-press), *n.* In printing, a form of press in which the impression is made by means of a cylinder instead of a flat surface. See under **CLIPPER**.

Cylindrocous (s'ilin-drit'us), *a.* Cylindrical.

Cylindrocorymb (s'ilin-drit'us), *a.* [Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder, and *corymbos*, inflexion.] In bot. those composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of *Conifera*, and of many herbs, &c.

Cylindric, **Cylindrical** (s'ilin-drit'ik, s'ilin-drit'al), *a.* Having the form of a cylinder or partaking of its properties. *Cylindrical boiler*, a boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel. *Cylindrical lens*, (a) a lens formed by two segments of cylinders, each segment having one flat and one rounded surface, and the two segments united at their flat surfaces with the curve of the one at right angles to that of the other used as a reading-glass. (b) A lens having a cylindrical body and convex lens; a Stanhope lens. *Cylindrical masonry*, in arch. the most ancient mode of vaulting; called also a waggons, barrel, tunnel, or cradle roof. It is, as its name implies, a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs. Its vertical section is the arc of a circle.

Cylindrically (s'ilin-drit'al-ly), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

Cylindricity (s'ilin-drit'i-ty), *n.* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form.

Cylindricule (s'ilin-drit'ik), *a.* A small cylinder. *Prof. Owen*.

Cylindricum (s'ilin-drit'um), *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylindro-conical (s'ilin-drit'kon'ik-al), *a.* In geom. a term applied to a solid, the base of which is cylindrical and the head conical in form.

Cylindro-conoidal (s'ilin-drit'kon'oid'al), *a.* In geom. a term applied to a solid having a cylindrical body and conoidal head.

Cylindro-cylindrical (s'ilin-drit'al s'ilin-drit'al), *a.* A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with



another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level. See CROSS-VAULTING.

Cylindroid (sī'līn-droid), *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, a roller, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body, resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases elliptical, although parallel and equal.

Cylindrometric (sī'līn-drō-met'rik), *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

Cylindro-ogival (sī'līn/drō-ō-jiv'al), *a.* In gun, a term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

Cyma (sī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave.] 1. In arch, a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is a curve of contrary flexure. Of this moulding there are two kinds, *cyma recta*, which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *Ogee*.—2. In bot. a cyme (which see).



Cymaphen (sī'ma-fen), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, to show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

Cymar (sī-mār), *n.* A slight covering; a scarf. Written also *Simar*.

Her body shaded with a light cymar. Dryden.

Cymatium (sī-mā'shi-um), *n.* [L. *Cyma-tion*, a little wave, from *kyma*, a wave.] In arch, same as *Cyma* (which see).

Cymba (sīm'bā), *n.* [Gr. *kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel.] A genus of mollusca belonging to the family Volutidae. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast.

Cymbal (sīm'bal), *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] 1. A musical instrument, circular and hollow like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—2. An instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord.

Cymbalist (sīm'bal-ist), *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

Cymbella (sīm-bel'la), *n. pl.* In bot. a reproductive locomotive body, of an elliptical form, found in some algae.

Cymbidium (sīm-bid'i-um), *n.* A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favourites in the greenhouse. They are chiefly from Asia and Africa.

Cymbiform (sīm'bi-form), *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat: applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot usually called *os naviculare*.

Cyma, Cyma (sīm, sī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, anything swollen, a wave, the fœtus, a sprout, from *kymō*, to swell.] 1. In bot. an inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (as a dichotomous cyme) or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorioid form (as in the forget-me-not).—2. In arch, same as *Cyma*.

Cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* (C₁₀H₁₄) A hydrocarbon occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, the oil of thyme, &c. It is a colourless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odour of lemon.

Cymiferous (sīm-ifēr-us), *a.* [Gr. *kyma*, a sprout, and *L. fero*, to bear.] In bot. producing cymæ.



Cyme.

Cyminum (sī-mī'nūm). See CUMIN.

Cyming (sīm'ling), *n.* A kind of squash.

Cymoid (sīm'oid), *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

Cymol (sī'mol), *n.* Same as *Cymene*.

Cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, to show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as *Chrysoberyl* (which see).

Cymophaneus (sī-mō-fan-us), *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cymose, Cymous (sīm'ōs, sīm'us), *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme: applied to aggregate flowers.

Cymothoe (sī-mō-thō'a-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyma*, anything swollen, *thōs*, sharp, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, not unlike the wood-louse, inhabiting the northern seas. *Cymothos æstrum* (the common fish-louse) is parasitic upon many species of fish, clinging tightly by means of its hooked legs.

Cymric, Cwmyric (kīm'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry.

Cymric, Cwmyric (kīm'rik), *n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

Cymry, Cwmyr (kīm'ri), *n.* [W. *Cymyrr*, a Welshman, *pl. Cymyrry*. Many conjectures have been formed regarding the origin of this word, but there seems little difficulty in assigning it to *cymyr*, *cymmer* (*cymmer*), a confluence of waters, the equivalent of Gael. *inver*, the word thus signifying the people dwelling on or near the confluence of waters, whether of two streams or of a river with the sea. Such localities would be the natural dwelling-places of the earliest tribes, as offering the richest pasturage. For alliances and derivation of *cymmyr*, see ABER.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that portion of the Celtic race which appears to have at one time occupied all Britain, before they were expelled from the Highlands by the Gadhelic Scots, and from the Lowlands of Scotland and England by the Saxons and Scandinavians, and popularly known as the ancient Britons. Their longer-continued predominance in any locality is traced by the appearance of certain generic words in the place-names. Among these words are *aber* in place of Gaelic *inver*, *pen* for *ben*, a hill, *dwr*, water, *caer*, a fort, *tre*, town, *uchel*, high (as in *Oochliffe*, high town), *pit*, *pitten* (of uncertain meaning), *llan*, a church, *cwm*, a hollow, &c. By this test we infer that Cymry tribes had peopled the east coast of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Moray Firth and portions of the Lowlands, as well as the mountainous regions of the North of England and Cornwall, when the Gadhelic Scots were predominant in the Highlands, and the Teutons and Scandinavians in the rest of England and the Lowlands of Scotland. The Welsh, Bretons, and Cornishmen are Cymry.

Cymry, Cwmyr (kīm'ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry or their language.

Cynanche (sīn-ang'kē), *n.* [Gr. *kynanghē*, a kind of sore throat, *angina*—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anchō*, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat or wind-pipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup, and malignant sore throat.

Cynanchum (sīn-ang'kūm), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anchō*, to suffocate— from its poisonous qualities.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, one species of which (*C. vomitorium*) yields the ipecacuanha of the Isle of France. *C. monspeliacum* yields the black scammony of Montpellier.

Cynanthropy (sīn-an'thrō-pl), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sīn'a-ra), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog—the spines on the involucre being like dogs' teeth.] A genus of Compositæ, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick fleshy spiny scales, and a remarkably thick fleshy receptacle covered over with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke and the cardoon. The other species are prickly troublesome weeds.

Cynaracea, Cynarocephalæ (sīn-a-rā-ē-ē, sīn-a-rō-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Cynara*, and Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] One of the subdivisions of the nat. order Compositæ, of which the

genus *Cynara* may be taken as the type. See CYNARA.

Cynaræaceus (sīn-a-rā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the division of plants Cynaræaceæ.

Cynarctomachy (sīn-ark-tom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *arktos*, a bear, and *machē*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a word humorously invented by Butler.

The same occult design doth lie In bloody *Cynarctomachy*. Hudibras.

Cynarocephalus, *n. pl.* See CYNARACEÆ.

Cynarrhodon, Cynarrhodum (sīn-ā-rō-don, sīn-ā-rō-di-um), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *rhodon*, a rose.] In bot. a fruit in which the receptacle is deeply concave or urn-shaped, inclosed by the calyx, and bearing numerous bony achenes on its inner surface, as in the rose.

Cynægetics (sīn-ē-jet'ika), *n.* [Gr. *kynēgetēs*, a hunter—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hēgeomai*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

Cynic, Cynical (sīn'ik, sīn'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kynikos*, canine, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog.] 1. Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; sneering; captious; surly; curliash; austere.—2. Pertaining to the Dog-star.—3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; having the qualities of a cynic; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics. [The word in this sense may have been originally derived from *Kynoearges*, the name of the gymnasiar in which Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught.]—*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, &c., and causing, as it were, a grin.—*Cynic year*, the Sothic or Sothic year, or canicular year. See SOTHIAIC.

Cynic (sīn'ik), *n.* 1. One of an ancient sect of philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens.—2. A man of a curliash temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a sneering fault-finder; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.

Cynically (sīn'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a snarling, sneering, captious, or morose manner.

Cynicalness (sīn'ik-al-nes), *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

Cynicism (sīn'isim), *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

This cynicism is for the most part affected. Hallam.

Cynictis (sīn-ik'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *ictis*, a kind of weasel.] A genus of carnivorous animals which form a connecting link between the family of the civets and that of the dogs. The general colour, as well as the whole external appearance, is precisely that of a small fox. The representative is found on the borders of California.

Cynipidæ (sīn-ip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *L. cynips*, the gall-fly, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The gall-flies, a family of hymenopterous insects, which, by means of their ovipositors, puncture plants, depositing their eggs, along it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumours on them, commonly called galls or nut-galls. The gall of commerce, the chief ingredient in the manufacture of ink, is caused by the *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* piercing a species of oak.

Cynips (sī'nips), *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, one species of which by its bite produces the excrescences on rose-trees called bedegars, and another is the insect by the puncture of which oak-galls are formed. See BEDEGAR.

Cynoccephalus (sīn-ō-ē-ē'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *kephalē*, the head.] The genus of baboons having a head shaped like that of a dog. See BABOON.

Cynogale (sīn-og-a-lē), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *gale*, a weasel.] A genus of mammals, family Viverridæ, natives of Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra. The species *C. Bennettii*, called in Borneo *mampalon*, is the most aquatic of all the family, its semi-retractile claws being partially webbed, and its soft fur resembling that of the otter. It inhabits damp places and banks of rivers.

Cynoglossum (sīn-ō-glos'sum), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *glossa*, a tongue.] Hounds-tongue, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ, consisting of herbs from the temperate zones. *C. officinale* and *C. montanum* are British plants. The former has a disagreeable smell, like that from mice, and was at one time used as a remedy in scro-

fula. There are about fifty other species, all coarse plants.

Cynography (sin-og'-ra-fy), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *lynos*, a dog, and *grapō*, to write.] A history of the dog.

Cynomoraceae (sin-ō-mō'-ri-ā'-sē), *n. pl.* An obscure order of rhizantha, distinguished from Balanophoraceae by their distinct stamens and the imperfect perianth of the male flower. The order is represented by *Cynomorium coccineum*, the *Pungus meitenensis* of the old herbalists. See CYNOMORIUM.

Cynomorium (si-nō-mō'-ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *kyōnomorion*, a kind of broom-rape.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cynomoraceae. *C. coccineum* is a small plant which grows in Sicily, Malta, and Gozo, but most abundantly on a rock in the last island, valued by the old herbalists as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage. It was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand-master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, &c.

Cynorexia (sin-ō-rek's-i-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *lynos*, a dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] An insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog.

Cynosure (sin-ō-zhūr), *n.* [Gr. *kyōnosoura*, a dog's tail, the constellation of the Little Bear—*kyōn*, *lynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] Ursa Minor, the Little Bear; the constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam, hence called the *Chariot* or *Charles's Wain*. As this constellation contains the pole-star, the eyes of mariners were, in ancient times, frequently directed to it. Hence 2. Anything that strongly attracts attention; a centre of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies.
The cynosure of neighboring eyes. *Milton.*

Cynosurus (sin-ō-sū'-rus), *n.* Dog-tail grass, a genus of grasses with the flower spikelets forming a unilateral spike. A small number of species belong to the genus, natives of the northern temperate regions. *C. cristatus* and *C. echinatus* are British species. See DOG-TAIL GRASS.

Cynthia (sin-'thi-a), *n.* 1. In myth one of the names given to Diana.—2. In bot. a subgenus of *Ascididae*, and a genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the painted lady-butterfly (*Cynthia cardui*).—3. A genus of crustaceans.

Cyon (si'on). See CION and CION.

Cyphoria (si'fō-ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyōs*, *testus*, and *phōrō*, to carry, to bear.] In med. the time of gestation or carrying the foetus.

Cyperaceae (si-pēr-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CYPERUS.] The sedge family, a nat. order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like generally perennial herbs, with solid often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in the axil of each glumaceous bract. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and form a large proportion of our coarser pastures, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, &c. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*.

Cyperaceus (si-pēr-ā-bus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family Cyperaceae or sedges and their congeners.

Cyperus (si-pēr-us), *n.* [Gr. *kyperos*, an aromatic plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceae. They are herbs with compressed spikelets of many flowers, found in cold climates, and represented in our British flora by two very rare marsh plants which occur in the south of England—*C. longus*, the galinule, and *C. fascius*.

Cypella (si-fē-lā), *n. pl.* [Apparently from Gr. *kyphella*, the hollow of the ear.] In bot. collections of gonidia in the form of cups, used only in speaking of lichens.

Cypella (si-fē-lā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyphella*, the hollow of the ear.] Pale tubercle-like spots on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

Cyphe (si-fēr), *n.* Same as Cypher.

Cyphopidae (si-fō-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyphōn*, a crooked piece of wood, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A group of beetles detached from the Cebrioides on account of their small size, hemispheric, depressed, or ovate, and rather soft bodies, and furcate labial palpi.

They are of dull colours, and are found attached to plants in damp situations. They fly and run with agility. In some species the hind legs are formed for leaping.

Cyphonium (si-fōn-ium), *n.* [Gr. *kyphōn*, a kind of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck.] A species of punishment frequently resorted to by the ancients, which is supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects; while others think that it means the kind of punishment still used in China, known to Englishmen as the 'wooden collar,' whereby the neck is bent or weighed down.

Cypraea (si-prē-a), *n.* The cowry, a genus of mollusca, the type of the family Cypridae. See COWRY.

Cypridae (si-prē-dē), *n.* The cowry family, a family of marine gastropodous mollusca, well known in commerce from one of the species being used in some parts of the East as a circulating medium. See COWRY.

Cypris (se-prī), (O. Fr. as near to) *n.* In law, an equitable doctrine thus applied—When there is an excess in an appointment under a power executed by will, affecting real estate, the court will carry the power out as near to (cy pris) the testator's intention as practicable, and prevent such excess disappointing the general design. This doctrine is not applicable to personality, but is confined to wills. In regard to charitable legacies, where a literal execution becomes inexpedient or impracticable, the court will execute it as nearly as it can according to the original purpose, or, as the technical expression is, *cy pris*.

Cypress (si-prēs), *n.* [O. Fr. *cyprus*, Gr. *kyprissos*.] 1. The popular name of *Cupressus*, a genus of coniferous trees. Among the most remarkable are *C. sempervirens* or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and *C. disticha* or deciduous American cypress. Two Californian species, *C. Lawsoniana* and *C. macrocarpa*, have attained much favour in our shrubberies and gardens as ornamental evergreen trees. The wood of various species of cypress is remarkable for its durability. The cypress in which the Athenian

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

heroes were deposited are said to have been made of the first species, and some authorities are inclined to believe that the gopher-wood of which Noah's ark was built was also of this species, the similarity of the names somewhat strengthening the supposition.—2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory and the cypresses would have been united with the laurel.

Eliza's Song.

Cypress (si-prēs), *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

Cyprian (si-prī-an), *a.* 1. Belonging to the island of Cyprus.—2. A term applied to a lewd woman.

Cyprine (si-prī-an), *a.* 1. A Cyprion. 2. A lewd woman, a courtesan; a strumpet.

Cypridae, **Cyprididae** (si-prī-dē, si-prī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kypris*, one of the names of Venus, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of minute crustaceans, of which the genus *Cypris* is the type. See CYPRIS.

Cypridina (si-prī-dī-na), *n.* [Gr. *kypris*, one of the names of Venus.] A genus of marine crustaceans. See under CYPRIDINIDÆ.

Cypridinidae (si-prī-dī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Cypridina*, the typical genus, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of marine crustaceans consisting of one genus, *Cypridina*, having two compound eyes wide apart and two pairs of feet, one pair being always within the shell. The shell is oval, sharply pointed at each end, and the front edge is deeply notched. The pair of feet retained within the shell are modified to form a single organ, which seems to be intended to support the eggs. Several species are found in British seas.

Cyprine (si-prīn), *a.* Pertaining to a fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, of which the carp is a species.

Cyprine (si-prīn), *a.* Of or belonging to the cyprum.

Cyprize (si-prīn), *n.* A species of idocrase of a blue tint, supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

Cyprinidae (si-prī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family



Barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*).

of teleostean fishes of the section Malacopterygii Abdominales, the species of which are distinguished by having the mouth small and generally devoid of teeth, the pharyngeal bones furnished with strong teeth, the branchiostegal rays few in number, and the scales generally of large size. The genus *Cyprinus* is the type of the family, which, besides the carp, contains the gold-fish, tench, roach, loach, bleak, barbel, &c.

Cyprinodontidae (si-prī-ō-dont'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp, *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of malacopterygious fishes, allied to Cyprinidae, with which they were formerly ranked, but differing from them in having the jaws more protractile and toothed. It includes the Anabias, peculiar for the conformation of its eyes, and some species inhabiting lakes at a great elevation on the Andes. These are greatly esteemed for the talia.

Cyprinus (si-prī-nus), *n.* A genus of fishes, including the carp, forming the type of the family Cyprinidae. The genus is thus characterized, head naked, branchiostegal rays flat and broad, anal fin short, inhabit fresh waters. See CYPRINIDÆ.

Cypriot (si-prī-ot), *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cypripedium (si-prī-pē-dī-um), *n.* [Gr. *kypris*, Venus, and a Latinized form of *pediculus*, a slipper.] Lady's slipper, a genus of plants of the nat. order Orchidaceae, consisting of numerous species of large-flowered terrestrial herbs, many of which are in cultivation. Only one species (*C. calceolus*) is a native of Britain. Its conspicuous flower consists of large spreading red-brown sepals and petals, and an obovate pale yellow lip. It is a very rare, if not almost extinct, plant in limestone woods in the north of England.

Cypris (si-prīs), *n.* [Gr. *kypris*, Venus.] A genus of minute fresh-water crustaceans, which have the body enclosed in a delicate shell, and which swim by means of cilia. They swarm in stagnant water. Found shell under the generic term *Cypris* occur in all rocks from the coal measures upwards.

Cyprius (si-prīs), *n.* A thin transparent black stuff, a kind of crape.

Lawn as white as driven snow.

Cyprius black as a crow.

Shaks.

Cyprius-lawn (si-prīs-lan), *n.* Same as *Cyprius*. *Milton.*

Cypselis (si-prē-lā), *n.* [Gr. *kypselis*, any hollow vessel.] In bot. a one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, inferior fruit, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp, and of which the ovary was compound, or furnished with two or more styles or stigmas, as the fruit of the Compositae; it only differs from an achæmium in being inferior, and having had more than

one style or stigma, and is seldom distinguished.

Cypselidæ (sîp-sel'id-ê), a pl. A family of insectivorous birds sub-order *Phalarostri*, including the swifts and their congeners. The main peculiarity in this family is that the hind toe is turned forward along with the three anterior toes. Besides the genus *Cypselus* the family includes also *Acanthopneuste* (North American chimney swallow) and *Collocalia* (sooty swallow).

Cypselus (sîp-sel'us), a. The name of the genus of birds to which the swift (*C. apus*) belongs. See SWIFT.

Cyrenaic (sî-re-nâ'ik), a. 1 Pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa. — 2 Pertaining or belonging to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

Cyrenian (sî-re-ni'an), a. A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrtillaceæ (sî-rit'il-lâ-sê), a pl. A nat order of small evergreen, dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, nearly allied to the Ericaceæ. There are about six known species, constituting four genera, all natives of North or Tropical America.

Cyrtile (sî-rit'il), a. [From *κύρην*, its reputed inventor.] The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Hæcæic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavonic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria.

Cyrtologic (sî-rit'o-lô'j-ik), a. [Gr. *κύρην*, chief and *λόγος*, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtostyle (sî-rit'o-stîl), a. [Gr. *κύρην*, bent, curved, and *στυλή*, a pillar.] A circular pedicel projecting from the front of a building.

Cyst (sîst), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder.] 1. In popular use a hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder or the gall bladder. — 2. In physics a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Cysted (sîst'id), a. Inclosed in a cyst.

Cystic (sîst'ik), a. 1 Pertaining to or contained in a cyst, specifically, pertaining to, or contained in, the urinary or gall bladder. — 2. Having cysts. *Cystic*, as *cystic calculus*. — 3. Formed in, or shaped like, a cyst, as *cystic Entozoon*. *Cystic* duct, the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall bladder. — *Cystic artery*, a branch of the hepatic. — *Cystic worm*. See TAPE WORM.

Cystic (sîst'ik), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder.] A term applied to immature Entozoon, in which the body is terminated by a cyst peculiar to one individual, or common to many. The hydatid in the brain of sheep is an example.

Cysticæus (sîst'ik-ê-us), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder and *βίβω*, the tail.] An immature form of tape worm found in various mammals. The cysticæus of the mouse, swallowed by the cat, becomes the tape-worm of the latter animal.

Cystine (sîst'î-n), a. In physics a small cyst.

In some Aculeates the cystine are not complicated with pigment cells. *Prof. Owen.*

Cystidæ (sîst'id-ê), a pl. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ειδής*, resemblance.] A family of fossil echinoderms, with freely developed

arms, occurring in the Silurian and carboniferous strata.

Cystidæan (sîst'id-ê-an), a. A member of the fossil family Cystidæ.

Cystidia (sîst'id-î-â), a pl. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder and *ειδής*, resemblance.] In botany, small, conical, accompanying the feet of fungi, by some regarded as atheridial coils.

Cystine (sîst'î-n), a. (C₂H₅NO₂) A yellowish-coloured mass occurring in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystirrhœa (sîst'î-rhê-â), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder and *ῥοή*, to flow.] Discharge of mucus from the bladder, vesical catarrh.

Cystis (sîst'is), a. Same as Cyst.

Cystitis (sîst'î-tis), a. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystitome (sîst'î-tô-m), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, cutting, from *τομή*, to cut.] An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cystomary (sîst'o-mâr-î), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder and *μαρμα*, fruit.] A capsule, containing many spores, found among the algae, a conceptacle.

Cystosole (sîst'o-sêl), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder and *σολή*, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cyrtolite (sîst'o-lîth), a. [Gr. *κύρην*, a bag, a coil, and *λίθος*, a stone.] In botany, a name given to certain bodies consisting of a matrix of cellulose with cutaneous of lime crystallized in a kind of efflorescence on the surface. They occur most frequently beneath the epidermis of the leaf, but are found also in submerged organs. They are most abundant in the lamellæ of the *Utricularia* and *Acetabularia*.

Cyrtolithe (sîst'o-lîth-ik), a. In used relating to stone in the bladder.

Cyrtopteris (sîst-o-ptêr'is), a. [Gr. *κύρην*, a bladder and *πτερίς*, a fern from its bladder-like indurium.] Bladder fern, a genus of polypodiaceous delicate frondiferous ferns, having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranous indurium attached only by the base. They are found in cool damp localities. Two are natives of Britain, *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern), found in suitable localities everywhere, and *C. montana*, a very rare species found on the alpine mountains of the centre of Scotland.

Cystone (sîst'ô-n), a. Containing or resembling a cyst, cystic.

Cystotome (sîst'o-tô-m), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, cutting.] In surgery, an instrument for cutting the bladder, sometimes but improperly called a *Lithotome*.

Cystotomy (sîst'o-tô-m-î), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τομή*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

Cystula (sîst'û-lâ), a. [L. *cista*, of *quod*.] In botany, a round closed apothecium in *Uchem*. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in *Marchantia*.

Cythere (sî-thê-rê), a. A genus of minute entomostracous bivalve crustaceans, of marine habit, and found fossil in many formations, but most abundantly in the chert and older tertiary.

Cytherea (sî-thê-rê-an), a. [Gr. *Κυθήραι*, Corfu an island in the Ægean Sea, near the coast of which Venus was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was especially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

Cytinaceæ (sî-tîn-â-sê-ê), a. A small nat. order of rhizomorphs, the type of which is

Cytinus Hyssopifolius, a rich yellow or orange-red fleshy parasite growing on the roots of species of *Cytisus* in the Mediterranean region.

Cytisine (sît'î-sîn), a. A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum* and other plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sît'î-sus), a. [L. the laburnum.] A genus of hardy, leguminous, papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. flammula* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, hedges, &c. of most parts of Britain. Some exotic species are common in garden and shrubbery.

Green *Cytisus angustifolius* plants, as *C. Laburnum*, *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, &c. See BROOM.

Cytoblast (sît'o-blâst), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a cavity, and *βλάστη*, to sprout.] In physics, the nucleus, cell, or centre of assimilative force, from which the organic cell is developed.

The ducts, vessels, woody tissue, &c., of all vegetables are formed originally from cells, these cells are formed from what are called *cytoblasts*. In the interior of a cell may be seen by the aid of high-power magnifiers, small granular-looking protoplasm, and amongst these are to be found two or three larger bodies termed nuclei, and these contain within their smaller yet granular substance, the nucleoli. These nuclei and those contained within are the rudiments of the future new cell, and constitute the *cytoblast*. *(Chambers' Medical.)*

Cytoblastema (sît'o-blâst-ê-mâ), a. [See CYTOBLAST.] The amorphous protoplasmic substance by which animal and vegetable cells are formed, or of which they are wholly composed. Called also *Protoplasma*.

Cytogenetic (sît'o-jen-ê-tik), a. [Gr. *κύστις*, a cell, and *γενεσις*, origin.] In physics, the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

Cytogenetic (sît'o-jen-ê-tik), a. In physics, relating or pertaining to cell formation.

Cytogeny (sît'o-jen-î), a. Cytogenesis (which see).

Cythera, a. Of a pale yellow or citron colour. *Chambers*.

Czar (sîr or tsâr), a. [O. Pol. *czar*, now *czar* (from *tsar*), perhaps a corruption of *Καesar*.] A king, a chief, a title of the Emperor of Russia. The title was first adopted in 1547 by Ivan II., who styled himself *Czar of Moscow*.

Czarovna (sîr-ov-nâ), a. The wife of the czarovitch.

Czarina (sîr-ô-nâ), a. A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czarism (sîr-î-zî-zm), a. Pertaining to the Czar, or Czarina, of Russia.

Czarish (sîr'î-sh), a. Pertaining to the Czar of Russia. [Rare.]

This article is largely paraphrased on extracts from General Galt's work on the subject of these particulars. *Foster*

Charowitz, **Charowitch**, **Charowitch**, &c. (sîr-ô-vîch, sîr-ô-vîch), a. The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant. It represents a dental sound formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth and then forcing up vocalized breath or voice into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose. T is formed in the same way except that it is uttered with breath merely, and not with voice. (See T.) When d

follows a whistled, non-vocal, or surd consonant in the same syllable it takes the sound of t, as in *past* *ten* *fat*, &c. This is especially seen in past tense in -ed, the e not being sounded. as, *packed* (-pîkt), *wrapped* (-râpt), *hoped* (-hâpt), *outraged* (-âmrâd), *blinded* (-blînd), &c. It is never silent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief*. D has crept into some English words to which it does

not properly belong, as in *thunder*, *gunder*, *round* (L. *sonitus*), *land*, *And* (a servant), *round* (to whisper); it has disappeared from *gospel* and *answer*. According to Grimm's law in words common to English and to Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and German, where d appears in English we find *dâ* in Sanskrit, *th* in Greek, *f* in Latin, and *t* in German, thus *th* door - *thür* chamber, *th* above, *th* Jesus, *G. th* - As a name, D represents

DAB, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it thus, **D̄**, it denotes DOB. — In music, **D** is the second note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian **re**.
Dab (dab), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **dabbled**, ppr. **dabbling**. [Allied to O.D. **dabbon**, to dabble, probably also to **dub**, comp. *Fr. doucher*, to quill. See **DASH**.] 1. To strike gently with the hand, to slap, to box. — 2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

A mare should be wiped by dabbing it with fine hair.

3. To prick. [Old English and Scotch.]
 There was given him the tongue of Bethan, the prick of the fish, to dabble him in the neck.

Dab (dab), *v. t.* 1. To prick. — 2. To peck, as birds do. [Scotch.]

Dab (dab), *n.* 1. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance. — 2. A quick or sudden blow. — 3. A small lump or mass of anything soft or moist. — 4. A name common to all the species of fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, but especially applied to the *Pleuronectes limanda*, called also the salt-water flounder or fluke. It is common on

Dab (*Pleuronectes limanda*).

all sandy parts of the British coast, inhabiting deeper water than the flounder, and does not, like it, enter the mouths of streams. It seldom exceeds 15 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Dab (dab), *n.* [Said to be from *adapt*, which might become a *dap*, a *dap*, then a *dab*. See **ADAPT**.] An expert; a skilful man, a dabster. [Colloq.]

A dab is to dab at an Indian. Goldsmith.

Dab (dab), *n.* [See last art.] Clever; skilled, as, a dab hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

Dabbie (dabbi), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **dabbied**, ppr. **dabbling**. [A dim and free from **dab**.] 1. To dip a little and often, hence, to wet, to moisten, to spatter, to sprinkle. 'Hair dabbied in blood.' Shak.

Dabble (dabbi), *v. t.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands, to splash in mud or water. — 2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner, to tamper, to touch here and there, to meddle; to dip into a concern, as, to dabble in railway shares.

You have, I think, been dabbling with the text. Adversary.

The old painter dabbled in poetry too. Warton.

Dabbler (dabbi), *n.* 1. One who plays in water or mud. — 2. One who dips slightly into anything, one who meddles without going to the bottom, a superficial meddler. 'Our dabbles in politics.' Swift.

Dabblingly (dabbi), *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabby (dabbi), *a.* Moist, adhesive. [Local.]
Dabchick (dabchik), *n.* [Dab or dip, and chick, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] 1. The little grebe (*Podiceps minor*), a small water-fowl of the family *Podicipedidae*. — 2. A babyish person.

Daboecia (da-bō-si-a), *n.* [Named from St. Daboe.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceae. There is but one species, *D. polytricha*, a native of the west of Ireland, the west of France, and Spain. It is a small shrub from 1 to 2 feet high, with bright green leaves, and crimson, purple, or white flowers. It is found on boggy heaths.

Dabster (dabster), *n.* [See **DAB**, *n.*] One who is skilled, one who is expert, a master of his business. [Colloq.]

Da capo (da ka-po), [It.] In music, a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

Dam (dā), *n.* [Probably the same as the latter part of *Fr. dauphin* or *saumon*, the dace of unknown origin.] *Leuciscus vulgaris*, family Cyprinidae, a small river fish resembling the roach. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams. It is found in Italy, France, Germany, &c., and in some of the rivers of England. The

dace is gregarious and swins in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from



Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

its activity affords the angler good sport.

Named also *Dar*, *Dare*, and *Dart*.
Dacelo (da-sē-lo), *n.* [A transposition of *L. alauda*, the king shrike.] An Australian genus of king shrikes. See **KING-SHRIKE**.

Dacher, **Dalder** (dāk'er, dāl'er), *n. t.* To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods; as, to dach'er a house. [Scotch.]

Dacot (da-kōt), *n.* See **DACOTT**.

Dacot (da-kōt), *n.* See **DACOTT**.

Dacrydium (da-kri-d'i-um), *n.* [Or *dacry*, a tear from the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceae or yew tribe. Their fleshy hills are borne on the face of a boat-shaped bract. The species vary in appearance, some being great trees, like *D. Frankii* (the *Buon pine*), and others low-growing shrubs, like *D. tamnifolium*. They are native of New Zealand and the East Indies. *D. insigne* is the habiter of the natives of New Zealand, the young branches of which, like those of Norway spruce, make excellent beer.

Dacryolite (da-kri-ō-lit), *n.* [Or *dacryol*, to weep, and *lithos*, a stone.] In med. a name given to a calcareous concretion in the lacrimal passage.

Dacryoma (da-kri-ō-ma), *n.* [Or *dacryol*, to weep.] A name given to the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the penes lacrymalis, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

Dactyl, **Dactyle** (dakt'il), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, a finger, also a dactyl, which like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.]

1. A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, like the joints of a finger, as, *legmīnā, hāpily*. 2. A name of the rarer *dactyl*.

Dactyl (dakt'il), *v. t.* To run nimbly; to bound. *S. Jonson*.

Dactylar (dakt'il-er), *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

Dactylar (dakt'il-er), *n.* A dactyl.

Dactylorhiza (dakt'il-rhī-zā), *n.* pl. [Or *dactylorhiza*, a finger-shield, and *rhiza*, a root.] A small South African family of amphibian vertebrate, comprising only one genus, and, so far as known, two species, remarkable for having nails on their feet, the inner three toes being tipped with a sharply-pointed claw or nail.

Dactyl (dakt'il), *n.* pl. In elasm. a body a name given to certain tubulous beings inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it is ascribed. They were servants or priests of Rhea, and are sometimes confounded with the Corymbæ.

Dactylic (dakt'ilik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls; as, *dactylic verse*. *Dactylic foot*, a foot consisting of unequal intervals.

Dactylic (dakt'ilik), *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls. — 2. pl. *Matron* which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet.

Dactylorhiza (dakt'il-rhī-zā), *n.* [Or *dactylorhiza*, a finger ring, and *rhiza*, to engrave.] 1. An engraver of stones. — 2. The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem.

Dactylorhiza (dakt'il-rhī-zā), *n.* [See **DACTYLORHIZA**.] The art or process of engraving precious stones.

Dactylorhiza (dakt'il-rhī-zā), *n.* [Or *dactylorhiza*, a ring, and *rhiza*, to write.] The art of gem engraving. 2. A description of engraved finger rings and precious stones.

Dactylology (dakt'il-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Or *dactylus* a ring and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings.

Dactylomancy (dakt'il-ō-man-sī), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, a ring, and *mantra*, divination.] The pretended art of divining by rings.

Dactylion (dakt'il-ion), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, a finger.] In surg. a term for concretion between two fingers, either congenital or a consequence of burning.

Dactylis (dakt'il-is), *n.* [L. *dactylis*, dog's tooth grass.] Cock's-foot grass, a genus of gramin consisting of about a dozen species found in cold and temperate regions. The flowers are in crowded compressed spikelets at the end of a one-sided panicle. The fruit is loosely enveloped in the glume. The common cock's-foot grass (*D. glomerata*) is often met with in fields and waste places. It is a coarse grass little relished by cattle, but said to improve greatly by culture.

Dactylis (dakt'il-is), *n.* One who writes dactylic verse.

Dactylology (dakt'il-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, finger, and *logos*, discourse.] The art or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylomancy (dakt'il-ō-man-sī), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, a finger, and *mantra*, rule, law.] The art of counting or numbering by the fingers.

Dactylopterus (dakt'il-ō-ptēr-es), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, the finger, and *pteron*, a wing or fin, finger-finned.] Having the inferior rays of its pectoral fin partially or entirely free; said of a fish.

Dactylopterus (dakt'il-ō-ptēr-es), *n.* [See **DACTYLOPTERUS**.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti. It contains but two species, the flying gurnard or flying fish (*D. volitans*), and the *D. ornatus* of Cuvier, the former found in the Mediterranean, the latter in the Indian Ocean.

Dactylorhiza (dakt'il-rhī-zā), *n.* [Or *dactylus*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] In agri. and hort. finger-and-toe, a disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and become hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and distinct from ambury, which is due to the attacks of insects.

Dad, **Dada**, **Daddy** (dad, da-da, dad'd), *n.* [In allied forms this word is very widely spread. Comp. *W. tad*, *Sir tad*, *Hind dada*, *Oppo dad*, *dada*, *L. tata*, *Or. tata*, *Lapp. dada*—father.] A childish or pet name for father. Spelled also *Daddie*.

Daddle (dad'd), *v. t.* [A free of *dada*.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man. [Rare.]

Dadnack (dad'dak), *n.* The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

Daddy-long-legs (dad'di-long-legs), *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly (*Tipula alternans*, &c.) Called also *Spider-long-legs*.

Dade (dād), *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [Rare.]

The little children whom they learn to go.

By pointed mothers daded to and fro. Dryden.

Dade (dād), *v. t.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings, hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

But cast it from her source as late gently daded. Dryden.

Dado (da-dō), *n.* [It., a *dado*, *L. datum*, given.] 1. In arch., that part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice. 2. The finishing of the lower part of the walls

in rooms, made somewhat to represent a continuous pedestal, and containing frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high, or of a special wall paper.

Dadoxylon (da-dok-si-lon), *n.* [Or *dado*, *dadoes*, contr. *dada*, *dadoes*, a ruinous trench, and *xylon*, wood.] *Lit.* pine or torch wood. Endlicher's generic name for fossil coniferous wood, the cells of which have many series of alternating discs, as in *Aracaria*, found in the palaeozoic and secondary strata.

Dadal, **Dadalian** (dād'al, da-dā'-an), *n.* [L. *Dadalian*, *Or. Dadalian*, an ingenious artist.] Formed with art, showing artistic skill, ingenious.

Here ancient art her dadal function played. Keats.

Our bottom decked in our dadalian struts. Chapman.

Dadalinthymus (dād'al-in-thī-mus), *n.* [Or *dadalin*, cunningly wrought, and *thymus*, infusion.] In bot. a name applied to entangled cells, as in some fungi.

Dadalous (dād'al-us), *a.* Having a margin with various windings, of a beautiful and delicate texture said of the leaves of plants.

Damonium, **Damonid** (dā-mon-ion, dā-mon-id), *n.* Same as *Damonium*, *Damonid*.

Daemonomania (dā'mon-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* Same as *Daemonomania*.

Daeman (dā'man), *n.* Same as *Daemon*.

Daff (dāf), *v. t.* [See *daff*, *sw* *daff*, *stupid*, allied to *K daff*] A stupid blockish fellow.

I shall be holden a *daff* or a cokenay. *Chaucer*.

Daff (dāf), *v. t.* To be foolish; to make sport; to toy. [Scottish.]

Daff (dāf), *v. t.* [A form of *daff*.] To toss aside; to put off; to doff.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff*. *Shak.*

Daffin, Daffing (dā'fin, dā'fing), *n.* Thoughtless gaiety; foolish playfulness; foolery. [Scottish.]

Udd of *daffin* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down. *Burns*.

Daffodil (dā'fō-dil), *n.* [Fr. (*l'aur*) *d'asphodile*, Gr. *asphodelos*. See *ASPHODEL*.] The popular name of a British plant which is one of the earliest ornaments of our cottage gardens, as well as of many of our woods and meadows. It is *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, nat. order *Amaryllidaceae*. Many varieties of the daffodil are in cultivation, differing from each other chiefly in bulk and in the form of the flower, which is of a bright primrose-yellow colour. There are other forms of the name in local or partial use, as *Dafodowdilly*, *Dafodowdilly*, *Dafy-dowdilly*, *Dafodilly*, *Dafodilly*, and *Afodilly*. 'Clad her like an April *dafodilly*.' *Tennyson*.

Strew me the green ground with *dafodowdillys*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser*.

Daff (dāf), *n.* [See *DAFF*, *n.* and *v. t.*] Delirious; insane; stupid; blockish; foolish; playful; frolicsome; wanton; applied to persons or things. [Scottish.]

You are the *daffest* duncie I ever saw on two legs. *Cornhill Mag.*

Let us think no more of this *daff* business. *Sir W. Scott*.

Daffness (dāf'ness), *n.* The quality of being daff.

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daffness*? *Galt*.

Dag, **Dagger** (dag), *n.* [Fr. *dague*. The syllable *dag* primarily represents, says Wedgwood, the noise of a blow with something sharp, and then the instrument with which the blow is given. See *DAgger*.] 1. A dagger; *Johnson*.—2. A hand-gun, a pistol.

Neither was anything taken from them but these *dags*, which the Osman horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle-bows, these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the novelty of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, with out a match. *Powder* 'no, sir, my *dagger* shall be my *dagger*. *Decker*.

Dag (dag), *n.* [See *dag*, *sw* *dag*, *dew*.] Dew.

Dag (dag), *v. t.* To bedew; to dapple; to bewine.

Dag (dag), *n.* [Probably from some root as *dagger*, from being long and pointed.] 1. A loose end, as of a lock of wool: a dag-lock. 2. A leatheren latchet. Written also *Daggs*.

Dag (dag), *v. t.* To cut into strips.

Dagge, *n.* [See *DAG*, a loose end.] An ornamental cut in the edge of garments, in use as early as the reign of Henry I. The fashion of ornamenting with dagges was carried to such excess that in 1158 sumptuary laws were enacted forbidding it.

Dagger (dag'ér), *n.* [From the Celtic: *W. dāgr*, Ir. *dāgrar*, Armor. *dager*, *dag*, a dagger or poniard; Gael. *dāgr*, a dagger, a pistol, Fr. *dague*, a dagger. See *DAG*, a dagger or pistol.] 1. A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters. In feudal times it was carried by knights in addition to the sword, and in single combat it was wielded in the left hand, being used by them to parry the blows of their adversaries, and also to de-

patch a vanquished enemy, unless he begged for quarter, whence it was called the *dagger*.



Various forms of Daggers.

of *mercy*.—2. In fencing, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.—3. In printing, an obelisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †. It is the second mark of reference used when more than one occurs on a page. *Dagger of Isak*, the weapon given to the Vice in the old morality, and supposed to be alluded to by Falstaff in the following quotation.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of Isak*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more. *Shak.*

—To look or speak *daggers*, to look or speak fiercely, savagely.

As you have *speaks daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast. *Tamara*.

Dagger (dag'ér), *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

Dagger (dag'ér), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In ship-building, a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulwark to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the puppets is called the *dagger-plank*.—*Dagger-frames*, in ship-building, certain pieces whose sides are cast down and bolted through the cramp.

Dagger-money (dag'ér-mun-ni), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

Daggers-drawing (dag'ér-dry-ing), *n.* The act of drawing daggers, approach to open attack or to violence, a quarrel.

They've always been at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapper-clawing. *Hudibras*.

Daggle (dag'gl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *daggled*; ppr. *daggling*. [A freq. form of the obsolete verb *dag*, to bedew.] To make limp by passing through water, to trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul, to dirty, as the lower end of a garment, to drizzle.

The warrior's very plume, I may,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray. *Sir W. Scott*.

Daggle (dag'gl), *v. t.* To run through mud and water. *Pope*.

Daggle-tail (dag'gl-tā), *n.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

The gentleness of wit and pleasure are apt to be checked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* persons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift*.

Daggle-tail (dag'gl-tā), *n.* A slattern.

Dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* A lock of wool on a

mental structures containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. The dagoba is of brick or stone, circular in form, and erected on a natural or artificial mound, the structure itself sometimes rising to a great height. The dagoba is usually included under the generic term *Stupa* or *Tōpe*, but in its specific application the term *stupa* is restricted to monuments which commemorate some event or mark some spot sacred to the followers of Buddha.

Dagon (dā'gon), *n.* [Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gath and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians. In Babylonian mythology, the name *Dagon* is given to a fish-like who rose from the of the Red Sea as the great benefactor.

In name, sea-monster,
I mean,
ward fish. *Milton*.

† *n.* [See *DAG*, a loose end.] A slip or piece. 'Yare us a *dagon* of your blanket.' *Chaucer*.

Dagon of the Philistines.—Baz-ruff from Khorasabad.

Dag-swain (dag'swān), *n.* [Dag, a loose end; etym. of *swain* uncertain.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse mantle to cast on a bed.

Under coverlets of *dag-swain*. *Holloched*.

Dag-tailed (dag'tāld), *n.* The same as *Daggle-tail*.

Daguerrean, Daguerreian (da-ger'ō-an), *n.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerrotype.

Daguerrotype (da-ger'ō-tip), *n.* 1. The name given to an invention of M. Daguerre, of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or figure are fixed on a metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is exposed in a close box to the action of the vapour of iodine; and when it assumes a yellow colour it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, where it receives an image of the object to be represented. It is then withdrawn and exposed to the vapour of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of hyposulphite of soda, and lastly washed in distilled water. The process is then complete, and the sketch produced is in appearance something similar to aquatint but greatly superior in delicacy, and such is the precision of the detail, that the most powerful microscope serves but to display the perfection of the copy. See *PHOTOGRAPHY*.—2. A picture produced by the above process.

Daguerrotype (da-ger'ō-tip), *v. t.* 1. To produce by the photographic process, as a picture.—2. To impress with great distinctness, to imitate exactly.

Daguerrotypier, Daguerrotypist (da-ger'ō-tip-ér, da-ger'ō-tip-ist), *n.* One who takes pictures by means of daguerro-

Ceylonese Dagoba.

Buddhist countries and in those which at one time held the Buddhist faith, to move

and aft, on the centre of which are the seats for the rowers, when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on

the after part there is raised a large cabin, which provides a sitting-room and sleeping accommodation for the passengers. The

authority of petty princes in their domains, possessing the power of inflicting capital punishment, and owing only a nominal allegiance to the mikado. Eighteen were virtually independent sovereigns. In accordance with a decree issued in 1871, the daimios surrendered not only their exclusive privileges but also to a great extent their private property, their districts being incorporated with the imperial territories, and their troops handed over to the imperial government. The daimios were made official governors of the districts which they formerly held as feudal rulers, and draw as hereditary salaries sums equal to only one-tenth of their former incomes.

Daint (dānt), *a.* Dainty; delicate; exquisite. 'To cherish him with diets daint.' *Spenser*.

Daint (dānt), *a.* Something delicate or nice, a dainty.

Excuse me dainties my lovely roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher.

Daintily (dānt'i-lī), *adv.* 1. In a dainty manner, nicely, elegantly, as, a hat daintily made. — 2. Fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well-tested; as, to eat daintily. — 3. Delicately, as, to fare daintily. — 4. Ceremoniously, scrupulously.

Daintiness (dānt'i-ness), *a.* 1. Delicacy; softness, elegance; nicety; neatness.

The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot.
W. Scott.

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; applied to food.
More accurate for the daintiness of the provision than for the daintiness of the dish.
Habswill.

3. Nicety in taste; scrupulousness, ceremoniousness; squeamishness; fastidiousness; effeminacy; as, the daintiness of the taste, dress, manners, &c. 'The daintiness and niceness of our captains.' *Hackney.*

Daintrel (dānt'rel), *a.* A delicacy.

Dainty (dānt'i), *a.* [Probably from *W. dent*, *dent*, *denteth*, a dainty, what is toothsome, from *dant*, a tooth. Compare *Sc. daintie*, a dainty. The same root appears in *L. dant*, *dantus*, or *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] 1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious, as, dainty food.

His life abhorred bread, and his soul dainty meat.
John Bunyan.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good, squeamish; soft; luxurious; as, a dainty taste or palate, a dainty people.

*And never found
A daintier lip for syrup.*
Frank.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. 'Dainty of leave-taking.' *Shak.* — 4. Elegant; tender; soft, pure, neat, effeminately beautiful, as, dainty hands or limbs.

I would be the girdle about her dainty waist.
Tommy.

5. Nice; affectively fine. 'Dainty speakers.' *Prior* — *Sc. daintie*, delicate, luxurious, delicate, squeamish, scrupulous.

Daintly (dānt'i), *a.* 1. Something nice and delicate to the taste, that which is exquisitely delicious, a delicacy.

Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are doubtful meat.
Prior.

*That precious nectar may the taste renew
Of Eden's dainties, by our parents lost.*
Shak. & F.

2. A term of fondness. [Rare.]

*There's a fortune coming
Towards you, dainty.*
B. Jonson.

Dairi, **Dairi-soma** (dā'rī, dā'rī-sō-ma), *a.* An alternative name for the Japanese mikado. He is held to be descended from the sun-god, and as such unites in his person all the attributes of the deity. See **MIKADO**.

He is called the mikado, a name for the Deity, and sometimes the dairi-soma.

Dairo (dā'rō), *a.* The Japanese name for the court of the mikado or dairi-soma.

Education is everywhere much attended to, and especially at the dairi or court of the mikado.

Dairy (dā'rī), *a.* [O.E. and *Sc. dey*, a dairy-maid, hence, *dairy*, dairy, the department assigned to her. The word *dey* is seen in *Sw. dey*, a dairymaid, *loc. deyrje*, a maid-servant; a dairymaid. See also under **LADY**.]

1. That branch of farming connected with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding of dairy, and this advanced the trade of English butter.

2. The house or room where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese. — 3. In towns, a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold. — 4. A dairy-farm. [Rare in this sense.]

Dairy (dā'rī), *a.* Belonging to the business of the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Dairy-farm (dā'rī-farm), *a.* A farm, the principal business of which consists in making butter and cheese, and supplying milk to a town.

Dairyhouse, **Dairyroom** (dā'rī-hous, dā'rī-room), *a.* Same as **Dairy**.

Dairying (dā'rī-ing), *a.* The business of conducting a dairy.

Dairymaid (dā'rī-māid), *a.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Dairymen (dā'rī-man), *a.* One who keeps cows for the sale of milk, or who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

Dais, **Dais** (dā's, dā's), *a.* [Fr. *dais*, a canopy. O. Fr. *dais*, *dais*, a dining-table, from *L. dais*, a dish, from *dais* being quasi-shaped, hence *L. L.* a table. As the tables at which great personages sat were elevated, the name was transferred to the raised platform, and thence to the canopy which ornamented it. Dais has the same origin.]

1. The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining hall at which the chief persons sat. — 2. A platform or raised floor at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall, on which the high table stood. — 3. The chief

Dais in **Frederick Chamber, Hampton Court**.

sat at the high table, with hangings behind (see **DOSSA**) and often with a canopy, for the chief person or persons who sat at table.

*With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal dais round.*
Tommy.

4. [Scotch.] A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve both for a seat and a table, also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, not unfrequently formed of turf. — 5. A canopy or covering.

Daisied (dā'sid), *a.* [See **Daisy**.] Full of daisies, adorned with daisies. 'The daisied green.' *Langhorne*.

Daisy (dā'sī), *a.* [A Sax. *dag*, *dag*, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight.] The common name of *Bellis perennis*, and, order *Compositae*, one of the most common wild plants, found in all pastures and meadows, and ascending nearly to the summit of our highest mountains. The daisy is a great favourite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens.

The daisy or day's eye of the daisy.

The emprise and the hours of daisy's life. *Chambers*.

Fair-headed Spring unbows every grace;
The daisy, primrose, violet.
Thomson.

In Scotland the field-daisy is called the *gowan*, which name is frequently met with in native poetry (see **GOWAN**). The great moon, ox-eye, or horse daisy is *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, the name *Christine's daisy* is applied to several species of *aster*, and other species are called *Noblesse's daisies*; the blue daisy is *Glebularia vulgaris*.

Dak (dak), *a.* The mail-post of India. See **DAKE**.

Dahabish

top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and has often an awning stretched above it.

Dahlgren Gun (dā'l'gren gun), *a.* A gun introduced into the United States service by an officer named *Dahlgren*, of that navy. Its chief peculiarity is that it presents a small quantity of metal in front of the trunnions and a comparatively large quantity behind.

Dahlia (dā'lī-a), *a.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order *Compositae*, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. The *D. variabilis* sports into such endless varieties in stature, leaves, and flowers, that it has become one of the most extensively cultivated florist's plants. Its innumerable sorts are the glory of our gardens in the autumn. As the plants do not bear frost, the roots are taken up during winter. The dahlia was introduced into England in the end of last century, but was not a general favourite in our gardens till about 1814.

Dahlin, **Dahlina** (da'hlin), *a.* ($C_8H_{10}O_6$) Inuline (which see).

Daidle (dā'dl), *v. t.* [A corruption of *dapple*.] To dapple, to besmear. [Scotch.]

Daidle (dā'dl), *v. t.* [See **DADDLE**.] To be slow in motion or action. [Scotch.]

Daidling (dā'dling), *p.* and *a.* [Scotch.] Feeble, silly, mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body after a',—he's but a daidling coward body.
Sir W. Scott.

Dailier (dā'lier), *v. t.* [Scotch; comp. *Gael. dailiar*, difficult, grieving, and, gloomy, sorry.] 1. To toil, as in job-work. — 2. To loiter; to loiter.

I'll pay your thousand pounds Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just dailier up the gaze wi' this Sassenach.
Sir W. Scott.

3. To continue serving in a place irresolutely; to delay making up one's mind.

I've dailier on wi' the family thrax year's end to year's end.
Sir W. Scott.

Dailier (dā'lier), *v. t.* [From *Fr. dailier*, to decorate, adorn.] To arrange in an orderly manner. [Scotch.]

Dailier (dā'lier), *a.* Same as **Dailier**.

Dailokru (dā'lo-kū), *a.* The god specially worshipped by the artisans of Japan. He is represented as sitting on a ball of rice, with a hammer in his hand, before a sack. Every time he strikes the sack it becomes full of silver, rice, cloth, and other things useful.

Dailiness (dā'lī-ness), *a.* The quality of being daily or happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

Daily (dā'lī), *a.* [A Sax. *dag*, *dag*, day. See **DAY**.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; appearing every day; as, daily labour; a daily allowance.

Give us this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

Daily (dā'lī), *adv.* Every day; day by day, as, a thing happens daily.

Daily (dā'lī), *a.* A newspaper which appears daily.

Dailmen (dā'lī-men), *a.* Rare; here-and-there; now-and-then, occasional. [Scotch.]

*A dailman licker in a thrave
'Tis a snare request.* *Burns.*

Daimio (dā'mī-ō), *a.* [Japanese.] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Of 364 daimios, the greater number exercised the

Daker, Daktir (dák'tir, dák'tir), *n.* [*L. dactylus*, from *dactylus*, *ten*.] A dicker; the number of ten, a measure of certain commodities. See **DICKEN**.

Daker-ban (dák'tir-ban), *n.* The corsair or landrill, a bird of the family **FALCON**. See **CHASE**.

Dakot (da-kot'), *n.* [Portuguese *dakot*, a robber.] One of a class of robbers in India who plunder in bands, but seldom take life. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burmah, but who are now suppressed by the improved system of river police.

Dakoty (da-kot'), *n.* The system of robbing in bands.

Dal (dal), *n.* A sort of East Indian witch. **Dalai-lama** (da-lá'-lá-ma), *n.* [Tibetan, the ocean priest, or priest as wide as the ocean.] One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow pope being the **Tenpo-lama**), whose supreme in rank and authority, the **dalai**, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality much the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally of four or five years of age, into whose soul the deceased **dalai** is supposed to have entered. The **dalai** resides at **Fotán** near **Lama**, in Tibet.

The **dalai-lama**, who is the high-priest king of the state, is chosen by the other lamas. *Brougham*.

Dalbergia (dal-bér'-i-a), *n.* [After **Nicholas Dalberg**, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest trees and climbing shrubs, nat. order **Leguminosae**, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia* (the black wood, or East Indian rosewood) is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture woods. *D. sissoo*, a smaller tree, yields a wood used at **Madras** for gun-carriages; and *D. sissoo* gives a hard durable wood, called **sissoo** or **sissoo**, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway sleepers, crooked timbers and knees in ship-building.

Dale (dal), *n.* (A. Sax. *dæl*, a dale or valley; *leal*, Sw. *Goth.* *dæl*, *G. dæl*, *O. Fris.* *dæl*, a valley. *Cog. W.* and *Armor dæl*, a winding, dale. *Dale* is another form of this word, the root may be in *dæl*.) 1. A low place between hills; a vale or valley. 2. High over hills, and low down the dale. *Spranger* 3. A trough or sport to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform; as, a pump-dale, &c.

Dalman (dal-man), *n.* One living in a dale or valley.

While the covert lay between the trimmers, headed by the **Ammonites**, and the **dalman**, headed by the **patrician** **Lycorgus**, *Plutarch*, the chief of another great family paid his court to the commoners. *Brougham*.

More specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

Even after the accession of **George the Third**, the path over the falls from **Beverly** to **Beverly** was still a secret carefully kept by the **dalman**. *Murray*.

Dalliance (dal-li-ans), *n.* [See **DALLY**.] 1. The act of dallying, trifling or fondling, interchange of caresses.

Dares reveal the tale of **Hercules** To **dalliance**, banquet, and ignoble ease. *Dryden*.

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes.

Dear daughter, since thou claim'st me for thy sire, And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge Of **dalliance** had with thee in bosom. *Milton*.

3. Delay; procrastination.

My business cannot brook this **dalliance**. *Shak.*

Dallier (dal-li-er), *n.* One who fondles; a trifler, as a **dallier** with pleasant words.

Dallup, Dollup (dal'lop, dol'lop), *n.* A bunch; a heap.

Dally (dal'li), *v. i.* pret. & pp. **dallied**; pp. **dallied**. [The root appears to be that of **O. H. G.** *dalen*, *dallen*, *dallen*, *G.* *dallien*, *dallen*, to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy; or perhaps that of **E. doli**.] 1. To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play, to linger, to delay.

It is madness to dally any longer. *Coleridge*.

2. To toy and wangle, as men and women; to interchange caresses, to fondle. *Dallying* with a brace of courtesans. *Shak.*

3. To sport, to play, to frolic.

Our serve bunched in the cedar's top, And dally with the wind. *Shak.*

Dally (dal'li), *v. i.* To delay; to defer; to put off. [Rare.]

Not by the hazard of one set back, but by dallying off the time with often **dalliance**. *Kneller*.

Dalmahy (dal'ma-hy), *n.* A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal'ma-ti-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to **Dalmatia**. — *Dalmatian dog*, a variety of the canine race, known also by the names of **Daniel**, **Spotted**, or **Coach Dog**. It is distinguished from all other varieties by its numerous black spots. Its form is rather elegant, partaking both of the hound and pointer. It is kept chiefly as an appendage to the carriage, and shows an instinctive fondness for the stable.

Dalmatica, Dalmatic (dal-ma-ti-ka, dal-ma-ti), *n.* The vestment used by the deacon at mass, so called from first coming from **Dalmatia**. It is worn also by bishops under the chasuble, and from a very early period was worn by the pope when officiating pontifically. Thus **Joan Dacier** makes mention of the **dalmatic** of **St. Gregory the Great**. It consists of a long robe with larger and fuller sleeves than the **casaca**, which it resembled in general shape. The sides are left partially unbuttoned, and the vestment is occasionally ornamented with orphreys and fringes. It has longitudinal stripes before and behind, these stripes originally being of a black colour, but in later times red. A similar robe was worn by kings at high solemnities, as at coronations, and continues still to be worn by the sovereigns of England on these occasions as a super-tunic over the tunic surcoat.

Dalriad (dal-ri-ad), *n.* [Ir. one of the race of **Riada**, or **Cathair Riada**, 'Cathair of the long arm,' a noted prince of the Scots in Ireland in the third century.] One of a tribe of the Scots in Ireland, which occupied the northern part of the county of **Astrim**. It is unknown when the first **Dalriads** passed over into Scotland, but it is certain that some of them went over in 809 led by **Loarn**, **Fergus**, &c., and settled in the west of **Argyle**, founding the kingdom of **Dalriada** in **Albany**. The term was afterwards changed for **Scott**.

Dalriadic (dal-ri-ad-ik), *n.* Of or pertaining to the **Dalriads**, or their country.

Dal segno (dal sal'yo), [It. from the sign.] 1. In music, a direction to go back to the sign, and repeat from thence to the close.

Dalt (dalt), *n.* [Gael. *dalt*, a foster-child.] A foster-child. [Scottish.]

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my dalt. *Shak.*

Daltonian (dal-tón-i-an), *n.* [See below.] One affected by colour-blindness.

Daltonism (dal-ton-izm), *n.* [From **Dalton**, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Colour-blindness (which see).

Dam (dam), *n.* [A form of *dama*.] 1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds. — 2. A human mother, in contempt.

Faithless, forewarned, no goddess was thy dam. *Shak.*

3. A crowned man in the game of draughts. [Local.]

Dam (dam), *n.* [A. Sax. *dama*, to possess only the verb *dama*, to dam; the noun is seen in **Sw.** and **G.** *dama*, **Dan.** and **D.** *dama*, as in **Amsterdam**, **Rotterdam**, &c., **Lith.** *dama*, **dam**.] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes; any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

As when the sun breaks o'er its bounds, And overflows the level grounds, These banks and dams, that like a screen Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras*.

2. The body of water so hemmed in. [Scottish.]

Dam (dam), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **dammed**; pp. **dammed**. [See the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam, as a stream of water; often used with *in*, up 2. To confine or restrain, to shut up or in, to obstruct.

Abhorre men from their fair eyes out-side's light, And dam'd the lovely splendour of their sight. *Crèvecoeur*.

— To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

Damage (dam'ij), *n.* [O. Fr. *damage*; Fr. *domage*, Fr. *domage*, from *domestica*, a supposed form from *L. domus*, home, injury. Perhaps from the same root as in **Sk.** *dama*, to hurt, *injury*, *deceive*, but see **DAMN**.] 1. Any hurt, injury, or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained, any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise, any injury to person, character, or reputation.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any damage we have done. *Shak.*

2. In law, the value in money of what is lost, the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained, that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. In this sense the word is generally used in the plural. In common law it is the province of a jury to assess damages. — 3. The cost of anything. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the damage, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the improving. *Shak.*

Damage (dam'ij), *v. t.* pret. & pp. **damaged**; pp. **damaged**. [See the noun.] 1. To hurt or harm, to injure, to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.

He came up to the English admiral and gave him a broadside with which he killed many of his men and damaged the ship. *Clarendon*.

Damage (dam'ij), *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value, as, green corn will damage in a wet or stock.

Damagable (dam'ij-a-bil), *n.* 1. That may be injured or impaired, susceptible of damage, as, *damagable goods*. — 2. Hurtful; pernicious. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damagable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard. *Camden*.

Damage-clear (dam'ij-á-kler), *n.* [*L. damnum clearum*.] In law, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

Damaged (dam'ij-d), *p.* and *a.* Hurt; impaired, injured, as, *damaged goods*; a *damaged* reputation.

Damage-tenant (dam'ij-fis-ant), *n.* (Fr. *fermier*, from *ferre*, to do.) In law, doing injury, trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or other wise, to the grass, corn, wood, &c. In this case the person damaged may distrain and impound them, as well by night as in the day.

Damalavag (da-ma-lá-vag), *n.* The same given to a preparation of the chestnut-tree, employed as a substitute for oak bark and gall-nuts in tanning.

Daman (dam'an), *n.* A ram-like animal of the genus **Hyrax** (*H. hyrcanus*), common in Syria and Palestine, inhabiting cliffs of rocks. It is about 11 inches long and 10 inches high, and is supposed to be the *shaphan* or *comy* of Scripture. See **HYRAX**.

Damar (dam'ar), *n.* Same as **DAMNAR**.

Damara (dam'ar-a), *n.* Same as **Damnara** (in both its senses).

Damar-rada (dam'ar-ra-da), *n.* Same as **Damnara-rada**.

Damascone (dam'as-ón), *n.* Relating to **Damascus**.

Damasconus (dam'as-ón), *n.* [*L. damascenus*, from **Damascus**.] A particular kind of plum, now written **Damoon** (which see).

Damasconus (dam'as-ón), *v. t.* To damask; to damascone.

Damasconus Blade (dam'as-ón blád), *n.* A sword or scimitar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins in blue lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, &c. formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at **Damascus**. The excellent quality of these blades has

become proverbial, but blades of equal quality are now made in this country.

Damask (dam'ask), *n.* [From *Damascus*, because silk damask was originally made there.] 1. The name given to all textile fabrics, of various materials, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, landscapes, and other forms not of geometrical regularity, being the richest species of ornamental weaving, tapestry excepted.—2. A pink colour, like that of the damask-rose.

Damask (dam'ask), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to Damascus; manufactured at Damascus; resembling the products of Damascus.—2. Of the colour of the rose so called; pink.

While dreaming on your damask cheek
The dewy sister eyelids lay. *Tennyson.*

—**Damask steel**, a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass blades.

Damask (dam'ask), *v.t.* 1. To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth.—2. To variegate; to diversify. 'A bank damasked with flowers.' *Milton.*—3. To adorn with figures, as steel-work. 'Mingled metal damask'd o'er with steel.' *Dryden.* See **DAMASKEEN**.

Damasked (dam'askd), *p. and a.* In *her.* applied to the held or charge when covered over with small squares, in which is depicted a variety of figures; having a running ornament all over. Called also *Diapered*.

Damaskeen (dam'ask-ēn), *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquer*. See **DAMASK**.] To ornament, as a metal, particularly iron and steel, with designs produced by inlaying or encrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.

Damaskin (dam'ask-in), *n.* A Damascus blade; a damasked blade. 'No old Toledo blades or damaskins.' *Honell.*

Damask-plum (dam'ask-plum), *n.* A small plum, the damson.

Damask-rose (dam'ask-rōz), *n.* A pink species of rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus, and brought thence.

Damassee (dam-as'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of linen for table-cloths, napkins, &c., originating in Flanders in the fifteenth century, and woven in flowers, figures, &c., in imitation of damask.

Damassin (dam'as-sin), *n.* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.

Damsonite (dam'-bon-īt), *n.* [*N'dambo*, native name for the tree.] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon, in Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

Dame (dām), *n.* [Fr. *dame*; Pr. *dama*, It. *dama*; from L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a lord; same root as *E. dame*.] 1. A mistress; a woman in authority; especially, a lady in rank or culture; more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet. 'Sov'reign of creatures, universal dame.' *Milton.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud dame, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

2. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years. *Shak.*

One old dame
Came suddenly on the queen with the sharp news. *Tennyson.*

3. The mistress of an elementary school, especially when an old woman with but little education.

Like many others born in villages, he (Robert Hall) received his first regular instruction at a dame's school—that of Dame Scotton. *Dr. O. Gregory.*

Dameisel, **Damoiseau** (dam'i-zel, dam'-oi-zō), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.L. *dominice*, dim. of L. *dominus*, a lord. See **DAME** and **DAMSEL**.] The son of a king, prince, lord, or knight before he had entered on the order of knighthood. Written also *Damoisel*.

Dame's-violet, **Dame-wort** (dām'v-i-ō-let, dām'wört), *n.* The popular names of *Hesperis matronalis*, nat. order Cruciferae. It is an erect herb, with a perennial root; the stems, from 2 to 3 feet high, are few or solitary; and the leaves are serrate. Its flowers are pale, purplish, and sweet-scented, especially in the evening. It flowers in May and June, and grows in meadows and plantations, but is not a native of Britain, having merely escaped from cultivation.

Damianist (dām'i-an-lat), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect founded by Damian, bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century, who denied

any distinction in the Godhead, yet using the names of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Dammār (dam'mār), *n.* See **DAMMARA**.
Dammara (dam'mār-a), *n.* 1. A genus of trees, nat. order Coniferae, from the other species of which they are distinguished by their large, lanceolated, leathery leaves, with numerous and nearly parallel veins, and by their seeds having a wing at one side instead of proceeding from the end. *Dammara orientalis* is a lofty tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri- or cowrie-pine (which see). *D. Moorii*, a tree 40 feet high, is found in New Caledonia. *D. obtusa*, a large timber tree used in ship-building, is a native of the New Hebrides.—2. Dammar-resin (which see).

Dammār-in (dam'mār-in), *n.* See **DAMMAR-RESIN**.

Dammār-resin (dam'mār-re-zin), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of dammar. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is got from the *Dammara orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo bark and a little chalk is used for caulking ships. Another variety, the cowrie or kauri gum, is obtained from the *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colourless or pale yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odour and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colourless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Called also *Dammara*, *Dammār-in*.

Damn (dam), *v.t.* [L. *damno*, to condemn, from *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty. Pott derives it from root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] 1. In *theol.* to sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to consign to punishment in hell; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.
That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South.*

[Used interjectionally, in a profane sense, as a term of execration.]—2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

3. To condemn; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing by open expression, as by hissing or other mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play or a mean author.

For the great gods of wit,
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

Damn (dam), *n.* The execration employed by those who use the verb profanely; a curse; an oath. Generally written *D*—*n.* *Moore.*

Damnability (dam-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* Liability to damnation; state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

Damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* 1. That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*

2. Odious, detestable, or pernicious. [Low.]
O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*

Damnableness (dam'na-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

Damnably (dam'na-bl), *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or punishment.—2. Odiously; detestably; sometimes excessively. [Low.]

The more sweets they bestowed upon them,
The more *damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

Damnation (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *damnatio*, *damnatio*, from *damno*. See **DAMN**.]

1. Sentence or condemnation to punishment in the future state, or the state in which such punishment is undergone.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell?
Mat. xxiii. 33.

2. Eternal punishment in a future life.—3. A crime so great as to be worthy of eternal punishment; a detestable and horrid deed. [Rare and poetical.]

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off. *Shak.*

4. The act of damning or censuring by open expression, as by hissing or other mark of disapprobation; condemnation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding.

Damnatory (dam'na-to-ri), *a.* Containing

a sentence of condemnation; condemning to damnation; condemnatory.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam.*

Damned (damd), *p. and a.* 1. Suffering punishment in hell, lost, consigned to perdition.—2. Hateful; detestable; abominable. [Low.]

What a *damned* epicurean rascal is this. *Shak.*

Damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [See **DAMNIFY**.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

Damnification (dam'n-i-f-ikā'shon), *n.* In *law*, that which causes damage or loss.

Damnify (dam'n-i-f), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damni-fied*; ppr. *damni-fying*. [L. *damnifico*—*damnum* and *facio*.] To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in person, estate, or interest; to injure; to endanger; to impair. [Rare.]

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power to *damnify* the English either in body or goods. *Bayle.*

Damning (dam'ning; colloq. pron. *dam'ing*), *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as, a *damning* sin.

Damningness (dam'ning-ness), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation. 'The *damningness* of sin.' *Hammond.*

Damoclean (da-mok-lē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, under a sword suspended over his head by a single hair. Hence, applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

Damoiselle, **Damosel** (da-mwā-zel', dam'-ō-zel), *n.* [O.Fr.; Pr. and It. *donzella*, from L.L. *dominice*, a dim. of *domina*, a mistress. See **DAMSEL**.] 1. A young unmarried lady; a damsel. Written also *Damoiselle*, *Damoselle*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

But *damoiselle* virgin, was this directed to you? *Shak.*

2. The wife of an esquire.

Damouch (da-myuch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

Damp (damp), *a.* [This word does not seem to occur in A. Sax., but is seen in Icel. *dampi*, G. *dampf*, D. and Dan. *dampf*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke; M.H.G. *dinsfen*, to smoke. Wedgwood connects it with *dam*.] 1. Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid; as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp*. But it may be damp without visible vapour.

Wide anarchy of chaos *damp* and dark. *Milton.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. 'With looks down-cast and *damp*.' *Milton.*

[Rare.] **Damp** (damp), *n.* 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my soul. *Adams.*

3. A noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. *Damps* exist in wells which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These *damps* are distinguished by miners under the names of *chokes-damp*, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid gas, which instantly suffocates, and *fire-damp*, consisting chiefly of light carburetted hydrogen, so called from its tendency to explode. See **FIRE-DAMP**.

Damp (damp), *v.t.* 1. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet.—2. To chill, as ardour or liveliness; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardour of passion.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Shak.*

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound.—4. To check or restrain, as action or vigour; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions. *Barrow.*

STN. To depress, dispirit, deject, restrain, discourage, check.

Dampen (damp'en), *v.t.* To make damp or moist. *W. Johnson.*

Dampen (damp'en), *v.i.* To grow or become damp. *Byron.*

Damper (damp'er), *n.* 1. He who or that which damps, chills, or discourages. [Colloq.] This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardent in his behalf. *T. Hook.*

2. An iron plate sliding across a line of a furnace, etc., so as to contract or altogether close the passage in order to check or regulate the draught of air. 3. A piece of movable mechanism in a piano-forte made of wood and covered with cloth, which, after the finger has left the key, immediately checks the vibration of the strings, thereby preventing that confusion of sound which would result were the vibrations allowed to continue. Also, the note of brass instruments, as the horn, etc. 4. A kind of bread made simply of flour and water, in thick cakes, without fermentation, and baked on a flat stone.

Dampish (damp'ish), a. Moderately damp or moist.

But did look dampish, inwardly as the rain was streaming from his neck, elbow, cuffs, skirts, and hose.

Dampishly (damp'ish-ly), adv. In a dampish manner.

Dampishness (damp'ish-ness), a. A moderate degree of dampness or moistness, slight humidity.

Damp-plate (damp'plat), a. In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which covers the distillations.

Dampy, s. t. To condemn. *Dampy'd for to die.* Chaucer.

Dampy (damp'y), a. Moisture, humidity, moistness, moderate humidity, as the dampness of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

Damp-off (damp'off), s. t. In hort to wither, as the stems of seedlings and other tender plants, in consequence of the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating being too damp or moist. Flower seedlings in gloves and hotbeds are especially liable to damp-off.

Dampy (damp'y), a. 1. Somewhat damp, moist. *Dampy shade.* Dryden. — 2. Dejected, sorrowful. *Dampy thoughts.* Maynard.

Damuel (dam'u-el), a. [Fr. *dameauille*, O Fr. *dameauille*, Prov. *dameuile* and *dameuile*, from L. L. *dameuilla*, dim. of L. *dameus*, also *dameus*, a mistle. See DAME.] 1. A young man or woman of noble or gentle extraction, as *Dameau Papi*, *Dameau Richard*, prince of Wales. — 2. A young unmarried woman.

Then Dame said, Where darest thou this? Both s. s.

A daisy with a daisy-like in a vase once I saw; It was an Abyssinian maid, And on her forehead she played, Singing of Mount Athos.

Damson (dam'son), a. [Contr. from *damaus*, the *Damaus* plum.] The fruit of *Fragaria damascena*, variety *damaus*, a small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum. The sweet variety of this plum is the *Shropshire damson* which is extensively multiplied in the nurseries by grafting.

Damson-shoe (dam'son-shoe), a. A conical cup of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a shoe.

Dam-stone (dam'ston), a. The retaining wall of the crucible at the bottom of a blast-furnace.

Dan (dan), a. [O Fr. *dan*, *dame*, a master, from L. *dameus*. See DAME.] A little of honey equivalent to master *dan*, or *air*, used by Chaucer, Shakespeare, Prior, &c., but now met with only in poetry. *Dan Cupid*, *glant Juvet*. *Shak.* *Dan Chaucer*, the first warbler. *Tennyson*.

Dan (dan), a. In mining, a small truck or sledges used in mines to convey the coals to the pit-mouth.

Damasonia, **Damason** (da-ma'son-ia, da-ma'son), a. pl. A sub-order of tropical ferns, with fragrant spore-cases, buried in the fleshy substance of the under surface of the frond, and each opening at the top by a small round pore. One species is used in the Sandwich Islands to perfume coconut oil, and the rhizome of another furnishes an article of diet there.

Damalis (da-ma'li), a. [After J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist.] A mineral composed of arsenic, sulphur, and iron, and sometimes containing also cobalt, found in New Hampshire in the United States.

Dance (danz), s. t. [Fr. *danser* sp. *Pygmaeus*, from O. H. G. *danza*, to draw. The modern German *forten* is from the Romance.] 1. To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument, to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

Good shepherd, what Fair souls in this which dance with your daughter? *Shak.*

2. To leap and frisk about, to move nimbly or up and down.

All my blood danced in me, and I knew Then I should fight upon the Holy Grail. *Tennyson*.

— To dance upon nothing, to be hanged. [Low.]

Dance (danz), s. t. To make to dance, to cause to move up and down, or back and forth, to dandle.

They gradually loved their wife; Many a time he danced them on his knee. *Shak.*

— To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness, to strive to please and gain favour by sycophantic attentions and obsequious civilities.

A case of his place, and on some one danced, To dance attendance on their lordship's pique. *Shak.*

Dance (danz), a. 1. A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, a lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art in figure, and by the sound of instruments in measure. *Tipsey dance* and *folly*. *Shak.* — 2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

Dance of death, in allegorical painting and sculpture a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a death or skeleton figure prominently very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and in the decorations of manuscripts.

Dance-music (danz-mu'z), a. Music specially intended to be danced to.

Dance (danz), a. One who practices dancing.

Dancester, **Dancy** (danz-ster, danc'y), a. In her noting a line of division of the same character as indicated, but larger consisting only of three teeth.

A *fast dancster* has but three indentations, unless otherwise described.

Dancster (danz-ster), a. In ore the chert or riping moulding peculiar to Norman architecture.

Dancing-master (danz-ing mas-ter), a. A teacher of dancing.

Dancing-room (danz-ing room), a. A room for dancing, a ball room, specifically, a public room, licensed for music and dancing.

Dandelion (dan-dil-ion), a. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, nat. order Compositae, having a naked stalk with one large bright yellow flower, and a tapering milky perennial root. The root has been employed to adulterate coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is highly esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between five and six o'clock, and close between eight and nine in the evening. Hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnaeus for his floral clock.

Dander (dan-dor), s. t. [Probably another form of *dandil*.] 1. To wander about aimlessly. [Provincial and Scotch.] 2. To talk incoherently, to meander. [Provincial.]

Dander (dan-dor), a. [A corruption of *dand-ruf* (which see).] 1. *Dandruff*, *scruff*. — 2. *Anger*, *passion*. "When his dander is up." *Quart. Rev.* [Vulgar.] [It would almost seem that to dander must have been attributed the sense of *scruff* or back part of the neck as well as of *scruff*, and that it came to have the sense of anger from the idea of a bear's or dog's neck bristling with rage.]

Dander (dan-dor), a. [Local *andras*, to hinder; *andras*, to omit sparks. *Alma findus*.] A dander, specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

Dandify (dan-dil-ee), s. t. To make or form like a dandy.

Dandiprat (dan-dil-prat), a. [Dandy, a top, and *prat*, probably for *pratt*, or *for* *prat*.] 1. A little fellow an urchin a word of fondness or contempt. "The smug dandiprat smiles as out." *Montague*. — 2. A small piece

of money coined by Henry VII. the value of which is not known.

Dandle (dan-dil), s. t. *prot.* & *pp.* *dandled*; *pp.* *dandling*. [Of same origin as *G. dandeln*, *triviale*, *triviale*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle. *Eng. Fr. dandeler*, to jog. It dandlers, to swing, to loll.]

1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant, to move up and down in the hand. Literally, to amuse by play.

They shall be dandled on her knee. *Is. lv. 2.* To fondle, amuse, or treat as a child, to pet.

They have put me in a silly game and gently that's easy, I am ashamed to be dandled thus. *Adrian*.

2. To dangle or protrude by trifles.

They dangle dandled their dangle, and dangle in the service is then consumed. *Spenser*.

3. To put off as with trifling excuses or by cajolery, to wheedle, to cajole.

King Henry's countenance, having been dandled by the French during their abusive question, returned without other fruit of their labours. *Agnes*.

Dandler (dan-dler), a. One who dandles or fondles.

Danduff (dan-draf), a. [Probably *Celtic*: *W. dan*, akin, and *druf*, head.] A scarf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy (dan-di), a. [Probably *Fr. dandia*, a mimic, akin to *d. dandil*. But it may be connected with *dandy*.] A man who pays excessive attention to dress, one who dresses with special fancy, a fop, a coxcomb.

Your man of fashion, your Muscadine of Paris, and your dandy of London. *Dryden*.

Dandy (dan-di), a. Finely or foppishly dressed; dainty, foppish; trim; gay.

He had not been dressed there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a dandy's thin hand in a bid glove squeezing his arm. *Thackeray*.

Dandy (dan-di), a. [Hind. *dandur*, a boatman, a rower, from *dand*, an ear.] A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.]

Dandy (dan-di), a. Next a round rigged on a sleep, and having also a finger-mast.

Dandy, **Dandy-roller** (dan-di, dan-di-rol-ler), a. A roller of woven wire, forming part of a paper-making machine, employed to press the liquid from the pulp, and to bar or stripe the paper.

Dandy-cock, **Dandy-bag** (dan-di-kok, dan-di-bag), a. A dandy bag. [Local.]

Dandyish (dan-di-ish), a. Like a dandy.

Dandyism (dan-di-izm), a. The manners and dress of a dandy, foppishness.

I had a stage of dandyism in my minority. *Byron*.

Dandylism (dan-di-izm), s. t. To act or become like a dandy. [Rare.]

Dandylism (dan-di-izm), s. t. To form like a dandy; to dandify. [Rare.]

Dandyling (dan-di-ling), a. A little dandy, a ridiculous fop.

Dane (dan), a. A native or inhabitant of Denmark.

Danesh, **Daneshing** (dan'sh, dan'shing), a. [Dan. *dag*, moon cloth. Hence *Daneshing* is equal to 'the cloth or banner of the Danes'.] A Danish order of knighthood, said to have been instituted in 1515, and revived in 1660. The decorations consist of a cross of gold *patte*, enameled with white, and encircled by a white ribbon, encircled with red.

Danesh, **Daneshing** (dan'sh, dan'shing), a. [Dan. *dag*, gold, money.] In Eng. hist. an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation for maintaining tribute to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and ultimately even, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church.

When the Danes became masters of England the *danesh* was a tax levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons.

Danewort (dan-wort), a. The popular name of the *Andros*, *Andros*, a species of alder, called a *warf* elder or *warf-wort*.

Dang, **Dung** (dang, dung), *prot.* and *pp.* of *dang*. [Hebrew.]

Dangt (dang), s. t. [In *ha dang*.] To hasten, with motion of overthrowing, or aiming to descend, to throw or force down, to dash.

Yell this, a creature with angust, theme, and rage, Dashed down to hell her footstool's carriage. *Forster*.

Danger (dan-ger), a. [Fr. *danger*, O Fr. *danger*, *danger*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, which *Littre* refers to a Latin L. form *dan-gerium*, from *dameus*, a lord, but which *Wedgwood* and others endeavour to trace from L. *dameus*, lion (through *dameus*, *dameus*, *dameus*, or *dameus*).

1. A state of peril, a state of exposure to loss or harm, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction.

2. A state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction.

3. A state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction.

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7. A state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction.

8. A state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction, a state of exposure to ruin or destruction.

praying for couch, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dear-dread* excitement and chances of her life, for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which awaited him. *Thackeray*

Dareful! (dár'fúl), a. Full of defiance. *Shak.*

Darer (dár'ér), a. One who dares or defies; a challenger. *Brew. & Pl.*

Darg (darg), a. [A contr. for *day-work*, that is, *day-work*] A day's work; a certain quantity of work. [Scottish.]

Darg (darg), v. t. To be employed at day-work, as, 'What are you doing this year?' 'I'm *darging*.' [Scottish.]

Darger (darg'ér), a. A day-worker [Scottish.] **Dario** (dár'ík), n. [Gr. *dareikos*, from *Dareios*, Darius, from Pers. *dava*, a king.] In *pauis*.



Golden Daric, from British Museum.

(a) a gold coin of Darius the Mede, weighing about 129 grains, value about 25s., and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. (b) A silver coin having the figure of an archer, and thence called a *dario*. (c) Any very pure gold coin.

Daring (dár'ing), a. 1. Bold; courageous; intrepid, fearless, adventurous; brave; stout. *Grave* no. O. *daring* prince, that noble heart.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and daring spirit. *Meredith*.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Will tell the king I love him tho' no late!
Now—ere he goes to the great battle! none:
Myself must tell him in that pure life,
But now it were too *daring*. *Tempest*.

Daring (dár'ing), n. Boldness; adventurousness.

Daring-hardy (dár'ing-hárd-i), a. Fool-hardy; audacious. *Shak.*

Daringly (dár'ing-ly), adv. Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Edinburgh*.

Daringness (dár'ing-ness), n. Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

Daricle (dár'í-kl), n. [Fr.] A little sweet cake baked with cream.

Dark (dárk), a. [A Sax. *deorc*. The word does not occur in the other Teutonic languages. Cog. perhaps Gael. and Ir. *deorach*, dark, black.] 1. Destitute of light, not radiating or reflecting light; obscure.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon. *Milton*.

2. Wholly or partially black, having the quality opposite to white; as, a *dark* colour or substance.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman. *Byron*.

3. Gloomy; disheartening; not cheerful; having unfavourable prospects; as, a *dark* time in political affairs.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. *Living*.

4. Obscure; concealed; secret; mysterious, not easily understood or explained, as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hendrix*.

5. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science, rude, ignorant; as, a *dark* age.

The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could out-wit wiser men who taught the world to see. *Dryden*.

6. Wanting sight, blind.

Then wretched daughter of a *dark* old man. *Dryden*.

7. Morally black, atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter and his *dark* suggestions hide. *Milton*.

8. Keeping designs concealed.

The *dark* unerring Theban. *Gibbon*.

9. Destitute of spiritual enlightenment or means of grace.

'What dost you mean,' said A to B, 'by telling me that—was such a very *dark* village? I rode over there to-day, and found the street particularly broad

and cheerful, and there is not a tree in the place.' 'The gospel is not preached there,' was B's laconic reply. *J. C. Hallen*.

10. Not fair; said of the complexion.—*Dark horse*, in *horse-racing*, a horse whose capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had; hence, any competitor for a prize or honours about whom nothing certain is known.

Every now and then a *dark horse* is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. *Cambridge Sketches*.

—*Dark-house*, a mad-house. *Shak.*

Dark (dárk), n. 1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light.

There was neither fire nor candle: the *dark* in the dark. *Dickens*.

2. A dark hue; a dark spot; a dark part.

Some *dark* had been discovered. *Shirley*.

All the spirit deeply dawning in the *dark* of hand eyes. *Templeton*.

3. Secrecy; as, things done in the *dark*—4. Obscure condition or state, obscurity; a state of ignorance.

We are as much in the *dark* and as void of knowledge as before. *Locke*.

Dark! (dárk), v. t. To darken; to obscure.

That cloud of pride which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Symonds*.

Darken (dárk'n), v. t. 1. To make dark or black, to deprive of light, as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.—2. To obscure; to cloud.

They (the learned) covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. *Ex. x. 23*.

3. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

Last their eyes be *darkened*. *Rom. xi. 10*.

4. To render gloomy. 'All joy is *darkened*.' *Is. xlii. 11*—5. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. *Rom. i. 21*.
His confidence seduced *darkened* his foresight. *Bacon*.

6. To obscure, to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

Who is this that *darkened* counsel by words without knowledge? *Job xxxviii. 3*.

7. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.—8. To sully, to make foul; to make less bright or illustrious.

I must not think there are
Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. *Shak.*

You are *darkened* in this action, Sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*

Darken (dárk'n), v. i. To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

Some little of this marvel be too new
Returning o'er the plain that them began
To *darken* under Canaan. *Templeton*.

Darkener (dárk'n-ér), n. One who or that which darkens.

Darful! (dár'fúl), a. Full of darkness.

'All thy body shall be *darful*.' *Wycliffe's Bible*, Luke xi. 34.

Darkish (dárk'ish), a. Dusky; somewhat dark.

Darkle (dárk'l), v. t. [From *darling*.] To appear dark or show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat: . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackmore's Mag.*

Darling (dár'ling), adv. [From *darling*.] In the dark, at night.

'As the wakeful bird sings *darling*.' *Milton*.

That though I write *darling* with the hand,
I shall overcome it. *J. Keble*.

Darkly (dárk'ly), adv. In a dark manner; obscurely, dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

What came to future times conveyed but *darkly* down. *Dryden*.

Darkness (dárk'ness), n. The state or quality of being dark. More particularly,

(a) the want of physical light; gloom; obscurity. 'Darkness was upon the face of the deep.' *Gen. i. 2*. (b) State of being or acting in the dark, of in circumstances where light is excluded; privacy, secretiveness; secrecy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Mat. x. 27*.

(c) State of being blind physically; hence, state of mental or intellectual blindness or obscurity, more especially in respect of religious and moral subjects. 'Sons of *darkness*.' *Milton*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *1st Jn. 5. 20*.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be. *Templeton*.

(d) Condition of not presenting a clear prospect, view, or meaning to the mind; want of intelligibility, as, the *darkness* of a subject or discussion.—*Darkness*, *Obscurity*, *Dimness*. *Darkness*, the opposite of light, and indicating the complete absence of it, whether the light is physical or mental. *Obscurity*, the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs the light, or the understanding, as, clouds produce an *obscurity* in the sky, the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness*, indistinctness, through the intervention of an imperfect transparent medium, or imperfection in the eye of the person looking. It is specifically applied to the sight itself; as, *dimness* of vision.

Darkness and light are both alike to thee. *Ps. cxxxix. 12*.

They were now brought forth from *obscurity* to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair. *Meredith*.

Not with a total blindness, . . . but such a *dimness* that they could not see anything distinctly. *Robertson*.

Darksome (dárk'som), a. Dark, gloomy; obscure, as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud.

Who hath not spent the *darksome* hours
Weeping and watching for the morrow.
He knows you not, ye unseen Powers. *Carlyle*.

Darkey (dár'kí), n. 1. A popular name for a negro, from his dark complexion.—2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's eye. *Dialect*.

Darling (dár'ling), a. [A Sax. *darling*—*dear*, *dear*, and *dim* term *king*.] Dearly beloved; favourite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness, as, a *darling* child. 'Some *darling* science.' *Watts*. 'Darling sin.' *Macaulay*.

Darling (dár'ling), n. One much beloved; a favourite; as, that son was the *darling* of his father.

And can do nought but wait her *darling's* hour. *Shak.*

Darlingtonia (dár'ling-ton-i-a), n. [From Dr. Darlington, an American botanist.] A remarkable genus of American pitcher-plants, nat. order Sarracenaceae. A single species is known from California. The leaves are long and trumpet-shaped, with a wing rising from one side of the mouth. The single flowers have whitish sepals and purple petals, the style is pistillate.

Darn (dárn), v. t. [W and Armor. *darn*, Ir. *darne*, a piece, a patch.] To mend a rent or hole by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.—To *darn* up, to patch up, repair.

To *darn* up the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton*.

Darn (dárn), a. A place mended by darning.

Darn (dárn), v. t. To damn (when used as a colloquial oath); as, *darn* that fellow; he is a *darned* hard case. [United States.]

Darn (dárn), v. t. or i. [A Sax. *dearn*, secret.] To hide.

Darnel (dár'nel), n. [From the fact that this plant is believed to cause intoxication it is called in Fr. *ieras*, from *iere*, drunk, and Wedgwood accordingly connects its English name with Lith. *durnas*, foolish, mad.] The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, the only poisonous British grass. It appears to be the *infelix* lotium of Virgil, and the tares of Scripture. Its properties are said to be narcotic and stupefying, but recent researches have cast some doubt on its reported deleterious qualities. It is met with in our corn-fields.

Darnet (dár'n-ér), n. One who mends by darning.

Darnet (dár'n-ér), n. A coarse damask manufactured at Tournay (Darnick), for hangings, carpets, &c. Written also *Darnic*.

'With a fair *darnet* carpet of my own.' *Bacon & Pl.* See *DORNIC*.

Darree (dár-rí), n. A *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

Darra (dár'a), n. Same as *Durra*.

Darraign (dár'rain), **Darraign** (dár'rain), **Darraign** (dár'rain), v. t. (Norm. *daraigner*, *daraigner*, L.L. *darrinare*, contr. from *derationare*—*dr*, and *ratio*, reason, and (in the Latin of the middle ages) a legal account of one's actions.

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transferred to that of arms, as was natural when the ordeal by battle was considered a reasonable method of ascertaining a question of fact. [Wegwood.] 1. To settle by battle or combat; to fight out.

Two harness had he sight
Both sufficient and mete to *darreine*.
The bataille in the feide betwixt hem twaine.

Chaucer.

2. To arrange an army; to draw up in order of battle. 'Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.' Shak. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

Darreint (da'rân), *a.* [O. Fr. *darrein*, *derrein*, Fr. *dermier*, last. See DERNIER.] In law, last; as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

Dart (dârt), *n.* [A. Sax. *darath*. Cog. Anc. Scand. *darathr*, O. H. G. *tart*, Fr. *dard*, It. Sp. Pg. *dardo*, Armor. *dared*—*dart*. Whether the word is originally English or came into the language from the French is not quite clear.] 1. A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance.

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she.
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee. B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

2. A missile weapon; anything which pierces and wounds.

Till that his thoughts with *darts*,
Were almost like a sharp-quilled porcupine. Shak.

Dart (dârt), *v. t.* 1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. Dryden.

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; applied to small objects which pass with velocity; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. Pope.

Dart (dârt), *v. i.* 1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.

Through his manful breast *darted* the pang.

Tennyson.

2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

Dart (dârt), *n.* See DART.
Dartars (dârt'ars), *n. pl.* [Fr. *dartre*, *tetter*.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of lambs.

Darter (dârt'ér), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.—2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

The funny *darter* with the glittering scales. Byron.

3. A genus (Plutus) of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, resembling the gulls in form, found near the eastern coasts of the tropical parts of America, and on the western coast of tropical Africa, as well as in Australia. The birds perch on trees by the sides of lakes, lagoons, and rivers, and after hovering over the water suddenly dart at their finny prey with unerring aim (hence the name). The *Plutus melanogaster* is called the snake-bird, from the serpent-like form of its head and neck, the head being scarcely thicker than the neck.—4. An order (Jaculatores) of birds in the classification of Macgillivray, containing the king-fishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars, from their habit of darting on their prey.

Darter-fish (dârt'ér-fish), *n.* The *Pozotus jaculator*, also called *Archer-fish* (which see).

Dartingly (dârt'ing-lî), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

Dartoid (dârt'oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dartos.—*Dartoid tissue*, in anat. the structure of the dartos, which is intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

Dartos (dârt'os), *n.* [Gr. *dartos*.] A contractile fibrous layer situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dartre (dârt'r), *n.* [Fr.] Herpes or tetter; a term which has been used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

Dartrous (dârt'rus), *a.* Relating or subject to the disease called dartre or tetter; herpetic.

Dart-snake (dârt'snak), *n.* A name given to serpents of the genus *Acontias*, from their darting upon their assailants.

Darwinian (dâr-wîn'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Darwin, the celebrated naturalist; as, the *Darwinian* theory of development. See under DEVELOPMENT.

Darwinian (dâr-wîn'i-an), *n.* A believer in the Darwinian theory.

Darwinism (dâr-wîn-izm), *n.* Belief in or support of the doctrines of Darwin as to the development of animals and plants.

Daze, *v. t.* [A form of *daze* (which see).] To grow dim-sighted. 'Thine eyes *dazen*.' Chaucer.

Dash (dash), *v. t.* [A Scandinavian word

originally: O. E. *dassehe*, *dasche*, Dan. *daske*, to slap, to flap, *dash*, a slap, Sw. *daska*, to beat, to give a beating to.] 1. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To break by collision or striking; to shatter. 'A brave vessel *dashed* all to pieces.'

Shak.—3. To overspread or bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment. 'Life is *dashed* with flecks of sin.' Tennyson. [In this sense it strongly recalls Sc. *tash*, to stain or defile, from Fr. *tache*.]—4. To place in a somewhat hasty manner; as, to *dash* paint upon a picture.—5. To mix, reduce, or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.—6. To disturb; to destroy; to frustrate. 'To perplex and *dash* maturest counsels.' Milton.

The truth is, if we consider that great multitude of things to be known, and the labour and time required to the knowledge of each particular; it is enough to discourage and *dash* all attempt, and cause a careless despair. South.

7. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. Pope.

8. To suffuse; to overspread.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.

Addison.

—To *dash* off, to form or sketch out in haste carelessly; to execute hastily or with careless rapidity; as, to *dash* off an article for a magazine.—To *dash* out, to erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash* out a line or word.

Dash (dash), *v. i.* 1. To rush with violence; to move rapidly so as to make a loud sound when an opposing object is met.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dashed downward in a cataract. Tennyson.

2. To display rapidity in performance.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there.

Showing great mastery with little care. Rochester.

Dash (dash), *n.* 1. Collision; a violent striking together of two bodies. 'The *dash* of clouds.' Thomson.—2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water. 'Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.' Addison.

3. A sudden check; frustration; abashment; as, his hopes met with a *dash*.—4. A rapid movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset; as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.—5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigour in attack; as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

Young Havelock has distinguished himself very much by his forwardness and *dash*. W. H. Russell.

6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young top made a *dash*.—7. A mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or stop in the sentence, or a pause, or a division of the sentence. Dashes are also used instead of parentheses.—8. In music, (a) a small mark, thus ' ', denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short and distinct manner. (b) A line drawn through a figure in the thorough-bass, directing the note represented by that figure to be raised half a tone.

Dash-board (dash'bôrd), *n.* A board or leather apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle to prevent water, mud, &c., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

Dasher (dash'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—2. A dash-board (which see).—3. One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, impetuous man or woman. [Low.]

Dashing (dash'ing), *a.* Impetuous; blustering; spirited; showy; brilliant; as, a *dashing* fellow; a *dashing* charge.

'But the society is very good still, is it not?' 'Oh, very genteel,' said the man, 'but not so *dashing* as it used to be.'

Lord Lytton.

Dashism (dash'izm), *n.* Brilliant courage; spiritedness; dash. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. Knox.

Dashpot (dash'pôt), *n.* In mach. an apparatus for deadening the blow of any falling weight, and preventing any jar in the ma-

chinery. It consists of a cylinder inclosing a loosely fitting piston called a plunger. The cylinder is filled with water to a certain height, and in this the plunger moves, rising and falling with the movement of the machinery.

Dash-wheel (dash'whêl), *n.* A name applied to two cylinders revolving against each other in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by alternately dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the compartment in which they are placed.

Dastard (das'têrd), *n.* [According to Matzner from *dastrôd*, part of A. Sax. *dastrîan*, the termination being different therefore from the ordinary suffix *ard*, as in sluggish, wizard. Wedgwood derives it from *dæw*, with suffix *ard*.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. 'This *dastard* at the battle.' Shak.

Dastard (das'têrd), *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Curse on their *dastard* souls. Addison.

Dastard (das'têrd), *v. t.* To make dastardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. [Rare.]

Dastard manly souls with hope and fear. Dryden.

Dastardize (das'têrd-îz), *v. t.* To make cowardly. 'Dastardize my courage.' Dryden. [Rare.]

Dastardliness (das'têrd-lî-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

Dastardly (das'têrd-lî), *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. 'Dastardly wretch.' L'Estrange.

Dastardness (das'têrd-nes), *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

Dastardly (das'têrd-lî), *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

Daycladus (da-sî-kla'dô-ê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasy*, hairy, and *kladus*, the young slip or shoot of a tree.] A small nat. order of green-spored algae, which are either naked or coated with carbonate of lime, and have a one-celled simple or branched axis, whorled either throughout its whole length, or near the summit with jointed branchlets. *Day-cladus*, the typical genus, has threads free from any crust. There are no representatives of the order on our coasts.

Dasysastris (da-sî-as'tri-ê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasy*, hairy, and *gaster*, *gasteros*, *gastro*, the belly.] In entom. a division and extensive group of the bee family, including those solitary bees which have a hirsute abdomen, on which they carry their food.

Dasymeter (da-sî-m'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *dasya*, dense, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument employed for testing the density of a gas. See MANOMETER.

Dasynornis (da-sî-ôr'nîs), *n.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, and *ornis*, a bird.] Bristle-bird, a genus of insectivorous birds, belonging to the thrush family. They are found throughout the greater part of Southern Australia.

Dasypode (da-sî-pi-dê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, *pous*, a foot, and *eidôe*, likeness.] A small but important family of edentate mammals, comprising the manis, the armadillo, the ant-eater, and the platypus or duck-bill.

Dasypodonta (da-sî-prok'ta), *n.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, and *proktos*, buttocks.] A genus of rodents with long hair on the rump, commonly called agouti.

Dasypus (da-sî-pus), *n.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, and *pous*, a foot.] The armadillo, a genus of mammiferous quadrupeds. See ARMADILLO.

Dasyure, **Dasyurus** (da-sî-ûr, da-sî-ûr'us), *n.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a genus of planigrade marsupials, found in Australia, and so named in contrast to the opossums of the New World (*Didelphys*), which have naked tails somewhat like rats. The urisine dasyure (*Dasyurus urisine*) is about the size of a badger, but of a sturdier form, of a dull black colour, carnivorous, and of so savage a temper as to have gained for itself the alternative name of *Diabolus urisine*, or Tasmanian devil. Formerly it was most destructive to flocks and poultry yards, but is now in the inhabited districts nearly extirpated. The various species of the genus have much the same nature and habits as the European polecat.

Dasyurinus (da-sî-ûr-i-nê), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasya*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] A sub-family of marsupial animals, of which the genus *Dasyurus* is the type. See DASYURE.

Dataria (da-tâ-ri-a), *n.* The papal office of the chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued.

Datary (dā'tar-ē), *n.* 1. An officer of the treasury of Rome, who affixes the *datum* (given at Rome) to the pope's bulls. 2. The employment of a datary.

Date (dā'tē), *n.* [Fr. from *L. datum*, given, which was prefixed in a Roman letter to particulars of the time and place of its execution.] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when, and usually the place where it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent, in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*. 2. The time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done, as, the date of a battle, the date of Caesar's arrival in Britain. — 3. End, conclusion. [Rare.] What time would spare, from steel receives thy date.

4. Duration, continuance. 'Age of manhood date.' Milton. — 5. The period of time during which one has lived or anything has existed, ago.

When the date
Dated her own, for want of playmate, by
Hed out his ball, and drove his tin, and said
His love to pleasure is such. *Tragedy.*

Date (dā'tē), *v. t.* **1.** To write or note the time when a letter is written or a writing executed, to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day of its execution, and usually the place, as, to date a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter. — 2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction, as, to date the fulfillment of a prophecy.

Date (dā'tē), *v. i.* 1. To reckon.
We date from the late use of almost all
poets.

2. To begin, to have origin.
The Italian republic date from the possession
of the French arms.

3. To have a date on, the letter dates from Rome. See **DATE**, *n.* 1.

Date (dā'tē), *n.* [Fr. *date*, for *data*, from *L. datum*, or *datum*, a gift.] The fruit of the date-tree, the *Phoenix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of Northern Africa, and of some countries of Asia. It consists of an external pericarp, separable into three portions, and covering a seed which is hard and bony in consequence of the nature of the albumen in which the embryo plant is buried.

Datedness (dā'tē-nē), *n.* Having no date, bearing nothing to show date, so old as to be beyond date, that cannot be dated, having no fixed term or limit, eternal.

Prudent friends had to death's daughter sight. *Shak.*
The daughter bids, which it needed apprehension to
lift and dangers to avoid.

Date-palm, Date-tree (dā'tē-palm, dā'tē-tree), *n.* The common name of *Phoenix dactylifera*.

30 or 40 feet, without branch or division, and of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spicuous, each of which is the female plant bears a bunch of from 100 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 lbs. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. Cakes of dates pounded and kneaded together are the food of the Arabs who traverse the deserts. A liquor resembling wine is made from dates by fermentation. Persia, Palestine, and the northern states of Africa are best adapted for the culture of the date-tree.

Date-plum (dā'tē-plum), *n.* The fruit of the *Diospyros Lotus*, as also the tree itself. See **DIOCEPHALUS**.

Dater (dā'tēr), *n.* One that dates.
Date-sugar (dā'tē-shū-gar), *n.* Sugar produced from the fruit of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

Datholite, *n.* See **DATHOLITE**.

Datholite (dā'tē-lī-tē), *n.* [Or *datholite*, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides.] A small nat. order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with *Cucurbitaceae* and *Begoniaceae* than with any of the apetalous orders. The most common plant of this order is *Datholite annuatum*, an herbaceous dicotyledonous perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe where it is used as a substitute for *Peruvia bark*, also as a yellow dye and for forming mordant.

Datholite, *Datholite* (dā'tē-lī-tē), *n.* A substance having the appearance of gypsum, first extracted by Bracco from the leaves of *Datholite annuatum*. It has been used as a yellow dye. (*Cu-He-O₁₂*)

Dative (dā'tiv), *n.* [L. *datus*, from *do*, to give.] 1. In grammar, a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs or other parts of speech that express giving or some act directed to the object, generally indicated in English by *to* or *for*. Thus, *Latin datur* (to), it is given to you, *manum est dū*, it was sent to him, *fecit mihi*, he made or did to or for me *mihi dū*, useful to you. 2. In law (a) that may be given or disposed of at pleasure, in one's gift. (b) Removable, in distinction from perpetual and of an officer (c) Given or appointed by a magistrate or court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator, as, an executor *datus* in Scots law (= administrator).

Dative (dā'tiv), *n.* The dative case. See the adjective.

Datholite, *Datholite* (dā'tē-lī-tē, dā'tē-lī-tē), *n.* [Or *datholite*, to divide and below a stone, from its tendency to divide into granular portions.] The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral of two sub-species, the common and the betryoidal. The common is of a white color of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystallized. The betryoidal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in betryoidal masses, white and earthy.

Datum (dā'tum), *n.* [L. *datum*, (dā'tē) [L.] Something given or admitted, any condition, quantity, or other mathematical problem, which is given to a particular problem. In general math. data are certain things or quantities supposed to be given or known, from which other quantities are discovered which were unknown or sought. In geom., *datum* and *hypothesis* are synonymous terms. *Datum line*, in optics, the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plane of a railway, &c.

Datura (dā'tūr-ē), *n.* (From its *Ar* name

are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for nervous, convulsions, &c., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. **Daturin** (dā'tūr-in), *n.* A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See **DATURA**. **Dash** (dāsh), *v. t.* (According to Woodward from *dash*, an imitation of the sound made by throwing down anything soft. Some derive it from the Celtic, referring it to the root of *Ir. dāb*, to plaster, *W. dāb*, mortar, cement.) 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter, to plaster, to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took her him on ark of destruction, and dashed
it with stone and with pitch. *Is. li. 2.*

So will I break down the wall ye have dashed with
contemptuous mortar. *Isa. xli. 16.*

2. To tell, to drizzle, to besmear.

Thine hand, though dashed with the dust of the mill,
A Catechism.

3. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is decorated with many bright colours, the
vulgar adverb is. *It is.*

4. To cover with something specious, to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he dashed his vice with show of virtue.
Shak.

5. To lay or put on without taste; to dash awkwardly or occasionally, or to load with official flattery.

Yet should ye have such things, it is better
they should be greeted with elegance than dashed
with cost. *Shak.*

Dash (dāsh), *v. i.* To practise gross flattery, to play the hypocrite.

Conscience will not dash nor flatter. *South.*

Dash (dāsh), *n.* 1. A coarse painting. 'A melancholy dash.' *Stevens* — 2. A viscous, adhesive application, a smear.

Dasher (dāsh-er), *n.* One who or that which dashes specifically, (a) a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw. (b) A coarse painter. (c) A low and gross flatterer. (d) A commonplace printers' tool, consisting of rags firmly tied together, and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inkling plates.

Dashy, **Dashy** (dāsh-ē-ri, dāsh-ē-ri), *n.* 1. A dashing. 2. Anything artificial.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and
each dashy is a sin. *Shak.*

Dashing (dāsh-ing), *n.* 1. Anything adhesive, plaster. — 2. Coarse painting.

Such gross and dangerous dashings of black, red,
and white, as wholly change the very natural looks.
For Taylor.

3. Coarse flattery. *Sp. Sermon.*

Dashy, *n.* See **DASHY**.

Dashy (dāsh-ē), *n.* A viscous, glutinous, slimy; adhesive. 'Dashy wax.' *Dryden.*

Daucus (dā'kus), *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, with spinous fruit of a somewhat compressed ovate or oblong form. There are several species, but the most interesting one is the *D. Carota*, which grows wild all over Europe, in chalky soils, and is believed to be the origin of our garden carrot.

Daud (dā'd), *v. i.* (Apparently imitative. See **DAT**.) To strike, to slap, to poll with a soft substance. [Scotch.]

He'll chop a change on her tail,
An' set the hounds to do her
We'll start that day. *Shak.*

Daud, *n.* Same as **Daud** (which see).

Dough (dāch), *n.* [Contr. for *doughs*, as much land as can be tilled by eight oxen. One *dough*, once, and each, a field.] An old Scotch division of land capable of producing 40 bolls. Professor Comrie Innes says it consisted of two ploughings of 100 acres each. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland, as, the Great and Little Dough of Kethven, Edinburgh. Written also *Donsch*.

Daughter (dā'tēr), *n.* [A Sax. *dechter* This word is common to nearly all the Indo-European languages. Comp. *G. Tochter*, *D. dochter*, *Gr. θυγάτηρ*, *Per. dachter*, *lit. dachter*, *Lith. dūtė*, *Ir. dach* — daughter.] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman, a female child of any age. 'See king's daughter as happy as fair.' *Tennyson* — 2. A daughter-in-law, a man's wife. *Ruth* iii. 15. 3. A woman.

Daughters went out to see the daughters of the land.
Gen. xlii. 1.

4. A female descendant.

As we you called, but ungrateful
I saw the mare and I retired.
The daughter of a hundred arts,
You are not one to be desired. *Tennyson.*



Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*) — 4. Root.
a. Seed-vessel and ovary.

(*ferula*) A genus of miscellaneous plants, with large funnel-shaped flowers. There

5. The content of a day; battle; or day of combat; as, the day is our own.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day. *Reverence.*

6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtors do not keep their day. *Dryden.*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year, as, George Heriot's day, St. Bartholomew's day — Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession, continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer.

But of only from day to day, without certainty of continuance; temporarily — Today, on the present day, this day, or at the present time — One day, or one of those days, sometime hereafter, sooner or later — I hope one day to see you fitted with a husband. *Shak.* — I have seen the day, a phrase implying that a person or circumstance was once different from what they are now — Day of grace, (a) in that, the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To try from hell and rise to heaven;
That day of grace thou hast away,
And come to rapid course can stay.
Scott's Scripture Paraphrase.

(b) *pl.* In old English law, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant, three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer (c) In *acc.* a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America three, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange after it becomes due. A note due on the seventh of the month is payable on the tenth. The days of grace are different in different countries. Day in court, a day for the appearance of parties in a suit. — Day's journey, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, about 17. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 30 to 35 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 20 miles for a short distance; but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily marches of armies is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches, but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer. — Day's work, (a) the work of one day. (b) *Naut.* the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. — Days in bank, in England, days of appearance in the court of Common Bench. Days in court are generally at the distance of about a week from each other, and have reference to some festival of the Church. On some one of these days in bank, all original writs must be made returnable.

Day (dā) n. [Supposed to be a corruption of key.] One of the compartments of a multiwindow.

Daybed (dā'bed) n. A bed used for rest during the day; a sofa.

Having come down from a daybed where I have left Oliver sleeping. *Shak.*

Dayblindness (dā'blind-nēs) n. The common name for the visual defect called *nyctalopia*, by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night. It is the opposite of *day-sight*. Called also *Night-sight*, *Nocturnal-sight*.

Daybook (dā'buk) n. A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

Daybreak (dā'brāk) n. The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

Daycoal (dā'kōl) n. A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

Daydream (dā'drēm) n. A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake, an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

Daydreamer (dā'drēm-er) n. One who indulges in daydreams, a fanciful sanguine schemer; one given to indulge in reveries or to building castles in the air.

Daydreamy (dā'drēm-ē) a. Relating to or abounding in daydreams. [Rare.]

Dayflower (dā'flō-er) n. The popular name of a genus of plants, the *Commelyna*.

Dayfly (dā'flī) n. The popular name of those neuropterous insects which belong to

the genus *Ephemera*. They are so called because, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating their species and then dying. See *EPHEMERIDA*.

Dayfly (*Ephemera virgata*).

Daylabour (dā'lā-bēr) n. Labour hired or performed by the day, stated or fixed labour. Doth God exact daylabour, light daimed? *Milton.*

Daylabourer (dā'lā-bēr-er) n. One who works by the day.

Daylight (dā'lit) n. 1. The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle. — 2. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and but allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out 'No daylight!' (*Shak.*) — To burn daylight. See *BURN*.

Day-lily (dā'lī-lī) n. (So called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.) A genus of plants of the nat. order *Liliaceae*, same as *Hemerocallis* (which see). Daylong (dā'long) a. Lasting all day.

All about the birds you caught
His weary daylong chirping. *Tennyson.*

Dayly (dā'lī) a. The more regular, but rarely used, orthography of *Daily*.

Daymaid, † Daymaid (dā'māid) n. [See *DAILY*.] A daymaid.

Dayman (dā'man) n. A daylabourer; one hired by the day.

Daymare (dā'mār) n. A species of *lucubus* which occurs during waking hours, accompanied by the peculiar pressure on the chest experienced in nightmares.

Daynet (dā'net) n. A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, &c.

Daypeep (dā'pēp) n. The daws of the morning. *Milton.*

Dayroom (dā'rōm) n. A prison ward in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

Day-rule, Day-writ (dā'roi, dā'rit) n. In law, formerly a rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner, in the King's Bench prison, &c., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

Day-school (dā'skōl) n. A school taught during the day, in which the scholars are not boarded. Opposed to *evening-school*, *boarding-school*.

Day-sight (dā'sīt) n. Another term for *hemeralopia* or night-blindness, an affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the daylight. It is a defect arising from nervous irritability.

Dayman (dā'man) n. [Lit. one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator.

Neither is there any dayman between us. *Job* ix. 33.

Day-spring (dā'spring) n. The dawn; the beginning of the day; or first appearance of light.

Whence the day-spring from on high hath visited us. *Luke* i. 78.

Daystar (dā'stār) n. 1. The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. — 2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed. *Milton.*

Daytime (dā'tīm) n. The time of the sun's light on the earth.

Daywoman (dā'wūm-an) n. A daymaid. [Rare.]

Daywork (dā'wōrk) n. 1. Work by the day; daylabour. — 2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.

Deaf (dēf) v. t. [The same word as *Loaf*, *deaf*, to tire out; O.D. *deaf*, to be foolish. In A.S. *deaf*, foolish, occurs. Akin *ding*, *deaf*. *Dave*, as in 'to dare larks', may perhaps be another form of *deaf*.] To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight of unsteady.

Some stoned and others deaf, as one who values half-blindness at the coming of a light. *Tennyson.*

Daze (dāz) n. In *metaph.* a glittering storm. Dazed (dāzd) p. and a. Stunned, stupefied.

'Let us go,' said the one with a sudden dazed glance in his face. *Orlando.*

Dashed (dā'shid) a. See *DASHED*. *Shak.*

Dazzle (dā'zdl) n. i. pret. & pp. *dazzled*; ppr.

dazzling [Pres. of *daze*.] 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; to dim, as the sight by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright they skirts appear,
Yet dazzle heaven, that brightest orb upon
Approach not but with both wings veil their eyes. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind. — *Dazzled* and drove back his enemies. *Shak.*

Dazzle (dā'zdl) v. i. 1. To be overpoweringly bright, as, the light dazzles. — 2. *Fig.* to excite admiration by brilliancy, or any showy quality; as, her beauty dazzled rather than pleased.

Ah, friend! in dazzle let the vain design. *Pope.*

3. To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust those eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise. *Dryden.*

Damle (dā'ral) n. 1. A damling light; glitter — 2. *Fig.* meretricious display, meretricious brilliancy. *Moore.*

Damnable (dā'nal-ē) n. The act or power of dambling.

It bent back the sight with a damnable, *Donne.*

Damner (dā'nēr) n. One who or that which damles, specifically, a person who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display.

Mr. Lumley shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed the event have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens.*

Dazzling (dā'zling) n. A popular name for a disturbance of vision, occasioned by a sudden impression of powerful light, or by an internal cause.

Dazzlingly (dā'zling-lī) adv. In a dazzling manner.

D.D. An abbreviation of *divinitatis doctor*, doctor of divinity.

De- (dē) A common prefix in English words, representing in most instances the Latin *de*, from, away from, down from, as in *debarik*, *deduct*, *detract*, *declaim*, *decease*, *decline*. In some cases it represents the Latin *dis* or *di*, coming through the *Fr.* *de*, as in *deluge*, *Fr.* *déluge*, *L.* *divertium*, *delay*, *Fr.* *délai*, *L.* *divertum*. In certain cases it has an intensifying power or no apparent power at all, as in *deprave*, *despall*, *dry*. Deacon (dē'kon) n. [*L.* *diakonos*, from *Or.* *diakoneo*, a minister or servant—*diā*, by, and *konēō*, to serve.] 1. *Eccles.* a person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, and seven persons were chosen at first to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribution of food and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor. In the Roman Catholic Church the office of the deacon is to increase the officiating priest, to lay the corporals on the altar, to receive the cup from the sub-deacon and present it to the person officiating, to incense the choir, to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the sub-deacon, and at the pontifical mass to put the mitre on the bishop's head. In the Church of England the deacon is the lowest of the three orders of priesthood, these being bishops, priests, and deacons. The deacon may perform all the ordinary offices of the Christian priesthood except consecrating the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, and pronouncing the absolution. In Presbyterian churches the deacon's office is to attend to the secular interests, and in independent churches it is the same, with the addition that he has to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. — 2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings.

Deacon, from *diakoneo*,
Ligeo, *to lead*.

de, chain; ch, sc. look; g, go; j, job; k, fr. ton; ng, sing; sh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure. — See KEY.

and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts, or incorporated trades, in royal burghs, formed a constituent part of the town-council, and were understood to represent the trades as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren; but by the terms of that act the deacons are no longer recognized as official and constituent members of the town council, but in other respects the rights and usages of the crafts are preserved, and are exercised without control on the part of the town council. The deacon-convenor of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

Deaconess (dē'kon-es), *n.* 1. A female deacon in the primitive church.—2. The term for a kind of quasi sister-of-mercy among certain Continental and other Protestants. *Lee.*

Deaconhood (dē'kon-hud), *n.* 1. The state or office of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

Deaconry, Deaconship (dē'kon-ri, dē'kon-ship), *n.* The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead (ded), *a.* [*Sc. Sax. dedd.* See **DEATH** and **DIE**.] 1. Deprived or destitute of life; noting that state of a being or matter, animal or vegetable, in which the organs have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity; *as, dead matter.*

The men are *dead* who sought thy life. *Ex. iv. 19.*

2. Indifferent; callous; inattentive; void of perception.

That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, 'Know thou, that for all these God will bring thee into judgment.' *Ruskin.*

3. Resembling death; deep or sound; *as, a dead sleep.*—4. Perfectly still; motionless as death; *as, a dead calm.*—5. Monotonous; unvarying; unbroken by apertures, projections, or irregularities; *as, a dead level; a dead wall.*—6. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable; *as, a man's faculties may lie dead, or his goods remain dead on his hands. Dead capital or stock is capital or stock which produces no profit.*—7. Dull; inactive; *as, a dead sale of commodities.*—8. Still; deep; obscure; *as, the dead darkness of the night.*—9. Producing no reverberation; dull; heavy; *as, a dead sound.*—10. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; *as, of liquors.*—11. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin.—12. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; unproductive of good works; *as, dead faith; dead works.* Heb. ix. 14.—13. Impotent; unable to procreate. Rom. iv. 19.—14. Producing death; sure or unerring as death; fixed; *as, a dead certainty; a dead shot.*—15. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; *as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead.*—16. Not communicating motion or power; *as, dead steam; the dead spindle of a lathe.*—17. In *painting*, applied (a) to a colour that has no gloss upon it, a condition generally produced by the use of less than the usual quantity of oil and more of turpentine; (b) to a colour that is not bright, *such as gray.*—*Dead-beat or dead escapement, in clock-work*, a peculiar kind of escapement, invented by Graham, about 1770, with a view to lessen the effect of the wheel-work on the motion of the pendulum. In this escapement the seconds index stands still after each drop, whence the name. See **ESCAPEMENT.—*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, *as Latin, Etruscan, and Sanskrit.*—*Dead-alive, or dead and alive*, dull; inactive; moping. [*Colloq.*]—*Dead as a door-nail*, utterly, completely dead. [*Vulgar.*]—*Dead lock*, (a) a lock which has no spring or catch. (b) A phrase expressive of the position of affairs when they have become so complicated or interlocked that they are at a complete stand-still, and no progress can be made with them.—*Dead men*, (a) bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, &c.**

The general was remarkably addicted to huge carousals, and in one afternoon's campaign would leave more *dead men* on the field than he ever did in the whole course of his military career. *W. Irving.*

(b) *Naut.* the reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled instead of being tucked in.—*Dead men's shoes* [*Sc. dead men's shoon*], a situation or possession formerly occupied by a

person who has died. 'Tis tedious waiting *dead men's shoes.*' *Fletcher.*

And ye're e'en come back to Liberton to wait for *dead men's shoon.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Dead (ded), *n.* 1. The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the culminating point, as the midst of winter or of night.

At one time it was thought that an attack on Kensington House at *dead* of night might probably be successful. *Macaulay.*

2. [*As a plural.*] Those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the *dead.* *Mat. xiv. 2.*

3. *pl.* In *mining*, the substances which inclose the ore on every side.

Dead (ded), *v. i.* To lose life or force.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon.*

Dead (ded), *v. t.* To deprive of life, force, or vigour; to make dead; to dull. 'The sound may be extinguished or *deadened.*' *Bacon.*

Dead (ded), *adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; totally; entirely; completely; *as, dead beat.*

I was tired of reading, and *dead* sleepy. *Dickens.*

Dead-angle (ded'ang-gl), *n.* In *fort.* the space in front of a parapet, which the soldiers within can neither fire upon nor see.

Dead-beat (ded'bēt), *n.* 1. A dead-beat escapement. See under **DEAD**, *a.*—2. One who has completely failed in life; a loafer; a sharper. [*United States.*]

Dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as **Death-bell.**

Dead-centre, Dead-point (ded'sen-tēr, ded'point), *n.* In *mech.* that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centres, that is to say, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-centre*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point.*

Dead-colouring (ded'kul-ēr-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours.

Dead-doing (ded'dō-ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand. *Spenser.*

Dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

Deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to abate the vigour or action of; *as, to deaden the force of a ball; to deaden the natural powers or feelings.*

He that . . . learns to *deaden*
Love of self, before his journey closes,
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purples, which outbredden
All voluptuous garden-roses. *Tennyson.*

2. To retard; to lessen the velocity or momentum of; *as, to deaden a ship's way*, that is, to retard her progress.—3. To diminish the strength or spirit of; to make vapid or spiritless; *as, to deaden wine or beer.*—4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to reduce the tone of; *as, to deaden gliding by a coat of size.*

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue. *Prof. Owen.*

Deadener (ded'n-ēr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, checks, or represses. 'Incunabranes and *deadeners* of the harmony.' *Landon.*

Dead-eye (ded'ī), *n.* [*Deadman's eye.*] *Naut.* a round flatish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

Dead-flat (ded'fat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the name of a midship bend.

Dead-freight (ded'frāt), *n.* In *mar. law*, the sum paid as freight for the unoccupied space in a ship, where a merchant has freighted the whole ship and failed to supply a full cargo.

Dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* 1. In *fort.* same as **Dead-angle** (which see).—2. In *mining*, the portion of a vein in which there is no ore.

Dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* 1. In *foundry*, the extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to contain the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and which, were it not for the dead-head, would be at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solid, the dead-head is cut off.—2. *Naut.* a

rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.—3. One who rides in a public conveyance, visits the theatre, or obtains anything of value, without payment. [*United States.*]

Dead-heat (ded'hēt), *n.* A race in which the runners come all to the winning post at the same time, so that no one is the winner.

Dead-hedge (ded'hēj), *n.* A hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.

Dead-horse (ded'hōr), *n.* Work the wages of which have been paid before it is executed.—*To pull the dead-horse*, to work for wages already paid. [*Trade slang.*]

Dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.

Deadish (ded'ish), *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull. [*Rare.*]

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *Stafford.*

Dead-letter (ded'let-tēr), *n.* 1. A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, or one which cannot be delivered from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post-office to be opened and returned to the writer.—2. Anything, as a condition, treaty, &c., which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause, and has ceased to be acted on; *as, the treaty of 1856 has become a dead-letter.*—*Dead-letter office*, a department of the general post-office where *dead-letters* are examined and disposed of.

Dead-lift (ded'lift), *n.* A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, *as* of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

Dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* *Naut.* a strong wooden port made to suit a cabin-window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

Deadlihood (ded'li-hud), *n.* [*From deadly.*] The state of the dead.

Deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deadly.

Dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* See under **DEAD**, *a.* **Deadly** (ded'li), *a.* 1. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; *as, a deadly blow or wound. 'The deadly level of a gun.'* *Shak.*—2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; *as, a deadly enemy; deadly malice; a deadly feud.* The assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.* *Shak.*—3. Liable to death; mortal. The image of a *deadly* man. *Fyclyffe, Rom. i. 22.*

Deadly (ded'li), *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling death; *as, deadly pale or wan.*

Such is the aspect of this shore;
Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there. *Byron.*

2. Mortally.
He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezek. xlii. 24.*

3. Implacably; destructively.—4. Vary; extremely; excessively. 'So *deadly* cunning a man.' *Arbutnot.* [*Vulgar or ludicrous.*]—*Deadly made*, made for death, hell, and destruction, and not for life, heaven, and happiness. *Spenser.*

Deadly-carrot (ded'li-ka-rut), *n.* An unbelliciferous plant (*Thapsia villosa*) found in the south of Europe, which is highly poisonous.

Deadly-handed (ded'li-hand-ed), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill.

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed. *Shak.*

Deadly-lively (ded'li-liv-ly), *a.* Consisting of a commixture of gloom and liveliness.

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. *Dickens.*

Deadly-nightshade (ded'li-nit-shād), *n.* The popular name of the poisonous plant *Atropa Belladonna*, nat. order Solanaceæ, often found growing on the rubbish of old buildings and on waste ground about farm-houses. See **BELLADONNA**.

Dead March (ded'mārch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially those of military men. The piece now played at the funeral of British soldiers is the *dead march* from Handel's oratorio of *Saul*.

Hush! The *Dead March* wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black crows yawn; the mortal disappears. *Tennyson.*

Dead-meat (ded'mēt), *n.* The flesh of cattle, sheep, and pigs, slaughtered and ready for the market.

Dead-men (ded'men), *n. pl.* See under **DEAD**, *a.*

Dead-nap (dod'nep), *n.* *Naut.* A low tide.
Deadness (dod'ness), *n.* 1 The state of being dead. 2 Want of natural life or vital power in an animal or plant, as, the deadness of a fish, of a body, or of a tree. 3 Want of animation, dullness, languor; as, the deadness of the eye. 4 Want of warmth or ardor; coldness, frigidity; as, the deadness of the affection.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its deadness in public policy. *Macmillan.*

The grace removes the defect of insensibility, by taking of our natural deadness and deadness to ward them. *Agnes.*

4 **Vapidity**, want of spirit; as, the deadness of figures. 5 State of being incapable of conception according to the ordinary laws of nature. Rom. iv 19. 6 Insufficiency, mortification of the natural desires, alienation of heart from temporal pleasures, as, deadness to the world.

Dead-nettle (dod'net-tl), *n.* The common name of the species of plants of the genus *Lamium*, nat. order Labiales from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the nettle, though they have no stinging property. There are several species found in Britain, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. catenulatum*).

Dead-oil (dod'oil), *n.* Coal-oil.
Dead-on-end (dod'on-end), *a.* *Naut.* A term applied to the wind when it is in direct opposition to the ship's course.

Dead-pale (dod'pal), *a.* Pale as death; deadly pale.

A glowing shape the deadest by.
Dead pale, between the death and life. *Timonius.*

Dead-pay (dod'pay), *a.* *Naut.* and *com.* The continued pay of sailors and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charged against the state and appropriated.

O you commanders
 That, like me, have no dead-pay. *Macmillan.*

Dead-plate (dod'plat), *a.* A flat iron plate sometimes stiled behind the bars of a furnace for the purpose of allowing the bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

Dead-pludge (dod'pludj), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

Dead-reckoning (dod'rek-n-ing), *n.* *Naut.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log, and the current showed by the compass this being rectified by due allowance for drift, lee-way, &c.

Dead-ripe (dod'rip), *a.* [Dead, completely, and ripe.] Completely ripe.

Dead-riding (dod'riding), *n.* In ship-building, that part of a ship which lies aft between the keel and her stern-timber towards the stern-post. The term is generally applied to those parts of the bottom, throughout the ship's length, where the keel or curve at the head of the floor-timber terminates or inflects to join the keel.

Dead-rope (dod'rop), *n.* *Naut.* A rope which does not run in any block.

Dead-set (dod'set), *n.* 1 The fixed position of a dog in pointing game. 2 A determined effort or attempt, a pointed attack. Clarke 3 A concerted scheme to defraud a person in gaming.

Dead-shave (dod'shav), *n.* *Naut.* A moved aperture in the keel of a top-mast, through which a second top-keel can be run.

Dead-shore, **Dead-shore** (dod'shor), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through.

Dead-shut (dod'shut), *n.* (See DEAD, *n.* 12.) A very marketable.

Dead-part (dod'part), *n.* In Scots law, that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or what remains of the movable over and above what is due to the wife and children.

Dead-stand (dod'stand), *n.* 1 A distunus; a fit.

I was at a dead-stand in the course of my lecture, when it pleased God to provide me timely employment to speak. *Howell.*

2 A determined opposition; as, he made a dead-stand against that course.

Dead-throw (dod'thru), *n.* The death-throw; the last agony. [Scotch.]

Who ever heard of a deer being barred when a man was in the dead-throw? How do you think the spirit was to get one through both and bare like that? *See 17. Last.*

Dead-wall (dod'wal), *a.* A blank wall, without windows or openings.

Dead-water (dod'wa-ter), *n.* *Naut.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water.

Dead-weight (dod'wät), *n.* 1 A heavy or oppressive burden.

The fact is, few thoughts, confined to appropriate language, are dead-weights upon the stage, unless they are struck the sparks from the train of the intellect. *Carroll's Mag.*

2 A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half pay and pensions to retired officers of the army or navy. 3 *Naut.* The loading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods, that portion of the cargo, as coals, iron, &c., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

Dead-wind (dod'wind), *n.* Same as *Dead-weight*.

Dead-wind (dod'wind), *n.* *Naut.* A wind right against the ship, or that blowing from the very point towards which she is sailing.

Dead-wood (dod'wud), *n.* *Naut.* Blocks of timber laid upon the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities, fore and aft, to a considerable height one above another, and into which the two half timbers are secured. They are fastened to the keel by strong spikes.

Dead-wool (dod'wul), *n.* Wool taken from the skin of sheep which have been slaughtered or which have died.

Dead-work (dod'werk), *n.* *Naut.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage.

Deaf (def), *a.* (A Sax. *deaf*, Cog. D. *deaf*, Dan. *doer*, *loot*, *deaf*, G. *taub*, *deaf*, Connected with *Sc. deaf*, *dall*, *dower*, to slumber, *deaf*, stupid, as also with *lost*, *deaf*, *torpor*.) 1 Not perceiving sounds, not receiving impressions from acoustic bodies through the air; wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part, as, a deaf ear, a deaf man.

And are their eyes, their ears are deaf.
 Not hear when words proceed.
 Mute that with his words
 Are blind and deaf as they. *Watts.*

2 Not listening, or refusing to listen; not regarding, not moved, persuaded, or convinced, as, deaf to reason or arguments.

They might as well have blind men: the was deaf
 To blinding or to curing care from me. *Timonius.*

3 Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things, unconcerned. 'Hear, ye deaf,' *Is. xlii 18*. 4 Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

5 Stilled, imperfect, obscurely heard.

Her silence is within, no voice express,
 But a deaf noise of sounds that never ceases. *Dryden.*

6 Barren, blasted, as, a deaf wet; deaf corn.

Deaf (def), *v. t.* To deafen. 'Deafed with clamour.' *Shak.*

Deaf-dumbness (dod'dum-ness), *n.* Dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness, congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness (def's), *v. t.* 1 To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing so as to render them insensible to sounds. 2 To stun, to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly, as, deafened with clamour or tumult. 3 Is used to render impervious to sound (as a floor or partition) by means of sound boarding and pugging.

Deafening (def'ing), *a.* In such the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like.

Deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

Deaf-mute (dod'müt), *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has either existed from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Under next article we give one of the forms of the two-hand alphabet invented about the close of the eighteenth century.

Deafness (def'ness), *n.* 1 Incapacity of perceiving sounds, the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. 2 Want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, and in general dumbness does not proceed from any original defect in the organs of speech or from

any mental incapacity, but from the want of the sense of hearing, which sense enables us to imitate articulate sounds and to acquire speech. 2 Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.



Deaf-mute—Manual Alphabet.

any mental incapacity, but from the want of the sense of hearing, which sense enables us to imitate articulate sounds and to acquire speech. 2 Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

Deaf-mute (def'müt), *n.* 1 A mut of which the hearing is decayed. Hence 2 Anything on which expectations have been founded that turn out worthless; as, his share of his uncle's estate turned out a deaf-mute. *Albee* 311.

Deal (däl), *v. t.* *pret.* & *pp.* *dealt*; *ppr.* *dealing*. [A Sax. *dealan*, to divide, *loot*, *deala*, to part; from the noun. See DEAL, *n.* 1] To divide, to part, to separate, hence, to divide in portions, to distribute, as cards to the players; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to deal they brand in the knotty? *Is. lvi 9.*
 And Rome dealt out her language and her gold. *Field.*

2 To scold; to hurt, to throw about, as, to deal out blows.

Hissing through the shies, the faithful deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

He continued, what worse days were come,
 To deal about his spreading eloquence. *Wardworth.*

Deal (däl), *v. t.* 1 To distribute, to divide; to share out in portions, as in card-playing. 2 To traffic, to trade, to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they deal and traffic. *South.*

3 To act between man and man, to intervene, to transact or negotiate between men.

He that deals between man and man should be his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

4 To behave well or ill, to act, to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not cheat, nor deal falsely. *Lev. xix. 11.*

—To deal by, to treat, either well or ill, as, to deal well by domestics.

Such one deals not fairly by his own mind. *Lucy.*

—To deal in, (a) to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practice as, they deal in political matters, they deal in low humour.

(b) To trade in, as, to deal in silk or in cutlery. —To deal with, (a) to treat in any manner, to treat well or ill.

How will we deal worse with than. *Gen. xix. 9.*

Sister and I will deal well with thee. *Lev. xix. 17.*

(b) To contend with, to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction, as, he has turbulent passions to deal with. (c) *Exiles*, to treat with by way of discipline, to admonish. [Scotch.]

Deal (däl), *n.* [O.E. *deal*, *dai*, A. Sax. *deai*, a portion, a share, the Teut. forms are all very similar, as D. *deai*, a share, a portion, a heard or plank. Dan. *deet*, Sw. *deai*, Goth.

dalle, *G. theil*, a part, a share. *Dole*, *dole* are sometimes from the same root. 1. *Lot*, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*; as, *some deal*; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great*; as, a *great deal* of labour; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In such phrases as, It is a *great deal* better, or worse, the words *great deal* serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, It is better by a *great deal*—that is, by a great part or difference. 2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards. 'The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut.' *Swift*.—3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank. The name *deal* is chiefly applied to boards of fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide they are called battens, and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 1½ inch thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. Deals are imported from Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and British North America.—*Whole deal*, *deal* which is 1½ inch thick; *sit deal*, half that thickness. 4. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from; as, a floor of *deal*.

Dealbate (dē-ā'l'bāt), *v.t.* [*L. dealbo*, *dealbatus*, to whitewash—*de*, intens., and *albus*, white.] To whiten.

Dealbate (dē-ā'l'bāt), *a.* In bot. covered with a very white opaque powder.

Dealbation (dē-ā'l'bā'shon), *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne*.

Dealer (dē-lēr), *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; a trafficker; a shop-keeper; a broker; a merchant; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woollens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-dealer. 'These small *dealers* in wit and learning.' *Swift*.—2. One who distributes cards to the players.

Deal-fish (dē'l'fīsh), *n.* [From its resemblance to a board.] *Trachipterus (Bogmarus) arcticus*, a fish occasionally found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

Dealing (dē-līng), *n.* 1. Practice; action; conduct; behaviour.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker*.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men.

It is to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison*.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation; as, Liverpool merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.—4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans. *Jn. iv. 9.*

Deal-tree (dē'l'trē), *n.* The fir-tree, so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine (dē'l'wīn), *n.* Same as *Dela-wine*.

Deambulate (dē-ā'm'bū-lāt), *v.t.* [*L. deambulo*, to walk about—*de*, from, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk abroad.

Deambulation (dē-ā'm'bū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of walking abroad.

Deambulatory (dē-ā'm'bū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to walks.

Deambulatory (dē-ā'm'bū-lā-to-ri), *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or the porticoes around the body of a church; a gallery for walking in in a cloister, monastery, and the like. *Warton*.

Dean (dēn), *n.* [O Fr. *dean*, *deien*, Mod. Fr. *doyen*, from *L. decanus*, one set over ten persons; in Med. L. one set over ten monks, from *L. decem*, ten.] 1. An ecclesiastical governor or dignitary, said to have been so called because he presided over ten canons or prebendaries; but more probably because each diocese was divided into deaneries, each comprising ten parishes or churches, and with a dean presiding over each. In England, in respect of their differences of office, deans are of six kinds: (a) *Deans of chapters*, who are governors over the canons in cathedral and collegiate

churches. (b) *Deans of peculiars*, who have sometimes both jurisdiction and cure of souls, and sometimes jurisdiction only. Of the former class is the dean of Battle, in Sussex; of the latter are the deans of the Arches in London, of Bocking, in Essex, and of Croydon, in Surrey. (c) *Rural deans*, who were originally beneficed clergymen appointed by the bishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in districts of his diocese remote from his personal superintendence. Their functions, however, have for many years become almost obsolete. (d) *Deans in the colleges of our universities*, officers appointed to superintend the behaviour of the members and to enforce discipline. (e) *Honorary deans*, as the dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. (f) *Dean of the province of Canterbury*, the bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.—*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and they may advise, likewise, in the temporal concerns of his see.—*Dean of the chapel royal*, in Scotland, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland, and which are now in the gift of the crown.—2. In some universities, as that of London and those of Scotland, the chief or head of a faculty; in the United States, a registrar or secretary of the faculty in a department of a college, as in a medical, theological, or scientific department.—3. The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners; specifically, the president of the incorporation of advocates in Edinburgh.—*Dean of guild*, in Scotland, originally that magistrate of a royal burgh who was head of the merchant company or guildry; now the magistrate whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are sufficient, that they are erected agreeably to law, and that they do not encroach either on private or public property. He may order insufficient buildings to be taken down, but in other respects his jurisdiction is confined to possessory questions. In most burghs the functions of this officer are now performed by a member of the town-council, elected by the majority of councillors. But the deans of guild in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, elected as heretofore by the guildry, are continued as constituent members of the council to perform all the functions of their office.—*Dean of guild court*, a court presided over by the dean of guild, and whose jurisdiction is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.

Dean (dēn), *n.* A dene or valley.

Deanery (dēn'ē-ri), *n.* 1. The office or the revenue of a dean.—2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone*.

Deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* The office, rank, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift*.

Dear (dēr), *a.* [A Sax. *deore*, *dýre*, dear, beloved, high-priced; O. D. *dier*, Mod. D. *duur*, Icel. *dan*, and Sw. *dýr*, G. *theuer*, dear, beloved, high-priced, &c.] 1. Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or the real value; of a higher price than customary, or high-priced in comparison with other articles; opposite to *cheap* (which see). The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by scarcity or dearth, and hence by exorbitance of price; as, a *dear* season.—3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope*.

Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children. Eph. v. 1.

From the notion of being highly valued comes that of being vitally essential.

We will drain our *dearest* veins, But they shall be free. *Burns*.

From this the sense easily passes into that of worthy of high consideration, important, either in a good or bad sense; thus, '*dear* cause,' in Lear iv. 3, equal to important business; so that, when applied to danger, a foe, pain, &c., it is almost equivalent to

dangerous, deadly, bitter, &c.; as, 'our *dear* peril.' *Shak.*

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven. Ere I had seen that day. *Shak.*

In the following extracts it appears to signify closely affecting the heart; coming from the heart; earnest; passionate; and hence, furious. 'So *dear* the love my people bore me.' *Shak.* 'Deafened with the clamours of their own *dear* groans.' *Shak.*

You toward York shall bend with your *dearest* speed. *Shak.*

Consort with me in loud and *dear* petition. *Shak.*

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies, Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*, Hast made thine enemies. *Shak.*

Deart (dēr), *v.t.* To make dear. *Shelton*.

Deart (dēr), *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment.

That kiss I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*

Deart (dēr), *adv.* 1. *Deartly*; very tenderly. 'So *deart* I love the man.' *Shak.*—2. At a dear rate.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*. *Shak.*

Dearborn (dēr'bōrn), *n.* A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States; so called from its inventor.

Deart-bought (dēr'bāt), *a.* [See *Bought*.] Purchased at a high price; as, *deart-bought* experience. '*Deart-bought* blessings.' *Dryden*.

Deart (dēr), *n.* [See *DEAR*.] Hurt; trouble or misfortune. *Spenser*.

Deartling (dēr'līng), *n.* Same as *Dartling*. *Spenser*.

Deartly (dēr'lī), *adv.* 1. At a high price.

He buys his mistress *deartly* with his throne. *Dryden*.

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *deartly*; *deartly* beloved.—3. Exquisitely; richly. '*Deartly* parted' = Richly gifted. *Shak.*

Dearn (dērn), *n.* In arch. a door-post or threshold. Written also *Dern*.

Dearn (dērn), *a.* [Sax. *deorn*, hidden, secret.]

Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Shak.*

Dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* 1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; 'The *dearness* of corn.' *Swift*.—2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love. 'The *dearness* of friendship.' *Bacon*.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*.

Dearnful (dērn'fūl), *a.* Same as *Dernful*.

Dearnly (dērn'lī), *adv.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. See *DEARNLY*.

Dearth (dērth), *n.* [See *DEAR*.] 1. Scarcity, which makes food dear; as, a *dearth* of corn.

2. Want; need; famine.

Fly the *dearth* that I have pinned in, By longing for that food so long a time. *Shak.*

3. Barrenness; poverty; meagreness.

That *dearth* of plot and narrowness of imagination which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden*.

Deartful (dērth'fūl), *a.* Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scottish.]

Ye Scots, who wish auld Scotland well, It sets you ill.

Wi' bitter *deartful* wines to well. *Burns*.

Dearticulate (dē-ārt'ik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*L. de*, priv., and *articulo*, to joint, articulate, a joint.] To disjoin.

Deary (dēr'lī), *n.* A word of endearment; a dear. [Familiar.]

Deas (dē-as), *n.* Same as *Dais*.

Deasl (dē-shēl), *n.* [Gael.] Motion from east to west, according to the course of the sun.

Variouly spelled *Deasail*, *Deisheil*. [Scottish.]

Death (deth), *n.* [A Sax. *death*. Cog. Goth. *dauthus*, L. G. and D. *dood*, Sw. and Dan. *død*, G. *tod*—death. See *DEAD* and *DIE*.] 1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hyperbation some animals become entirely torpid, and the vital functions of some animals and vegetables may be suspended by frost, but being capable of revived activity they are not dead.

Save those of fear, no other hands fear I, No other *death* than this—the fear to die. *Cromwell*.

In poetry and poetical prose death is often personified and addressed or spoken of as if an individual.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death*! *Death* and his brother Sleep. *Shelley*.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise.
And all about him roll'd his lustre eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight. *Tennyson.*

2. The state of the dead. 'The gates of death.' Job xxxviii. 17.—3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the death of them that are slain in the midst of the sea. *Ezek. xxviii. 8.*

Let me die the death of the righteous. *Nun. xviii. 10.*

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality; as, a death's head. 'Strains that might create a soul under the ribs of death.' *Milton.*—5. The act of taking life unlawfully; murder. 'Not to suffer a man of death to live.' *Bacon.*—6. Cause, agent, or instrument of death. 'Swiftly flies the feathered death.' *Dryden.*

It was one who should be the death of both his parents. *Milnes.*

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. *Dryden.*

O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. *2 Ki. iv. 40.*

7. Total loss or privation; extinction; as, the death of memory; the death of the year. 8. Imminent peril of death. 'In deaths oft.' 2 Cor. i. 23.—9. Punishment of death; capital punishment.

I would make it death

For any male thing but to peep at us. *Tennyson.*

10. In *theol.* perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the second death. Rev. ii. 11.—11. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; state of being spiritually dead.

We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren. *1 John iii. 14.*

12. Anything dreadful as death.

It was death to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Atterbury.*

—*Civil death*, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c.

Death-agony (deth'ag-ō-ni), *n.* Death-struggle; the agony or struggle which immediately precedes death.

Death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* 1. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.—2. A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A death-bed's a detector of the heart. *Young.*

Death-bed (deth'bed), *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, last sickness of one, or the circumstances of one's dying.

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Bp. Atterbury.*

—*Death-bed expenses*, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

Death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* 1. The bell that announces death; the passing-bell.—2. A sound in the ears, like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the Scottish peasantry to announce the death of a friend.

O lody, tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell,
An' I darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee. *Hogg.*

Death-blow (deth'blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her (Lucretia),

Whose death-blow struck the dateless doom of kings. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything which extinguishes hope, or blights one's prospects.

By the death-blow of my hope,
My memory immortal grew. *Byron.*

Death-cord (deth'kord), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the death-cord, unheard? *J. Baillie.*

Death-damp (deth'damp), *n.* The cold clammy sweat which precedes death.

Death-dance (deth'dans), *n.* The dance of death. *Burke.* See under *DANCE*, *n.*

Death-fire (deth'fir), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death.

And round about in reel and rout,
The death-fires danced at night. *Coleridge.*

Deathful (deth'ful), *a.* 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The deathful scene. *Pope.*

2. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and deathful earth. *Chapman.*

Deathfulness (deth'ful-nes), *n.* Appearance of death; state of being suggestive of, or associated with, death.

The whole picture (Turner's Slave-ship) is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and deathfulness of the open, deep, limitless sea. *Ruskin.*

Deathify (deth'i-fī), *v. t.* To make dead; to kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Deathless (deth'les), *a.* 1. Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; as, deathless beings; deathless fame. 'Gods there are and deathless.' *Tennyson.*

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his deathless praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Unquenchable. 'Deathless thirst.' *Atterbury.*

Deathlike (deth'lik), *a.* Resembling death. 'Deathlike slumber.' *Pope.* 'Deathlike quiet.' *Waller.*

Deathliness (deth'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being deathly. *Southery.* [Rare.]

Deathly (deth'li), *a.* Fatal; mortal; deadly. 'Unwholesome and deathly.' *Udall.* [Rare.]

Deathly (deth'li), *adv.* So as to resemble a dead person.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, deathly pale. *Dickens.*

Death-pale (deth'pāl), *a.* Exhibiting the pallor of death; deadly pale.

I beheld him in my dreams

Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid. *Tennyson.*

Death-rate (deth'rit), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c. In this country it is usually calculated at so many per thousand per annum; on the Continent often at one in so many per annum.

Death-rattle (deth'rat-l), *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death-ruckle (deth'ruk-l), *n.* Death-rattle. [Scotch.]

Death's-door (deths'dör), *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

Death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing one.

What manner of death's-head it will be
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin. *Suckling.*

I had rather be married to a death's-head with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*

—*Death's-head moth*, or *Death's-head hawk-moth*, the largest species of lepidopterous insect found in Britain, and systematically known by the name of *Acherontia atropos*. The markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head; hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the inhabitants. It is regarded by the vulgar as the forerunner of death or other calamity.

Death's-man (deths'man), *n.* An executioner; a hangman; he who executes the extreme penalty of the law.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other death's-man. *Shak.*

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their (ancient writers') solemn one of *death's-man*. *Distrutti.*

Death-sough (deth'such), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn death-sough! The death-sough of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Death-stroke (deth'strök), *n.* The stroke of death; a death-blow. *Coleridge.*

Death-struggle (deth'strug-gl), *n.* Same as *Death-agony*.

Death-throe (deth'thrō), *n.* The pain which accompanies death.

Death-token (deth'tō-kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguily proud that the death-tokens of it cry—'No recovery.' *Shak.*

Deathward (deth'ward), *adv.* Toward death. *Beau. & Fl.*

Death-warrant (deth'wo-rant), *n.* 1. In law, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

Death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* A small beetle, whose ticking is supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. It belongs to the genus *Anobium*, being the *A. tessellatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood. Their ticking is only the call of the sexes to each other, which, if no answer be re-

turned, is repeated in another place. The general number of distinct strokes in succession is from seven to nine or eleven. To produce the sound, the animal raises itself



Death-watch Beetle (*A. tessellatum*).—1, Natural size. 2, Magnified. 3, Head as seen from underneath.

upon its hind legs, with the body somewhat inclined, and beats its head with a great force and agility against what it stands on.

Death-wound (deth'wönd), *n.* 1. A wound causing death.—2. In *mar law*, a term for the starting of a butt-end, or springing a fatal leak.

A ship had received her death-wound, but by pumping was kept afloat for three days after the time she was insured for. *Smyth.*

Deaurate (dē-g'rāt), *v. t.* [*L. deauro, deauratum*, to gild.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Deaurate (dē-g'rāt), *a.* Gilded. [Rare.]

Deauration (dē-g'rā-shon), *n.* The act of gilding.

Deave, Deave (dāv), *v. t.* [*Sw. deqva*; *Icel. deqfa*, to deafen.] To deafen; to stupefy with noise. [Scotch.]

If malr they deave us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion. *Burns.*

Debachate (dē-bak'kāt), *v. t.* [*L. debacchor, debacchatus*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] To rave and bluster as a bacchanal.

Debachation (dē-bak-kā'shon), *n.* A raving.

Debacle (dē-ba'kl), *n.* [*Fr.* from *débâcle*, to break up, as ice does—*de*, priv., and *bâcle*, to bar, from *L. baculus*, a bar, a bolt.]

1. Properly, a sudden breaking up of ice in a river. In *geol.* applied to any sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it and dispersing stones and other debris.—2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable flight; a stampede.

Debar (dē-bār), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *debarred*; ppr. *debarring*. [*De* and *bar*.] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.

Their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts, but from the common decencies of civilized life. *Buckle.*

SYN. To exclude, deprive, hinder, preclude, interdict, prohibit, shut out.

Debarb (dē-bār'b), *v. t.* To deprive of the beard.

Debark (dē-bārk), *v. t.* [*Fr. débarquer—de*, and *barque*, a boat or vessel.] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than *disembark*.]

Debark (dē-bārk), *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

Debarbation (dē-bārk-kā'shon), *n.* The act of disembarking.

Debarment (dē-bār'ment), *n.* The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

Debarrasse (dē-bā'rās), *v. t.* [*Fr. débarrasser*, to clear; to disentangle.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; to disembarrass. *Eccle. Rev.* [Rare.]

Debase (dē-bās), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *debased*; ppr. *debasing*. [*De* and *base*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, value, dignity, character, and the like; to degrade; to vitiate; to adulterate; to abase; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy; to *debase* the character by crime; to *debase* the mind by frivolity; to *debase* style by vulgar words. 'To *debase* religion with frivolous disputes.' *Hooker.*

Pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts.

—*Abase, Debase, Degrade.* See under *ABASE*.

SYN. To humble, degrade, depress, lower, disgrace.

Debased (dē-bāst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation;

The process of depriving of carbon; as, the decarbonization of cast-iron, a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron.

Decarbonize (dê-kâr'bon-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *decarbonized*; ppr. *decarbonizing*. [*De* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon; as, to decarbonize steel.

Decard (dê-kârd'), *v. t.* To discard.

You have cast those by, *decarded* them. *Flather*.

Decardinalize (dê-kâr'din-al-iz), *v. t.* [*De* and *cardinal*.] To remove from the rank of cardinal.

Decastich (dê'ka-stik), *n.* [*Gr. deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Decastyle (dê'ka-stil), *n.* [*Gr. deka*, ten, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

Decastyle (dê'ka-stil), *a.* Decorated with or having ten columns; as, a *decastyle* colonnade.

Decasyllabic (dê'ka-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [*Gr. deka*, ten, and *syllabê*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables; as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

Decay (dê-kâ'), *v. i.* [*O. Fr. deceler*; *Pr. deceler*; *It. decadere*, from *L. de*, down, and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward weakness, or dissolution; to become weaker; to become decomposed or corrupted; to rot; to be gradually impaired; to waste away; as, our bodies *decay* in old age; our strength *decays*.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay*, and fall. *Tennyson*.

Ill fares the land to hastening ill a prey. *Goldsmith*.

Where wealth accumulates and men decay. *Goldsmith*.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away; So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. *Pope*.

SYN. To decline, deteriorate, degenerate, waste, wither, fade, rot, moulder, fail.

Decay (dê-kâ'), *v. t.* To cause to fall; to impair; to bring to a worse state. [*Rare*.]

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak*.

Decay (dê-kâ'), *n.* 1. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of deprivation or diminution; decomposition; putrefaction; as, the *decay* of the body or mind; the *decay* of virtue; the *decay* of an empire.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into *decay*. *Lev. xxv. 35*.

His (Johnson's) failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay*.

He who hath bent him o'er the dead Ere the first day of death is fled, . . . Before *Decay*'s effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. *Byron*.

2. Cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon*.

Decayedness (dê-kâ'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

Decayer (dê-kâ'er), *n.* That which causes decay.

Decesse (dê-sê'), *n.* [*Fr. décès*, natural death, from *L. decessus*, departure—*de*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.] *Lit.* Departure; hence, departure from this life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decasse*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. *Luke ix. 31*.

SYN. Death, demise, dissolution.

Decesse (dê-sê'), *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die.

This gentle lady, Big of this gentleman, our theme, *deceased* As he was born. *Shak*.

Deceased (dê-sêst'), *p.* and *a.* Departed from life; dead. It is frequently used as a noun, the word *person* being understood; as, the *deceased* left his home in good health.

Decedent (dê-sêd'ent), *a.* [*L. decedens*, *decedentis*, pp. of *decedo*, to depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, to go.] Departing; removing. [*Rare*.]

Decedent (dê-sêd'ent), *n.* A deceased person. [*American*.]

Deceit (dê-sêt'), *n.* [*O. E. decept; O. Fr. decepte*, from *L. deceptus*, deceit, and that from *decepio*, *deceptum*. See *DECEIVE*.] 1. The quality of being deceitful; guilefulness; deceitfulness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak*.

2. The act of misleading a person; the leading of another person to believe what is

false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insare him; any declaration, artifice, stratagem, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; act of fraud; cheat; fallacy.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job xxvii. 4*.

And imagine *deceits* all the day long. *Ps. xxxviii. 12*.

3. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another.—*Fraud*, *Deception*, *Deceit*. See under *FRAUD*.—*SYN.* Artifice, craft, cunning, deception, double-dealing, duplicity, fraud, guile, stratagem, treachery, trick, wile.

Deceitful (dê-sêt'ful), *a.* Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as, *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices; *deceitful* persons.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe *Deceitful* shine, *deceitful* flow.— *There's nothing true but Heaven*. *Moor*.

SYN. Counterfeit, delusive, designing, fallacious, false, fraudulent, hollow, hypocritical, illusive, insidious, insincere, trickish, wily.

Deceitfully (dê-sêt'ful-lî), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. *Gen. xxxiv. 13*.

Deceitfulness (dê-sêt'ful-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive; the quality of being fraudulent; as, the *deceitfulness* of sin; a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual; the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

Deceitless (dê-sêt'les), *a.* Free from deceit.

Bp. Hall. [*Rare*.]

Deceivable (dê-sêv'a-bl), *a.* [*See DECEIVE*.] 1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable*. 'Blind and therefore *deceivable*.' *Milton*.—2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful. '*Deceivable* traditions.' *Milton*.

Deceivableness (dê-sêv'a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liableness to be deceived.—2. Liableness to deceive; deceitfulness. 'All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness.' 2 *Thea. ii. 10*.

Deceivably (dê-sêv'a-blî), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

Deceive (dê-sêv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deceived*; ppr. *deceiving*. [*Fr. decévoir*, from *L. decipio*, to take down or from; hence, to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat—*de*, down, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To mislead the mind of; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. *Mat. xxiv. 4*.

If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves. 1 *John i. 4*.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times. *Gen. xxxi. 7*.

2. To cause to fail in fulfillment or realization; to frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed The happy day approach'd, Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3. To take from; to rob by fraudulence or stealth.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*.

4. To cause to pass pleasantly; to wile away.

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour. *Wordsworth*.

SYN. To mislead, beguile, delude, illude, cheat, circumvent, overreach, mock.

Deceiver (dê-sêv'er), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*. *Gen. xxvii. 12*.

December (dê-sem'ber), *n.* [*L.* from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year, in which the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator.

Decemdentate (dê-sem-den'tât), *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having ten points or teeth.

Decemfid (dê-sem'fid), *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *fid*, to divide.] In bot. ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions: applied to periantha.

Decemlocular (dê-sem-lok'û-lêr), *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little bag or cell.] In bot. having ten cells for seeds: applied to capsules.

Decempedal (dê-sem'pê-dal), *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.] 1. Having ten feet, as a decapod.—2. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

Decemvir (dê-sem'ver), *n.* pl. *Decemviri*, *Decemviri* (dê-sem'verî, dê-sem'verî). [*L. decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] 1. One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome, from B.C. 449 to 447.—2. One of ten men in authority or appointed for a special purpose.

Decemviral (dê-sem'ver'al), *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

Decemvirate (dê-sem'ver-ât), *n.* [*L. decemviratus*, the rank or office of a decemvir. See *DECEMVR*.] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

Decency (dê-sen-sî), *n.* Decency. 'What with more *decencies* were in silence kept.' *Dryden*.

Decency (dê-sen-sî), *n.* [*L. decentia*, comeliness, decency. See *DECENT*.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behaviour; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*.

Immodest words admit of no defence For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Earl of Rochester*.

2. That which is decent or becoming. 'The external *decencies* of worship.' *Atterbury*. *SYN.* Decorum, modesty, propriety, suitability, becomingness.

Decennary (dê-sen'nârî), *n.* [*L. decennarius*, a period of ten years—*decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

Decennary (dê-sen'nârî), *n.* [*From post-class. L. distributive adjective decenus*, ten each, by tens, from *decem*, ten; the correct spelling would therefore be *decenary*.] In *law*, a titling consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

Decennial (dê-sen'nâl), *a.* [*L. decennalis*, of ten years, ten years long. See *DECENNIUM*.] 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; as, a *decennial* period.—2. Happening every ten years; as, *decennial* games.

Decennium (dê-sen'nî-um), *n.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years. 'These . . . come within the present *decennium*.' *Hallam*.

Decennoval, **Decennovary** (dê-sen'nô-val, dê-sen'nô-vârî), *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [*Rare*.]

Decent (dê-sent'), *a.* [*L. decens*, *decentis*, ppr. of *deceat*, it becomes.] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; seemly; decorous; as, *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress. 'Honesty and *decent* carriage.' *Shak*. 'Before his *decent* steps.' *Milton*.—2. Comely; graceful; well-formed.

A sable stole of Cyprus lawn, O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton*.

3. Free from immodesty; not obscene; modest.

The Ennomians seem to have been of opinion that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite. *Fortin*.

4. Moderate; not large; tolerable; passable; respectable; as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* sort of appearance. 'Any man of *decent* talents.' *Standard newspaper*. [*Colloq.*]

Decently (dê-sent-lî), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behaviour or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care, Like falling *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [*Colloq.*]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edm. Rev.*

Decentness (dê-sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

Decentralization (dê-sen'tral-iz-â-shon), *n.* The act of distributing what has been centralized or brought to a common centre; specifically, in politics, the act of distributing among a number of places throughout a country the administration of its internal affairs, as opposed to the administration of them from one centre, as the seat of government; or the act of distributing among a number of individuals the power in a state,

Instead of placing the whole power in the hands of one individual.

Decentralize (dē-sen-trā-līz) v. t. To distribute what has been centralized; to perform the act of decentralization upon.

Deceptibility (dē-sep-tī-bil-ē-tē) n. The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

Deceptible (dē-sep-tī-bil) a. That may be deceived.

Deception (dē-sep-shən) n. [L. *deceptio*, *deceptus*, a deceiving, from *deceper*, *deceper*, to deceive.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All deception is a misapprehension of those signs, which, by compact or institution, have made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. Smith.

2. The state of being deceived or misled, as, illusions and inexperienced youth is peculiarly liable to fall into deception.

We cannot take the incompatible advantages of reality and deception, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction.

Macready.

3. That which deceives, artifice, cheat, as, a scheme is all a deception; the world is a deception. — *Friend*, *Deception*, *Deceit*. See under *FAUD*. — *STR* Deceitful, deceit, guile, fraud, trick, cheat, imposition, double-dealing.

Deceitfulness (dē-sep-shū-s) a. Tending to deceive, deceitful. *Deceitful* functions.

Deceptive (dē-sep-tiv) a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead or impress false opinions, as, a deceptive countenance or appearance. — *Deceptive* evidence, in music, the close of a phrase on any other chord than that of the tonic preceded by that of the dominant. — *STR* False, deceptive, illusory, fallacious, deceitful.

Deceptively (dē-sep-tiv-ē) adv. In a manner to deceive.

Deceptiveness (dē-sep-tiv-ness) n. The power of deceiving; the tendency or aptness to deceive.

Deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv-ē-tē) n. A thing which deceives; a sham. [Rare.]

Also, if he look at the case *Peary*, who may as well quit the business, his *Model* will never rightly bear it. — *Thorne*, but as a *Deceptively*, a *Sham-thing*, which it had better not do. *Carpenter*.

Deceitful (dē-sep-tiv) a. Tending to deceive, containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

Deceit (dē-sep) v. t. [L. *deceper*, to deceive — *de*, from, and *ceper*, or *trid*, to separate, to distinguish. Root in *STR* *trid*, to separate, to know.] 1. In *State* law, to judge, to adjudge.

The lords decreed him to give *Frederick* a new touch of the same vein. *Spalding*.

2. To discern, to discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *deceives* what misleads for them, nor what against them. *Comenius*.

Deceit (dē-sep) v. t. In *State* law, to deceive; to pass judgment; an unmutual word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and justices of parliament find, *deceives*, and declare that the said *Francis*, sometime earl of Bedford, has committed and done upon treason. *Stat. Ant. Jac. I. 1532*.

Deceiture (dē-sep-tūr) n. In *State* law, a decree or sentence of a court; as, he resolved to appeal against the *deceiture* of the judge.

Deceit (dē-sep) v. t. [L. *deceper*, to pluck off.] To pluck off, to crop.

Deceit (dē-sep) v. t. [L. *deceper*, pp. of *deceper*, *deceper*, to crop, to pluck off — *de*, off, and *ceper*, to pluck.] Cropped.

Deceitful (dē-sep-tī-bil) a. That may be plucked.

Deception (dē-sep-shən) n. 1. The act of pulling or plucking off, a cropping. — 2. That which is pulled off or separated, a fragment.

If our souls were but particles and *deceptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors since *Adam*.

Decimation (dē-si-tā-shən) n. [L. *decimatio*, *de*, and *decim*, to strike.] Strife, contest for mastery. *Sir T. Browne*.

Decimate (dē-si-tāt) v. t. *Decimate*, *Spenser*.

Decimate (dē-si-tāt) v. t. [L. *decimatio*, *decimatus*, a going away, a departure — *de*, from, and *ceper*, to go.] Departure; decrease, diminution. The accession and diminution of the matter. *Scott*.

Decharm (dē-charm) v. t. [Fr. *décharmer*, to take off a spell. See *CHARM*.] To remove the spell or enchantment of, to disenchant. — *Cured by decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey*.

Decharmed (dē-shā-dēd) a. In *her* name as *Disencharmed*.

Dechristianize (dē-khrī-ti-ān-īz) v. t. prot. & pp. *dechristianizing*, pp. *dechristianized*. [De and christianize.] To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

Decidable (dē-si-dē-ā-bil) a. That may be decided.

Decide (dē-si-dē) v. t. prot. & pp. *decided*; pp. *deciding*. [L. *decido* — *de*, and *ceper*, to strike, to cut.] 1. To cut off, to separate.

Our next *decides* us to this; here.

The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest. *Fielder*.

2. To bring to an end; to determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some recognized mode of arbitration; to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other, to determine the issue or result of, to conclude, to end, as, the court *decided* the case in favour of the plaintiff; the referee *decided* the contest, the fate of the bill is *decided*.

The general council *decides* none but on claims; *decides* ourselves let us *decide* it then. *Shak.*

Decide (dē-si-dē) v. t. To determine; to form a definite opinion, to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment; as, the court *decided* in favour of the defendant.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree? *Peap.*

Decided (dē-si-dēd) a. 1. Well marked; clear; unequivocal, that puts an end to doubt, free from ambiguity or uncertainty, unmistakable, unquestionable; as, a *decided* improvement. — 2. A *decided* taste for science. *Prescott*.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proof of my being a Christian.

P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.

He had marked preferences, and his opinions were as *decided* as his propensities. *Edm. Rev.*

2. Resolute; determined, free from hesitation or wavering, as, a *decided* character.

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Decilitre (dē-si-lī-tr) n. A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

Decillion (dē-si-lī-on) n. A number involved to the tenth power, specifically, according to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

Decillionth (dē-si-lī-on-th) a. Pertaining to a decillion, having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

Decillionth (dē-si-lī-on-th) n. The quotient of unity divided by a decillion, one of a decillion equal parts.

Decima, **Decimal** (dē-si-mā, dē-si-māl) n. In music, an interval of ten diatonic degrees, as from C to E, or third above the octave.

Decimal (dē-si-māl) n. [Fr. from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Of or pertaining to decimals; numbered or pronounced by decimals, having a tenfold increase or decrease, as, *decimal* notation, a *decimal* coinage. — *Decimal* arithmetic, in a general sense, denotes the common system of arithmetic, in which the decimal or denary scale of numbers is used, or in which the places of the figures change their value in a tenfold proportion, the value being ten times greater for every place more towards the left hand, and ten times less for every place more towards the right. In a more restricted sense, however, the term is applied to decimal fractions. — *Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c. In the notation of decimals the denominator is usually omitted, and to indicate its value a point is placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator. Should there not be a sufficient number of figures in the numerator, as many ciphers are prefixed as

supply the deficiency. Thus $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, or $\frac{1}{10}$ are decimals, and are usually written 7, 38, 008, 75, &c. From the notation of decimals it is evident that the figure immediately following the decimal point denotes tenths, the next figure hundredths, the third thousandths, &c. Hence, the values of figures in decimals, as well as in whole numbers, are increased in a tenfold ratio by removing them one place towards the left hand, and diminished in the same ratio by removing them one place to the right; and hence, also, all operations in decimals are performed in exactly the same manner as those in whole numbers, due attention being paid to the position of the separating point. — *Decimal measure*, a measure the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts. — *Decimal system*, see METRIC.

Decimal (dē-si-māl) n. Any number expressed in the scale of tens, specifically, and almost exclusively, a decimal fraction. See under the adjective.

Decimalism (dē-si-māl-izm) n. The theory or system of a decimal currency, of decimal weights, measures, &c.

Decimalization (dē-si-māl-iz-ā-shən) n. The act of reducing or amending to conform to the decimal system.

Decimate (dē-si-māt) v. t. To reduce to the decimal system, as, to *decimate* currency, weights, measures, &c.

Decimally (dē-si-māl-ē) adv. By tens; by means of decimals.

Decimate (dē-si-māt) v. t. prot. & pp. *decimated*, pp. *decimating*. [L. *decimo*, *decimatus*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from *decem*, ten.] 1. To tithe, to take the tenth part of. — 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, as, to *decimate* an army or a collection of prisoners. — 3. To destroy a great but indefinite number of; as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire; this last is now the usual meaning of the word.

In England he *decimated* himself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result. *Frederic*.

Decimation (dē-si-mā-shən) n. 1. A titling. — 2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

By *decimation* and a third death.

Take thou the *decimated* tenth. *Shak.*

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people, as of an army or inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

Decimator (de-si-mât-ér), *n.* One who or that which decimates.

Décimètre (dâ-si-mâ-tr), *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.93710 inches.

Decimole (des'i-môl), *n.* In music, a group of ten notes, marked '10' over the top, and played in the time of eight or four.

Decimo-sexto (de-si-mô-seks'ô), *n.* [L.] The size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when doubled so as to make sixteen leaves: said of a sheet of paper or of a book. Written usually *16mo*.

Decipher (dê-sî-fér), *v.t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher—*de*, and *chiffrer*, a cipher. See CIPHER.] 1. To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to decipher a letter written in secret characters.

Zelmae, that had the character in her heart, could easily decipher it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To read what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.—3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be understood. 'To decipher an ambiguous speech.' *Johnson*.—4. To describe or delineate. [Rare in this sense.]

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and point out eternal wrath and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5. † To find out; to detect; to discover; to reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both deciphered, that's the news,
For villains marked by rape. *Shak.*

What needs either your 'mum' or her 'budget'?
The white will decipher her well enough. *Shak.*

Decipherable (dê-sî-fér-a-bl), *a.* That may be deciphered or interpreted.

Decipherer (dê-sî-fér-ér), *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers or written obscurely.

Decipherment (dê-sî-fér-ment), *n.* Act of deciphering. [Rare.]

Decision (dê-sî-zhôn), *n.* [L. *decisio*, *decisionis*, a cutting off, a decision. See DECIDE.]

1. † Act of separation or cutting off; detachment of a part; division. *Bp. Pearson*.—2. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as, the decision of the Supreme Court; he has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a decision.

Her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting decision. *Tennyson.*

3. Determination, as of a contest or event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament; as, the decision of a battle by arms.

Their arms are to the last decision bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal; as, read the decisions of the Court of King's Bench, of the Court of Session, &c.—5. The quality of being decided; unwavering firmness; prompt and fixed determination; as, a man of decision.—*Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. Each of these words has two meanings,—the one being the act of deciding, determining, resolving; the other implying a habit of mind. It is in the latter use that the words are here compared. *Decision*, the quality of making up one's mind promptly and clearly upon any disputed or difficult point; *determination*, the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it may often be nearly allied to stubbornness; *resolution*, the mental habit of following out with constancy any course the mind has fixed upon.

Martin Luther was equally distinguished for his prompt decision, his steadfast determination, and his inflexible resolution. *Goodrich.*

Decisive (dê-sî-siv), *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, &c.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question; the victory was *decisive*.—2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

A noble instance of this attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster.*

Decisively (dê-sî-siv-ly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

Decisiveness (dê-sî-siv-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of ending doubt, controversy, and the like; conclusiveness.—2. The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination; as, *decisiveness* of character.

Decisory (dê-sî-so-ri), *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Decivilise (dê-sî-vîl-iz), *v.t.* To reduce from a civilized to a wild or savage state. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Deck (dek), *v.t.* [Same word as *D. dekken*, Dan. *dakke*, G. *decken*, to cover, with the nouns, D. *dek*, Dan. *dak*, a cover; a ship's deck, G. *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck; closely akin to E. *thatch* (Sc. *thack*), the roof being that of *L. tego*, to cover. See THATCH.] 1. † To cover; to overpread; to put on. *Milton*.—2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

The dew with spangles decked the ground. *Dryden.*
When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty decks, with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Deck (dek), *n.* [See the verb.] A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship, and formed of planking, supported by the beams. In old warships of large size there were three tiers of decks: (a) the lower gun-deck, the first deck in first and second rate ships; (b) the middle deck, the second deck between the lower and upper decks; (c) the upper or main deck, the third deck which sustains the third tier of guns.—*Quarter-deck*, that above the upper deck, reaching forward from the stern to the gangway.—*Gun-deck*, in frigates, sloops of war, gun-brigs, and cutters, the main or upper deck, on which the guns are placed in battery.—*Half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the cabin or ward-room and the break of the quarter-deck.—*Spar-deck*, that which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle in frigates and men-of-war converted into troop ships.—*Flush-deck*, a continued floor from stern to stern on one line.—In a first-rate ship of war of the old type the decks below the main or upper deck are successively called the *middle-deck*, *gun-deck*, and *orlop-deck*.—To clear the decks, to prepare a ship for action.

Deck (dek), *a.* 1. Fit to form the deck of a vessel; as, *deck planking*.—2. Belonging to the deck; confined to the deck; as, a *deck passenger*.

Deck (dek), *n.* 1. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly fingered from the deck. *Shak.*

2. † A pile; a heap; a store; a file, as of papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrier, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck. *Massey.*

—To sweep the decks, to take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

Deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse piece of timber stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

Deck-cargo, **Deck-load** (dek'kâr-gô, dek'lôd), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel.

Decked (dek't), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered; adorned. 2. Furnished with a deck; as, a three-decked ship.—3. In *her*, a term applied to an eagle or other bird when the feathers are trimmed at the edges with a small line of another colour.—*Decked boat*, a covered boat, with a hold or cabin sheltered from the weather.

Decker (dek'é-r), *n.* 1. One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*. 2. A vessel that has a deck or decks; chiefly in composition; as, a *two-decker*; a *three-decker*.

Deck-hook (dek'hôk), *n.* The compass-timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timbers, and deck-planks of the fore-part.

Decking (dek'ing), *n.* 1. The act of adorning. 2. Ornament; embellishment. 'Such glorious deckings of the temple.' *Homilies.*

No decking sets forth anything so much as affection. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Deckle (dek'l), *n.* In paper-making, (a) a thin frame of wood fitting on the shallow mould in which the paper pulp is placed, and serving to regulate the width of the sheet. (b) The rough or raw edge of paper.

Deck-load, *n.* Same as *Deck-cargo*.

Deck-passage (dek'pas-aj), *n.* A passage on the deck of a vessel.

Deck-passenger (dek'pas-en-jér), *n.* A passenger who remains on the deck of a vessel, and is not privileged to go below, or if so only to a cabin of an inferior description; a steerage passenger.

Deck-pipe (dek'pîp), *n.* *Naut.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

Deck-pump (dek'pûmp), *n.* A pump in a ship for the purpose of cleaning, &c. In steam vessels, when the engine is going, these pumps can be connected to it, and thus worked for the purpose of supplying the boiler with water, &c.

Deck-sheet (dek'shêt), *n.* *Naut.* the sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

Deck-stopper (dek'stop-ér), *n.* *Naut.* a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled.

Declaim (dê-klam'), *v.i.* [L. *declamo*, to practise speaking in public—*de*, and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM and CLAMOUR.]

1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; as, the students declaim twice a week.—2. To speak or write for rhetorical display; to speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerely, or sound argument; to rant. 'At least he (Milton) does not declaim.' *J. A. St. John.*

Declaim (dê-klam'), *v.t.* 1. To utter in public; to speak with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—2. † To speak in favour of; to advocate. 'Makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause.' *South.*

Declamant, **Declaimer** (dê-klam'ant, dê-klam'ér), *n.* 1. One who declaims; one who habitually speaks for rhetorical display; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Salust was a good historiographer, but no good declaimer. *Folgerby.*

2. One who speaks clamorously.

Loud declaimers on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cromper.*

Declaiming (dê-klam'ing), *n.* The act of speaking in public; an appeal to the passions; a rhetorical harangue.

The splendid declaimings of novices and men of heat. *South.*

Declaration (de-kla-mâ'shôn), *n.* [L. *declamatio*.] 1. The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public; especially the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory, as by the students of a college, &c.; as, a public declaration; the art of declaration.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous declaration. *Massey.*

2. A speech made in public in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue.—3. A display of showy rhetorical oratory, destitute or nearly destitute of argument; that style of oratory which appeals rather to the emotions than the judgment; rapid, impassioned oratory; the use of pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense; as, mere declaration.

Many of the finest passages in his (Milton's) controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamations*. *J. A. St. John.*

Declamator (de'klam-â-tér), *n.* A declaimer.

Declamatory (dê-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*, declamatory. See DECLAM.] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.—2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

Declarable (dê-klam'a-bl), *a.* That may be declared or proved.

Declarant (dê-klam'ant), *n.* One who declares. [Rare.]

Declaration (de-kla-râ'shôn), *n.* [L. *declamatio*.] 1. The act of declaring, making known, or announcing; affirmation; explicit assertion; open expression; avowal; verbal utterance; publication; proclamation; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his declaration. 'The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai.' *Est. x. 2*.—2. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made.

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble Declaration, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *South.*

3. In *law*, (a) that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count; in the criminal law of Scotland, the account taken down in writing which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself on his examination. *Judicial declaration*, in civil causes, the statements taken down in writing of the parties when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which the case rests. (b) A simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, which the law allows in a variety of cases, such as those which relate to the revenues of customs or excise, the post-office, and other departments of administration. Justices of the peace, notaries, &c., are also empowered in various cases to take voluntary declarations in lieu of oaths, solemn affirmations, and affidavits.—6. † Explanation. *Chaucer*.—*Declaration of rights*, see under **RIGHT** and **BILL**.

Declarative (dê-kîar'a-tiv), *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory; making show or manifestation; assertive; declaratory.

The names of things should always be taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grave*.

Declaratively (dê-kîar'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly.

The priest shall explicate it, that is, *declaratively*. *Baker*.

Declarator (dê-kîar'a-tôr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course; as, a *declarator* of marriage, of bastardy, &c.

Declaratorily (dê-kîar'a-to-ri-ly), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Declaratory (dê-kîar'a-to-ri), *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.—*Declaratory act*, an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.—*Declaratory action*, in *Scots law*, same as *Declarator* (which see).

Declare (dê-kîâr), *v.t. pret. & pp. declared*; *ppr. declaring*. [*L. declaro*, to declare—*de*, intens., and *claro*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear. See **CLEAR**.] 1. † To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. 'To declare this a little.' *Boyle*.—2. To make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.

Ps. lvi. 16.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps. xix. 1.*

3. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false.—4. To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £1000. *Brougham*.

—To *declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison*.

Declare (dê-kîâr), *v.t.* 1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favour or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; to proclaim one's self; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party, &c.: with *for* or *against*; as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden*.

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass.—To *declare off*, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c.—3. *SYN.* To state, affirm, aver, assert, asseverate, protest, proclaim, announce.

Declared (dê-kîâr'd), *p. and a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited; open; professed; as, the *declared* value of merchandise; a *declared* enemy.

Declaredly (dê-kîâr'ed-ly), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

Declaredness (dê-kîâr'ed-ness), *n.* State of being declared.

Declaration (dê-kîâr'ment), *n.* Declaration. 'A *declaration* of very different parts.' *Sir T. Browne*.

Declarer (dê-kîâr'ér), *n.* One who makes known or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains. 'A *declarer* of tradition.' *Burton*.

Declension (dê-kîen'shon), *n.* [*L. declinatio*, *declinatio*, a leaning from or away, from *declino*. See **DECLINE**.] 1. The act of declining or appearing to decline; declination; descent; slope. 'The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.' *Burnet*.—2. A falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection; as, the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, &c. 'In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.' *South*.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.—4. In *gram.* (a) the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning away of the termination of a word from the termination of its nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases; thus, in Latin, from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative. (b) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (c) A class of nouns declined on the same type; as, first or second *declension*.—*Declension of the needle*. See under **DECLINATION**.

Declinable (dê-kîn'a-bl), *a.* That may be declined; capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

Declinal (dê-kîn'al), *a.* 1. Bending downwards; declining.—2. In *geom.* applied to the slope of strata from an axis.

Declinant, **Declivant** (dê-kîn-ant, dê-kîv-ant), *a.* In *her.* terms applied to the serpent, borne with the tail straight downward.

Declinate (dê-kîn-ât), *a.* [*L. declinatus*, *pp. of declino*, *declinatus*. See **DECLINE**.] In bot. bending or bent downward; declining; applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*.

Declination (dê-kîn-â'shon), *n.* 1. The act or state of bending down; inclination; as, a *declination* of the head.—2. A declining or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigour, or excellence; subsidence; gradual appeasement; as, the *declination* of passion.—3. A deviation from a rightline, in a literal sense; oblique motion. 'The *declination* of atoms in their descent.' *Bentley*.—4. Deviation from rectitude in behaviour or morals; obliquity of conduct; as, a *declination* from the path of integrity. 'Every *declination* and violation of the rules.' *South*.—5. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal; withdrawal. 'The queen's *declination* from marriage.' *Stowe*.—6. In *astron.* the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Twenty-four circles of declination, dividing the equator into twenty-four arcs of 15° each, are called hour circles or horary circles; the angle contained by any two of them is called an hour angle, and the arc of the equator intercepted between them is called an hour arc.—7. In *dialling*, the arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—8. In *gram.* declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations. 'Declination of a noun.' *Johnson*.—*Declination of the compass or needle*, or *magnetic declination*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of

a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see).

Declinator (dê-kîn-ât-ér), *n.* 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialling, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars.—2. † One who declines to agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *By. Hackst.*

Declinatory (dê-kîn'a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating declination or refusal.—*Declinatory plea*, in *old English law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy was a *declinatory* plea.

Declinatory (dê-kîn'a-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Declinator*, 1.

Decline (dê-kîn'a-tôr), *n.* The act of declining or refusing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited: used also conversely of the judge.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful. *Scotsman newspaper*.

Decline (dê-kîn'), *v.t. pret. & pp. declined*; *ppr. declining*. [*L. declino*, to bend down or aside—*de*, down, and a hypothetical form *clino*, same as *Gr. klino*, to bend. Root *klî*, steep or sloping, seen in *L. clivus*. See **LEAN**.] 1. To lean downward; to bend over; to hang down, as from weakness, despondency, submission, or the like; as, the head *declines* towards the earth. *Byron*.—2. To sink to a lower level; to stoop, as to an unworthy object.

From me, whose love was that of dignity,

Upon a wretch, whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine. *Shak.*

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me—to *decline*.
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mind. *Tennyson*.

3. † To condescend.

He would *decline* even to the lowest of his family. *Lady Hutchinson*.

4. To lean or deviate from rectitude; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. *Ps. cxix. 157.*

5. To approach or draw toward the close; as, the day *declines*.—6. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.—7. To tend to a less perfect state; to sink in character or value; to become diminished or impaired; to fall; to decay; as, the vigour of youth *declines*; health *declines*; virtue *declines*; religion *declines*; national credit and prosperity *declines* under a corrupt administration; the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.—8. † To incline; to tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland*.

9. † To incline morally; to be favourably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*. *Shak.*

Decline (dê-kîn'), *v.t.* 1. To bend downward; to move from a right line; to cause to bend, bow, or fall; to depress.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined*. *Thomson*.

2. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to put or turn aside; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.—3. In *gram.* to inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases; as, *dominus*, *domini*, *domino*, *dominum*, *domine*.—4. † To cause to succumb.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses. *Boyle*.

5. † To cause to decrease or diminish; to reduce.

You have *declined* his means. *Bacon & Fl.*

Decline (dê-kîn'), *n.* 1. A falling off in value, number, or quality; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of agriculture.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift*.

2. In med. that period of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in

violence.—3. A popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies, consumption, particularly pulmonary consumption.

Decliner (dē-klin'ér), *n.* 1. One who declines.—2. In sailing, the name given to a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely. Called also a *Declining Dial*.

Declinometer (dē-klin-om'et-ér), *n.* [Declination, and Gr *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

Declinose (dē-klin'se), *v.* In bot. declines; bent downward.

Declivity (dē-kli-vi-ti), *n.* [L. *declivitas*, a declivity, from *declivis*, sloping—*de*, and *clivus*. See CLIFF.] 1. Declination from a horizontal line, slope or inclination downward, as of the ground, of a rock, or other thing; chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent, the same slope, considered as descending, being a *declivity*, and considered as ascending, an *acclivity*. 'The declivity of its course.' *Wallon*.—2. A surface which inclines downward, a slope. 'Convenient declivities and channels for the passage of the waters.' *Durham*.

Declivous, Declivitous (dē-kli-vus, dē-kli-vi-tus), *a.* Gradually descending, not precipitous, sloping.

Decoct (dē-kōkt'), *v.* [L. *decocquo*, decoctum, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling.—2. To digest in the stomach.—3. To warm, as if by boiling, to heat up, to excite.

Can sodden water.
A drench for our cold-jaded, their husky-breath,
Drench their cold blood to such valiant heat. *Shak.*

Decoctible (dē-kōkt'i-bl), *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

Decoction (dē-kōk'shon), *n.* [Fr. *decoction*. See DECOCT.] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.—2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it, as a weak or strong decoction of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. *A. Reisch.*

Decoctive (dē-kōkt'iv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

Decoction (dē-kōkt'ér), *n.* A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

Decoit (dē-kōit'), *n.* Same as *Decoit*.

Decollate (dē-kōl-lāt'), *v.* [L. *decollare*, decollatus, ppr. decollating. [L. *decollare*, decollatum, to behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck.] To behead.

Decollated (dē-kōl-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Beheaded, specifically, in conak, a term applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as the species of *Bulimus* called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

Decollation (dē-kōl-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *decollatio*. See DECOLLATE.] The act of beheading; the state of one beheaded. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, of a festival of the Roman Catholic Church instituted in his honour, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

Decolorant (dē-kōl-ér-ant), *n.* A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

Decolorate (dē-kōl-ér-āt'), *v.* To deprive of colour; to decolor.

Decoloration (dē-kōl-ér-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *decoloratio*, *decolorationis*, discolouring—*de*, from, and *color*, colour.] Absence of colour; abstraction or loss of colour.

Decoloration, a term signifying bleaching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hagber.*

Decolorimeter (dē-kōl-ér-im'et-ér), *n.* [L. *decoloro*, to discolour, and Gr *metron*, measure.] An instrument for estimating the decolorizing power of charcoal.

Decolorization, Decolorisation (dē-kōl-ér-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The process of depriving of colour.

Decolorize, Decolorise (dē-kōl-ér-iz), *v.* To deprive of colour.

Decolour, Decolor (dē-kōl'ér), *v.* To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decomplex (dē-kōm-plēks), *a.* [Prefix *de*, *intena*, and *complex*.] Especially compound, made up of complex constituents.

Decomposable (dē-kōm-pōs-ā-bl), *a.* [See DECOMPOSE.] That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

Decompose (dē-kōm-pōs'), *v.* [Prefix *de*, *decomposed*; ppr. *decomposing* (Fr. *décomposer*—*de*, and *composer*, to compose, from L. *compono*, *compositus*. See COMPOSE.)] To separate the constituent parts of, to disunite the elementary particles of, as of a body the elements of which are combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

Decompose (dē-kōm-pōs'), *v.* To become resolved into constituent elements; to be set free from chemical combination; to be analyzed.

Decomposite (dē-kōm-pōs-it), *a.* [L. *de*, *intena*, and *compositus*, pp. of *compono*, *compositum*, to place together. See COMPOSE.] 1. Compounded a second time, compounded with things already composite.—2. In bot. compounded several times; decomposed (which see).

Decomposite (dē-kōm-pōs-it), *n.* Anything compounded with things already composite, chiefly used of chemicals and of grammatical terms.

Decomposition of three metals, or more, are too long to require of. *Bacon*.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. The decomposite character of such words (as *metaphysics*, *gondwanaland*) is often concealed or disguised. *Lockhart*.

Decomposition (dē-kōm-pō-si'shon), *n.* 1. The act of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution, as, the decomposition of water into its constituent elements, oxygen and hydrogen.

Light is an all-important agent of molecular changes in organic substances. It is not here necessary for us to ascertain how light produces these compositions and decompositions. *H. Spencer*.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved, released from previous combinations; disintegration, decay consequent on the loss of ingredients or elements, as, the cabinet is in a state of decomposition; his body was in an advanced state of decomposition.—*Decomposition of forces*, in mech. the same as *Resolution of Forces*. See under RESOLUTION.—*Decomposition of light*, the separating of a beam of light into the prismatic colours.

Decomposition (dē-kōm-pō-si'shon), *n.* [Prefix *de*, *intena*, and *composition*.] The act of compounding things already compound, a combination of compounds. 'A dexterous decomposition of two or three words together.' *Instruct. concerning Oratory*.

Decomposed (dē-kōm-pōs-ed), *v.* [Prefix *de*, *priv*, and *composed*.] To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and decomposes objects into a thousand curious parts. *Havlin*.

Decomposed (dē-kōm-pōs-ed), *v.* [Prefix *de*, *intena*, and *composed*.] To compound a second time, to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to form by a second composition.

Decomposed (dē-kōm-pōs-ed), *a.* 1. Compound of things or words already compound.

alone, as a leaf or panicle. A *decomposed leaf*, a leaf in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. A *decomposed flower*, a flower formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers.

Decomposed (dē-kōm-pōs-ed), *a.* A decomposite (which see).

Decomposable (dē-kōm-pōs-ā-bl), *a.* That may be decomposed.

Decomsecrate (dē-kōm-sē-kre-āt'), *v.* To deprive of sacred character or of the virtues conferred by consecration, to unconsecrate, to secularize, as, to decomsecrate a church.

Decomsecration (dē-kōm-sē-kre-ā'shon), *n.* The act of unconsecrating or depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in unconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church, cemetery, or the like. The forms to be observed do not appear in the Prayer Book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

Decoquet, *pp.* [Fr. *décoquet*.] Cut down. *Chenier*.

Decorum (dē-kōr-um), *n.* Ornament.

Decorate (dē-kō-rēt'), *v.* [Prefix *de*, *pp.* *decoratus*, from *decor*, *decor*, comeliness, grace.] 1. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; to adorn, to beautify, to embellish, as, to decorate the person, to decorate an edifice; to decorate a lawn with flowers, to decorate a hero with honours, or a lady with accomplishments.—2. *Adorn*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*. See under ADORN.—3. To deck, beautify, adorn, embellish, ornament.

Decorated (dē-kō-rēt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.—*Decorated style*, a style.

Windsor, Decorated Style, Garsington, Oxford.

In arch. the second style of pointed architecture, in use in Britain from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it passed into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the Early English, from which it was developed, by the more flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more graceful combinations of its foliage, by the greater richness of the decorations of the capitals of its columns, and of the mouldings of its doorways and niches, finials, &c., and generally by a style of ornamentation more profuse and naturalistic, though probably somewhat florid. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods, viz. the *Early* or *Geometrical* Decorated period, in which geometrical figures are largely introduced, and the *Decorated* style proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are exhibited. This latter period has left us the finest monuments of British architecture.

Decorations (dē-kō-rēt-iv), *n.* 1. The act of adorning or embellishing, ornamentation.—2. That which decorates or adorns; something added by way of embellishment, ornament.—3. Any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c., bestowed for distinguished services.—4. Ornament, embellishment, garniture, trapping.

Decorative (dē-kō-rēt-iv), *a.* Adorning, suited to embellish, as, decorative art.

Decorativeness (dē-kō-rēt-iv-nēs), *n.* Quality of being decorative.

Decorator (dē-kō-rēt-ér), *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

Decore† (dê-kôr'), v. t. To beautify; to decorate. 'To *decure* and beautify the house of God.' *Hall*.

Decorement† (dê-kôr'ment), n. Embellishment; ornament; decoration.

These *decurements* which beautify and adorn her. *Wormed*.

Decorous (dê-kôr'us), a. [L. *decorus*, becoming.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behaviour; a *decorous* dress. 'A *decorous* pretext for the war.' *Motley*.

Decourously (dê-kôr'us-ly), adv. In a becoming manner.

Decorousness (dê-kôr'us-ness), n. Decency or propriety of behaviour.

Decorticate (dê-kôr'ti-kât), v. t. pret. & pp. *decorticated*; ppr. *decorticating*. [L. *decortico*, *decorticiatus*, to strip the bark off—*de*, priv., and *cortex*, bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat of. 'Great barley dried and *decorticated*.' *Arbutnot*.

Decortication (dê-kôr'ti-kâ'shon), n. The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decorum (dê-kôr'um), n. [L. *decorum*, what is becoming.] 1. Propriety of speech or behaviour; suitability of speech and behaviour to one's own character and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seamliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity. To speak and behave with *decorum* is *essential* to good breeding.

He kept with princes due *decorum*, Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swif*.

2. In arch. the suitability of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

Decouple (dê-kûp-lâ'), pp. In *her*. uncoupled; parted or severed; as, a chevron *decoupled*.

Decourt† (dê-kôr't), v. t. To drive or dismiss from court; to deprive of court influence. 'The Master of Gray, now *decourted*.' *Melvil*.

Decoy (dê-koi'), n. [Properly *duck-oy*. *Coy* is from *D. koot*, a cage; hence *oy*, *oy*, a bird-cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl. The name, with the thing, was probably introduced from Holland. In Norfolk and Suffolk *oy* is a decoy and a coop for lobsters.] 1. A place into which wild fowls are decoyed in order to be caught. A decoy pond is kept only in a secluded situation. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped net-work, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they have got well into the covered channel they are surprised by the decoy-man and his dog, and driven up into the funnel net at the far end, where they are easily caught.—2. A fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; as, we used a duck as a *decoy*.—3. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.

Decoy (dê-koi'), v. t. [See noun.] 1. To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive; as, the fowler *decoys* ducks into a net; troops are *decoyed* another within reach of her shot.—2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* thence. *Clarendon*.

—*Allure, Entice, Decoy*. See under *ALLURE*. SYN. To allure, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce. **Decoy-bird**, **Decoy-duck** (dê-koi'bêrd, dê-koi'duk), n. 1. A bird or duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.—2. A person employed to decoy persons into some snare. [Colloq.]

Decoy-man (dê-koi'man), n. A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

Decrease (dê-kre's), v. i. pret. & pp. *decreased*; ppr. *decreasing*. [L. *decreasco*—*de*, down, and *creasco*, to grow, to increase.] To become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

—*Decreasing series*. See *PROGRESSION*.—

Decrease, Diminish. To *decrease* is to become less by degrees and from causes imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself, and which are not necessarily had regard to; as, the swelling *decreases* daily. To *diminish* is to grow less through the action of some external cause which is had regard to; as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* daily through disease and sorties. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume; *diminish*, for reduction of number. The words, however, are frequently employed indiscriminately.—SYN. To lessen, abate, diminish, dwindle, contract, ebb, subside.

Decrease (dê-kre's), v. t. To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and power of life.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior*.

Decrease (dê-kre's), n. A becoming less; gradual diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon*.

Decreasingly (dê-kre'sing-ly), adv. By diminishing.

Decreation (dê-kre-â'shon), n. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *creation*.] The undoing of the act of creation; annihilation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes. *Cudworth*.

Decree (dê-kre'), n. [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge—*de*, and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *décree*. See *DECERN*.] 1. Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause. Formerly, in England, the term was especially used for the judgment of a court of equity, but the word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of all the divisions of the supreme court.—2. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—3. In the *civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centred in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called *decrees*, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.—4. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils.—5. In general, an order, edict, or law made by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors.

And statesmen at her council met Who knew the seasons when to take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august *decree*. *Tennyson*.

6. Established law or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

7. In *theol.* the purpose of God concerning future events.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), in *English law*, the order made by the court for divorce, after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect. The word occurs in a number of phrases made use of in *Scots law* (in which it is also written *Decreet*); as —*Decree in absence*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause, the same as a judgment by default in *English common law*. *Decree dative*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor-nominate) the office of executor. *Decree of registration*, a decree obtained without an action for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution. *Decree of modification*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors. *Decree of locality*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it. *Decree of valuation of teinds*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of an heritor's teinds.

Decree arbitral, an award by one or more arbiters.—SYN. Edict, judgment, law, order, ordinance, proclamation.

Decree (dê-kre'), v. t. pret. & pp. *decreed*; ppr. *decreting*. 1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.—2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to determine or decide on.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

They themselves *decreed* Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*.

Decree (dê-kre'), v. i. To determine; to pre-determine immutably; to make an edict; to appoint by edict.

As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*. *Milton*.

Decreeable (dê-kre-â-bl), a. That may be decreed.

Decrement† (dê-kre'ment), n. Decree. 'This unjust *decrement*.' *Fox*.

Decreeer, Decreeer (dê-kre'er), n. One who decrees. *Goodwin*.

Decreet (dê-kre't), n. In *Scots law*, see *DECREE*, 1, and sub-entries after 7.

Decrement (dê-kre'ment), n. [L. *decrementum*, from *decreasco*. See *DECREE*.] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.—3. In *her*. the wane of the moon.

4. In *crystal*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—5. In *math*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less; opposed to *increment*.—*Equal decrement of life*, a phrase employed in the doctrine of annuities, signifying that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years.

Decrepid (dê-krep'id), a. [Fr. *décrepité*, from L. *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out; concerning the origin of which, says Littré, 'Latin etymologists have nothing but conjectures without foundation,' but which is generally regarded as being derived from the preposition *de*, and *crepare*, to make a noise, and hence as meaning originally noiseless.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. 'Beggary or *decrepid* age.' *Milton*. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *Decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull. *Jenyns*.

Decrepitate (dê-krep-it-ât), v. t. pret. & pp. *decrepitated*; ppr. *decrepitating*. [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle—*de* and *crepo*.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

Decrepitate (dê-krep-it-ât), v. i. To crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepitation (dê-krep-it-â'shon), n. The act of flying asunder with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water held mechanically within them.

Decrepitude, Decrepitness (dê-krep-it-ûd, dê-krep-it-ness), n. [See *DECREPIT*.] The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson*.

Decrepity† (dê-krep'i-ti), n. Decrepitude. *Chapman*.

Decreosondo (dê-kreash-en'dô or dê-kreash-en'do), n. [It.] In *music*, a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

Decreoscent (dê-kre-ent), a. [L. *decreoscent*, *decreoscentis*, ppr. of *decreasco*, to grow less. See *DECREE*.] 1. Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.—2. In *her*, a term in blazoning, to denote the state of the moon when she declines from her full to her last quarter.

Decretal (dê-kre't-âl), a. [See *DECREE*.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. 'A *decretal* epistle of the pope.' *Milton*.

Decretal (dê-kre't-âl), n. 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.—2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically, *pl.* the

second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes.
Decretist (dē-kret'ist), n. Decree. *Chaucer*
Decretion (dē-kret'ishon), n. [See DE-
 CRETE.] A decree.
Decretist (dē-kret'ist), n. One who studies
 or professes a knowledge of the decrees.
Decretive (dē-kret'iv), a. Having the force
 of a decree, pertaining to a decree.
Decretively (dē-kret'iv-ly), adv. In a de-
 cretive manner.
Decretory (dē-kret'iv-ri), a. 1 Judicial; de-
 cretive, established by a decree.
 The decretory rigour of a condemning sentence.

2 Critical, determining, in which there is
 some definitive event. 'Decretory days.'
Sir T. Browne

Decurve (dē-kurv'), v. t. [Fr. *decurve*, pp. of
decurve, to decrease, from L. *decurre*, de-
 scend, to decrease.] To decrease. 'The
 still more decurved.' *Spenser*

Decural (dē-kural), n. [See DECUR.] A cry-
 ing down, a clamorous censure, contumacia-
 tion by censure. 'Decural or disparagement.'
Lord Shaftesbury

Decur (dē-kur'), n. One who decurs or
 traduces clamorously. *South*

Decrown (dē-krown'), v. t. [L. *de*, priv., and
corona, a crown.] To deprive of a crown. 'De-
 crowning and decrowning princes with his
 foot as it pleases him.' *Shakespeare* [Rare]

Decurvation (dē-kurv'ashon), n. The
 removal of a crest.
Decury (dē-kur'), v. t. prot. & pp. *decured*; pp.
decuring. [Fr. *decure*—*de*, and *cure*, to
 cry.] 1 To cry down, to censure as faulty,
 mean, or worthless, to clamor against;
 to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decure* a
 poem.

For small errors they whole plays decure. *Dryden*.
 —*Decure*, *Depreciate*, *Detract*, *Traduce*, all
 have the idea of lowering the value of an
 object. *Decure*, *de* to cry down, to use
 language for the purpose of representing
 an article as of inferior quality, *depreciate*,
 to lower the value of anything, as by repre-
 senting it to be already over-valued, *detract*,
 to take from the worth or merit of, as by
 ascribing one's success to accident or an un-
 worthy cause, *traduce* to lower the estima-
 tion in which one is held by circulating re-
 ports to his disadvantage. *Detract*, *traduce*,
 are applied to persons, *decure*, *depreciate*, to
 persons or things.

Depreciate which are created by one half of the
 kingdom are naturally destroyed by the other.

The business of our smooth French authors is to
 deprive human nature.

The calumnious critic, depriving what laboriously
 we do.

The man that decures decure, because he can
 with safety in himself, is not a man.

DETR To disparage, traduce, depreciate, de-
 tract from, abuse, blame.

Deurbation (dē-kurb'ashon), n. [From L.
deurbare—*de*, and *urbare*, to lie down.] The
 act of lying down.

Deurbus (dē-kurb'us), n. [L. *de*, and
urbus, a lying.] In med. the attitude of a
 sick person in bed. See *ANALYSIS*.

Decuman (dē-kuman), n. [L. *decumanus*
 for *decimanus*, from *decimus*, tenth, from
decem, ten.] In *Rom. milit* a name for a
 term applied to a gate of the Roman camp near
 which the tenth cohort of the legions were
 encamped. The decuman gate was the prin-
 cipal entrance to the camp, and was that
 furthest from the enemy.

Decumbent, **Decumbency** (dē-kumb'ent,
 dē-kumb'ent-ty), n. The state of being de-
 cumbent or of lying down, the posture of
 lying down.

Decumbent (dē-kumb'ent), a. [L. *decum-
 bere*, from *decumbere*, to lie down—*de*, and
cumbere, for *cubo*, to lie down.] 1 Lying
 down, reclining, prostrate, recumbent.
 'Decumbent dying sinners.' *Atterbury*.
 2 In bot declined or bending down, as a
 stem which rests on the earth and then
 rises again.

Decumbently (dē-kumb'ent-ly), adv. In a
 decumbent manner.

Decumbiture (dē-kumb'it-ur), n. 1 The time
 at which a person takes to bed, or during
 which he is confined to bed, in a disease.

During his decumbiture he was visited by his most
 dear friend.

2 In astral the echos or aspect of the
 heavens by which the prognostics of recov-
 ery or death are discovered.

Decuple (dē-kup'l), a. [L. *decuplus*, from
decem, like *Gr* *dekaplus*, from *deka*, ten.]
 Tenfold, containing ten times as many.

Decuple (dē-kup'l), n. A number ten times
 repeated.

Decuple (dē-kup'l), v. t. prot. & pp. *decupled*;
 pp. *decupling*. To increase to a tenfold
 proportion.

Decurion (dē-kur'ion), n. [L. *decurio*, from
decem, ten, and (according to Pott) *cur*, a
 man, like *curator*, from *curare* and *vir*.] 1
 An officer in the Roman army who com-
 manded a decury, that is, a body of ten
 soldiers. 2 Any commander or overseer of
 ten, whether men or households, specifi-
 cally, a tithing-man.

No limited decurion through both these sub-
 stances, that is one over every ten families.

Decurionate (dē-kur'ion-āt), n. The state
 or office of a decurion.

Decurvature (dē-kurv'atur), n. The prolongation
 of a leaf, or the part of
 it prolonged, below the
 place of insertion on the
 stem.

Decurrent (dē-kur'ent),
 a. [L. *decurrens*, *decur-
 rentis*, pp. of *decurro*,
 to run down, de, and
curro, to run.] Extend-
 ing downward beyond
 the place of insertion,
 as, a decurrent leaf, that
 is, a needle leaf having
 its base extending down-
 ward along the stem.

Decurrently (dē-kur'ent-ly), adv. In a de-
 current manner.

Decursion (dē-kur'shon), n. [L. *decurio*, *decurionis*, a run-
 ning down, from *decurro*—*de*, and *curro*, to
 run.] The act of running down, as a stream.

Decursive (dē-kurv'iv), a. Running down,
 decurrent. *London*.

Decursively (dē-kurv'iv-ly), adv. In a de-
 curive manner, decurrently. —*Decurrently*
 pinnate, in bot applied to a leaf having the
 lamina decurrent or running along the
 petiole.

Decurt (dē-kurt'), v. t. [L. *decurto*, to cut
 off—*de*, down, and *curto*, shortened.] To
 shorten by cutting off; to abridge. 'Your
 decurted or headless clause.' *Bois*

Decurtation (dē-kurt'ashon), n. [L. *decurto*,
 to shorten.] The act of shortening or cut-
 ting short; abridgment.

Decury (dē-kur'ri), n. [L. *decuria*, a com-
 pany of ten, from *decem*. See *DECURION*.]
 A set of ten men under a decurion. *Sir W*
Raleigh

Decussate (dē-kus'at), v. t. prot. & pp. *de-
 cussated*, pp. *decussating*. [L. *decussare*,
 to divide crosswise in the form of a X, from
decussare, the number 10, which the Romans
 represented by X.] To intersect so as to
 make acute angles, thus X, or in general,
 to intersect, to cross, as lines, rays of light,
 leaves, or nerves in the body.

Decussate, **Decussated** (dē-kus'at, dē-
 kus'at-ed), a. 1 Crossed,
 intersected. 2 In bot
 applied to bodies which
 are arranged in pairs
 alternately crossing each
 other at regular angles. A
 decussated period, in rhet
 a period consisting of two
 rising and two falling
 clauses, placed in alternate
 opposition to each other.
 For example, 'If impu-
 dence could effect as much
 in courts of justice, as
 insolence sometimes does
 in the country, Cæsar
 would now yield to the
 impudence of Brutus,
 as he then yielded to his
 insolent assault.'

Decussately (dē-kus'at-ly), adv. In a de-
 cussate manner.

Decussation (dē-kus'ashon), n. The act
 of crossing at right or at acute angles; an in-
 tersection in the form of X the crossing of two
 lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point
 and then proceed and diverge.

Decussatively (dē-kus'at-iv-ly), adv. Cross-
 wise in the form of an X.

Decussarium (dē-kus'at-iv-ri-um), n. [L. *de-
 cussare*, to divide.] In surg an instrument
 for depressing the dura-mater after trepan-
 ning.

Decal, **Decalogue** (dē-kal, dē-kal'og), a.
 Same as *Decalog* (which see).

Decalogue (dē-kal'og), a. Same as *Decalogue*
 (which see).



Decurrent Leaf-Plant.

Deda, v. t. To become dead, to die. 'Then
 all my feelings gas to deda.' *Chaucer*

Decedent (dē-ked'ent), v. t. [L. *deducere*,
 deducere, to deduce—*de*, down, and
ducere. See *DEDUCE*.] To deduce.

Decedent (dē-ked'ent), n. A deducing.
Bradley

Decedent (dē-ked'ent), a. Degrading;
 unbecoming. *Bradley*

Decedent (dē-ked'ent), n. [L. *de*,
 priv., and *dentition*.] The shedding of
 teeth. 'Decedent or falling of teeth.' *Sir*
T. Browne

Dedicate (dē-di-kat'), v. t. prot. & pp. *de-
 dicated*, pp. *dedicating*. [L. *dedico*—*de*,
 down, *dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedi-
 cate.] 1 To set apart and consecrate to a
 divine Being, or to a sacred purpose, to de-
 vote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by
 religious ceremonies, as, to dedicate vessels,
 treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church,
 to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of brass, which also king David did dedi-
 cate to the Lord.

2 To appropriate to any person or purpose;
 to give wholly or earnestly up to.

To the place of port myself I'll dedicate. *Shak.*

We shall make no apology for deducing a few
 pages to the discussion of that interesting and most
 important question.

3 To inscribe or address to a patron, friend,
 or public character; as, to dedicate a book.

These to his memory—since he held these dear
 I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—
 These I do.

DETR To devote, consecrate, hallow, set
 apart.

Dedicate (dē-di-kat'), a. Consecrated; de-
 voted, appropriated. 'A thing dedicated
 unto God.' *Spenser*

Dedicate (dē-di-kat'), n. One to whom a
 thing is dedicated. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare]

Dedication (dē-di-kat'ashon), n. 1 The act
 of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a
 sacred use, often with religious solemnities;
 solemn appropriation, as, the dedication of
 Solomon's temple. 2 The act of devoting
 or giving earnestly up to. 3 An address,
 prefixed to a book, and formerly inscribed in
 a patron, testifying respect and recom-
 mending the work to his protection and
 favour, now chiefly addressed to friends
 of the author, or to public characters,
 simply as a mark of affection or esteem.

Dedication-day, **Dedication-fest** (dē-di-
 kat'ashon-dē, dē-di-kat'ashon-fest), n. An annual
 festival commemorating the consecration of
 a church. Turned also a *Reel* or *Fest*.
 See *WALK*.

Dedicator (dē-di-kat'or), n. One who dedi-
 cates, one who inscribes a book to a patron,
 friend, or public character.

Dedicatorial, **Dedicatorial** (dē-di-kat'or-
 i-ty, dē-di-kat'or-i-ty), a. Composing a dedica-
 tion, serving as a dedication. 'An epistle
 dedicatorial.' *Dryden*

Dedicator (dē-di-kat'or), n. Dedication.
 'A formal dedicator.' *Edin.*

Deed (dē-dē), n. [L. *de*, we have given,
 from *do*, to give, because the writ called
 by this name began 'Deedus potestatem,'
 we have given power.] In law, a writ to
 commission a private individual to do some
 act in place of a judge, as to examine a
 witness, &c.

Deed (dē-dē), n. [L. *debito*, from
debeo, to yield—*de*, and *do*, to give.] The act
 of yielding anything; surrender.

Deed (dē-dē), n. [L. *debito*, from
debeo, to owe—*de*, from, and *do*, to
 chip with an axe.] A term sometimes
 used by surgeons to express the action by
 which a cutting instrument divides obliquely
 any part of the body, producing a wound
 accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds
 by deed most frequently occur on the
 hand.

Deed (dē-dē), n. [L. *debito*, from
debeo, to owe—*de*, from, and *do*, to give.]
 The act of yielding anything; surrender.

Deed (dē-dē), v. t. prot. & pp. *deduced*;
 pp. *deducing*. [L. *deducere*—*de*, down,
 and *ducere*, to draw. See *DEXA*.] 1 To
 draw, to bring, to take the subject of.

O Goddard, my shall I deduce my reasons
 From the first action to its early cause? *Pope*

2 To draw from, in reasoning; to attain or
 arrive at, as a truth, opinion, or proposition,
 from premises, to infer from what pre-
 cedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of deducing
 known truths from principles already known. *Locke*

2. To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be deducted upon the payment. *B. Johnson.*

4. To lead forth, as a colony; to transplant.
He should hither *deduce* a colony. *Schöen.*

5. To trace the course of; to describe at length.
I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Watson.*

6. To bring before a court of justice for decision. Bacon. —8. To infer, conclude, gather, draw, collect, derive.

Deduction (dē-dū'shən), *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.

Deductibility (dē-dū'shə-bil'itē), *n.* The quality of being deductible; deductibleness. *Coleridge.*

Deductible (dē-dū'shə-bil), *a.* 1. That may be deduced by reasoning from premises; inferrible; discoverable.

The properties of a triangle are *deductible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Lodge.*

2. Capable of being brought down.
As if God (were) *deductible* to human infirmity. *State Trials, 1740.*

Deductibleness (dē-dū'shə-bil'itē), *n.* Quality of being deductible.

Deductive (dē-dū'shə-tiv), *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [Rare.]

Deduct (dē-dūkt), *v. t.* [L. *deduco*, *deductum*. See *DEDUCE*.] 1. To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract; as, from the sum of two numbers *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits *deduct* the charges of freight. —2. To reduce, to bring down.

Do not *deduct* it to days. *Marringer.*

3. To lead forth, as a colony; to deduce.
The Philippines . . . a people *deducted* out of the city of Philippa. *Ussell.*

Deduction (dē-dūk'shən), *n.* [L. *deductio*, *deductio*, from *deduco*. See *DEDUCE*.] 1. The act of deducting or taking away, as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend. —2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent. —3. The act or method of drawing inferences, or of deducting from premises; the bringing down or tracing of one thing from another. 'The *deduction* of one language from another.' *Johnson.*

To draw out a particular truth from a general truth in which it is included, is *deduction*. *Fleming.*

4. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced. —5. Abatement, discount, diminution, inference, consequence, conclusion.

Deductive (dē-dūkt'iv), *a.* Deductible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive*. *Glanville.*

—*Deductive reasoning*, the process of scientific inquiry by which we pursue laws into their remote consequences, or the process of deriving necessary consequences from admitted or established premises, as distinguished from inductive reasoning, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts. See *INDUCTION*.

Deductively (dē-dūkt'iv-lē), *adv.* By regular deduction, by way of inference, by consequence.

Deduct, *v. n.* [Fr.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hand he bare for his *deduct*. *Chaucer.*

Deduplication (dē-dē-pli-kā'shən), *n.* [L. *de*, priv. and *E. duplication* (which see).] In bot. the same as *Chorisis* (which see).

Dee (dē), *v. t.* [Scotch.]
And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me down and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

Dee (dē), *n.* A daimymaid. [Scotch.] See *DYE*.

Deed (dēd), *n.* [A Sax. *deod*, a deed, from *dōn*, to do. In the other Teut. languages we have *loel*, *dōd*, and *Dan*, *deod*, *Goth*, *dōd*, *G* *dast*, a deed. See *DO*.] 1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? *Gen. xlv. 17.*

What! thy do? A *deed* without a name. *Shak.*

Words are women, *deeds* are men. *Herbert.*

2. Illustrious act; exploit; achievement.

Arthur yet had done no deed of arms. *Tennyson.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* crossed free. *Milton.*

4. In law, a writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. A deed may be either an *indenture* or a *deed-poll*; the former being made by more parties than one, the latter by one only. See these terms. —In *deed*, in fact; in reality. These words are generally united and called an adverb; but sometimes they are separated by *very*, in *very deed*. —*Deed of saying*, the executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people, the *deed of saying* is quite out of use. *Shak.*

Deed (dēd), *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son. [Colloq. United States.]

Deed (dēd), *adv.* and *interj.* A contraction for *indeed*. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Deed-box (dēd'box), *n.* A tin case in a lawyer's office for keeping deeds, &c. Generally each considerable estate has a separate box for itself.

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a subject; as, a man of *deep* thought, a *deep* divine. 'Deep clerks are dumb.' *Shak.* —9. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious, designing; as, a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous. —10. Grave in sound; low; as, the *deep* tones of an organ. —11. Great in degree; intense; excessive; profound; as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* poverty; *deep* grief, a *deep* brown.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen. ii. 21.*

12. Muddy; boggy; applied to roads. 'The ways in that vale were *deep*.' *Clarendon.* —13. Heart-felt; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shak.*

14. Reaching back from the front; especially, reaching or extending far back from the front, as, a company *deep*. 'A *deep* and gloomy wood.' *Wordsworth.* 'Shadowing squadrons *deep*.' *Milton.* —15. Intricate; not easily understood or unravelled, as, a *deep* plot or intrigue.

Deep (dēp), *n.* 1. Anything remarkable for depth; specifically, the sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great collection of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. *Job xii. 24.*

Lurch out into the *deep*, and let down your nets. *Luke v. 4.*

2. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible, abyss.

A great free glance into the very *depths* of thought. *Carlyle.*

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. *Ps. xxi. 6.*

3. The most still or solemn part, the midst.

The *deep* of night is crept upon your talk. *Shak.*

Deep (dēp), *adv.* Deeply, to a great depth; profoundly.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

Deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a brow of great depth, or great extent perpendicularly; hence, of large mental endowment; of great intellectual capacity.

Of one wide expanse had I been told, That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne. *Krass.*

Deep-domed (dēp'dōmd), *a.* Having a lofty dome or vault; *deep* here corresponds to the Latin *altus*.

The *deep-domed* crypts. *Tennyson.*

Deep-drawing (dēp'drā-ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water. 'Deep-drawing barka.' *Shak.*

Deepen (dēp'n), *v. t.* 1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbour; to *deepen* a well. —2. To make deeper, greater, stronger, or more intense; to increase, to heighten, as, to *deepen* gloom; to *deepen* a colour, to *deepen* grief or sorrow; to *deepen* the horrors of the scene. —3. To make more sad or gloomy. 'To *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.' *Pope.* —4. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ. 'Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night.' *Tennyson.*

Deepen (dēp'n), *v. i.* To become more deep, in all its senses; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands, His blood-red tresses *deepening* in the sun. *Byron.*

As me, the sorrow *deepens* down. *Tennyson.*

Deep-fet (dēp'fēt), *a.* Fetched or drawn from a depth.

A rabbit that rejoice To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans. *Shak.*

Deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with profound skill or artifice.

Deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth, far below the surface; as, a fashion *deeply* rooted in our nature, precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart. —2. Profoundly; thoroughly, to a great degree, intensely, as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy. 'The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn.' *Boyle.*

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. *Hos. ix. 2.*

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart, with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark viii. 12.*

4. Gravely; with low or deep tone; as, a *deeply* toned instrument. —5. With profound skill, with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Deep-mourning (dēp'mōrn-ing), *n.* In dress, full or complete mourning.

Deep-mouthed (dēp'mouthnd), *a.* Having a sonorous, loud, hollow voice; as, a *deep-mouthed* dog.

The sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
 Bay deep-moatful welcome as we draw near home.
Byron.

Deepness (dēp'nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being deep, in all its senses; depth.

And forth with they spring up, because they had
 no deepness of earth. *Mat. xiii. 5.*

2. Craft, insidiously. 'The deepness of
 Satan.' *Gregory.*

Deep-sea (dēp'sē), *n.* Relating to or belonging
 to the deeper parts of the ocean, the parts
 deeper than 50 fathoms, as, the deep-sea
 lead, deep-sea dredging. — **Deep-sea lead**
 (naut.), a line with a mark or knot at every
 10 fathoms, and a smaller mark at the
 middle of each interval, carrying a lead at
 the bottom of which is a coat of white
 tallow, to bring up distinguishing objects
 from the bottom, such as shells, coral,
 vegetation, &c. In more modern forms the
 line can be slipped from the lead when it
 reaches the bottom, and the character of
 the ground determined by gauges which
 have been driven into the soil by the weight
 of the lead.

Deep-sea (dēp'sē), *n.* Deep. 'The
 deep-sea waite heave.' *Chapman.*

Deep-wait (dēp'wāt), *n.* Naut. (a) The
 part of the open sides between the main
 and fore drifts in a man-of-war. (b) The
 remaining part of a ship's deck when the
 quarter-deck and forecabin are very much
 elevated above the level of the main-deck,
 so as to leave a vacant space on the middle
 of the upper deck.

Deep-waited (dēp'wāt-ed), *n.* Having a
 deep wait, as a ship when the quarter-deck
 and forecabin are raised from 4 to 8 feet
 above the level of the main-deck.

Deer (dēr), *n.* sing and pl. [A Sax. *doer*,
 any wild animal, and specifically a deer. In
 Goth. the word appears as *diur*, in D. as
diur, in Dan. and Low. *djyr*, Sw. *diur*, G. *diur*;
 — a beast, especially a wild beast. The Or.
diur and L. *ferus*, a wild beast, are older
 forms of the same word.] 1. Any wild
 quadruped.

But roes and mice and such small deer
 Have been Tom's food for seven long years. *Shak.*

2. A Linnæan genus (*Cervus*) of ruminant
 quadrupeds now constituting the family
Cervidae, which by some naturalists has been
 divided into several genera, others regarding
 the genus and family as co-extensive. The dis-
 tinguishing characteristic of the genus are,
 that the members of it have solid ramified
 horns which they shed every year, and eight
 cutting teeth in the lower jaw and none in
 the upper. The horns or antlers always
 exist on the head of the male, and some-
 times on that of the female. The forms of
 the horns are various, sometimes they spread
 into broad palms which send out sharp
 spines around their outer edges; sometimes

species of which are low perennial, often
 bristly, herbs. Called also *Stagium-banity*.

Deer-hair (dēr'hār), *n.* Hair of a deer.
 (*Scorpus capillatus*.)

Mean, Schen, and deer-hair are fast covering these
 areas, to classes which had been the basis of
 his life. *Dr. W. Scott.*

Deer-hound (dēr'hound), *n.* A hound for
 hunting deer, a stag-hound.

Deer-mouse (dēr'mous), *n.* The common
 name of the animals belonging to the genus
Peromyscus, an American genus of rodent
 animals allied to the mice and the jerboas of
 the Old World. The deer-mouse of Canada
 (*M. canadensis*) is a pretty little animal, of
 the size of a mouse, with very long hind-legs
 and tail, and very short fore-legs.

Deer-neck (dēr'nek), *n.* A thin ill-formed
 neck, as of a horse.

Deer-skin (dēr'skin), *n.* The skin of a deer;
 the leather made from it.

Deer-stalker (dēr'stak-er), *n.* One who
 practices deer-stalking.

Deer-stalking (dēr'stak-ing), *n.* The hunt-
 ing of deer on foot by hiding and stealing
 upon them unawares.

Deesis (dē'sis), *n.* [Or *deesis*, supplication.]
 In rhet. an invocation or entreaty to the
 Supreme Being.

Deity (dē'tē), *n.* [Fr. *déité*.] A godhead.
Craft.

Deev (dēr), *n.* In ancient Persian myth-
 ology, one of the inferior spirits in the king-
 dom of darkness. In modern Persian
 myth, one of a class of malignant beings
 allied to fairies, the implacable enemies of
 the Paria.

Devil (dē'vīl), *n.* Devil [Scotch.] — *Devil's*
boots, an inn of Satan. See *BUCKIN*.

Deface (dē'fās), *v.* pret. & pp. *defaced*;
 pp. *defacing*. [L. *de*, priv. and *facere*, to make.]
 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of;
 to injure the beauty of; to disfigure, as,
 to deface a monument, to deface an edifice.
 2. To injure, destroy, spoil, or mar, in sense
 or obliterate, as, to deface letters or writ-
 ing, to deface a record. Hence — 3. To de-
 stroy, to cancel, as a deed or bond.

For him six thousand, and deface the bond. *Shak.*

Defaced (dē'fāst), *p.* and *a.* Injured on the
 surface, disfigured, marred, worn. — *De-
 faced coin*, coin on which any name or
 words have been stamped other than those
 impressed by the mint in accordance with
 statute. Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 11 makes any
 such defacing, with or without diminution
 of the weight of the coin, a misdemeanour
 in England and Ireland, and in Scotland a
 crime or offence, in both cases punishable
 by fine or imprisonment. The object of the
 government in obtaining the act was to stop
 the practice of stamping the names of por-
 sons, firms, &c. upon coins by way of ad-
 vertisement. Defaced coin is not a legal
 tender, and any person uttering it is subject
 to a penalty of £50, the prosecution, how-
 ever, cannot be commenced without the
 sanction, in England and Ireland, of the
 attorney-general, and in Scotland, of the
 lord-advocate.

Defacement (dē'fāsmēt), *n.* 1. Injury to
 the surface or exterior of, orure, obliteration.
 — 2. That which mars beauty or dis-
 figures.

The image of God is purity and the defacement sin.
Baron.

Defacer (dē'fās-er), *n.* He who or that which
 defaces, one who injures, mars, or dis-
 figures.

Defacingly (dē'fās-ing-lē), *adv.* In a defac-
 ing manner.

De facto (dē'faktō), [L.] Actually; in fact,
 in reality, existing, as, a king *de facto*, dis-
 tinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

Defalcation, *n.* See *DEFERATION*.

Defalcate (dē'fākat), *v.* [Fr. See *FAIL*.]
 Failures, miscarriages. 'That unhappy de-
 falcations.' *Glennville.*

Defalcator, *n.* Defalcator (dē'fākat-er), *n.* Defal-
 cator. 'A defalcator of jurisdiction.' *Barrow.*

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foibles of their condign primes.' *Dr. J.*

Defalcation (dē'fāl-kā-shen), *n.* 1. The act
 of cutting off or deducting a part, deduc-
 tion, diminution, abatement, as, let him
 have the amount of his rent without defal-
 cation.

The two tables are not forth with its customary bill of
 fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

2. That which is cut off, diminution, deficit;
 as, this loss is a defalcation from the revenue.

3. A monetary deficiency through breach of
 trust by one who has management or charge
 of cash, a fraudulent deficiency in money
 matters.

He was charged with huge pecuniary defalcations.
Saturday Rev.

Defalcator (dē'fāl-kāt-er), *n.* One who is
 guilty of a breach of trust or embezzlement
 in money matters; a defaulter.

Defalcator (dē'fāl-kāt-er), *n.* To defalcate. *Dr. H.*

Defamation (dē'fām-ā-shen), *n.* [See *DE-
 FAME*.] The uttering of slanderous words
 with a view to injure another's reputation;
 the malicious uttering of slanderous words
 respecting another which tend to destroy
 or impair his good name, character or occu-
 pation, slander, calumny. To constitute
 defamation in law the words must be spoken
 maliciously. Defamation is punishable either
 by action on the case at common-law or by
 statute.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to
 defame others. *Dr. Dodd.*

Defamatory (dē'fām-ā-tō-ry), *a.* Slandering,
 slanderous, containing defamation; false
 and injurious to reputation; as, defama-
 tory words, defamatory writings. 'Defama-
 tory reports.' *Dr. H. More.*

Defame (dē'fām), *v.* pret. & pp. *defamed*;
 pp. *defaming*. [L. *de*, priv. and *fama*, fame.]

1. To slander, to utter maliciously respect-
 ing another words which tend to injure his
 reputation or occupation, as, to say a judge
 is corrupt, a man is perjured, a trader is a
 knave. — 2. To speak evil of, to dishonour by
 false reports, to calumniate; to libel; to im-
 pair the reputation of by acts or words.

Being defamed, we contrive. *1 Cor. iv. 13.*

3. To charge, to accuse. 'Bacon was
 defamed of sorcery practiced on the person
 of a noble knight.' *Dr. W. Scott. (Rare).*

4. To lower the fame of, to bring into dis-
 repute, to make infamous.

The great end of some of gentlemen.
 Defamed by every character. *Tempest.*

— *Adverbs*, *Defamously*, *Calumniously*, *Slandering*.

— *Adjectives*, *Defamatory*, *Calumnious*, *Slandering*.

Defame (dē'fām), *v.* [Fr.] Infamy

So ought all tyrants that true knighted should
 From all brave knights be banished with defame.

Defamed (dē'fāmd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Slandered.
 2. In law applied to an animal, as the lion,
 which has lost its tail.

Defamer (dē'fām-er), *n.* A slanderer; a dis-
 tractor, a calumniator. 'The scandalous
 inclination of defamers.' *Fielding.*

Defaming (dē'fām-ing), *n.* Defamation, slan-
 der.

Defamingly (dē'fām-ing-lē), *adv.* In a defa-
 ming manner.

Defamously (dē'fām-us), *a.* Conveying de-
 famation, reprehensible. 'Defamously words.'
Malimad.

Defatigable (dē'fat'g-ē-ble), *a.* Liable to
 be wearied.

We were all made to not purpose defatigable, as
 that all degrees of life might have their entrance.
Glennville.

Defatigate (dē'fat'g-āt), *v.* [L. *defatigare*;
 — *de*, and *fatigare*, to tire. See *FATIGUE*.] To
 weary or tire. 'Which defatigating hill.'
Dr. J. Herbert.

Defatigation (dē'fat'g-ā-shen), *n.* Wear-
 ings.

Another representation of this colour is in respect of
 defatigation, which denotes perseverance of greatest
 dignity than incognition.

Defatigant (dē'fat'g-ant), *n.* [Fr. *defatigant*;
 from *defatigare*, to tire — *de*, and *fatigare*,
 to tire. See *FATIGUE*.] 1. A tiring
 or wearying agent, as that which
 ought to be done, neglect to do what duty
 or law requires, as, this evil has happened
 through the governor's defatigant. A default,
 or fault, may be a crime, a vice, or a more
 defect, according to the nature of the duty
 omitted. — 2. Defect, want, failure.

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Cooks could make artificial birds in *default* of real ones.

3. An offence; fault; wrong act. 'His so rash *default*.' *Spenser*. [Rare.]—4. In law, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned: said particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer, also of jurors, witnesses, &c.—*Judgment by default*, a judgment entered against a defendant who has permitted an action to be called without appearing or answering; in such circumstances the defendant is said to *suffer default*.

Default (dê-fôlt'), *v.t.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement; to fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default; as, a *defaulting* debtor.

'Now then! Mr. P. would say to a *defaulting* lodger, 'Pay up! Come on!'

2.† To fail in duty; to offend.

That he 'gainst courtesy so foully did *default*. *Spenser*.

Default (dê-fôlt'), *v.t.* 1. In law, to call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer to declare him in default and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted*.—2. To fail in the performance of. 'What they have *defaulted* toward him.' *Milton*.—3.† To keep back a part of; omit.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses. *Hales*.

Defaulter (dê-fôlt'ér), *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.—2. One who fails to perform a public duty, particularly one who fails to account for public money entrusted to his care; a delinquent; as, the man is a *defaulter* in respect of not sending his children to school.—3. In a general sense, one who fails to meet his claims or to fulfil his engagements; one who is behindhand with his payments.

'Pay up! Come on! 'I haven't got it.' Mr. P.'s *defaulter* would reply. . . 'This won't do, you know,' Mr. P. would retort. *Dickens*.

Defaute, *n.* [Fr.] Want; defect. 'God amend *defaute*.' *Chaucer*.

Defeasance (dê-fêr'ans), *n.* [Norm. *defesance*; Fr. *défausant*, from *défaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, L. *facio*, to do.] 1. A defeat; an overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stood
After his foes' *defeasance* did remaine. *Spenser*.

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In law, a condition relating to a deed, which being performed the deed is defeated or rendered void, or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated. A defeasance on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats it. A defeasance differs from the common condition of a bond in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself.—4. The writing containing a defeasance.

Defeasanced (dê-fêr'anst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

Defeasible (dê-fêr'î-bl), *a.* That may be abrogated or annulled; as, a *defeasible* title.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title. *Sir J. Davies*.

Defeasibleness (dê-fêr'î-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

Defeat (dê-fêt'), *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] 1. Overthrow; loss of battle; check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy. 'A *defeat* like that of Culloden.' *Bancroft*.—2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a title; the *defeat* of a plan or design.—3.† An undoing; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity. *Shak.*

Defeat (dê-fêt'), *v.t.* 1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow; applied to an army or a division of troops; to a fleet or to a commander.—2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint; as, our dearest hopes are often *defeated*.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Abithophel. *1 Sam. xv. 34*.

Thou then wouldst kill me: do't; the time is come; Thou strik'st not me; 'tis Caesar thou *defeatest*. *Shak.*

3. To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title to an estate.

The executors *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam*.

4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault.—5.† To undo; to destroy. 'His unkindness may *defeat* my life.' *Shak.*

SYN. To overpower, overthrow, beat, rout, discomfit, vanquish, subdue, conquer, frustrate, foil, disconcert, baffle.

Defeat (dê-fêt'), *v.t.* [Contr. for *defeat*.] To alter the features or appearance of; to disguise.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard. *Shak.*

Defeat (dê-fêt'ür), *n.* Overthrow; defeat.

Have you acquainted her with the *defeat* of the Carthaginians? *Massinger*.

Defeature (dê-fêt'ür), *n.* Change of feature; a mark or line which disfigures; disfigurement.

Careful hours . . . have written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

Defeature (dê-fêt'ür), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *E* *feature*.] To change the features of; to disfigure; to misrepresent. 'Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.' *De Quincey*. 'Events . . . *defeatured* by exaggeration.' *Fennell*. [Rare.]

Defecate (dê-fê-kât'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defecated*; ppr. *defecating*. [L. *defecare*—*de*, and *facere*, to do.] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify. 'To *defecate* the dark . . . oil of amber.' *Boyle*. 2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter. 'Defecated' from the impurities of sense and meaning.' *Warburton*.

Defecate (dê-fê-kât'), *v.t.* 1. To become clear or pure by depositing impurities; to clarify. 'It (the air) began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles.' *Goldsmith*.—2. To void excrement.

Defecate (dê-fê-kât'), *a.* Purged from lees; defecated. 'Liquor very *defecate*.' *Boyle*. 'Till the soul be *defecate* from the dregs of sense.' *Bates*.

Defecation (dê-fê-kâ'shon), *n.* 1. The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.—2. The act of discharging the feces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. *Fig.* moral purification from what is gross or low.

A *defecation* of the faculties. *Jer. Taylor*.

Defecator (dê-fê-kât'ér), *n.* He who or that which cleanses or purifies.

Defect (dê-fêkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, *defectum*, to fall—*de*, from, and *ficere*, to make, to do.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; fault; imperfection; as, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.

Errors have been corrected and *defects* supplied. *Davies*.

2. Any natural want or imperfection, whether physical or moral; that which is wanting to make a perfect whole; failing; fault; mistake; blemish; deformity; as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

Trust not yourself, but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe. *Pope*.

Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal nor unequal: Each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*.

SYN. Imperfection, deficiency, fault, failure, failing, error, mistake, flaw, blemish, deformity.

Defect (dê-fêkt'), *v.t.* To be or become deficient; to fail; to revolt. 'Defected honour.' *Warner*. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat. *Dr. W. H. Russell*.

Defect (dê-fêkt'), *v.t.* To affect injuriously; to hurt; to injure. 'None can my life *defect*.' *Trouble of Q. Elizabeth*, 1639.

Defectibility (dê-fêkt'î-bil'î-tî), *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Defectible (dê-fêkt'î-bl), *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [Rare.]

Defection (dê-fêk'shon), *n.* [L. *defectio*, *defectionis*, a falling from *deficio*. See *DEFECT*.] Want or failure of duty, particularly the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding; as, the cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles. 'Defection from God.' *Raleigh*. 'The general *defection* of the whole realm.' *Davies*.

Defectionist (dê-fêk'shon-ist), *n.* One who practices or advocates defection.

Defectious (dê-fêk'shûs), *a.* Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty. 'A *defectious* piece (of writing).' *Sir P. Sidney*.

Defective (dê-fêkt'iv), *a.* [L. *defectivus*, imperfect, from *deficio*. See *DEFECT*.] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary; imperfect; faulty; as, a *defective* limb; a *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. 'Four or five hypotheses . . . which are all *defective*.' *Locke*.—2. Wanting in duty or in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as, a *defective* character.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison*.

3. In gram. wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb.—*Defective fifth*, in music, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—*SYN.* Imperfect, deficient, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient, faulty, blamable.

Defectively (dê-fêkt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Defectiveness (dê-fêkt'iv-nes), *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness. *Addison*.

Defectuousity (dê-fêkt'ûs-î-tî), *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. *Montague*.

Defectuous (dê-fêkt'û-s), *a.* Full of defects.

Nothing . . . that is scant or *defectuous* can be stable or lasting. *Burrow*.

Defecation (dê-fê-dâ'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *de*, priv., and *fecdo*, *fecdatum*, to foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley*.

Defence (dê-fens'), *n.* [Fr. *défense*, from L. *defensa*, defence, from L. *defendo*, *defensum*, to defend. See *DEFEND*.] 1. The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining; support; maintenance; justification; vindication.

And it was but dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*.

2. Anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; anything that secures the person, the rights, or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. *Ps. lxx. 9*.

3. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or accusation; vindication; apology.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defence*. *Acts xxii. 1*.

4. Specifically, in law, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them.—5.† Prohibition. 'Severe *defences* against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.' *Sir W. Temple*.—6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill; skill in defending from danger; skill in fencing, &c.

He is, said he, a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battles and in deeds of arms. *Spenser*.

—*Line of defence*, a continuous fortified line or succession of fortified points.—*To be in a posture of defence*, to be prepared to resist an enemy with all the means of defence in our power.

Defenced (dê-fens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defenced*; ppr. *defencing*. To defend by fortification. 'A *defenced* city.' *Isa. xxv. 2*.

Defenceless (dê-fens'les), *a.* Being without defence, or without means of repelling assault or injury; specifically (applied to a town), unfortified, ungarrisoned, or open to an enemy; (applied to a person), naked, unarmed, unprotected, unprepared to resist attack, weak, unable to oppose, uncovered, or unhelped. 'These *defenceless* doors.' *Milton*. 'A weak *defenceless* boy.' *Addison*.

Defencelessness (dê-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenceless or without protection; as, the *defencelessness* of a man's condition.

Defend (dê-fend'), *v.t.* [L. *defendo*, to defend *de*, off, and *ob*, *fendo*, to strike.] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; to fend or ward off; to repel. [Old English and Scotch.]

And all the margent round about was set
With shady laurels, thence to *defend*. *Spenser*.

The other strove for to *defend*
The force of Vulcan with his might and main. *Spenser*.

Hence—2. To repel or deny, as a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; as, he *defended* his case in the courts of law.

3. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid; to prohibit.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple*.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

4. To drive back, as a foe; to protect by opposition or resistance, as from anything

which assaults of annoys; to prevent from being injured or destroyed.

There arose to defend Israel Tola the son of Puaah. *Judg. x. 1.*

Defend me from my friends, I can defend myself from my enemies. *Trans. of saying of Marichal Villars.*

5. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured by force or by argument; as, to defend rights and privileges; to defend reputation. 'Defend the justice of my cause.' *Shak.* 'Thou mightest defend the thesis.' *Tennyson.*

Defend (dê-fend'), v. t. To make opposition; to enter or make defence; as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

Defendable (dê-fend-a-bl'), a. That may be defended.

Defendant (dê-fend-ant'), a. [Fr. part. of *defendre*, to protect, to defend.] 1. Defensive; proper for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendants*.
Shak.

2. Making defence; being in the character of a defendant.

Defendant (dê-fend-ant'), n. 1. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; one who is summoned into court, and defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. The term is applied whether the party denies and defends, or admits the claim and suffers a default. The equivalent term in Scotland is *Defender*.

Defendee (dê-fend-ê'), n. One who is defended; opposed to *defender*. *Sidney Smith*. [Rare.]

Defender (dê-fend-er'), n. 1. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; an assessor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.—2. In Scots law, the defendant, the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—*Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the kings of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, and used by the kings of England ever since.

Defensive (dê-fens-at-iv'), n. That which serves to defend or protect, as a bandage, plaster, and the like; guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Flies doth place in cock-broth.
Sir T. Browne

Defense, n. American spelling of *Defence*, for which and its compounds, as *Defenseless*, *Defenselessness*, &c., see DEFENCELESS, &c.

Defensibility (dê-fens-i-bil'i-ti'), n. Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

Defensible (dê-fens-i-bl'), a. 1. That may be defended; as, a *defensible* city.—2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; as, a *defensible* cause.—3. Contributing to defence; capable of defence; calculated to defend.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*.
Shak.

Defensive (dê-fens-iv'), a. [Fr. *defensif*, from L. *defendo*, *defensum*. See DEFEND.] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; as, *defensive* armour, which repels attacks or blows; opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.—2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part.
Dryden.

3. In a state or posture to defend.—*Defensive allegation*, the mode of propounding circumstances of defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

Defensive (dê-fens-iv'), n. Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.
Bacon.

—To be on the *defensive*, or to stand on the *defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

Defensively (dê-fens-iv-l'), adv. In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defence.

Defensory (dê-fens-ô-ri'), a. Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

Defer (dê-fêr'), v. t. pret. & pp. *deferred*; ppr. *deferring*. [L. *deferre*—*dis*, from, and *fero*, to bear.] To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; to adjourn; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

The word saving does not imply that what is saved is not consumed, nor even necessarily that its consumption is *deferred*, but only that, if consumed immediately, it is not consumed by the person who raises it.
J. S. Mill.

Defer (dê-fêr'), v. i. To put off; to delay; to procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise. *Congreve.*

God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*

Defer (dê-fêr'), v. t. [L. *deferre*, to carry down or away, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. To offer; to render; to give; as, to *defer* the command of an army. *Lyttleton.* 'The worship *deferred* to the Virgin.' *Brevint.*—2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland.
Bacon.

Defer (dê-fêr'), v. i. To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters.
Spence.

Deference (dê-fêr-ens'), n. 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; hence, regard; respect.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice.
Brougham.

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions.
Locke.

3. Submission; obedience. 'A blind *deference* to authority.' *Middleton.*

Deferent (dê-fêr-ent'), a. Bearing; carrying; conveying. 'Bodies *deferent*.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Deferent (dê-fêr-ent'), n. 1. That which carries or conveys; specifically, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, an imaginary circle or orb, supposed to carry about the body of the planet. [See EPICYCLE.]—2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

Differential (dê-fêr-en-thal'), a. Expressing difference; accustomed to defer.

Differentially (dê-fêr-en-thal-l'), adv. In a differential manner; with difference.

Deferment (dê-fêr-ment'), n. Delay.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*.
Sir F. Suckling.

Deferrer (dê-fêr-er'), n. One who delays or puts off.

Deferrescence, **Deferrescency** (dê-fêr-ves-ens, dê-fêr-ves-en-si'), n. [L. *deferresco*, to cool down—*de*, priv., and *feresco*, to boil.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness.

Most commonly young beginners are zealous and high, . . . till they are abated by *deferrescence* in holy actions.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *pathol.* abatement or decrease of fever or febrile symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *deferrescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
Times newspaper.

Defeudalise (dê-fû-dal-iz'), v. t. To deprive of the feudal character or form.

Defly (dê-fl'), a. Defly.

They dauncen *defly* and singen soote. *Spenser.*

Defiance (dê-fl-ans'), n. [O. Fr. See DEFT.]

1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare; as, Goliath bade *defiance* to the army of Israel. 'He then commanded his trumpet to sound a *defiance* to his challengers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power. 'This open and scandalous violation and *defiance* of his most sacred fundamental laws.' *Sharp.*

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by. *Goldsmith.*

4. Refusal; rejection; declaration that one will have nothing to do with another. 'Take my *defiance*! die, perish!' *Shak.*

To bid *defiance* to, or to set at *defiance*, to

defy; to brave; as, to bid *defiance* to the world's opinion; to set public opinion at *defiance*.

Defiant (dê-fl-ant'), a. Characterized by defiance, boldness, or insolence; challenging. 'In attitude stern and *defiant*.' *Longfellow.*

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Frankie.

Defiantly (dê-fl-ant-l'), adv. In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly; insolently.

Defiatory (dê-fl-â-to-ri'), a. Bidding or bearing defiance. 'Letters *defiatory*.' *Shelford.*

Defibrinate (dê-fl-brin-ât'), v. t. To defibrinize.

Defibrination (dê-fl-brin-â-shon'), n. Act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

Defibrinize (dê-fl-brin-iz'), v. t. pret. & pp. *defibrinized*; ppr. *defibrinizing*. [L. *de*, from, and *fibrin*.] To deprive of fibrin; specifically, to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

Deficiency, **Deficience** (de-fl-ahen-si, de-fl-ahen-si'), n. [See DEFICIENT.] 1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as, a *deficiency* in moral duties.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficiency* found. *Milton.*

Mariborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle.

2. Want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary; as, a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

To which he answer'd scoffingly,
'Good soul! suppose I grant it thee,
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency*?' *Tennyson.*

Syn. Imperfection, want, failing, failure, defect.

Deficient (de-fl-ahent'), a. [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*, ppr. of *deficio*, to fall—*de*, and *facio*, to do.] 1. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as, *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.—2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—*Deficient numbers*, in arith. numbers the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the numbers themselves; thus, 8 is a *deficient* number as the sum of its aliquot parts 1, 2, 4 is only 7.—**Syn.** Wanting, defective, imperfect, failing.

Deficiently (de-fl-ahent-l'), adv. In a defective manner.

Deficientness (de-fl-ahent-ness'), n. State of being deficient. [Rare.]

Deficit (dê-fl-sit'), n. Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit*.
Carlyle.

Defier (dê-fl-er'), n. [See DEFT.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as, a *defier* of the laws.

Defiguration (dê-fl-gûr-â-shon'), n. [L. *de*, priv., and *figura*, figure or form.] A disfiguring. 'Defigurations and deformations of Christ.' *Bp. Hall.*

Defigure (dê-fl-gûr'), v. t. [L. *de*, down, and *figuro*, to shape.] To delineate. 'Stones as they are here *defigured*.' *Weever.*

Deflading (dê-fl-lâd'), v. t. pret. & pp. *defladed*; ppr. *deflading*. [Fr. *deflade*, from *defler*. See DEFILE.] In fort. to erect defensive works, as ramparts, around a fortification, so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point; as, to *deflade* an exposed side.

Deflading (dê-fl-lâd-ing'), n. That branch of fortification, the object of which is to determine (when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within the range of fire-arms) the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such eminences.

Defile (dê-fl'), v. t. pret. & pp. *defiled*; ppr. *defiling*. [This word exhibits a combination of the Romance or L. prefix *de* with the A. Sax. *fylan* (O. E. and Sc. *fil*, to defile), from *ful*, foul. This common prefix seems to have been substituted by confusion for *be* or *ge* in A. Sax. *be-fylan*, *ge-fylan*, to defile. See FOUL.] 1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty, in a general sense.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled*. *Shak.*

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled*.—3. To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fall; mê, met, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tab, bull;

oil, pound; û, Sc. abume; y, Sc. try.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift*.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. *Ezek. xxviii. 7.*
4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which eat of itself, or is torn with boasts, he shall not diet, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev. xiii. 2.*

5. To corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of the character of by lewdness.

Shechem . . . lay with her and *defiled* her. *Gen. xlii. 2.*

6. To taint, in a moral sense; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. *Ezek. xx. 7.*

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. *Num. xix. 20.*

8. To pollute, vitiate, contaminate, corrupt, stain, soil, dirty, sully, tarnish, violate, debauch.

Defile (dê-fîl'), v. i. pret. & pp. *defiled*; ppr. *defiling*. [*Fr. défilier*—*de*, and *fil*, a row or line, from *L. filum*, a thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon*.

Defile (dê-fîl'), v. t. In fort. to defilede.

Defile (dê-fîl'), n. [*See* DEFILER, v. t.] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

Defilement (dê-fîl'ment), n. 1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.—2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison*.

Defilement (dê-fîl'ment), n. In fort. defilading (which see).

Defiler (dê-fîl'ér), n. One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

Defiliation (dê-fîl'i-â'hon), n. [*L. de*, priv., and *filium*, a son.] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. 'Irreparable and hopeless *defiliations*.' *Lamb*. [Rare.]

Definable (dê-fîn-â-bl), a. [*See* DEFINE.] 1. That may be limited, or have its limits ascertained; hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined; as, the extent of the Russian Empire is hardly *definable*.—2. That may be defined; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as, *definable* words.—3. Having properties that may be determined and enunciated, as a triangle is a *definable* figure.—4. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *definable*.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable*. *T. Burnet*.

Definably (dê-fîn-â-bl), adv. In a definable manner.

Define (dê-fîn'), v. t. pret. & pp. *defined*; ppr. *defining*. [*L. definio*—*de*, and *finis*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end.] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit of; to determine with precision; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.—2. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

The right to wear red on different parts of the dress, and to have red carriages, is *defined*. *Brougham*.

3. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of; to ascertain the signification of; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words *virtue*, *courage*, *belly*, or *charity*. 'Like wit, much talk of, not to be *defined*.' *Otway*.—4. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.—5. To determine; to settle; to decide.

These warlike champions, all in armour shine, Assembled were in field the challenge to *define*. *Spenser*.

Define (dê-fîn'), v. i. To determine; to decide.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defines* amidst of lands and properties. *Bacon*.

Defined (dê-fînd'), p. and a. Having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham*.

Definement (dê-fîn'ment), n. The act of defining; description; definition.

Sir, this *definement* suffers no perdition in you. *Shak.*

Definer (dê-fîn'er), n. He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

Definishet, v. t. [*Fr.*] To define; to make a definition of. *Chaucer*.

Definite (dê-fîn-it), a. [*L. definitus*, pp. of *definire*, *definitum*. See DEFINE.] 1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as, a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.—2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise. 'Some certain and *definite* time.' *Aylife*.—4. In gram. defining; limiting; determining the extent; as, the *definite* article.—*Definite proportions*, in chem. the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Called also *Combining Proportions*, *Chemical Equivalents*, or *Equivalent*. See EQUIVALENT.—*Definite term*, in logic, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.—*Definite inflorescence*, in bot. same as *Centrifugal inflorescence*.—*SYN.* Determinate, certain, precise, exact, clear.

Definite (dê-fîn-it), n. Thing defined. *Aylife*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Definitely (dê-fîn-it-l), adv. In a definite manner.

Definiteness (dê-fîn-it-nes), n. Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; definiteness.

Definition (dê-fîn-î-shon), n. [*L. definitio*, *definitio*, a limiting, a defining—*definitio*, *definitum*. See DEFINE.] 1. The act of defining, determining, distinguishing, explaining, or establishing the signification of. 'Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for.' *Locke*.—2. A brief and precise description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express; as, a *definition* of wit, or of a circle. Logicians distinguish definitions into *nominal* and *real*. A nominal definition explains the meaning of a term by some equivalent word or expression supposed to be better known. A real definition explains the nature of the thing. A real definition is again *accidental*, or a description of the accidents, as causes, properties, effects, &c.; or *essential*, which explains the constituent parts of the essence or nature of the thing. An essential definition is, moreover, *metaphysical* or *logical*, defining 'by the genus and difference,' as it is called; as, for example, 'a plant is an organized being, destitute of sensation,' where the part first of the definition states the genus (organized being), and the latter the difference (destitute of sensation); or *physical*, when it distinguishes the physical parts of the essence; thus, a plant is distinguished by the leaves, stalk, root, &c. A strictly accurate definition can be given of only a few objects. The most simple things are the least capable of definition, from the difficulty of finding terms more simple and intelligible than the one to be defined.

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Aldrich, having given as an instance of a *nominal definition* the absurd one of 'homo, qui ex humo,' has led some to conclude that the *nominal definition* must be founded on the etymology; or at least that such was his meaning. But that it was not, is sufficiently plain from the circumstance that Watts (from whose work his is almost entirely abridged) expressly says the contrary. . . . It is plain that the etymology of a term has nothing to do with any logical consideration of it. *Whately*.

Definitional (dê-fîn-î-shon-âl), a. Of or belonging to a definition; used for defining; abounding in definitions.

Definitive (dê-fîn-it-iv), a. [*L. definitivus*, *definitive*, from *definire*. See DEFINE.] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* term.—2. Limiting; ending; determining final; opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*; as, a *definitive* sentence or decree.—3. Peremptory; absolutely determined.

Never crave him; we are *definitive*. *Shak.*

Definitive (dê-fîn-it-iv), n. In gram. a term applied to a word used to define or limit

the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the Greek article *ho, he, to*; the Latin demonstrative *hic, ille, ipse*; *the, this, and that* in English; *le, la, les* in French; *il, la, lo* in Italian. Thus, *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the tree, this tree, that tree* designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic homo, ille homo*, a particular man, &c. But in some languages the definitives have lost their original use in a great degree, as in the Greek and French. Thus, '*La force de la vertu*' must be rendered in English '*the strength of virtue*,' not '*the strength of the virtue*.' The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

Definitively (dê-fîn-it-iv-l), adv. 1. Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you. *Shak.*

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

Definitiveness (dê-fîn-it-iv-nes), n. Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

Definitude (dê-fîn-i-tûd), n. Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Defixt (dê-fîks'), v. t. [*L. defigo*, *defigum*—*de*, intens., and *figo*, to fasten.] To fix; to fasten.

The country parson is generally sad because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was. *G. Herbert*.

Deflagrability (dê-flâ-grâ-bîl'i-ti), n. [*See* DEFLAGRATE.] In chem. combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

'The *deflagrability* . . . of saltpetre.' *Boyle*.

Deflagrable (dê-flâ-grâ-bl), a. Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning; as alcohol, oils, &c.

Deflagrate (dê-flâ-grât'), v. t. pret. and pp. *deflagrated*; ppr. *deflagrating*. [*L. deflagro*, *deflagratum*—*de*, intens., and *flagro*, to burn.] To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

Deflagrate (dê-flâ-grât'), v. t. To burn rapidly; thus, when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red-hot crucible it burns with a kind of explosion, or *deflagrates*.—*Deflagrating mixtures*, combustible mixtures, generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

Deflagration (dê-flâ-grâ'hon), n. A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion; a rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapour, as of nitre and charcoal. The process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre is called *deflagration*, and is generally performed by mixing the inflammable body with an equal weight of the nitrate or chlorate of potassium, and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

Deflagrator (dê-flâ-grât'ér), n. A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

Deflect (dê-flekt'), v. t. [*L. deflecto*—*de*, and *flecto*, to turn or bend.] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

At some part of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*.

Deflect (dê-flekt'), v. t. To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

The Gulf Stream . . . is *deflected* eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay. *Brande*.

Deflected (dê-flekt'ed), p. and a. 1. Turned aside or from a direct line or course.—2. In bot. bending downward archwise.

Deflection (dê-flekshon), n. 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course; used either in a physical or moral sense.

Needs . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*.

2. *Naut.* the departure of a ship from its true course.—3. In optics, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection.—4. In math. a term applied to the distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line;

and also to any effect, either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—5. In *mech.* the bending of any material exposed to a transverse strain.

Deflective (dè-flekt'iv), *a.* Causing deflection or deviation.—*Deflective forces*, in *mech.* those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

Deflector (dè-flekt'ér), *n.* In *mech.* the diaphragm of the furnace of a boiler, by means of which air and gas are deflected and mingled, and time and room to burn given them.

Deflexed (dè-flekt'st), *p.* and *a.* The same as *Deflected*.

Deflexion (dè-flek'sh'on), *n.* Same as *Deflection*.

Deflexure (dè-fleks'úr), *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

Deflorate (dè-flór'át), *a.* [L.L. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflower—*de*, and *floreo*. See FLOWER.] 1. In bot. a term applied to the anthers of flowers when they have shed their pollen; and also to plants when their flowers have fallen.

Defloration (dè-flór'á'sh'on), *n.* [Fr. See DEFLOUR.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity; rape. Johnson.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws. Sir M. Hale.

Deflour (dè-flour'), *v.t.* [Fr. *deflorer*; L.L. *defloro*—L. *de*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower. See FLOWER.] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent; to violate; to ravish; to seduce.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull deflour. Shak.

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of anything.

The sweetness of his soul was defloured. Trv. Taylor.

3.† To deprive of flowers. 'Deflouring the gardens.' Mountague.

Deflourer (dè-flour'ér), *n.* One who deflours.

Deflow (dè-fló'), *v.t.* [L. *defluo*—*de*, down, and *fluo*, to flow.] To flow down. Sir T. Browne.

Deflower (dè-flóur'ér), *v.t.* Same as *Deflour*.

Defluous (dè-flú-us), *a.* [L. *defluus*—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing down; falling off. Bailey.

Defluvium (dè-flú-vi-um), *n.* [L.] A falling off, as of the hair or bark of trees, by disease.

Deflux (dè-fluks'), *n.* [L. *defluxus*—*de*, and *fluo*, *fluam*, to flow.] A flowing down; a running downward. 'Deflux of humours.' Bacon. See DEFLEXION.

Defluxion (dè-flú'sh'on), *n.* [L. *defluxio*, *defluxione*, a flowing off, from *defluo*, *defluam*, to flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] In *med.* a flowing, running, or falling of humours or fluid matter from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion; a discharge or flowing off of humours; as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh; sometimes used synonymously with *inflammation*.

Defly (dè-flí), *adv.* [For *deflily* (which see).] Dexterously; skilfully; deftly.

Defoliation, *n.* Same as *Defoliation*.

Defoliate, **Defoliated** (dè-fló-li-át, dè-fló-li-át-ed), *a.* Deprived of leaves.

Defoliation (dè-fló-li-á'sh'on), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *folium*, a leaf. See FOLIO.] The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

Deforce (dè-fórs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deforced*; ppr. *deforcing*. [Prefix *de* and *force*.] In *law*, (a) to disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner: applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. (b) In *Scots law*, to resist, as an officer of the law, in the execution of his official duty.

Deforcement (dè-fórm'ent), *n.* In *law*, (a) the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong by which he who has a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. (b) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

Deforcior (dè-fórs'ér), *n.* In *law*, a deforciant (which see).

Deforciant (dè-fórs'ér-ant), *n.* In *law*, (a) one who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (b) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. lxxiv.

Deforciation (dè-fórs'ér-á'sh'on), *n.* In *law*, distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

Deform (de-form'), *v.t.* [L. *deformo*—*de*, and *forma*, form.] 1. To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back *deforms* the body.—2. To render ugly or displeasing by exterior applications or appendages; to make ungraceful; as, to *deform* the face by paint or the person by unbecoming dress.

Old men with dust deformed their hoary hair. Dryden.

3. To render unpleasant or disagreeable. Wintry blasts *deform* the year. Thomson.

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure the moral beauty of; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings.

Deform (dè-form'), *a.* [L. *deformis*—*de*, and *forma*, form.] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so deformed what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Milton.

Deformation (dè-form'á'sh'on), *n.* A disfiguring or defacing. Ep. Hall.

Deformed (dè-form'éd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty or symmetry.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. Shak.

2.† Base; disgraceful. 'Deformed and vile.' B. Jonson.—Syr. Ugly, disfigured, distorted, misshapen, unsightly, ill-favoured.

Deformedly (dè-form'éd-ly), *adv.* In an ugly manner.

Deformedness (dè-form'éd-nes), *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

Deformity (dè-form'ér-ty), *n.* One who deforms. **Deformity** (dè-form'ér-ti), *n.* [L. *deformitas*. See DEFORM.] 1. The state of being deformed; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; distortion; ugliness.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. Shak.

2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—Syr. Ugliness, distortion, defect, blemish, disfigurement, disfigurement.

Deforsert **Deforsort** (dè-fórs'ér), *n.* One that casts out by force.

Defossion (dè-fó'sh'on), *n.* [L. *defodio*, *defossium*, to dig down, to bury—*de*, down, and *fodio*, *fossium*, to dig.] The punishment of burying alive.

Defoul (dè-fóul'), *v.t.* To defile. [Rare.]

Defoulment (dè-fóul'ment), *n.* Defilement. [Rare.]

Defraud (dè-frád'), *v.t.* [L. *defraudo*—*de*, intens., and *fraudo*, to cheat, *fraus*, fraud.] 1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man of his right; the agent who embezzles public property *defrauds* the state; the man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value *defrauds* the purchaser.

We have corrupted no man, we have defrauded no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; as, *defraud* not the hireling of his wages.—3. To wrongfully prevent one from obtaining what he may justly claim.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. Paley.

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims defrauded. Paley.

—To *defraud* the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.—Syr.

To cheat, cozen, trick, beguile, deceive, rob, pilfer.

Defraudation (dè-frád'á'sh'on), *n.* The act of defrauding. 'Pecuniary defraudations.' Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

Defrauder (dè-frád'ér), *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozen; an embezzler; a peculator.

Defraudment (dè-frád'ment), *n.* The act of defrauding. Milton. [Rare.]

Defray (dè-frá'), *v.t.* [Fr. *defrayer*—*de*, and *frais*, expense, from L.L. *fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation for injury or destruction; *fracta*, destruction, a breach, from L. *frango*, *fractum*, to break. Comp. *damages* in its legal sense. Others trace Fr. *frais* to L.L. *fredum*, a fine for breaking the peace, from G. *friede*, peace, but with less probability.] 1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost, or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expenses*, *charges*, or *cost*; as, the acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the *expenses*; the profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the cost of the first outfit.—2.† To satisfy; to appease.

Can Night defray the wrath of thundering Jove? Spenser.

3.† To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle. Spenser.

Defrayal (dè-frá'al), *n.* The act of defraying; payment; as, the *defrayal* of costs.

Defrayer (dè-frá-ér), *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

Defrayment (dè-frá'ment), *n.* Payment.

Let the traitor pay with his life's defrayment. Skelton.

Deft (deft), *a.* [A Sax. *daeft*, fit, convenient, from (*gedaefan*, to become, to befit; Goth. *gadaban*, to befit.) 1. Dexterous; clever; apt. 'The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry.' Dryden. 'Deftest feat.' Gay.

Deft Logic is but Reason's tool.

Reason a child in Nature's school. Prof. Blackie.

2. Fit; convenient.—3.† Spruce; elegant. **Deft-dar** (deft'ér-dár), *n.* [Turk.] The minister of finance and high treasurer of the Turkish Empire.

Deftly (deft'li), *adv.* Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,

Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,

And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest. Southey.

Deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being deft; dexterity.—2.† Elegance; beauty.

Defunct (dè-fungkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, from *defungor*, to perform and discharge—*de*, intens., and *fungor*, to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

Morgante at a venture shot an arrow.

Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear.

And pass'd unto the other side quite thorough;

So that the boar, *defunct*, lay tripp'd up near. Byron.

Defunct (dè-fungkt'), *n.* A dead person, or dead persons; one deceased, or persons deceased.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch

With the *defunct*, or steep upon the dead. Shak.

Defunction (dè-fungkt'sh'on), *n.* Death.

After *defunction* of King Pharamond. Shak.

Defunctive (dè-fungkt'iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,

That *defunctive* music can,

Be the death-divining swan,

Let the requiem lack his right. Shak.

Defy (dè-frí'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defied*; ppr. *defying*. [Fr. *défer*, O.Fr. *desfer*, Fr. *desfer*, it. *disfidare*, L.L. *disfidare*—L. *dis*, and *fidare*, faith. (See FAITH.) The word *disfidare* seems originally to have signified to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; opposed to *affidare*. Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial by mortal fight. Milton.

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and *defying* its impotent enemies. Dugmore.

3. To set at defiance; to despise; to contemn. 'The serenity that ignores or *defies* pain and sorrow and unrest.' Dr. Caird.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles

At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point. Addison.

Fâte, far, fat, fâil; nié, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tûbe, tub, buil;

oil, pound; ù, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. leg.

are of any circle intercepted between the lines which contain the angle, the angular point being the centre of the circle. Thus we say an angle of 90°, or of 45° 30'. It is also usual to say that a star is elevated so many degrees above the horizon, or declines so many degrees from the equator, or such a town is situated in so many degrees of latitude or longitude. The length of a degree depends upon the radius of the circle of the circumference of which it is a part, the length being greater the greater the length of the radius. Hence, the length of a degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes continually towards the poles. Under the equator a degree of longitude contains 60 geographical, and 60 statute miles. The degrees of latitude are found to increase in length from the equator to the poles, owing to the figure of the earth. — 7 In *alg.* a term applied to equations, to show what is the highest power under which the unknown quantity appears, thus, if the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is respectively of the 3d or 4th degree. — 8 In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. — 9. In *arith.* three figures taken together in numeration, thus, the number 270,000 consists of two degrees. 10. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical, meteorological, or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer. 11. In universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, members, or distinguished strangers, as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or as a mark of respect, giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. Degrees are much the same in all universities. The degrees are bachelor, master, and doctor, as, bachelor of arts, divinity, or laws, master of arts, master in surgery, doctor of divinity, laws, medicine, &c. &c. — By *degrees*, also by step, gradually, by little and little, by moderate advancement. — To a degree, to an extreme, accordingly, as, proud to a degree.

De gustis (dē-gust'), s. l. [L. *de gustu*, to taste — *de*, and *gustus*, to taste.] To taste.

Degustation (dē-gust'-ā-shun), s. l. [L. *de gustu*, to taste — *de*, and *gustus*, to taste.] To taste.

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Degustation (dē-gust'-ā-shun), s. l. [L. *de gustu*, to taste — *de*, and *gustus*, to taste.] To taste.

tenderness or softness of feeling; as, debauching influence.

Dehush (dē-hush'), s. l. To deprive of the husk. — What dehushed upon the floor.

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divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the deity of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.

His glory on the Sun
Blazed with unclouded deity. *Milton.*

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. [In this use generally preceded by the definite article.] 'The benevolence of the Deity.' *Paley.*—3. A fabulous god or goddess; an imaginary god, or an animate or inanimate object viewed as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a deity, or as a still animant agent of benevolence and power. He is merely revered as a glorified remembrance. *See J. S. Townsend.*

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.

For what reason could the same deity be denied unto Larentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *See J. S. Townsend.*

Deject (dê-jekt'), v. t. [L. *dejecto*, *dejectionem*,—down, down, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To cast down; to direct downward. 'She dejects her eyes.' *Fuller.*

2. To depress the spirits of; to dispirit; to discourage, to dishearten.

Not think to die dejected my lady mind. *Pope.*

Deject (dê-jekt'), v. i. [L. *dejectus*, pp. of *dejecto*, *dejectionem*. See the verb.] Cast down, low-spirited, mean; abject. 'I, of ladies most dejected and wretched.' *Shak.*

Dejected (dê-jekt'ed'), p. and a. Cast down, depressed, grieved; discouraged.

'Thy not alone my lady cloak, good mother....

Not the dejected 'haviour of my visage....

That can denote me truly. *Shak.*

Dejectedly (dê-jekt'ed-ly), adv. In a dejected manner, sadly; heavily.

Dejectedness (dê-jekt'ed-ness), n. 1. The state of being cast down, lowness of spirits.

2. Abjection, meanness of spirit, humility.

The text given to the publican's dejection rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Father.*

Dejection (dê-jek'shon), n. 1. The state of being downcast, depression of mind, melancholy, lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. 'Of sorrow, of dejection, and despair.' *Milton.*—2. Weakness. 'Dejection of appetite.' *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]—3. The act of voiding the excrementa, or the matter ejected.—4. A casting down or humbling of one's self.

Adoration implies exultation and dejection. *Peacock.*

Dejectly (dê-jekt'ly), adv. In a downcast manner.

Dejectory (dê-jek'to-ry), n. Having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool; as, dejectory medicines.

Dejecture (dê-jek'tur), n. That which is ejected, excrement.

Dejurer (dê-jér-er), v. t. [L. *dejurare*, to take an oath.] To swear solemnly.

Dejection (dê-jér'shon), n. The taking of a solemn oath. With many tears and dejections. *Sp. Hall.*

Dejunct (dê-shû-jûkt'), n. An older form of *dejector*.

Take a dejector of uncooked and eggs. *B. Johnson.*

Dejeuner (dê-ah-né), n. [Fr. *de*, priv., and *jeuner*, to fast.] Breakfast, the morning meal. In France it is now used particularly by the fashionable world as synonymous with the English luncheon.

The notion that the English eat more than the French is also, I suspect, a mistake. Who in England could think of eating such a forenoon meal as the dejeuner often is? *Fraser's Mag.*

—*Dejeuner à la fourchette*, Mt. breakfast with forks; a repast in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a lunch.

De jure (dê-jûr) (L.) By right, according to law. A law term. See *DE FACTO*.

Delabrier (dê-lâ-brî-er), n. [Rom. *delaber*, December.] A member of a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on 26th December, 1825, on the occasion of the emperor Nicholas to the throne; especially, one who suffered death or banishment to Siberia for this conspiracy.

Delic (dê-lik'), n. Same as *Delish*.

Del, t. a. [See *DE LA*.] A part; a portion; a share. *Chaucer.*

Delibechen (dê-lî-bêch'en or dê-lî-bêch'ê-n), n. [After Mr. R. T. De la Beche, the geologist.] A very peculiar genus of trees, next order Sterculiaceae. *D. rupestris*, or bottle-trees of Australia, the only known species, is remarkable for the curious form of the trunk, which is bulged out in the middle in the shape of a large bottle or barrel. The

stem abounds in a mucilaginous or resinous nutritious substance, resembling gum tree.

Delibechen or *Bottle-tree* (*Delibechen rupestris*).

Delicant, which is said to be used by the aborigines for food.

Delamination (dê-lâ-mâ'shon), n. [L. *de-lâ-mâ-re*, *delâ-mâ-re*, to tear in pieces—*de*, and *lâ-mâ-re*, torn.] A tearing in pieces.

Delarymation (dê-lâ-ri-mâ'shon), n. [L. *delarymatio*—*de*, and *larymatio*, a weeping.] An involuntary discharge of watery humours from the eyes; wateriness of the eyes.

Delatation (dê-lâ-tâ'shon), n. [L. *de*, and *lâ-tâ-re*, to suckle, from *lâ-tâ-re*, suckle, milk.] The act of weaning.

Delaine (dê-lân'), n. [Fr. *de*, of, and *laine*, l. lane, wool.] A muslin made originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of a mixed fabric, generally cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.

Delapation (dê-lâ-pâ'shon), n. A falling down.

Delapet (dê-lâ-pet'), v. i. [L. *delapet*, *delapet*—*de*, and *lapet*, to slide.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To pass down by inheritance.

Amos derived alone the right, before all others, Of the dejected crown from Philip. *Dryden.*

Delapetion (dê-lâ-pet'shon), n. A falling down, as of some organ of the body, as the uterus, &c.

Delate (dê-lât'), v. t. pret. & pp. *delated*; ppr. *delating*. [L. *delatus*—*de*, and *latere*, part of *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To carry; to convey; to transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is delated. *Shak.*

2. To carry abroad, to make public.

When the crime is delated or notorious. *For. Taylor.*

3. To carry on, to conduct; to manage. 'Delating... the empire.' *Warner.*

4. To bring a charge against; to accuse; to inform against; to denounce.

As men were delated, they were marked down for such a fate. *Burnet.*

[In this sense it is still used in the jurisdiction of the Scottish Church.]

Delate (dê-lât'), v. t. [See *DE LA*.] To ally; to dilate.

If the pure water does offend them, it may be delated with any manner of water. *Franklin.*

Delator (dê-lâ-tôr), n. A delator. *See Hall.*

Delation (dê-lâ'shon), n. 1. Carriage; conveyance, as, the delation of a sword. 'The delation of light is in an instant.' *Bacon.*

2. In law, accusation, act of charging with a crime, information against.

The accused were not to be liable to the charge of delation. *Milman.*

Delation (dê-lâ'shon), n. [For *delation*.] Extension.

After this judgment there was no delation of sentence nor mercy. *Burnet.*

Delator (dê-lâ-tôr), n. [L.] An accuser; an informer. 'Cham, a delator to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of his father's nakedness.' *Dr. H. More.*

Delay (dê-lâ'), v. i. [Fr. *délâ*, delay; It. *dilata*, delay; *dilatare*, to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatus*, *dilatus*—*dis*, apart, and *ferre*, to carry.] 1. To prolong the time of acting or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord delays his coming. *Mac. act. 4.*

2. To retard, to stop, detain, or hinder for a time, to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is delayed by bad roads.

Thyrids, whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling break to have his matrimony. *Milton.*

3. To allay; to dilute; to weaken; to temper; to alleviate; to soften.

Wine delayed and mixed with water. *Nonnenclater.*

To delay the heat, least by mischance It might break out and set the whole on fire. *Spenser.*

Defer (dê-fêr'), v. t. To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and swiftness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten. *Locke.*

Delay (dê-lâ'), n. 1. A lingering; stay, stop; hindrance.

The government ought to be settled without the delay of a day. *Macaulay.*

2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination, as, the delay of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.

All delays are dangerous in war. *Dryden.*

Given delays, they breed remorse; Take thy time, while time is lost then. *Southey.*

Delayer (dê-lâ-er'), n. 1. One who lingers.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders. 'A delayer of justice.' *Swift.*

Delayingly (dê-lâ-ing-ly), adv. In a manner so as to delay, procrastinatingly.

And yet he held him on delayingly With many a scarce believable excuse. *Tennyson.*

Delayment (dê-lâ-ment'), n. Hindrance.

Del credere (dêl krê'dê-rê or dêl krê'dê-rê), n. [It. *del credere*, lit. of belief or trust.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guarantee* or the Scotch *securitie*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound, not only to transact sales or other business for his constituents, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts. On account of this guarantee a higher commission, called a *del credere* commission, is paid to the factor or agent.

Dele (dê-lê'), v. t. [L. *imper*, of *deleo*, to blot out, to efface.] Blot out, erase, used as a direction to printers, and usually written thus—

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loose from all control, would cease to form an army, and would become the worst and most dangerous of mobs. *Macaulay.*

2. In the United States, (a) a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district in Congress. (b) A person sent to a convention for nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution.—3. In Great Britain, a commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—*Court of delegates*, formerly the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes, and from the decisions of the admiralty court. It was so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions transferred to the sovereign in council.—*SYN.* Deputy, representative, commissioner, vicar, attorney, substitute.

Delegate (dē-lē-gāt), *n.* A Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as, a *delegate* judge.

Delegated (dē-lē-gāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge.—2. Intrusted; committed. '*Delegated executive power.*' *Bancroft.*—*Delegated jurisdiction*, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*;—contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*. One named by a deputy who has himself the power of deputation, is called a *substitute*.

Delegation (dē-lē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by delegation. *S. Miller.*

These only held their power by delegation from the people. *Brougham.*

2. A person, or body of persons, deputed to act for another, or for others. In the United States, the body appointed to represent a state or district in Congress; thus the representatives of Massachusetts are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation*.—3. In *civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, or the substitution of a person as debtor in place of another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

Delenda (dē-len'da), *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delenific (dē-lē-nif'ik-a), *a.* [L. *delenificus*—*delenio*, to soothe, and *facio*, to make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delessertia (de-les-sē'ri-a), *n.* [After Benjamin Delessert, a celebrated French botanical amateur.] A genus of the Ceramiales, or rose-spired algae, containing many of the most beautiful and delicate species which adorn our coasts, a great part of their beauty being due to the symmetry of the frond, and the contrast between the dark mid-rib and the membranous border.

Delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [L. *deleo*, *delatum*, to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version and *delete* eight. *W. E. Aytoun.*

Deleterious (dē-lē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [L. *deleterius*, from Gr. *dēletērios*, noxious, from *dēlōmai*, to injure.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous; as, a *deleterious* plant. 'Their [plants] *deleterious* quality.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Injurious; pernicious; as, a *deleterious* practice.

Deletory (dē-lē-tē'ri), *a.* Destructive; poisonous. '*Deletory* medicines.' *Huadibras.*

Deletory (dē-lē-tē'ri), *n.* Anything that destroys or deletes. The only *deletory* of heresies. *Jer Taylor.*

Deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Destruction. 'Their total *deletion* from being God's people.' *Jer Taylor.* [Rare.] **Deletious** (dē-lē-ti'shu-s), *a.* Of such a nature that anything marked on it may be erased; to paper.

Deletory (dē-lē-tō'ri), *n.* That which blots out. [Rare.]

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer Taylor.*

Dele-wine (dēl'win), *n.* A kind of foreign wine, said to be a species of Rhenish; possibly so called from being imported at Deal.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*. *B. Jonson.*

Delf (delf), *n.* [A. Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.] 1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug; a ditch; a channel.

Some lesser *delfs* . . .
Draw out the baser streams the springs amonging. *Fletcher.*

2. In *her.* the term for a square sod of earth, coal, or turf, cut out by a spade. It is a mark of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked or one's word departed from. When more than one are borne in coat armour they are called *delves*.

Delf (delf), *n.* Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; properly *Delft-ware*. Spelled also *Delfh*.

Delft, Delft-ware (delft, delft'wār), *n.* See *Delfh*.

Deliac (dē-li-ak), *n.* [From the island *Delos*.] A kind of sculptured vase; also beautiful bronze and silver.

Delian (dē-li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the *Ægean Sea*, now called *Dili*.—*Delian problem*, in *math.* the duplication of the cube; so called because, when the plague was raging at Athens, the oracle of Apollo at Delos replied to a deputation, sent to consult it, that the plague would be stayed when they doubled the altar of the god, which was a cube. The problem has engaged the attention of some of the greatest mathematicians. See *DUPLICATION*.

Delibate (dē-li-bāt'), *v. t.* [L. *delibo*—*de*, and *libo*, to taste.] To taste; to take a sip of.

Delibation (dē-li-bā'shon), *n.* A taste; a sip.

Deliberate (dē-lib'ē-rāt'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deliberated*; ppr. *deliberating*. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider; as, a wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

SYN. To consider, ponder, cogitate, reflect, revolve, think, meditate, debate. **Deliberate** (dē-lib'ē-rāt'), *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. [Rare.]

Be full of counsel, and then resolute to act it; else, if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you, may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you. *Land.*

Deliberate (dē-lib'ē-rāt'), *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; applied to persons; as, a *deliberate* judge or counsellor.—2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or result; a *deliberate* falsehood.—3. Done or gone about deliberately; not hasty; slow. '*Deliberate* death.' *Hooker.*

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

SYN. Cautious, circumspect, cool, discreet, wary, advised, thoughtful, considerate.

Deliberately (dē-lib'ē-rāt-ly), *adv.* With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly; as, this purpose was *deliberately* formed.

Deliberateness (dē-lib'ē-rāt-nes), *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. 'The order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament.' *Eden Basilisk.*

Deliberation (dē-lib'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *deliberatio*.] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration; mature reflection; as, the measure was taken with *deliberation*.

Every spontaneous action is not therefore voluntary; for voluntary presupposes some precedent *deliberation*, that is to say, some consideration and *deliberation* of what is likely to follow. *Hooker.*

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.—3. The act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement, and as if with mature reflection; as, a man

of *deliberation*; he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.—*SYN.* Thoughtfulness, circumspection, reflection, consideration, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.

Deliberative (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.—2. Having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss; as, in councils the bishops have a *deliberative* voice; the chairman has a *deliberative* vote and a casting vote.

Deliberative (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv), *n.* 1. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. *Bacon.*—2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

Deliberatively (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv-ly), *adv.* By deliberation.

Deliberator (dē-lib'ē-rāt-ēr), *n.* One who deliberates.

Delible (dē-li-bl), *a.* Capable of being deleted; the opposite of *indelible*.

Delicacy (dē-li-kā-si), *n.* [See *DELICATE*.] 1. The quality of being delicate; exquisite agreeableness to the taste or some other sense; deliciousness; as, *delicacy* of flavour, odour, and the like.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*
Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer Taylor.*

2. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as, the *delicacy* of the skin; the *delicacy* of the fabric.—3. Lightness or softness of tint; minute accuracy; nicety.
Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.*

4. Fineness; slenderness; minuteness; as, the *delicacy* of a thread.—5. That which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure.
Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers. *B. Jonson.*

6. Anything which delights the senses, particularly the taste; as, the peach is a great *delicacy*; the *delicacies* of the table.

It was Charles Lamb's antique turn of mind—his yearning for what was passing away—which led him, by a sort of instinct, to a passion for this dying-out *delicacy* (sucking-pig). *Sat. Rev.*

7. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing or disagreeable; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

8. Softness, as of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety and a desire to please; tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in care to avoid offence, or what may cause pain; freedom from grossness; as, *delicacy* of behaviour or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator.*

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

9. Tenderness, as of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as, *delicacy* of constitution or frame.—10. The state or quality of requiring nice handling; niceness; criticalness; as, the *delicacy* of a point or question.—11. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness; daintiness.—12. Pleasure; gratification.

He Rome brente for his *delicacies*. *Chaucer.*

Delicate (dē-li-kāt), *a.* [Fr. *delicat*, L. *delicatus*, delightful, luxurious, tender, delicate, from *delicia*, delight, *delicio*, to allure—*de*, and *lacio*, to draw gently. *Akin* are *delight*, *delicious*, *delectable*.] 1. Pleasing to the senses; refinedly agreeable; dainty; as, a *delicate* flavour; a *delicate* dish. 'A *delicate* odour.' *Shak.* 'The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish.' *Jer Taylor.*—2. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; as, a *delicate* skin; a *delicate* fabric.—3. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; light or softly tinted; as, a *delicate* colour. 'The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions.' *Dr. Caird.*—4. Fine; slender; minute; as, a *delicate* thread.—5. Full of pleasure; luxurious; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went. *Piers Plowman.*

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bûli;

oil, pound; ù, &c. abuse; y, &c. fry.

6. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to any of the senses; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for colour; a *delicate* ear for music.—7. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; refined; as, *delicate* behaviour or manners; a *delicate* address.—8. Tender; feeble; not able to endure hardship; very susceptible of injury; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures out, And not their appetites. *Shak.*

9. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be approached with care and caution; as, a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question; *delicate* ground. 10. Pleasure-seeking; of luxurious tastes and habits; dainty.—11. Nicely or finely dexterous.—12. *So delicate with her needle.* *Shak.*

Delicate† (dē-lī-kāt), *n.* 1. Anything nice; a delicacy. *Jer. li. 34.*

With abstinence all *delicate* he sees. *Dryden.*

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tadler.*

Delicately (dē-lī-kāt-ly), *adv.* 1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.—2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts. *Luke vii. 35.*

Agag came unto him *delicately*. *1 Sam. xiv. 32.*

[In this last passage, however, commentators explain the word variously, some rendering it 'mincingly'; others 'haughtily, in state, and others again 'pleasantly, cheerfully'.]—3. With pleasing elegance; beautifully; neatly.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury. *Prov. xxix. 21.*

Delicateness (dē-lī-kāt-ness), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut. xxviii. 56.*

Delices† (dē-lī-sēs), *a. pl.* [Fr.] Delights; dainties; pleasant fantasies.

And now he has poured out his ydle mind In dainty *delices* and lavish joys. *Spenser.*

Delicate† (dē-lī-sāt), *v. t.* To indulge in delicacies; to feast; to revel; to delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *delicately* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Parthenia Sacra.*

Delicious (dē-lī-shus), *a.* [Fr. *delicieux*, from *l. delicias*, delight, pleasure.] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odour; *delicious* fruit or wine.

O Christ! it is a goodly sight to see What Heaven has done for this *delicious* land. *Byron.*

2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

Were not his words *delicious*? *Tennyson.*

3.† Luxurious; effeminate; addicted to, or seeking pleasure.

Others of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

SYN. Charming, exquisite, delightful, grateful.

Deliciously (dē-lī-shus-ly), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

Deliciousness (dē-lī-shus-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the taste or mind; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.—2.† Indulgence in delicacies; luxury; extravagance.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking. *North's Plutarch.*

Delict (dē-līkt), *n.* [L. *delictum*, a fault of omission, a crime, from *delinquo*, *delicium*—*de*, and *linguo*, to leave.] In *Scots* law, a misdemeanour. Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offences which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which incur an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Faffy.*

Della,† a. [Fr. *dellé*.] Thin; slender. *Chaucer.*

Delieret, a. See **DELETERIT**.

Deligation (dē-lī-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *deligatio*, *deligo*—*de*, and *ligo*, to bind.] In *surg.* a binding up; a bandaging. *Wiseman.*

Delight (dē-līt), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. *Ps. l. 2.*

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.

Angels listen when she speaks, She's my *delight* and mankind's wonder. *Rockester.*

There is a spur that the clear spirit doth raise, To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days. *Milton.*

SYN. Rapture, joy, charm, gratification, satisfaction.

Delight (dē-līt), *v. t.* [O.E. *delite*; O.Fr. *deliter*, *delester*; Fr. *delecter*, from *L. delecto*, a freq. of *delecto*—*de*, and *lacio*, to entice, allure.] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. *Ps. cxix. 16.*

Delight (dē-līt), *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by the infinitive or by *in*.

I *delight* to do thy will. *Ps. xli. 2.*

I *delight* in the law of God after the inward man. *Rom. vii. 22.*

Delighted† (dē-līt'ed), *a.* Full of delight; delightful.

Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift The more *delight*, *delighted*. *Shak.*

Delighted† (dē-līt'ed), *p. and a.* [De, a sort of verb-forming prefix = *be*, and *light*, of little weight.] Freed from encumbrances; made light; etherealized.

Ay but to die, and go we know not where; and the *delighted* spirit To bathe in fiery floods. *Shak.*

[*Delighted* in the above passage is, however, variously explained: 'once accustomed to delight,' 'removed from the regions of light,' 'rich in delight, having the power to give delight.']

Delightedly (dē-līt'ed-ly), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and tallanens. *Coleridge.*

Delighter (dē-līt'ēr), *n.* One who takes delight.

Delightful (dē-līt'fūl), *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson.*

SYN. Charming, exquisite, enchanting, bewitching, fascinating, rapturous, beautiful, lovely.

Delightfully (dē-līt'fūl-ly), *adv.* 1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed or entertained.—2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

Delightfulness (dē-līt'fūl-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery.—2. Great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness* Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Delightingly (dē-līt'fūl-ly), *adv.* With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequin's death. *Jer. Taylor.*

Delightless (dē-līt'les), *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter . . . bids his driving sleets Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson.*

Delightsome (dē-līt'sum), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. '*Delightsome* subject.' *Burton.*

Delightsome-ly (dē-līt'sum-ly), *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner; with or through delight. 'He laughed *delightsome-ly*.' *Chapman.*

Delightsomeness (dē-līt'sum-ness), *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

Delimit (dē-līm'it), *v. t.* [Prefix *de*, definitive, and *limit*.] To limit; to bound. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Delimitation (dē-līm'it-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *de-*

limitation.] Limitation; the fixing or settling limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Delineat (dē-līn'), *v. t.* To delineate. *Otway.*

Delineable (dē-līn'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being delineated; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Faitham.*

Delineament (dē-līn'ā-ment), *n.* Representation by delineation; sketch; picture.

A fair *delineament* Of that which god in Plato's school is right. *Dr. H. More.*

Delineate (dē-līn'āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *delineated*; ppr. *delineating*. [L. *delineo*—*de*, and *lineo*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line. See **LINE**.] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—2. To paint; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalon's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; to portray to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton or the virtue of Aristides. 'Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.' *Walpole.*

SYN. To depict, design, sketch, portray, draw, paint, describe.

Delineation (dē-līn'ā'shon), *n.* [L. *delineatio*, *delineatio*, from *delineo*. See **DELINEATE**.] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or describing.—2. Representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description; as, the *delineation* of a character. 'The softest *delineations* of female beauty.' *W. Irving.*—**SYN.** Representation, description, portrait, outline, sketch, drawing.

Delineator (dē-līn'ā-tēr), *n.* One who delineates. 'A modern *delineator* of characters.' *Knox.*

Delineatory (dē-līn'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Delineating; describing; drawing the outline. 'The *delineatory* part of his work.' *Scott.*

Delineature† (dē-līn'ā-tūr), *n.* Delineation.

Deliniment† (dē-līn'i-ment), *n.* [L. *delinimentum*, from *delinire*—*de*, and *linire*, to make soft, from *lenis*, soft.] 1. Mitigation. 2. A liniment. *Bailey.*

Delinition (dē-līn'ā-shon), *n.* [L. *de*, intens., and *lino*, to smear.] The act of smearing. 'The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with spittle.' *Dr. H. More.*

Delinquency (dē-līn'kwēn-si), *n.* [L. *delinquentia*, a fault, from *delinquo*, to abandon, to fail, or omit duty—*de*, out, and *linguo*, to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a delict; a fault; a misdeed; an offence; a crime.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

Delinquent (dē-līn'kwēnt), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister end, may be well termed a *delinquent* person. *State Trials.*

Delinquent (dē-līn'kwēnt), *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

—**Delinquent, Offender.** See **OFFENDER**.—**SYN.** Misdoer, offender, culprit, malefactor. **Delinquently** (dē-līn'kwēnt-ly), *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

Deliquate (dē-lī-kwāt), *v. t.* [L. *deliquo*, *deliquatum*—*de*, down, and *linguo*, to melt.] To melt or be dissolved. 'Salt of tartar left in moist cellars to *deliquate*.' *Boyle.*

Deliquate† (dē-lī-kwāt), *v. t.* To cause to melt; to dissolve; to consume; to bring to ruin. 'Dilapidating, or rather *deliquating*, his bishopric.' *Fuller.*

Deliquation† (dē-lī-kwā'shon), *n.* A melting. **Deliquesce** (dē-lī-kwēs'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deliquesced*; ppr. *deliquescing*. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt—*de*, and *lingesco*, from *linguo*, to melt or become soft. See **LIQUID**.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalis.

Deliquescence (dē-lī-kwēs'ens), *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

Deliquescent (de-li-kwes'ent), *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent salts*.—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; liable to be soon consumed or spent, as money. *Edin. Rev.* 3. In bot. branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

Deliquiate (dê-lî'kwî-ât), *v.t.* [See **DELICUATE**.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing moisture from the air.

Deliquiation (dê-lî'kwî-â'shon), *n.* The act of deliquiating.

Deliquium (dê-lî'kwî-um), *n.* [L., a flowing or dropping down—*de*, and *liqueo*, to be liquid.] 1. In *chem.* a melting or dissolution in the air or in a moist place; a liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*.—2. In *med.* a term equivalent to *Syncope*.—*Bacon*.—3. *Fig.* a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle*.

4. Interruption or falling of the sun's light without an eclipse.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *Spenser*.

Deliracy† (dê-lî'ra-sî), *n.* **Delirium**.

Delirament† (dê-lî'ra-ment), *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. *Heywood*.

Delirancy† (dê-lî'ran-sî), *n.* State of being delirious; delirium. *Bp. Gauden*.

Delirant† (dê-lî'rant), *a.* Delirious.

Delirate† (dê-lî'rat), *v.t.* [L. *deliro*, *delirare*.] See **DELIRIUM**.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram*.

Deliration (dê-lî'ra'shon), *n.* A wandering state of mind; delirium; hallucination. [Rare.]

Represented by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind. *De Quincy*.

Delirious (dê-lî'ri-us), *a.* [L. *delirius*. See **DELIRIUM**.] 1. Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected. *Byron*.—2. Characterized by, or proceeding from, delirium or wild excitement. 'Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses.' *Longfellow*.—*SYN.* Crazy, light-headed, frenzied, raving.

Deliriously (dê-lî'ri-us-lî), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Deliriousness (dê-lî'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

Delirium (dê-lî'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *deliro*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] 1. A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature. It may be the effect of disordered or inflammatory action affecting the brain itself, or it may be sympathetic with active diseases in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, and by a state of inanition of the nervous system.—2. Violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind.

—*Delirium tremens*, an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits. It is therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The principal symptoms of this disease, as its name imports, are delirium and trembling. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always present, or, if present, is not always perceptible. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

Delit, *n.* Delight. *Chaucer*.

Delitable, *a.* Delectable. *Chaucer*.

Delitescence, Delitescency (dê-lî'tes'ens, dê-lî'tes'en-sî), *n.* [L. *delitescens*, ppr. of *delitescere*, to lie hid—*de*, and *latescere*, from *lateo*, to lie hid.] 1. The state of being concealed; retirement; obscurity. 'The *delitescence* of mental activities.' *Sir W. Hamilton*.—2. In *sur.* the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or subsidence of a tumour.—*Period of delitescence*, in *med.* the period during which certain morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie latent in the system. [In this sense *incubation* is the commoner term.]

Delitescent (dê-lî'tes'ent), *a.* Concealed; lying hid.

Delitigate† (dê-lî'tî-gât), *v.t.* [L. *delitigo*, *delitigatum*, to quarrel. See **LITIGATE**.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram*.

Delitigation† (dê-lî'tî-gâ'shon), *n.* A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey*.

Deliver (dê-lîv'ér), *v.t.* [Fr. *délivrer*; L. L. *delibero*, to set free—L. *de*, and *libero*, to free, from *liber*, free, whence also *liberal*, *liberate*.]

1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.—2. To rescue or save.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. *Ps. lxxi. 4.*

3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another; as, to *deliver* a letter.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand. *Gen. xl. 13.*

4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up*; as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods. 'He that spared not his own Son, but *delivered* him up for us all.' *Rom. viii. 32*.—5. To disburden of a child.

On her fright and fears, She is something before her time *delivered*. *Shak.*

6. To make known; to impart, as information.

Will you *deliver* How this dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*

7. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.

Blind and naked Ignorance *Delivers* brawling judgments, unashamed. *Tennyson*.

8. To direct; to send forth; to discharge; as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An un instructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Sir W. Scott*.

9.† To exert in motion; to give effect to.

Musidorous could not *deliver* strength more nimble. *Sir P. Sidney*.

—To *deliver battle*, to *deliver* an attack, to give battle; to attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two battles at Fuentes de Oñoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

—To *deliver to the wind*, to cast away; to reject.

Th' exalted mind All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope*.

—To *deliver over*, (a) to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another. (b) To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Ps. xxvii. 12.*

—To *deliver a cargo*, to transfer it from the ship into the hands of its owners; to discharge a cargo: said of the persons employed in doing so; as, with all these hands at work, the cargo will be *delivered* in three days.—*SYN.* To release, set free, save, rescue, give, offer, present, surrender, resign, yield, utter, cede, pronounce.

Deliver (dê-lîv'ér), *a.* [L. *liber*, free.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. 'Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leave, and *deliver* men.' *Holmehead*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Deliverable (dê-lîv'ér-â-bl), *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.

Deliverance (dê-lîv'ér-ans), *n.* [Fr. *délivrance*.] 1. Release or rescue, as from captivity, slavery, oppression, restraint, danger, evil, and the like.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. *Luke iv. 18.*

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. *Gen. xlv. 7.*

2. The act of bringing forth children.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon*.

3. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—4. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance; hence, statement; affirmation.

You have it from his own *deliverance*. *Shak.*

[In the three last senses *Delivory* is now used.]—5. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—6. In *Scots* law, the expressed decision of a judge or arbitrator, interim or final. When interim it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

Deliverer (dê-lîv'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who delivers, as letters, parcels, &c.; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. *Judg. iii. 9.*

2.† One who relates or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor . . . *deviser*, *discusser*, *deliverer*. *Hooker*.

Deliveress (dê-lîv'ér-es), *n.* A female deliverer. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Deliverly (dê-lîv'ér-lî), *adv.* Nimbly; cleverly; incessantly; continually. 'Carry it

sweetly and *deliverly*.' *Beau & Fl.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Deliverness† (dê-lîv'ér-nes), *n.* Quickness; agility. *Chaucer*.

Delivery (dê-lîv'ér-î), *n.* 1. The act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger.

He swore with sobs That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shak.*

2. Surrender; a giving up. 'The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army.' *Sir J. Denham*.—3. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed.—4. The distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to a district or districts; as, there are three *deliveries* every day.—5. Utterance; pronunciation, or manner of speaking.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Adison*.

6. Childbirth. *Is. xxvi. 17*.—7.† Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton*.

—*Delivery of a deed*, the giving of a deed into the hands of the proper party. *Delivery* is requisite to a valid deed; it is given by the party himself, or his certain attorney, and expressed in the attestation, 'signed, sealed, and delivered.' In the case of certain deeds, as those which contain a clause dispensing with delivery, testamentary writings, bonds and other writings by parents in favour of their children, a deed in which the grantor himself has an interest, or mutual obligation or contract between two or more parties, delivery is not required.

Dell (del), *n.* [See **DALE**.] A small narrow valley between hills; a ravine. 'Spiliter'd crags that wall the *dell*.' *Tennyson*.

Dell† (del), *n.* A young girl; a virgin; a wench. 'Sweet doxies and *dells*.' *R. Jonson*. [Old cant.]

Della Crusca (del'la krus'ka), [It. *della*, of the, and *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1583, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language.

Della-cruscan (del'la-krus'kan), *a.* An epithet applied to a school of English poetry started by some Englishmen at Florence towards the end of the eighteenth century, whose silly sentimentalities and affectations created quite a furor in England for some time. It was extinguished by the bitter satire of Gifford's *Baviad* and *Maviad*.

Deloul (dê-lôl'), *n.* [Ar.] A dromedary.

Layard.

Delphi. See **DELPH**.

Delphin, **Delphic** (del'fîn, del'fîk), *a.*

1. Relating to Delphi, a town of Phocia in Greece, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind. *Hallack*.

2. Of or pertaining to the priestess of the oracle of Delphi, who in a state of inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired. [Poetical.]

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spanned The quick invisible strings. *Kant*.

Delphin, **Delphinian** (del'fîn, del'fîn-ian), *a.* Same as *Delphine* (which see).

Delphin (del'fîn), *n.* A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinaptera (del'fîn-âpt'ê-ra), *n.* [Gr. *delfhis*, *delfhenos*, a dolphin, and *apteros*, unwinged, unfinned—a, priv., and *pteron*, a wing, a fin.] A genus of cetaceans, of the family *Delphinidae*, characterised, like the *Beluga*, by the want of a dorsal fin, but differing in having its snout prolonged into a sort of beak. It includes the right whale-porpoise, or *D. Peronii*, the *D. Commersoni*, and *D. borealis*—the two former inhabiting seas of high northern latitudes and the latter the North Pacific. Generally the species are about 5 to 6 feet long.

Delphinat (del'fîn-ât), *n.* A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

Delphine (del'fîn), *a.* [L. *delfhenos*, a dolphin.] 1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.—2. Pertaining to the Dauphin of France; published for the use of the dauphin.—*Delphine editions of the classics*, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montanier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use (in *usum Delphini*) of the son of Louis XIV., called the Grand Dauphin. They are not now valued except for their *Indices Verborum*.

Delphinic (del-fín'ik), *a.* The term applied to an acid discovered by Chevreul, first in dolphin-oil and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidae (del-fín'í-dé), *n. pl.* The dolphin tribe, a family of cetaceous animals, characterized by the moderate size of the head, by the presence of teeth in both jaws, and by a dorsal fin. Along with the dolphin and porpoise it includes many animals which are ordinarily called whales, a considerable number of which occasionally visit the northern coasts of Britain.

Delphinium (del-fín'í-um), *n.* A vegetable alkaloid discovered in the *Delphinium Staphylegria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. It is analogous in its characters to veratrine, and has been used as a substitute for it in nervous affections. Written also *Delphina*, *Delphis*, *Delphinus*, *Delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fín'í-um), *n.* An extensive genus of the nat. order Ranunculaceae, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with flowers of a blue purple, or white colour. The flowers are in loose racemes, and consist of five coloured sepals, the upper one having a long spur, and four inconspicuous petals. The species are scattered over the northern temperate regions of the globe. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of *larkspurs*. One species, the *D. Staphylegria*, commonly called *stavesacre*, yields the vegetable alkaloid *delphinium*.

Delphinorhynchus (del-fín'í-ríng'kus), *n.* [*Gr.* *delphis*, dolphin, a dolphin, and *rhynchus*, a snout.] A genus of cetaceans, family Delphinidae, having like the true dolphins, one dorsal fin, but no furrow between the back and forehead. *D. coronatus*, the largest species, from 20 to 30 feet long, frequents the North-western Sea. Specimens about 10 feet long have been cast ashore on the west coast of France.

Delphinus (del-fín'us), *n.* The dolphin, a genus of Mammalia, belonging to the order Cetacea. See **DELPHIN**.

Delta (del'ta), *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ , answering to the English D. The island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance to this letter, was named Delta by the Greeks, and the same name has since been extended to those alluvial tracts at the mouths of great rivers which, like the Nile, empty themselves into the sea by two or more diverging branches.

Deltafication (del'ta-fí-ká'shun), *n.* [*Gr.* *delta*, and *L. factio*, to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

Deltaic (del'tá'ik), *a.* Relating to or like a delta. [*Fr.* *de*, *W. Hunter*.]

Deltidium (del'tí'dí-um), *n.* [*Gr.* *delta*, and *oides*, resemblance.] In med. the triangular space between the head and the hinge-bone of brachyopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shell plate.

Deltoide (del'tó'id), *a.* [*Gr.* *delta*, the letter Δ , and *oides*, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ , triangular, specifically, (*a*) in anat. an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forward, upward, and backward. (*b*) In bot. triangular or broad shaped, as, a *deltoide* leaf, more specifically applied to the cross section of a solid.



Deltoide Leaf.

Deltoide (del'tó'id), *n.* In anat. the deltoide muscle.

Delutrum (del'tú'trum), *n.* [*L.* *delute*, to wash off *de*, off, and *lut*, to wash.] In *flora*, a name for a temple having a basin or font, where persons coming to sacrifice washed. — 2 In *eccl.* a church furnished with a font. — 3 A font or baptismal basin.

Deludible (del-lú'd-é-bil), *a.* [See **DELUSION**.] That may be deluded or deceived, liable to be imposed on. [*Fr.* *l*, *decevoir*.] (*Rare*)

Delude (del-lú'd), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *deluded*, *pp. deluding*. [*L.* *delude*, to deceive — *de*, and *ludo*, to play, to make sport or game of, to mock.] 1 To deceive, to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment, to beguile, to cheat, as, an artful man deludes his followers, we

are often deluded by false appearances. 'To delude the nation by an airy phantom.' *Burke*. — 2 To frustrate or disappoint, to elude. 'It deludes thy search?' *Dryden*.

This pure mortal
So innocent is, and faithful to the centre
Or center that possesses it, that, rather
Than hold one drop their commonness, of itself
It flies in pieces and delivers the centre. *Mansfield*

— *Misused*, *Delude*. See under **MISLEAD**. — *SYN* To deceive, beguile, lead astray, cheat, impose upon, disappoint, frustrate.

Deluder (del-lú'd-ér), *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver, an impostor, one who holds out false pretences.

Deluge (del'ú-j), *n.* [*Fr.* *deluge*, *L. diluvium*, a flood, a deluge — *de* for *dis*, away, and *lue* — *lue*, to wash.] 1 Any overflowing of water, an inundation, a flood, but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah. — 2 Anything resembling an inundation, anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity. 'A story deluge.' *Milton*. After the deluge, a saying generally ascribed to Prince Metetrich, and meaning, 'After I am dead, let ruin come, I care not.' In reality it is due to Madame Pompadour who laughed off all the remonstrances of ministers at her extravagance by saying, 'A *grande inondation*.' *SYN* Flood, inundation.

Deluge (del'ú-j), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *deluged*, *pp. deluging*. 1 To overflow, as with water; to inundate, to drown, as, the waters deluged the earth, and destroyed the old world. — 2 To overwhelm, to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body as, the northern nations deluged the Roman Empire with their armies. — 3 To overwhelm, to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

*At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all.* *Pope*.

Deluge (del'ú-j), *v. i.* To suffer a deluge; to be deluged.

*I'd sweep the world to such a strain,
That it should deluge once again.* *Maryland of America*.

Delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of *Prionodon gracilis*, a pretty quadruped inhabiting Java and Malacca, allied to the civets (*Viverridae*), but probably forming a connecting link between them and the Felidae, being destitute of scent-pouches. It is of slender form, with a long cylindrical tail, and is beautifully spotted.

Delusion (del'ú'shun), *n.* [*L.* *delusio*, *delusio*, a deceiving, from *deludo*, *deludere*.] See **DELUDE**. 1 The act of deluding, deception, a misleading of the mind.

The major's grand judgment—that it, if a man may be said to have grand judgments who is under the influence of love's delusion. *Thackeray*

2 False impression or belief; illusion, error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly viewed the dawn delusion's glare. *Pope*

3 The state of being deluded or misled. — *Delusion*, *Illusion*. *Illusion* is an unreal appearance presented to the view bodily or mental. It is objective or external to the mind. *Delusion*, as an abstract noun, expresses the mental condition of the person who puts faith in illusions, as a concrete noun, it is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing as well as to illusions. It may arise from ignorance, imperfect information, early prejudices, and the like. *Illusions* are the offspring of the imagination, *delusions*, of a perverted understanding. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or lunatic. — *SYN* Illusion, deceit, cheat, fraud, falsehood, fallacy, guile, error, treachery.

Delusive (del-lú'siv), *a.* Apt to deceive, tending to mislead the mind; deceptive, beguiling, as, *delusive* arts, *delusive* appearances. 'A *delusive* dream.' *Shakespeare*.

Delusively (del-lú'siv-ly), *adv.* In a delusive manner.

Delusiveness (del-lú'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being delusive, tendency to deceive.

Delusory (del-lú's-er-í), *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive. 'Delusory, false pretences.' *Prynne*.

Deluvy, *n.* [*L.* *diluvium*, a deluge.] *Deluge*.

Delve (delv), *v. t. pret. & pp.* *delved*, *pp. delving*, *old pret. & pp.* *delven*. [*A. Sax.* *delvan*. *Eng.* *D.* *delven*, to dig. It is probably connected with *dell*, a dale, *D.* *delle*, a valley or hollow, and *Fr.* *delon*, to dig.] 1 To dig, to turn up with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your threatening door. *Dryden*.

2 To fashion, to trace out, to penetrate. *I cannot delve into the root [I cannot trace his genealogy].* *Shak.*

Delve (delv), *v. i.* To dig; to labour with the spade.

*When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?* *Old rhyme*.

Delve (delv), *n.* A place dug; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den, a cave.

Coyotes find Mammon in a delve. *Spenser*.

— *Delve of coals*, a certain quantity of coals dug from the mine. [*Provincial*.]

Delver (delv'ér), *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

Careful rubies eye the delver's toil. *Tennyson*.

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2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his demand.—3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your demands on the estate?—4. Earnest inquiry; question; interrogation.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our demand.
Dryden.

5. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the *Pilgrim's Progress*] with additions, and then the demand became immense.
Macaulay.

6. In law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—Demand and supply, terms used in *pol. econ.* to express the relations between consumption and production; between the demand of purchasers and the supply of commodities by those who have them to sell. The relations which subsist between the demand for an article and its supply determine its price or exchangeable value. When the demand for a commodity exceeds the supply the price of the commodity is raised, and when the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.—In demand, in request; much sought after or courted; as, these goods are in demand; the company of this gentleman is in great demand.—On demand, on being claimed; on presentation; as, a bill payable on demand.

Demandable (dē-mānd'ā-bl), *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the credit.

Demandant (dē-mānd'ant), *n.* In law, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

Demandeur (dē-mānd'ēr), *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

Demandress (dē-mānd'res), *n.* In law, a female demandant.

Demarcate (dē-mārk'āt), *v. t.* To mark the limits or boundaries of; to bound.

Demarcation, **Demarcation** (dē-mārk'ā-shon), *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*—*de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything; separation; distinction.

The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable.
Burke.

Demarch (dē-mārch'), *n.* [Fr. *démarche*, gait.] March; walk; gait; excursion.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant demarches.
London Journal, 1721.

Demarch (dēm'ark), *n.* [Gr. *dēmarchos*—*dēmos*, a district, and *archō*, to rule.] The ruler or magistrate of a deme; the mayor of a modern Greek town.

Demarcation. See DEMARCON.

Dematerialize (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-iz), *v. t.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics. 'Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter.' *Milman.*

Dematid (dē-mat'id), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dematia*, a little bundle, from *dema*, *dematos*, a bundle.] A natural order of filamentous moulds, growing on the dry part of plants, distinguished from the white or brightly coloured species by dark threads, which look as if they were smoke-dried. The spores are mostly septate, and attached to the rigid, thick-walled filaments.

Demayne† (dē-mān'), *n.* Demeanour; appearance. 'Sorrowful demayne.' *Spenser.*

Deme† (dēm), *v. t.* To deem; to judge.
Chaucer.

Deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, a district.] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township. 'The eponymous hero of a deme in Attica.' *Grote.*

Demean (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [Fr. *démener*: *se démenier*, which now means to kick and struggle, formerly meant to behave or conduct one's self—*de*, intensa, and *mener*, to lead; to manage; *l'é mener*, to lead, drive; *L. minare*, to drive with threats, from *minari*, to threaten, from *mina*, a threat.] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, it is our duty to demean ourselves with humility.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the marriage-night. *Swift.*

2† To treat; to conduct; to manage.

Our obdurate clergy have with violence demeaned the matter.
Milton.

Demean (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [L. *de*, and E. *mean*.] To debase; to lower.

Her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter.
Thackeray.

Demean† (dē-mēn'), *n.* 1. Mien; demeanour; behaviour; conduct. 'Grave demean and solemn vanity.' *West*.—2. Conduct; management; treatment.

All the vile demean and usage bad
With which he had these two ill bestad.
Spenser.

Demean (dē-mēn'), *n.* 1. Same as *Demeanor* (which see).—2† Property; means. *Mas-singer.*

Demeanour (dē-mēn'ēr), *n.* 1. Behaviour; carriage; deportment; as, decent demeanour; sad demeanour. 'Her artless kindness and simple refined demeanour.' *Thackeray.* 2† Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the demeanour of every grown man.
Milton.

SYN. Behaviour, carriage, deportment, conduct.

Demeanure† (dē-mēn'ūr), *n.* Behaviour. **Demembration** (dē-mēm-brā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, and *membrum*, a member.] In *Scots law*, the offence of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

Demembré (dē-mān-brā), *a.* [Fr.] In her. the same as *Disemberbered*.

Demeny (dē-mēn-ē), *n.* Same as *Dementia* (which see).

Dement (dē-mēnt'), *v. t.* To make mad or insane. *Bale.* [Rare.]

Dementate (dē-mēnt'āt), *a.* Mad; infatuated. 'Thou dementate sinner.' *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Dementate (dē-mēnt'āt), *v. t.* [L. *demento*, to madden—*de*, out of, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] To make mad. *Burton.* [Rare.]

Dementation (dē-mēnt'ā-shon), *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

Demented (dē-mēnt'ēd), *a.* Infatuated; mad; insane; crazy.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

Dementedness (dē-mēnt'ēd-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, dementedness.
Pritchard.

Dementia (dē-mēn'shi-ā), *n.* [L. from *demens*, *dementia*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] 1. A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind; the powers of continued attention and of reflection are lost, and even the perceptive power at length becomes indistinct. It sometimes accompanies old age. It may be temporary or permanent.—2. Absence of intellect; idiocy. **Demephitization** (dē-mēf'it-iz-ā'shon), *n.* [See DEMEPHITIZE.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

Demephitize (dē-mēf'it-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. demephitized; ppr. demephitizing. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *mephitic*, foul air or ill smell.] To purify from foul unwholesome air.

Demerge† (dē-mērj'), *v. t.* [L. *demergo*, *demergo*, to plunge into—*de*, down, and *mergo*, to plunge.] To sink or dip into; to immerse. 'The water in which it was demerged.' *Boyle.*

Demerit (de-mēr'it), *n.* [Fr. *démérite*—*de*, and *mérite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demere* is used in a good sense. See MERIT.] 1† That which one merits, good or bad; desert.

By many benefits and demerits whereby they obliged their adherents, (they) acquired this reputation.
Holland.

2 That which deserves punishment; the opposite of merit; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. *Dryden.*

Demerit† (de-mēr'it), *v. t.* 1. To deserve; either in a good or bad sense. 'If I have demerited any praise or blame.' *Udall.* 'Executed as a traitor . . . as he well demerited.' *State Trials*.—2† To cry down or lower the merit of; to depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness. *Sp. Woolton.*

Demerit (de-mēr'it), *v. t.* To deserve praise or censure.

Demerset (dē-mēr'sē), *v. t.* [See DEMERGE.] To plunge down into; to immerse.

The orifice of the tube will be found demersed in it.
Berth.

Demersed (dē-mēr'sēd), *a.* In bot. situated

or growing under water; applied to such leaves of plants as grow under water.

Demersion (dē-mēr'shon), *n.* [L. *demersio*, *demersionis*, from *demergo*. See DEMERGE.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. 'The sinking and demersion of buildings into the earth.' *Ray.* [In both its uses rare or obsolete.]

Demesmerize (dē-mēz'mēr-iz), *v. t.* [*De*, priv., and *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

Demesne, **Demain** (dē-mēn', de-mān'), *n.* [O. Fr. *demaine*, *domaine*, from L. *dominium*, right of ownership, from *dominus*, a lord.] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesne*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen. *Swift.*

2. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demerits, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shak.*

—*Demesne* lands, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne* lands of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam.

Demesnial (dē-mēn'i-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demet (dē-mē'tēr), *n.* [Supposed to be for *Gémētēr*, mother of the earth—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *metēr*, mother, but by Max Müller and others regarded as corresponding to Skr. *Dyāud Mātēr*, the Dawn, from root *div*, *dyū*, light. See DEITY.] A Greek goddess, corresponding in some respects to the Latin Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. She was mother of Bacchus.

Demi (dē'mi), [Fr. *demi*, from L. *dimidius*, half—*di* for *die*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. It occurs very frequently in heraldic terms; as, *demi-lion*, *demi-boar*, &c.



Demi-lion.

Demi (dē'mi'), *n.* A half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. See DEMY.

Demi-bastion (dē'mi-bas'ti-on), *n.* In fort. a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

Demi-bath, **Demi-bain** (dē'mi-bath, dē'mi-bān), *n.* A bath in which only the lower half of the body is immersed.

Demi-brigade (dē'mi-bri-gād), *n.* A half-brigade.

Demi-cadence (dē'mi-kā-dens), *n.* In music, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

Demi-cannon (dē'mi-kan-non), *n.* A kind of cannon formerly used, of various sizes. The smallest carried a ball of 30 lbs weight; the largest, a ball of 36 lbs.

Demi-culverin (dē'mi-kul-vēr-in), *n.* A piece of ordnance anciently used. The smallest carried a ball of 9 lbs weight; the largest, a ball of 12 lbs. 11 oz. weight.

Demi-deify (dē'mi-dē-i-fī), *v. t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*

Demi-devil (dē'mi-dē-vil), *n.* Half a devil; one partaking of the diabolic nature.

Demand that *demi-devil*
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body. *Shak.*

Demi-distance† (dē'mi-dis-tans), *n.* In fort. the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

Demi-ditone (dē'mi-dī-tōn), *n.* In music, a minor third.

Demi-gauntlet (dē'mi-gant-let), *n.* In svrg. a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting dislocated fingers.

Demi-god (dē'mi-god), *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

Demi-goddess (dē'mi-god-ēs), *n.* A female demi-god.

Demi-gorge (dē'mi-gorj'), *n.* In fort. that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion.

Fâte, fâr, fat, fâll; mē, met, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tâbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, Sc. abuse; y, Sc. seg.

Demigrate† (de-mi-grát), *v.t.* [L. *demigro*, *demigratum*—*de*, away from, and *migro*, *migratum*, to wander.] To emigrate. *Cost-gram.*

Demigration† (de-mi-grá-shon), *n.* Emigration, banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of demigration. *Sp. Hall.*

Demigroat (de-mi-gróat), *n.* A half-groat.

Demigro (de-mi-gró), *n.* A fire-arm; a smaller kind of hagbut. See HAGBUT.

Demisland, **Demis-isle** (de-mi-l-land, de-mi-il), *n.* A peninsula.

In the Red Sea there lieth a great demis-land named Cadara. *Holland.*

Between is that bland, or demis-isle, which the Sindi inhabit. *Holland.*

Demis-jambet (de-mi-jam), *n.* A piece of armour covering the front of the leg only.

Demis-john (de-mi-jon), *n.* [Ar. *damagan*, from *damagan*, a town in Khorasan, once famous for its glass-works. The Fr. *dame-janne*, that is, *Lady-Jane*, is a corruption of the same nature.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demis-lance (de-mi-lans), *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

Light demis-lances from afar they throw. *Fausten* with leathern thong to gull the foe. *Dryden.*

Demis-lane (de-mi-lan), *n.* In fort an out-work consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

Demis-monde (de-mi-mond), *n.* [Fr. *demis*, half, and *monde*, the world, society.] Properly, persons only half acknowledged in society; popularly, disreputable female society; courtesans.

Demis-monde implies not only recognition and a status, but a certain social standing. *Saturday Rev.*

Demis-natured (de-mi-ná-túrd), *a.* Having half the nature of another animal.

He . . . to such wondrous doing brought the horse, As he had been incorporated demis-nature. *Shak.*

Demis-placotet (de-mi-plak-két), *n.* [Prefix *demis*, half, and *Or plas*, *placot*, anything broad, a plate.] The lower part of a breast-plate fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

Demiquaver (de-mi-kwá-vér), *n.* In music, a note of half the length of the quaver. Now usually written *Semiquaver* (which see).

Demis-rep (de-mi-rep), *n.* [A contr. of *demis-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.

The Sirens were reckoned among the demigods as well as the demis-regs of antiquity. *Dr. Burney.*

Demis-revêtement (de-mi-ré-vet-ment), *n.* In fort. that form of retaining wall for the face of a rampart which is only carried up as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to, but invulnerable by, shot.

Demis-rilievo (de-mi-ré-lé-vó or de-mé-ré-lé-vó), *n.* In sculp. half relief, or the condition of a figure when it rises from the plane, as if it had been cut in two and only one half fixed to the plane.

Demis-sibility (de-mi-si-bil-i-ti), *n.* In law, the state of being demisable.

Demisable (de-mi-si-bil), *a.* [See *DEMISE*.] That may be leased; as, an estate demisable by copy of court-roll.

Demis-sang (de-mi-sang), *n.* [Fr. *demis*, half, and *sang*, blood.] In law, one who is of half blood.

Demise (de-mis), *n.* [Fr. *démise*, *démise*, pp. of *démètre*, to put down—*de*, I, *dis*, aside or asunder, and *mètre*, to put or lay. *L. mittere*, to send.] 1. The decease of a royal or princely person.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his (the king's) death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his demise. *Blackstone.*

The crown at the moment of demise must descend to the next heir. *Mason's law.*


1. Death generally, especially the death of a person of distinction; decease.—2. In law, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will for a term of years or in fee for life.—*Demise* and *redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it.

Demise (de-mis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demised*; ppr. *demising*. 1. In law, to transfer or convey, as an estate for life or for years; to lease. 2. To bequeath; to grant by will.

What dignity, what honour Canst thou demise to any child of mine? *Shak.*

Demisable, *a.* Same as *Demisable*.

Demis-semiquaver (de-mi-sé-mi-kwá-vér), *n.*

n. In music, a note, thus  of the value of one-fourth of a quaver.

Demis (de-mis), *a.* Humble; cast-down. '*Demis* behaviour' *Jer Taylor*. [Rare.]

Demission (de-mi-shon), *n.* 1. A laying or letting down; relinquishing; resignation; transference. '*A demission* of sovereign authority' *L'Estrange*.—2. A lowering; degradation; depression. '*Demission* of mind.' *Hammond*. [In latter use rare or obsolete.]

Demissionary (de-mi-shon-á-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.—2. Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

Demisive (de-mis-iv), *a.* Humble; cast-down. '*Demisive* eyelids' *Lord*.

Demisly† (de-mis-ly), *adv.* In a humble manner.

Demis-sary (de-mis-á-ri), *n.* In Scots law, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

Demis-suit (de-mi-sút), *n.* A half-suit, as of armour.

Demit (de-mit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demitted*; ppr. *demitting*. [L. *demitto*—*de*, down, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To let fall; to cause to droop or hang down; to depress.

They (peacocks) presently demit and let fall the name (their train). *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To submit; to humble.

She being heaven-born demits herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

3. To lay down formally, as an office; to resign; to relinquish; to transfer.

General Conway demitted his office, and my commission expired of course. *Hume.*

Demis-tint (de-mi-tint), *n.* In painting, a gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *Half*.

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Democracy (de-mok'-ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *démokratía*—*demos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] 1. That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, as in the small republics of ancient Greece, or indirectly, by means of representative institutions, as in the constitutional states of modern times.

Democracy gives every man The right to be his own oppressor; But a weak government ain't the plan, Helpless as split beans on a drag.

J. R. Lowell.

2. In the United States, the name given to the system of principles held by one of the two great political parties into which that country is divided, opposed to *republicanism*.

Its main features are decentralization and self-government of the states.—3. In a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.

Thence to the famous orators repair, Those ancients whose resistless eloquence Wielded as will that fierce democracy. *Milton.*

Democrat, **Democratist** (dem-ó-krat, de-mok'-rat-ist), *n.* 1. One who adheres to democracy.—2. A member of the democratic party in the United States.

Democratic, **Democratical** (dem-ó-krat-ik, dem-ó-krat-ik-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy.—*Democratic party*, applied collectively to the members of that political party of the United States which holds the principles of democracy, or decentralization and the autonomy of the states.

Democratization† (dem-ó-krat-ik-al), *n.* A democrat. *Hobbes.*

Democratically (dem-ó-krat-ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

Democratism (dem-ó-krat-ik-izm), *n.* The principles or spirit of democracy; extreme republicanism. [Rare.]

Democratize (de-mok'-rat-iz), *v.t.* To render democratic.

Democracy, **Democratic** (de-mok'-rat-i), *n.* Democracy.

This master-piece of wild democracy entrusted the supreme power to an Assembly of Deputies chosen yearly. *Brougham.*

Demogorgon (de-mó-gor'-gon), *n.* [Gr. *dai-*

mon, to destroy.] A theology, than of which of the gods is magis- tants of d name

ee DAM- a lady's ne (d-ns grace-

demoltr, own, to p build, d down; icture, the con- olish an wall or

toruncation.

The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were cherished in their minds. *Mackenzie.*

Demolisher (de-mol'-ish-ér), *n.* One who pulls or throws down, one who destroys or lays waste; as, a demolisher of towns.

Demolishment† (de-mol'-ish-ment), *n.* Rain; overthrow.

Demolishments of kingdoms and whole ruins Are wont to be my wont. *Ben. & Fl.*

Demolition (de-mó-lif-shon), *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as, the demolition of a house or of military works.

Demon (de-mon), *n.* [L. *dæmon*; Gr. *dæ-món*, a spirit, evil or good.] 1. A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans, especially an evil or malignant spirit.

Thy demon, that's thy spirit that keeps thee, is Noble, courageous. *Shak.*

2. The soul of a dead person.—3. A very wicked or cruel person.

Demoness (de-mon-ess), *n.* A female demon.

Demonetization (de-mon-et-iz-á-shon), *n.* The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized.

The rapid fall in the value of silver—the result of the demonetization of silver in Germany and the

Increased productiveness of the American mines—threatens the Indian government with serious difficulties. *Newspaper.*

Demonetize (dē-mōn'et-iz), *v. t.* To divest of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.

They (gold mohurs) have been completely demonetized by the (East India) Company. *Colden.*

Demoniac, Demoniacal (dē-mō'nī-ak, dē-mō'nī-ak-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits.

From thy demoniac holds. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniac phrensy. *Milton.*

3. Extremely wicked or cruel.

Demoniac (dē-mō'nī-ak), *n.* 1. A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power.—2. One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintain that the devils will ultimately be saved.

Demoniacally (dē-mō'nī-ak-al-lī), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

Demoniacism (dē-mō'nī-as-izm), *n.* The state of being demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

Demonial (dē-mō'nī-al), *a.* Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No one who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons. *Cudworth.*

Demonian (dē-mō'nī-an), *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demoniac spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

Demonianism (dē-mō'nī-an-izm), *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.

Demonism (dē-mō'nī-izm), *n.* The state of being under demoniacal influence. *Bp. Warburton.* [Rare.]

Demonifuge (dē-mō'nī-fūj), *n.* [L. *dæmon*, a spirit, and *fugo*, to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons. 'Few stood more in need of a demonifuge.' *Pennant.*

Demonism (dē-mō'nī-izm), *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.

The established theology of the heathen world... rested upon the basis of demonism. *Farnier.*

Demonist (dē-mō'nī-st), *n.* A worshipper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds, not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a Demonist. *Shaftesbury.*

Demonize (dē-mō'nī-iz), *v. t.* 1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.—2. To control by a demon; to give a demon or demons possession of.

Demonocracy (dē-mōn-ok'ra-sī), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *kratos*, to be strong.] The power or government of demons.

Demonolatry (dē-mōn-ol'a-trī), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

Demonologic, Demonological (dē-mōn-ol-ōj'ik, dē-mōn-ol-ōj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

Demonologist (dē-mōn-ol-ō-jist), *n.* One versed in demonology.

Demonology (dē-mōn-ol-ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits and their agency.

Demonomagy (dē-mōn-ō-ma-jī), *n.* Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. *Bp. Hurd.* [Rare.]

Demonomania (dē-mōn-ō-mā'nī-a), *n.* In med. a kind of mania under which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

Demonomist (dē-mōn-ō-mīst), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *nomos*, law.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

Demonomy (dē-mōn-ō-mī), *n.* The dominion of demons or evil spirits.

Demonry (dē-mōn-rī), *n.* Demoniacal influence.

What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus? *J. Baillie.*

Demonship (dē-mōn-ship), *n.* The state of a demon.

Demonstrability (de-mōn'stra-blī'tī), *n.* Demonstrableness.

Demonstrable (de-mōn'stra-bl), *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by cer-

tain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the truth of this proposition is demonstrable.

The articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry. *Glanville.*

Demonstrableness (de-mōn'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

Demonstrably (de-mōn'stra-blī), *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Demonstration (de-mōn'stra-shən), *n.* Demonstration; proof. 'Demonstrances of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause.' *Holland.*

Demonstrate (dē-mōn'strāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *demonstrated*; ppr. *demonstrating*. [L. *demonstro*—*de*, intens., and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *démontrer*. See MUSTER.] 1. To point out; to indicate; to make evident; to exhibit; specifically, in anat. to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as a dead body.—2. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We demonstrate a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

To demonstrate the eternal difference between a true and severe friend to the monarchy, and a slippery sycophant of the court. *Burke.*

Demonstrater (de-mōn'strāt-ēr), *n.* One who demonstrates; a demonstrator.

Demonstration (de-mōn'strā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of demonstrating, or showing forth; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? *Shak.*

2. The act of exhibiting certain proof, or proof beyond the possibility of doubt.

To draw a particular truth from a general truth in which it is inclosed; to deduce from a necessary and universal truth to draw consequences which necessarily follow is demonstration. *Fleming.*

3. In math. a method of proof by which a result is shown to be the necessary consequence of assumed premises.—4. In logic, a series of syllogisms all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations are either positive or negative, *a priori* or *a posteriori*. A positive or direct demonstration is one which, proceeding by positive or affirmative propositions, ends in the thing to be demonstrated. A negative or indirect demonstration is that by which a thing is shown to be true by proving the absurdity of a contrary supposition, called also *reductio ad absurdum*.

Demonstration *a priori* is that by which an effect is proved from a necessary cause, or a conclusion is drawn from something previously known or proved, whether a cause or an antecedent. Demonstration *a posteriori* is one by which either a cause is proved from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, either an effect or a consequent.—5. In anat. the exhibition of parts dissected.—6. *Milit.* an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attempt; an operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him; as, Napoleon made his first demonstration on Holland.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a demonstration of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's dispositions, demonstrations should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand. *Macdougall.*

7. In politics, a public exhibition by a party of its numbers, principles, &c.

Demonstrative (dē-mōn'strā-tiv), *a.* 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as, a demonstrative argument, or demonstrative reasoning.

But nothing can be more demonstrative evidence of their ingenuity than the construction and make of their canoes. *Capt. Cook.*

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, a demonstrative figure in painting.—3. In rhet. that lays open or explains with clearness, force, and beauty. 'Demonstrative eloquence.' *Blair*.—4. Characterized by, or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive; as, a demonstrative manner; a demonstrative person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too demonstrative. *Dickens.*

—Demonstrative pronoun, in grammar, one that

clearly indicates the object to which it refers; as, *this man*; *that book*.

Demonstratively (dē-mōn'strā-tiv-lī), *adv.* 1. With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

No man, he (Plato) thought, could see clearly and demonstratively what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Smith.*

2. In a demonstrative manner, or with the energetic exhibition of any feeling or quality; as, he spoke very demonstratively.

Demonstrativeness (dē-mōn'strā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being demonstrative in all its senses.

Demonstrator (de-mōn'strāt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.—2. In anat. one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

Demonstratory (dē-mōn'strā-to-rī), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

Demorage (de-mō'rāj), *n.* Demurrage.

Demoralization (dē-mō'rāl-iz-ā'shon), *n.* [See DEMORALIZE.] 1. The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.—2. *Milit.* loss of courage or self-confidence.

Demoralise (dē-mō'rāl-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *demoralized*; ppr. *demoralizing*. [Prefix *de*, and *moralize*.] 1. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to demoralize mankind. *Gratthan.*

The native vigour of the soul must wholly disappear under the steady influence and the demoralizing example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Mac.*

2. *Milit.* to lower the tone or spirit of; to deprive of courage and self-reliance; to render distrustful and hopeless; to render incapable of brave or energetic effort; as, the defeat at Forbach demoralized the French troops.

Demosthenic (dē-mōs-then'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes the Greek orator, or resembling his style.

Demotic (dē-mō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *dēmōtikos*, from *dēmos*, people.] Popular; common; pertaining to the common people; specifically applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the *hieratic*.

In Egyptian writing the demotic or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic, which is a degeneration of the hieroglyphic, which is but a modification of the pictorial. *Farrar.*

Dempter (dem'ptēr), *n.* [See DEEMSTER.] 1. A deameter (which see).—2. In old Scots law, the doomsman or public executioner who pronounced the doom or sentence. See DEEMSTER.

Dempt (demt), *pp.* [See DEEM.] Judged; deemed.

Therefore, Sir Knight, Aread what course of you is safest dempte. *Spenser.*

Demulce (dē-mul's), *v. t.* [L. *demulceo*, to stroke down. See DEMULCENT.] To soothe; to soften or pacify. 'Saturn was demulced or appeased.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Demulcent (dē-mul'sent), *a.* [L. *demulceo*, *demulcentis*, ppr. of *demulceo*, to stroke down—*de*, down, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften.] Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is demulcent.

Demulcent (dē-mul'sent), *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation; that which softens or mollifies, as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

Demulsion (dē-mul'shon), *n.* 1. The act of soothing or flattering.—2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery. 'The soft demulsions of a present contentment.' *Foltham.*

Demur (dē-mēr), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *demurred*; ppr. *demurring*. [Fr. *démurer*, to delay, to stay; L. *demorari*—*de*, and *morari*, to delay, from *moris*, delay, from Indo-European root *mar*, to grind. Comp. A. Sax. *myran*, to hinder, obstruct.] 1. To delay; to linger; to stay.

Yet durst they not demur nor abide upon the camp. *Macle.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought it to demur, and so sent to England to receive directions. *Hayward.*

3. To have or to state scruples or difficulties;

Dendroid, **Dendroidal** (den'droid, den-droid'al), *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a small tree or shrub.

Dendrolagus (den-drol'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *lagos*, a hare.] The tree-kangaroo, a genus of marsupial animals belonging to the kangaroo family. Two species, *D. ursinus* and *D. inustus*, have been discovered in New Guinea.

Dendrolite (den'drol-it), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Dendrologist (den-drol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in dendrology.

Dendrology (den-drol'o-jy), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Dendrometer (den-drom-et'er), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *metreo*, to measure.] The name applied to an instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

Dendromys (den'dro-mis), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds found in South Africa, which frequent the branches of trees, where they build their nests and bring forth their young. These animals belong to the family of mice. *D. typus* is the only species. It is about 3½ inches long, with a tail 4½ inches.

Dendrophis (den'dro-fis), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents, family Colubridae. The species have a line of wider scales along the back, and narrower scales along the flanks, but their head is not larger than their body, which is very slender and elongated. They are found in India and Africa, and are not venomous. They live chiefly among the branches of trees and feed on reptiles. By some naturalists they are raised into the family Dendrophididae.

Dene (dén), *n.* [A form of *den*. See DEN.] A dell or valley: often used as an ending of place-names; as, Deepdene, Hawthorndene (Isle of Wight), &c.

Dene (dén), *n.* A hillock; a form of *dune* (which see). 'Great banks and denes of shifting sand.' *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

Deneb (de'neb), *n.* [Ar.] The name of a bright star (β) in the tail of the Lion.

Denegate (de-né-gát), *v.t.* [L. *denego*, *denegatum*. See DENY.] To deny.

Denegation (de-né-gá'shon), *n.* Denial.

Denelago, *n.* [A Sax. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes.] The laws which the Danes enacted whilst they had the dominion of England.

Dengue (deng'gá), *n.* [A corruption of E. *dandy*, the name given to the fever in the West Indies, from the stiff and constrained action it imposed on the limbs; and mistaken by the Spaniards for their word *dengue*, prudery, which very well also agrees with stiffness or constraint. The Spanish term prevailed, and became the name of the disease.] A febrile epidemic disease, the symptoms of which resemble those that would accompany a mixture of scarlet fever and rheumatism.

Deniable (de-ní-a-bl), *a.* [See DENY.] That may be denied or contradicted.

Denial (de-ní'al), *n.* [See DENY.] 1. The act of denying, contradicting, refusing, or disowning. 'Hence with denial vain.' *Milton*.

2. An assertion that an affirmation or statement made is untrue; a negation; a contradiction. 'An entire denial of the miracles.' *Trench*.—3. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant*, *allowance*, or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct denial.—4. A rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; a refusing to receive or embrace; as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.—*Denial of one's self*, a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

Denichi, **Denix** (den'i-ché, den'iks), *n.* A Japanese idol with three heads and forty hands. The heads symbolize the sun, moon, and elements, and the forty hands the bounty of nature.

Denier (de-ní-ér), *n.* One who denies or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

Denieri (de-ní-ér), *n.* [Fr. from L. *denarius*. See DENARIUS.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sou. 'My kingdom to a beggarly denier.' *Shak*.

Denigrate (de-ní-grát), *v.t.* [L. *denigro*—*de*, and *nigro*, to blacken, from *niger*, black.] To blacken; to make black. *Sir T. Browne*.

Denigration (de-ní-grá'shon), *n.* The act of making black; a blackening. *Boyle*.

Denim (den'im), *n.* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls.

Denison (de-ní-zn), *n.* The same as *Denizen*.

Denitrates (de-ní-trát), *v.t.* To set nitric acid free from.

Denitration (de-ní-trá'shon), *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

Denitrify (de-ní-trí-fy), *v.t.* To deprive of nitre. 'Denitrified sulphuric acid.' *Pop. Ency*.

Denization (de-ní-zá'shon), *n.* [See DENIZEN.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards, which gave them and their posterity the full birthrights of English subjects. *Stallam*.

Deniset (de-níz'), *v.t.* To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; to naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Storpe*.

Denizen (de-ní-zn), *n.* [The origin of this word has been disputed. Wedgwood, however, is no doubt right in taking it from O. Fr. *deinzein*, one living within a city, from *deins*, Fr. *dans*, in, within, a contr. of L. *de intus*, from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*. 'In the Liber Albus of the city of London the Fr. *deinzein*, the original of the English word, is constantly opposed to *foreign*, applied to traders within and without the privileges of the city franchise respectively.' *Wedgwood*.] 1. In *English law*, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. A denizen cannot sit in either house of parliament or hold any civil or military office of trust. Hence—2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country.

Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes. *Dryden*.

3. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant. 'Denizens of air.' *Pope*.

Denizen (de-ní-zn), *v.t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to enfranchise.

Denizenship (de-ní-zn-ship), *n.* State of being a denizen.

Denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *Dink*. [Scotch.]

Dennet (den'net), *n.* A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for travelling, resembling a gig.

Deneminable (de-nom'in-a-bl), *a.* [See DENOMINATE.] That may be denominated or named. *Sir T. Browne*.

Denominate (de-nom'in-át), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denominated*; ppr. *denominating*. [L. *denomino*—*de*, intens., and *nomino*, to name. See NAME.] To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN; actions are *denominated* virtuous or vicious, according to their character.—*SYN.* To name, call, style, designate.

Denominate (de-nom'in-át), *a.* In *arithmetic*, denoting a number which expresses the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*; thus, seven pounds is a *denominate* number, while seven, without reference to concrete units, is *abstract*.

Denomination (de-nom'in-á'shon), *n.* 1. The act of naming.—2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.—3. A class, society, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

Denominational (de-nom'in-á'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing a denomination.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*.

Denominationalism (de-nom'in-á'shon-al-izm), *n.* The system of persons separating into different churches or denominations, in accordance with their distinctive religious opinions; a denominational or class spirit; adherence or devotion to a denomination.

We have 'inferior, 'sensational,' 'denominational,' and, not content with this, dissenting magazines at least, the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism.' *Trench*.

Denominationally (de-nom'in-á'shon-al-ly), *adv.* By denomination or sect.

Denominative (de-nom'in-át-iv), *a.* 1. That

gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is *denominated* by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*.

2. That obtains a distinct name or appellation; that is distinctively designated.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cachet*.

Denominative (de-nom'in-át-iv), *a.* That which has the character of a denomination; specifically, in *grammar*, a verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

Denominatively (de-nom'in-át-iv-ly), *adv.* By denomination.

Denominator (de-nom'in-át-ér), *n.* He who or that which gives a name; he from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*.

Specifically, (a) in *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus in $\frac{4}{5}$ is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator 3 shows how many parts are taken, that is, three-fifths. (b) In *alg.* the expression in a vulgar fraction under the line signifying division.

In this sense the *denominator* is not necessarily a number, but may be any expression, either positive or negative, real or imaginary. *Mat. Dict.*

Denotate (de-nót'a-bl), *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

Denotate (de-nót'ás), *v.t.* To denote. 'These terms *denotate* a longer time.' *Burton*.

Denotation (de-nót-á'shon), *n.* [L. *denotatio*, a marking or pointing out, from *denoto*, *denotatum*. See DENOTE.] The act of denoting or marking off; separation; distinction, as by name. *J. S. Mill*.

Denotative (de-nót'a-tiv), *a.* Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *Letters on Physiognomy*.

Denote (de-nót'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denoted*; ppr. *denoting*. [L. *denoto*, to mark, to point out, to denote—*de*, intens., and *noto*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] 1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express; as, the character \times *denotes* multiplication.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak*.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; to show; to indicate; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.—*Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See under CONNOTE.—*SYN.* To indicate, express, show, be token, imply.

Denotement (de-nót'ment), *n.* Sign; indication. 'Close *denotements* working from the heart.' *Shak*.

Dénouement (de-nó-mát), *n.* [Fr. from *dénouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie; L. *nodo*.] A French term naturalized in England, and signifying the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, &c.; the solution of any mystery, the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

A great dramatic poem, by the selection of its character and of the actions and events that exhibit or develop them, . . . by the evolution of the plot, . . . by the gradual and natural movement of the action towards the *dénouement*, compresses into brief compass a representation of the moral life of a man. *Dr. Caird*.

Denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denounced*; ppr. *denouncing*. [Fr. *dénouer*; L. *denuntiare*—*de*, down, and *nuntiare*, to tell, declare.] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut. xxx. 18*.

So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.—2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton*.

3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* one for neglect of duty. 'Denounced for a heretic.' *Dr. H. More*.

Dénouncement (de-nouns'ment), *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. *Sir T. Browne*.

Denouncer (de-nouns'ér), *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden*.

De novo (de nó'vó) [L.] Anew; from the beginning.

Dense (dens), *a.* [Fr. *dense*; L. *densus*, thick.] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; thick; as, a *dense* body; *dense* air; a *dense* cloud or fog. — 2. Crowded. [Rare.]

The decks were *dense* with stately forms.

Thomson.

4. In bot. a term applied to a panicle which has an abundance of flowers very close.

Densely (den'sli), *adv.* In a *dense* manner; compactly.

Denseness (den'sness), *n.* Density (which see).

Denshire (den'shîr), *v.t.* [Said to be contracted for *Devonshire*.] To improve land by casting parings of earth, turf, and stubble into heaps, which are burned into ashes for a compost. *Wharton.*

Density (den'si-ti), *n.* [L. *densitas*, thickness, from *densus*, thick.] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity*; and in physics the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it, under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter. Or if a body contain the same quantity of matter as another, but under a less bulk, its density is greater in proportion as its bulk is less than that of the other. Hence, the density is directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and inversely proportional to the bulk or magnitude. The relative quantities of matter in bodies are known by their gravity or weight, and when a body, mass, or quantity of matter is spoken of, its weight or gravity is always understood, that being the proper measure of the density or quantity of matter. The weights of different bodies, of equal bulk, indicate their relative densities.

Dent (dent), *n.* [A form of *dint* (which see).] 1. A stroke; a blow.

All his mayle yive and plates yrent,
Show'd all his bodie bare unto the cruel dent.

Spenser.

2. A mark made by a blow, as a gap or notch; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body; an indentation.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in the door.

History of the Royal Society.

Dent (dent), *v.t.* To make a dent or small hollow. See *INDENT*.

Dent (dent), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] A manufacturer's name for the tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card; also, a cane or wire of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.

Dental (den'tal), *a.* [L. *dentalis*, dental, from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth. — 2. In gram. formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters. — *Dental formula*, an arrangement of symbols and numbers used to signify the number and kinds of teeth of a mammiferous animal, and usually forming the main element in its generic character. Thus the *dental formula* of cats or the genus *Felis* is: I. $\frac{3}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. M. $\frac{4}{3}$, M. $\frac{1}{1}$ = 30; which signifies that they have three incisors on each side of each jaw; one canine tooth on each side of both jaws; three premolars or false molars on each side of the upper jaw, and two premolars on each side of the lower jaw; and one true molar on each side of each jaw. The *dental formula* of man is: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. M. $\frac{4}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 32.

Dental (den'tal), *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth, as, *d*, *t*, *th* (that is *th* soft, as in *this*), and *th*.

Dentalium (den-tal'i-dê), *n.* pl. Tooth-shells, a family of cirribranchiate mollusca, consisting of the single genus *Dentalium* (which see).

Dentalium (den-tal'i-um), *n.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, the shell of which consists of a tubular armatured cone, open at both ends, and resembling the trunk of an elephant in miniature. There are many species known by the common name of tooth-shells.

Dentaria (den-ta'ri-a), *n.* Coral-root, a genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferae. The species are ornamental herbs, with creeping acaly root-stocks, from which they receive the names of coral-root and *Dentaria* or toothwort. The stem-leaves are opposite or in

whorls of three, and the flowers are large and purple. There are about twenty species, natives of temperate countries. *D. bulbifera* is the only British species; it is a rare plant in woods and copes in the south-east of England.

Dentary (den'ta-ri), *n.* The bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles that supports the teeth. It is analogous to the lower jaw of man.

Dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* Relating to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth; as, the *dentary* bone in fishes.

Dentata (den-tá-ta), *n.* [L. *dentata*, toothed.] In anat. the second vertebra or axis of the neck. It differs from the other cervical vertebrae in having a tooth-like (odontoid) process at the upper part; whence its name.

Dentate, **Dentated** (den'tát, den-tát-ed), *a.* [L. *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges; as, a *dentate* leaf. A *dentated* root is a fleshy branched root having tooth-like prolongations.

Dentate-ciliate (den'tát-si-lí-tát), *n.* [Dentate and ciliate.] In bot. having the margin dentate, and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

Dentately (den'tát-li), *adv.* In a *dentate* manner; as, *dentately* ciliated; *dentately* pinatifid, &c.

Dentate-sinuate (den'tát-sín-u-tát), *n.* In bot. having a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate. Written also *Dentato-sinuata*.

Dentation (den-tá'shon), *n.* Dentition (which see). *Paley*. [Rare.]

Dentato-crenate (den-tá-to-krenát), *a.* The same as *Crenato-dentate* (which see).

Dented (den'ted), *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Dental (den'tel), *n.* Same as *Dentil* (which see).

Dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [Fr. from L. *dentisculus*, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Lace; ornamentation resembling lace.

Dentelli (den-to'li), *n.* pl. [It. *dentello*. See DENTIL.] Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; modillions.

Denter (den'ter), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Sparidae, resembling the perch, containing several species living in shoals among the rocks, and esteemed excellent food. In each jaw they have four long conical teeth, hooked inward, and are exceedingly voracious. *D. vulgaris*, the *denter* of the Romans, called also the four-toothed Sparus, sometimes attains the length of 5 feet and the weight of 30 to 30 lbs. It is taken in great numbers in the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant, and forms an important article of commerce.

Denticle (den-ti-kl'), *n.* [L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate, **Denticulated** (den-tik'ú-lát, den-tik'ú-lát-ed), *a.* [L. *denticulatus*. See DENTICLE.] 1. Having small teeth; as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed. — 2. In arch. formed into denticles.

Denticulately (den-tik'ú-lát-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner; as, *denticulately* serrated; *denticulately* ciliated, &c.

Denticulation (den-tik'ú-lát-shon), *n.* The state of being set with small teeth or notches.

Denticule (den-ti-kl'), *n.* [See DENTICLE.] The flat projecting part of a cornice, on which denticles are cut.

Denticulus (den-tik'ú-lus), *n.* Same as *Denticle*.

Dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tér), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *factor*, a maker, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in dental surgery.

Dentiform (den'ti-form), *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice (den'ti-frí-a), *n.* [Fr. from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal.

Dentigerous (den-ti'ér-us), *a.* [L. *dens*,

dentis, a tooth, and *gero*, to carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.



Dentils.

its, and occasionally Doric cornice is divided.

Dentilated (den'til-át-ed), *a.* Formed like teeth; having teeth.

Dentition (den-ti-tá'shon), *n.* Dentition (which see).

Dentilave (den'ti-láv), *n.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *lavo*, to wash.] A lotion for cleaning the teeth.

Dentile (den'til), *n.* In conch. a small tooth like that of a saw.

Dentiloquist (den-ti'l'o-kwist), *n.* One who practices dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

Dentiloquy (den-ti'l'o-kwi), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *loquor*, to speak.] The practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

Dentine, **Dentin** (den'tin), *n.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth. It consists of an organized animal basis, disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells and of earthy particles.

Dentinal (den'tin-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the dentine. — *Dentinal tubes*, the minute tubes of the dentine or ivory tissue of the tooth. They diverge from the pulp-cavity, or hollow of the tooth, and proceed with a slightly wavy course at right angles to the outer surface.

Dentiroster (den-ti-ro'stér), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

Dentirostrate, **Dentirostral** (den-ti-ro's-trát, den-ti-ro's-trál), *a.* Having a tooth-like process on the beak, as in the *Dentirostres*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ro's-trés), *n.* pl. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A sub-order (or tribe) of insectivorous birds, characterized by having a small and tooth-like process on each side of the margin of the upper mandible. They are rapacious, and prey on smaller and weaker birds. The butcher birds, shrikes, &c., belong to this tribe.

Dentically (den-ti-shál), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *scilicet*, to scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

Dentist (den'tist), *n.* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them

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DENTAL.
Dentise (den'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dentised*; ppr. *dentizing*. [L. *dens*, a tooth.] To renew the teeth or have them renewed.

She (the old Countess of Desmond) did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.

Bacon.
Dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *G. ridos*, resemblance. Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth.

Dentolinguar (den-to-ling-gwál), *a.* [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and *lingua*, the tongue.] A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum immediately above them; linguadental.
Dentolinguar (den-to-ling-gwál), *n.* A consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum immediately above them; a linguadental; as, *d*, *t*, &c.

Denture (den'túr), *n.* In *dentistry*, a term applied to one or several artificial teeth, or a whole set (as *full denture*).

Denty (den'ti), *a.* [See DAINTY.] Dainty. [Scotch.]

Denudate (de-nú-dát), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denudated*; ppr. *denudating*. [L. *denudo*—

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job;

n, Fr. ion; ng, sing; vñ, then; th, thin;

w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.—See KEY.

de, and *nudo*, to make bare, from *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to denude. *Hammond*.
Denude, **Denuded** (dē-nūd'āt, dē-nūd'-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *denudatus*, naked, pp. of *denudo*. See **DENUDE**.] 1. In *bot.* appearing naked, as plants when flowers appear before the leaves.—2. In *geol.* denuded. See **DENU-DATION**.

Denudation (dē-nūd-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In *geol.* the act of removing the surface of the earth by the action of water, either gradual or violent; the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

Denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *denuded*; ppr. *denuding*. [L. *denudo*—*de*, and *nudo*, to make bare, from *nudus*, naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip. *Denude* a vine-branch of its leaves. *Ray*.—*SYN.* To strip, divest, lay bare, uncover, dismantle.

Denuded (dē-nūd'ed), *p. and a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—*Denuded* rocks, in *geol.* rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See **DENU-DATION**.

Denumeration (dē-nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* In *law*, the act of present payment.
Denunciate (dē-nū-ni-āt or dē-nū-ni-āt-ēd), *v. t.* [L. *denuntio*, *denuntiatio*. See **DE-NOUNCE**.] To denounce (which see). 'An exigent interest to denunciate this new work.' *Burke*.

Denunciation (dē-nū-ni-āt'shon or dē-nū-ni-āt-ē'shon), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio*, from *denuntio*. See **DENOUNCE**.] 1. The act of denouncing.—2. Publication; a proclamation; annunciation; preaching; as, a faithful denunciation of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the denunciation lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*

3. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as, a denunciation of war or of wrath. Uttering bold denunciations of ecclesiastical error. *Moly*.—4. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is proclaimed outlawed or a rebel. The proclamation, before a recent Diligence Act, used to be made by a messenger-at-arms in presence of two witnesses at the cross of Edinburgh, or the market-cross of the head burgh of the county within which the party charged resided.

Denunciative (dē-nū-ni-āt-iv or dē-nū-ni-āt-iv), *a.* Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce. The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative. *Farrar*.

Denunciator (dē-nū-ni-āt-ēr or dē-nū-ni-āt-ēr), *n.* 1. He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. One who lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Allyce*.

Denunciatory (dē-nū-ni-ā-to-ri or dē-nū-ni-āt-ō-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

Deny, *v. t.* Doubt. *Chaucer*.

Deny (dē-nī'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *denied*; ppr. *denying*. [Fr. *dénier*; L. *denego*—*de*, intens., and *nego*, to say no, which Pott regards as formed from *neo*, nor.] 1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We deny what another says, or we deny a proposition. We deny the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. 2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man denied us it.

Denied his heart his dearest wish. *Tennyson*.

3. Not to afford; to withhold.
Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what he gives, and what denies? *Pope*.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace. *Thomson*.

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to disavow; to reject.

Here's a villain that would face me down . . . that I did deny my wife and child. *Shak.*

He that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the angels of God. *Luke xii. 9.*

I had well hoped thou wouldst have denied Beatrice, that I might have cudgelled thee out of thy single life. *Shak.*

5. To contradict; to repel.
That I can deny by a circumstance. *Shak.*

—To deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain; as, the temperate man denies himself the free use of spirituous liquors; I deny myself the pleasure of your company.—*SYN.* To contradict, gainsay, disallow, refuse, withhold, disavow, disclaim, renounce, abjure.

Deny (dē-nī'), *v. i.* 1. To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply.

If proudly he deny,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman*.

2. To reject; to refuse.

They never wear
Deserved favours that deny to take
When they are offered freely. *J. Fletcher*.

Denyingly (dē-nī'ng-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look and how denyingly! *Tennyson*.

Deobstruct (dē-ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [L. *de*, and *obstruo*, to stop—*ob*, in the way of, and *struo*, to pile.] To remove obstructions or impediments to a passage; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to deobstruct the pores or lacteals.

Deobstruent (dē-ob'strū-ent), *a.* In *med.* removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

Deobstruent (dē-ob'strū-ent), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient; as, calomel is a powerful deobstruent.

Deoculate (dē-ok'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *oculus*, an eye.] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; to blind. *Lamb*. [Ludicrous.]

Deodand (dē-ō-dand), *n.* [L. *Deo dandum*, to be given to God.] Formerly, in *English law*, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God, that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand. The crown, however, most frequently granted the right to deodands, within certain limits, either to individuals, for an estate of inheritance, or as annexed to lands. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

For love should like a deodand
Still fall to the owner of the land. *Hudibras*.

Deodar (dē-ō-dār'), *n.* [Skr. *devadāru*, that is, divine tree.] In India, a word applied to different trees, principally of the nat. order Coniferae, according as they are, at the particular place, held sacred by the Hindus. In Kumaon this name is given to the *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, and has become its popular name in this country. At Simla the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

Deodate (dē-ō-dāt'), *n.* [L. *Deo datum*, given to God.] A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Of this sort, whatsoever their corban contained,
Wherein that blessed willow's deodate was laid up. *Heaven*.

Deodorant (dē-ō-dēr-ant'), *n.* A deodorizer (which see).

Deodorization (dē-ō-dēr-iz-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chloride of lime, &c.

Deodorize (dē-ō-dēr-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deodorized*; ppr. *deodorizing*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *odorize* (which see).] To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities; to disinfect; as, charcoal or quicklime deodorizes night-soil.

Deodorizer (dē-ō-dēr-iz-ēr), *n.* That which deprives of odour; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead, &c.

Deonerate (dē-on-ēr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *deonero*, *deoneratum*, to disburthen—*de*, priv., and *onero*, to burthen, from *onus*, *oneris*, a burthen.] To unload.

Deontological (dē-on'tō-lo'jik-al), *a.* Relating to deontology.

Deontologist (dē-on-tō-lo'jik-ist), *n.* One versed in deontology.

Deontology (dē-on'tō-lo'jik), *n.* [Gr. *deon*, ppr. neut. of *dei*, it behooves, that which is binding or right, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of duty; a term assigned by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their own

doctrine of ethics, which is founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness.

Deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to mosses when the operculum does not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases.

Deopillate (dē-op'pī-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *opillo*, *opillatum*, to block up, from *op*, for *ob*, in the way of, and *pilo*, *pilatum*, to press close.] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [Rare.]

Deopillation (dē-op'pī-lāt'shon), *n.* The removal of obstructions. [Rare.]

Deopillative (dē-op'pī-lāt-iv), *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. [Rare.]

Deopillative (dē-op'pī-lāt-iv), *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions. [Rare.]

Deordination (dē-ō-rdīn-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *ordinatio*, a settling in order, arrangement. See **ORDINATION**.] Disorder. 'Excess of riot and deordination.' *Jer. Taylor*.

Deoscuate (dē-ō-skū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *deoscular*, *deosculatus*, to kiss warmly—*de*, intens., and *oscular*, to kiss. See **OSCULATE**.] To kiss.

Deosculation (dē-ō-skū-lāt'shon), *n.* A kissing.

Deoxidate (dē-ok'sid-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidated*; ppr. *deoxidating*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *oxidate*, from Gr. *oxys*, acid.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidation (dē-ok'sid-ā'shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidization (dē-ok'sid-iz-ā'shon), *n.* Deoxidation.

Deoxidize (dē-ok'sid-iz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidized*; ppr. *deoxidizing*. To deoxidate.

Deoxidisement, **Deoxidisement** (dē-ok'sid-iz-ment), *n.* Deoxidation; the chemical process of the abstraction of oxygen. A compound of a metal may, for instance, in many cases be deoxidized by heating it with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas, in which case it is subjected to the process of deoxidation, and the metal set free.

Deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *deoxygenated*; ppr. *deoxygenating*. [From *de* and *oxygenate*.] To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygenation (dē-ok'si-jen-ā'shon), *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

Depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *dépeindre*, *dépeint*—*de*, and *peindre*, L. *pingere*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colours, as by painting the resemblance of.

And do unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield depicted he did see. *Spenser*.

2. To describe, as in words.

In a few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depeinted*. *Holland*.

3. To mark with, or as with, colour; to stain. 'Silver drops her vermillion cheeks depaint.' *Fairfax*.

Depainter (dē-pānt'ēr), *n.* A painter.

Depart (dē-pārt'), *v. i.* [Fr. *départir*—*de*, and *partir*, to separate; Fr. *départir*, Sp. *departir*. See **PART**.] 1. To go or move from; used absolutely or with *from* before the place or object left.

He that hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shak.*

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. *MAT. xxv. 41.*

2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice; to forsake; to abandon.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he departed not therefrom. *1 KI. xii. 3.*

Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it. *Ps. cxxv. 1.*

3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot depart from our rules.

I have not departed from thy judgments. *Ps. cxix. 30.*

4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not depart from his purpose, resolution, or demand.—5. To pass away; to be lost; to perish; to vanish.

The glory is departed from Israel. *1 Sam. vi. 10.*

6. To die; to decrease; to leave this world.

Lord, now hasten thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. *Luke ii. 42.*

7. To cease.

The prey departeth not. *Nah. iii. 1.*

8. To deviate; to vary.

If the plan of the convention be found to depart from republican principles. *Madison*.

9. In *law*, to deviate from the title or de-

